

Montreal Weekly Witness.

FIFTY-FIFTH YEAR.

MONTREAL, TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 4, 1900.

MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS.
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BRITISH NOW.

Proclamation by Lord Roberts Annexing the Transvaal.

KRUGER SICK OF THE WAR.

He is Preparing to Leave the Country with Mr. Steyn.

London, Sept. 3.—Under date of Belfast, Sept. 1, Lord Roberts reports:—
'I have to-day issued under Her Majesty's warrant of July 4, proclamations announcing that the Transvaal will henceforth form a part of Her Majesty's dominions.

Pretoria, Sept. 3.—Mr. Kruger and Mr. Steyn have gone to Barberton. It is believed that they are preparing for flight. The general opinion is that the war is now very near the end, but should the Boers construct strongholds in the bush, on the veldt, or elsewhere, and begin a system of raids the British would require a further large supply of horses.

London, Sept. 3.—The Capetown correspondent of the Manchester 'Guardian' telegraphs that a proclamation by Lord Roberts has been posted at Bloemfontein ordering the burning of upwards of thirty farms as punishment for the destruction of railway and telegraph lines and the firing of fifty others to an eighth of their value for similar offences.

OLIVIER'S CAPTURE.

IT WAS EFFECTED BY A CLEVER PIECE OF WORK BY THE AUSTRALIANS.

London, Sept. 1.—A Queenstown despatch, dated yesterday, describes the dramatic capture of General Olivier during the Boer attack on Winburg. Eight Queenstown volunteers sortied from the town and took up a position in a donga through which the road passed, and behind the Boer position.

As the Boers retired through the donga in single file, they were struck up one by one and put under charge of a couple of men, out of sight, until the colonials had captured twenty-eight, including General Olivier and his three sons.

As two hundred Boers were following behind in fairly close order the colonials then began hard volley firing, with the result that they killed six Boers and frightened off the others, who had no idea of the actual number in the donga.

GROEBLAAR'S NARROW ESCAPE.

Pretoria, Aug. 30.—General Baden-Powell, three or four days ago, attacked General Grobelaar, near Warm Baths, and then prepared to bivouac for the night. As soon as it was dark Baden-Powell's whole force made a detour and at dawn was sixteen miles in Grobelaar's rear. Baden-Powell tapped the Boer telegraph line, to Pietersburg, and sent an urgent request for reinforcements. The Boer commandant wired that a train would leave immediately, whereupon Baden-Powell prepared to waylay the train. But the Boers learned of his presence. Baden-Powell then summoned Grobelaar's force to surrender. The negotiations were proceeding when the British commander was last heard from.

TIT FOR TAT.

General Buller moved fourteen miles northward along the Lydenburg road and crossed the Crocodile river to Badfontein. He found the Boers concentrating in the Crocodile Mountains.

A force of Boers under Commandant Theron broke through the British lines and captured and burnt a supply train at Klip River Station, taking thirty-five prisoners. Brabant's Horse proceeded thither, recaptured all the prisoners and drove the Boers into the hills.

Colonel Plumer dispersed a small commando under Commandant Pretorius, east of Pinaar's River, capturing twenty-six Boers, a number of waggons and a quantity of cattle.

DE WETT'S DOINGS.

General Christian De Wett, according to the 'Daily Mail's' Cape-town advices, is reported to have appeared again along the railway near Winburg road.

Vlack Fontein, Aug. 31.—Reports received here show that the Boers are disheartened. General Botha, before his flight, replied to the burghers, reminding them of their promise to make a last stand at Machadodorp, but they would not fight again, running away out of shame.

PRO-BOER MISSIONS DISSOLVED.

New York, Aug. 31.—The National Boer Relief Fund Association and the American Road, both incorporated in this state, have taken proceedings in the Supreme Court for a voluntary dissolution. On the application of George W. Van Sien, Albert E. King, William J. Fryer and P. Louster Wessels, who are a ma-



German Emperor (to Field Marshal Graf von Waldersee).—'You are appointed to command the united forces of civilization! You are a German! Remember your Kaiser!! And do, try to be there before it's all over!!'—'Punch.'

CRASHED INTO A FREIGHT.

TWELVE PERSONS KILLED AND THIRTY INJURED IN A WRECK AT HATFIELD, PA.

Philadelphia, Sept. 2.—Twelve persons were killed outright and about thirty injured in a rear end collision which occurred on the Bethlehem branch of the Philadelphia & Reading Railway to-day near Hatfield, about twenty-seven miles from this city. A milk train standing at Hatfield station was crashed into by a rapidly moving special excursion train.

The latter train was a heavy one, and its many cars were filled with excursionists from Bethlehem, Pa., and stations north of that point, bound for Atlantic City.

The wrecked train consisted of ten day coaches, and was the first section of a large excursion made up of people of Bethlehem, Allentown and surrounding towns to Atlantic City. This section carried only those persons who lived in Bethlehem and Allentown, and left the Union station in Bethlehem at 6.05 a.m., exactly 35 minutes behind the milk train.

The latter train consisted of two milk cars and two passenger coaches, and had stopped at every station on the road from Bethlehem en route to Philadelphia.

At 6.54 the milk train drew up at the milk platform at Hatfield, and in less than two minutes the special excursion train, running at the rate of 35 miles an hour, crashed into the rear of the milk train. The locomotive ploughed through the two passenger coaches and crushed them as if they were eggshells. The milk car immediately in front was also badly wrecked. Four persons, Godfrey Kaelin, his daughter Mamie, Harold Landis and William Blackburn, on the passenger car of the milk train, were almost instantly killed. Fortunately there were very few persons on this train.

The excursion train was a picture of indescribable horror. The locomotive was a mass of bent and broken iron, and firmly held the bodies of its engineer and firemen beneath its great weight. Behind the engine, six of the ten cars were also a mass of wreckage. The first car was broken in two and the other five cars were thrown on their sides and

completely demolished.

Nine persons were killed in the first two cars, and the others in these coaches were badly maimed. As soon as the crash came a terrible cry arose from the smashed cars, and those who had not been injured quickly crawled or jumped from the cars, and went to the assistance of the injured. Many were pinned down by wreckage, and had to be freed by the liberal use of axes. With three or four exceptions the dead were killed instantly, the others dying on their way to the hospitals. All the injured were first taken to a shed at the Hatfield station, and the dead were removed to a barn. Messengers were sent to the nearby villages for physicians, and a relief train was telegraphed for from Bethlehem. With fifteen doctors and half a dozen nurses, a special train was sent from Bethlehem, but before it reached the scene of the wreck it was signalled to return to Bethlehem, as a special carrying nearly all the injured had started for the hospital at that place. On the run from Hatfield to the hospital three of the injured died. The news of the wreck had reached Bethlehem at eight o'clock, and spread like wildfire. All the people of the town were gathered at the station, and it was with great difficulty that the injured were removed to the waiting ambulances and other vehicles which conveyed them to the hospitals.

The second section of the excursion, made up of persons from towns other than Bethlehem and Allentown, left soon after the first section, but was flagged before it reached Hatfield.

The killed are: Miss Annie Sherry, aged 21 years; Robert Miller, 21; Richard Bachman, 40; William Ehret, 22; Ira Ehret, 20, brother of William, South Brooklyn; Charles Magonigle, Thomas Day, Allentown; Miss Mamie Kaelin, 14; Godfrey Kaelin, Telford; William Blackburn, Ambler; Harold Landis, Hatfield; Ackermann, Philadelphia.

INDIAN FAMINE FUND.

Under date of July 28, Mr. G. S. Eddy, one of the secretaries of the Indian National Council of Young Men's Christian Associations, acknowledges the receipt at Madras, India, of \$468.65, contributed through the 'Witness' fund. Mr. Eddy writes: 'Rains have come in some districts, but the famine will continue for months to come. I hope your readers will continue to help.'

SHANGHAI RUMORS.

Latest says Germany will Co-operate with Russia.

AN ORGIE OF LOOTING.

Revolt Scenes Along the Pei Ho Valley.

London, Sept. 3.—According to the Shanghai correspondent of the 'Times,' Li Hung Chang has received a telegram from the Chinese Minister in Berlin reporting that Germany is prepared to act in concert with Russia with a view to the settlement of the Chinese question, and that as Russia has consented to withdraw her troops from Peking, Germany will probably follow suit. The correspondent adds that Chinese public opinion, as freely expressed, even by officials, is to the effect that if the reactionary leaders are not made to suffer the extreme penalty, reorganization and reform will be alike impossible.

There is still no news of a recent date from Peking. It appears, however, from a Tientsin despatch to the 'Standard' that the British general has withdrawn the restrictions on looting as all the other commanders are doing, but he insists that the process shall be carried out in an orderly fashion and the loot pooled for the common benefit.

Everything is quiet at Tientsin but the bodies of hostile Chinese are not far distant.

The Empress Dowager is reported to have placed herself under the protection of the Governor of Shansi. An 'Express' message from Shanghai says it is stated that Prince Tuan's son, Putsing, will be declared Emperor under the protection of Russia.

INDEMNITY FOR GERMAN SHIP-OWNERS.

London, Sept. 3.—The indemnity to be paid by Great Britain to German shipowners for the detention of their vessels in African waters during the war has been fixed at 1,750,000 marks. The indemnity will be disbursed next week.

THE RUSSIAN PROPOSAL.

GROUPING OF THE POWERS LEAVES BALANCE OF POWER WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

London, Sept. 3.—The publication of the text of the Russian proposals has intensified rather than diminished the suspicions entertained by Great Britain of Russia's proceedings. The rupture of the European concert is considered an accomplished fact. Opinions differ however, as to the way in which the powers will now group themselves. Some papers think that Great Britain and the triple alliance will stand together in refusing to leave Peking.

The 'Daily Telegraph,' which expresses regret that President McKinley has committed the United States to follow the Russian lead, considers, however, that Japan, 'whose consistent policy since the war of 1894, was to conciliate and effect a rapprochement with China,' will throw in her lot with Russia, and will be reluctantly followed by France, who does not dare to risk a divergence with Russia.

'Events have therefore conspired,' says the 'Daily Telegraph,' 'to throw the balance of diplomatic power into Lord Salisbury's hands, for Austria-Hungary and Italy must side with Germany, who will probably propose some compromise and be supported by England.'

The 'Times' feels perfectly clear. It says that neither honor nor the interests of England will permit her to follow Russia's example. It trusts that Germany also will refuse to leave Peking and expresses the hope that the report that the State Department in Washington disapproves the Russian suggestion may prove correct.

Most of the morning papers express similar views and decline to believe in the sincerity of Russia's promise to evacuate Manchuria.

There is no confirmation of the report that the Chinese attacked the allies at Kwangchung, which is six miles south of Peking.

Various despatches from Shanghai confirm the reports of the failure of the rice crop in the Nanking district and assert that foreigners are being molested in Nanking, the British consul having been insulted.

A COUNTER PROPOSAL.

London, Sept. 3.—A despatch to the 'Central News' from Berlin says that Baron von Bulow, the German Minis-

ter of Foreign Affairs, is communicating with Lord Salisbury regarding the Russian proposals. The German officials believe that the English views coincide with the German. Baron von Bulow is preparing a counter proposal. It is understood that he suggests that Russia be allowed a free hand to withdraw from Peking but that she shall not interfere with the policy of the other powers.

RUTHLESS BLOODSHED.

Chinese in the Pei River Valley Paying Dearly for their Government's Folly.

Taku, Aug. 30, via Shanghai, Sept. 2.—The Chinese in the Pei river valley are paying dearly for the folly of their government. The retribution they are suffering exceeds the ordinary penalties of war. Along the river and the roads travelled by the foreign troops between Tientsin and Peking an orgie of looting and destruction continues, with much useless slaughter of unoffending inhabitants. While the international forces were advancing the commanders, notably the Japanese, American and British, enforced a certain degree of protection for property not needed for military purposes.

At that time most of the population except the fighting men had fled. But now the people are returning to their homes only to find no shelter or rice or occupation. In the overcrowded, famine threatened districts away from the river, their lives and small possessions are at the mercy of bands of soldiers travelling about without officers.

MURDER AND RAVAGING.

The conditions prevailing leave little ground for the favorable comparison of civilized warfare with Chinese methods. Robbery, ravishing and murder are so common that every responsible person one meets contributes stories from personal observation. The walled city of Tungchau was the only town in the pathway of the international forces whose people remained and attempted to continue business. During its occupation the Japanese patrolled the place efficiently, protected the people and prevented looting beyond the amount inevitable with any army.

General Chaffee stationed a guard around the historic temple outside the wall, forbidding his troops to enter. The commanders encouraged the inhabitants to resume business, promising protection to all peaceful persons.

When the armies advanced, however, the guards were removed, only a small British and American garrison being left outside the wall. A correspondent of the Associated Press, returning from Peking, found Tungchau stripped like a corn field after a plague of grasshoppers. Everything portable of the smallest value, had been taken, goods from shops, clothing, food and furniture. Parties of soldiers of every nationality were roaming about unrestricted, and presumably were doing much wanton destruction, in the spirit of deviltry, smashing furniture and glassware, and trampling books and pictures under foot. Most of the Chinese were submitting to all this in abject fear. The few who dared to protest were kicked about.

RUSSIAN BRUTALITY.

Several bodies lay in the streets, apparently those of non-combatants. The inhabitants, without food or clothing, were huddling in back yards in a pitiable condition. The villages to the southward are even worse despoiled. One week after Peking was taken the traveller to Tientsin was seldom out of sight of burning houses. Fires are started daily, although the shelter will be much needed if the troops are to hold the country during the winter.

The soldiers are having 'fine sport' in using the natives who creep back to their houses or attempt to work in the fields as targets. The sight of a farmer lying where he was shot with a basket of grain or armful of other produce near by, is quite common. The Russians are the chief actors in this style of conquest, but the French are remarkably conspicuous, considering their small numbers. The Indian troops and the Japanese are participants only when beyond the ken of their officers.

From the beginning, the correspondent states, the conduct of the Russians has been a blot on the campaign. The recital of notorious facts speaks more forcibly than could any adjectives. When entering Peking, the correspondent of the Associated Press saw Cossacks smash down Chinese women with the butts of their guns and pound their heads until they were dead. The Cossacks would pick up children barely old enough to walk, hold them by the ankles and beat out their brains on the pavement. Russian officers looked on without protest.

FIELD MARCHAL VON WALDERSEE.

Aden, Aug. 31.—Field Marshal Count Von Waldersee, on the way to China, landed here to-day and was received by a guard of honor of British troops.

DEATH VERSUS LIFE.

(E. C. Weigall, in 'Sunday Companion'.)

It was growing late on an afternoon in September. The shoulders of Etna were casting great shadows on the country around, and Sicily lay half in light and half in shade, girdled by the sapphire of the Mediterranean Sea.

It was a foolhardy attempt to make, and Gerald Randall had cause to regret his mad attempt before he had climbed many yards of the 11,800 feet of solitude. The scorching heat of the morning had been delicious in the chestnut groves and among the oak woods and green patches, gilded by the yellow broom of the lower slopes; but when he came out into the Valle del Bove and found the expanse of trackless lava, snow-bound and ice-cold, stretching before him up to the round tower of the little Casa Inglese, where he was bound to spend the night, he felt the sudden chill of fatigue strike to his bones.

An hour of fighting manfully against loose lava and chill of sunset brought him to the door of the white stone building. He had hoped to find it unlocked, for he knew that at times the professor of the Italian astronomical observatory spent some nights there observing the heavens, but it was locked up and deserted.

He looked round him. It was impossible to remain in the open all night, and besides that he was feeling a sensation of deadly faintness overpowering every nerve. Desperately he caught up a wedge of sharp stone and struck the latch several times with blows that echoed strangely from the mountain steep.

When he came to himself, it seemed to him that he must have been unconscious for many hours. It was quite dark, save for the moon that shone brilliantly through the narrow window upon the bare room, with its rows of benches with their piles of brown blankets against the wall. He rose painfully, and, struggling to the window, stood looking out at the marvel of the night. The sandwiches and the wine, which he took eagerly, revived him for a time, and he held by the stone ledge, staring out at the black plains, the puddles of water crisped with a film of ice on which the moon was shining, the steaming craters, the star-spangled heaven.

A great awe came upon him. It was one of those moments in life when the finger of God is upon frail mankind, that bows beneath the stupendous Power. Gerald Randall stood gazing, scarce breathing. His whole life came back to him—as he had spent it since the day that he first joined the Wessex Regiment, nine years back, an innocent boy, to the hour when he stood, with a sense of failure upon him, and of worse than failure, on the solitudes of Etna.

He had been in a position of trust in the regiment, and in an hour of sore need had appropriated a cheque for £200 that was part of the regimental funds, and had been made over to him in payment of an outstanding mess account. The fact had not yet been discovered, but it was a matter of a few days at most; and, driven to despair, he had obtained a week's leave, and had come across by the 'Carola' from Malta to Sicily to escape for a while from his gnawing remorse.

When the act was brought to light he would be put under arrest and court-martialled, and probably cashiered. He had no rich friends to whom he could apply for help or a loan, and he himself was almost beggared by his love for racing, that was his besetting sin. Indeed, it was to meet a settlement of the Racing Club that he had taken the fatal cheque, paying it into his banking account.

He had a mother at home—a widow—and his sin and downfall would break her heart. His crime had never looked more black than it did under the light of those serene stars. It had at first seemed to him a small thing to do; he

would repay what he called the loan in a short time. Indeed, had it not been for an unexpected call upon him the money would have been restored long before. But now, as it were, face to face with God, hanging between earth and heaven, he saw himself as he really was—a being whose ambition had never soared above the card-table or the racecourse in his nine years of subaltern life. He sickened at the sight of himself in the mirror of his mind; his hands loosed their clasp, for the deadly nausea and faintness were returning in all their force upon him. He swayed towards the lower bunk in the wall, and pulled the blankets about his ice-cold limbs. A desire for life was upon him—for a new, healthier life; and as he lay there, broken by the loneliness and his own weakness, he felt the tears rise and fall upon his ashen face.

'Oh, God,' he said brokenly, 'help me now, for I am in dire need of thee!' He had not prayed for years, and the mere effort of the prayer was too much for him in his weak state. He seemed to be sliding down a black valley of desolation till he touched the bottomless depths of oblivion, and lost consciousness once more. And the moonlight, looking in upon white room and whiter face, sparkled in the tears that hung upon his lashes and turned them into crystals, beautiful as the ice of the frost-bound night outside.

II.

'But he is the very nicest fellow in all the regiment! warped and twisted though he is by the terrible vice of gambling, the poison that is wasting so much of our English youth!' cried Captain Harcourt.

'You are unjust, Freda, and, like many another good woman, you can see only one side of the question. I thank God that you are straight and honest; but I am Gerard's greatest friend, and I can thank God also that it was I who found out what he had done, and remedied it before Major Freeman discovered anything about the affair. I was wrong, perhaps, but as poor Gerard had only taken over my duties for me while I was ill, I acted differently in the matter from what I might otherwise have done.'

'H'm!' said Miss Harcourt doubtfully, as she caught her mule's rein more tightly, and jerked him up the steep pass. 'But I ought not to say anything, Teddy, as the discovery has brought you to Sicily, the very place of all others that I always wanted to explore, even if it were in pursuit of a recreant subaltern.'

Brother and sister were climbing the same weary ascent that Gerard Randall had scaled twenty-four hours earlier; but they were compassing it in comfort, with guides and sumpter mule.

Captain Harcourt had been ill with fever for some weeks, and his sister had come out to Malta to nurse him back to health. It had been on the first day of his restoration to health that he had, in taking over the mess accounts, discovered the discrepancy that Randall had dreaded, and, with a quick sense of real friendship, had grasped the young fellow's difficulties, losses and trouble of mind, that had accounted for his haggard face of the past week. Captain Harcourt had paid his bill immediately, and then, applying for leave, set out in pursuit of Randall, whose sensitive temperament he gauged to the utmost, realizing the situation in which he was placed by the despair and remorse that had followed upon his sin.

Freda Harcourt had naturally accompanied her brother, and, as the two had no secrets from one another, they had discussed Randall's case in all its bearings; and, as both owned temperaments entirely at variance, they judged him from different standpoints, although both judgments proceeded from a standpoint of absolute uprightness of life and ideal.

Harcourt had traced his friend as far as the mountain which both he and his sister had long wished to ascend. What his object in pursuing him might be he was not absolutely sure; but if Randall's feet could be brought back again into the paths of peace and righteousness, Captain Harcourt had set himself to the task.

'Ecco, signore!' called the head guide, Bastiano, as he held up his hands in dismay at the broken door. 'Someone has been here! Ah, what damage!'

Harcourt looked round into his sister's face. She was sitting on her mule in the patio. The sun caught her yellow hair, and turned its strands to glittering gold. She looked to him like one of the angels in the stained window in the church at home.

'He is here, Freda. You will not be hard on him? A woman can do so much,' he said pleadingly.

Freda sprang down, turning her head away so that her brother might not see the deadly whiteness of her face, for in that brief moment she had wondered, with a quick pulsing of the heart, as to how they should find the bright, handsome young fellow she had seen so often in her brother's sick room, and who had always been so gentle and considerate to herself. Surely he had not laid violent hands on himself? God was good, and, though her hands trembled as she disentangled her cloak, she did not doubt his powers even now.

Harcourt hurried into the Casa Inglese, pushing past the guide with his arms full of charcoal and wood, and in another moment Freda hastened to him

in answer to his cry. Harcourt was leaning over the bunk, and she could not see his face.

'Freda, he is here! Thank God!' he said brokenly, looking up at last. 'He is alive, only numbered and helpless with the cold.'

And even Freda Harcourt had never heard, in the voice she knew so well, such an intonation of thankfulness and relief; for there was in it an undercurrent of love, so deep as to absorb into its nature something that was divine.

III.

The severe chill of the exposure to the cold of the mountain regions, without fire or sufficient food, had tried Randall's constitution, never at the best robust, to the utmost. Harcourt and his sister conveyed him safely down to the little inn at Nicolosi, where they nursed him through an illness that lasted nearly a week, and that left him feeble and exhausted.

The little Locanda at Nicolosi is not calculated to afford an invalid anything but the bare necessities of life; and had it not been that the freshness of the mountain air brought back her brother's health and rid him of the last trace of the fever, Freda Harcourt would have found the time hang heavy on her hands in the deserted hamlet.

But she was a girl of resource, whose devotion to her brother was the mainspring of her life, and she began at last to see Gerard Randall through the wide charity of Harcourt's point of view. At first the young fellow was too bewildered to realize more than that he was with his friends, and that by some remarkable coincidence they had planned to climb Etna while he was still a prisoner at Casa Inglese; but when with returning strength fresh power of thought came to him, he turned from his sofa to his friend, who was watching the sunset behind the Monte Rossi in a flame of purple and gold, and the shadows of the oak woods slant back across the slopes of Etna.

'Harcourt,' he said, 'you came after me on purpose. You—you found out about Mellor's cheque.'

Harcourt nodded gravely. 'You are right, old chap,' he said; 'I found out that the cheque had not gone to Mellor. I paid the money myself, and since it appeared that you were in trouble and, no doubt, anxiety of mind, I came after you as the doctor ordered me away for change; and Freda wanted to see the island.'

'I can never thank you enough. You do not know what you have done for me. I could have paid the money back next month, but I had to meet an overdraft at the bank, and—and my debts over the last race-meeting. You see, Palm Branch was so unlucky,' murmured Randall, with averted face.

'I see a young officer of the Wessex who has spent his money in the most unsatisfactory fashion, to say the least of it,' continued Harcourt cheerily. 'I also think that I see a friend of mine who has learned his lesson, and is on the point of turning over a new leaf, if for no higher reason at least because a man who is interested in him begs him to do so.'

'Harcourt,' said Randall at last, when a bird, perching on one of the oleander bushes outside the window, began to sing, doubtfully at first, till, gaining courage from the silence, its notes soared to heaven in its evening hymn—'Harcourt, I have been thinking it over all these days as I have been lying here. My life has not been much good. I have lived for one ignoble passion, and when I have won I have been happy, and when I have lost—well, you can see what losing has brought me to. I have a mother at home who gives me what she can spare from her income. I have tried to live on the same footing as Carlew and the others, who are rich men, with about a quarter of their income. Of course, the deficiency had to be made up somehow; and such a deficiency as I have had to meet of late could not be honestly restored. I have made up my mind, Harcourt, to give up cards and racing. It will be very difficult to break loose from old associations, but you will help me, as you have done so often.'

His voice was tremulous with feeling, and Harcourt, rising, went over to the sofa, and gripped his hand warmly. 'Well done, old fellow! Remember I am not given to preaching; only you must not lean on your own strength. And, Gerard, you must not hurry about repaying me—do it by degrees—because I think that while you are in my debt I shall have some little hold over you; and you know I am not a poor man.'

Randall gazed for his hand in the twilight, and gripped it. 'I can't say what I feel,' he said brokenly, 'but if I ever get the chance, old fellow, you shall know that I owe even my life to you.'

They sat in silence till Freda's light step outside sent Harcourt back to his seat. She came in flushed and radiant after her walk, full of the praises of the charming Sicilian folk, who are of all people the kindest and most gentle among their native mountains; and with a woman's quick instinct she divined that something had passed between the two men that had left its mark upon both. She talked away cheerily, and by degrees the constraint that rested on the party lifted, and their last meal at Nicolosi was a merry one.

'Why, I shall be quite sorry to leave our Fritatas, and our tomato soup, and our bread-and-honey,' she cried. 'And

as for the melons and cherries, Malta cannot touch them for deliciousness.'

'You are always enthusiastic, Freda,' laughed her brother. 'For myself, I think I am rather looking forward to a comfortable meal at mess again, and the luxury of a hot bath.'

When they parted for the night Randall held Freda's little hand in his for a moment. 'I want to tell you,' he said, with an effort, 'I have promised Harcourt to turn over a new leaf. You know how good he has been to me; you know what I owe to him. I should be worse than ungrateful were I ever to forget it.'

'I am so glad,' said Freda simply. 'Teddy is an angel. I have known that for a long time; in fact, all my life.'

'My dearest girl,' cried her brother, 'your angel is a very earthly one, I am afraid.'

But Freda had flown to her room; for somehow she felt that she could say no more without breaking down.

Gerard Randall did not find a new life so easy to lead as he had at first imagined. On his return to regimental life, old companions and temptations assailed him on every side, and the hardest trial of all was the contemptuous jeering of his former friend Carlew, who did his best to tempt him back to the old paths. But resolutely he kept firm, and Freda, watching him, saw that she had mistaken entirely the character of the man who was her brother's friend, and acknowledged, blushing to herself, that she was glad. He shirked no parades now, and began to take a new interest in the men of his company that furnished him with a wide field of work.

Freda Harcourt returned to England before the Malta season began, and when Gerard bade her farewell on the P. & O. steamer, he held her hand a little longer than was necessary.

'Good-bys,' he said, looking down into her blushing face. 'Some day, when I have done something to make myself worthy of you, I shall come to England to ask you a question, Freda.'

She only answered him with her eyes, for at that moment a bevy of her friends hurried up, full of last words and last regrets.

But Gerard felt honored by her last words to him—spoken in the middle of the crowd on the gangway: 'Take care of Teddy, Mr. Randall! Oh, take care of Teddy!' He felt that she must trust him, or she would not have confided her brother to his charge.

IV.

'Gerard, old chap, it's no use; I'm going fast. That bullet found its billet. You get along; you can save yourself.'

For all answer Gerard Randall lifted his friend on to his broad back, and staggered out into the open from the friendly bush that had hidden them since Harcourt had dropped wounded by an Afridi bullet.

It was one of those little skirmishes on the Indian frontier that have deprived us of some of our best men, and needed the nerve and pluck of English heroes to face odds that were sometimes desperately one-sided. The little company of the Wessex had been surprised, and both officers wounded before the messengers despatched to the main camp had had time to return with reinforcements.

Harcourt had been shot in the back, but Randall had set his teeth when he felt the ping of the bullet rip serge and skin, and only thanked God that the wound in his side was not severe enough to prevent him from helping his friend, whose plight was every moment growing more desperate. Surgical aid must be sought at once, and even then Randall felt certain that the limp figure, whose arms he held in a deadly grip, was past human aid. But he had no time for thought or regret, as he staggered out into the open with his burden. He had a strip of burnt plain to pass, exposed to the enemy's fire on every side. His own eyes were dim with pain as he stumbled along, with the ping of the occasional rifle in his ears, a bullet now and again cutting the grass in front of his feet. His teeth were set.

Over his mind surged the memory of the day Harcourt had found him on the mountain, had brought him down to Catania, and nursed him back to hope and health again. His good angel then, Gerard's own life should be spent to repay in some measure that act of Harcourt's that had brought him back into new life.

He heard a shout and a hurry of feet, and an answering shot just as sense and strength seemed to be deserting him; and before Randall quite realized that the task was done a sergeant and corporal of his own company had caught him as he reeled forward, and he knew that kindly hands had tenderly relieved him of the dead weight upon his shoulders. He tried to say that they had both been wounded—to tell them that Harcourt must be attended to at once, but his tongue failed him, and he knew no more till he woke in the hospital bed, with tender hands about him, and kindly voices answering gravely when he questioned of Harcourt and waited vainly for the answer.

'Is it well with the child?' And they answered: 'It is well.' And so, like David of old, he learned his loss, and, turning his face to the wall, he wept for the noble soul that had gone to the land where there shall be no more tears.

Two months later Freda Harcourt was

sitting in her pretty room in Brighton. She was dressed in deep mourning, but her face, stained though it was with tears, was tremulous with a smile that had flashed unchecked from the depths of her sorrow.

She held in her hand a letter written on thin foreign paper that she had just received. By her side stood a big bowl of daffodils that were no brighter than her hair, and above the flowers hung a miniature of her brother, painted in his scarlet uniform. She glanced at it now, and then back again to the open sheet.

'I did what I could to save him, for God knows what a blank his death has left in my life. You of all people should know that; for you were with us last year in Sicily, and you know what he was to me—the shadow of a great rock in a thirsty land.' I am coming home by the next troopship, and I shall bring to you myself those possessions of his that you will love to have—his sword and his medals. He bade me give you a message if I should be the one to return to England in safety, and I carry his words in my heart. And with this message, Freda, I shall have one question to put to you. I think you can guess it. I thank God that I can ask it with a clear conscience now. Ah, Freda, I dare not ask myself what your answer will be.'

But if he had only seen her glowing face, perhaps Gerard Randall, captain of the Wessex Regiment, and soon to be a V.C., would not have remained in much doubt of Miss Harcourt's answer.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

MONKEYS IN CHURCH.

During a street service which the Rev. Jacob Chamberlain was conducting in a village in India, chancing to raise his eyes, the missionary saw the branches of the trees begin to bend, and detected the faces of some old monkeys peeping through the foliage. Their curiosity soon brought them to the ground. Seating themselves on the parapet of the platform, they stared at the speaker, just as they saw the people doing.

The number increased, until they had to elbow each other to get sitting room. Some monkey mothers brought their babies. One of these pulled his brother's tail, which made the brother strike back; but their mother boxed their ears, and made them behave as children should in church.

BILLIE FAIRFIELD'S PROMISE.

(By A. M. L. Hawes, in S.S. 'Times'.) When Billie took the milk to Mrs. Seiden one morning, and she asked him if he would bring another quart that night, he said, 'Yes, ma,' promptly, and then never thought of it again until he was in bed.

'Well, I can't take it now,' said Billie; but he could not go to sleep though he turned and tossed and twisted till he was tired. At last he went to the head of the stairs and shouted 'Mother!'

Mrs. Fairfield had just threaded her needle, and stretched a stocking with a big hole in it over her hand. She said, 'Oh, dear!' but she went to see what Billie wanted.

'You'll have to go now,' she said quietly, when he had told her. 'Oh, mother! I can't go away up there alone.'

Mrs. Fairfield knew that for Billie was never out alone at night. His father had gone to bed downstairs with the baby, and if they waked him, baby would wake too; so Mrs. Fairfield thought a minute. Then she said, 'We'll see. I'll have the milk ready when you come down.'

When Billie got into the kitchen, his mother stood at the door with her hat and shawl on. Billie began to feel ashamed. He wished he dared to go alone, but he did not, for it was a lone some road. He took the milk, and they traamped over the snow up the long hill without a word. The wind blew in their faces, and Billie's ears were cold, but he had the milk can in one hand, and pulled his sled with the other, so there was no way to warm them. He was ashamed to ask his mother to take the milk.

Mrs. Seiden exclaimed, when she opened the door, 'Why, what made you come away up here to-night? And you, too, Mrs. Fairfield. It's too bad! I could have got along somehow without the milk.'

'Billie promised you,' Mrs. Fairfield answered; and Billie wished nobody would look at him. 'Twasn't any matter, she said, mother,' he urged, when they started for home again. The wind was in their backs now, and Billie's ears were warm. 'Buy the truth, and sell it not,' said his mother. 'The matter was your promise, Billie. Would you sell the truth just to get rid of walking up to Mrs. Seiden's?'

Billie made no answer. He was ashamed again. Presently he asked his mother if she would slide down hill. Mrs. Fairfield laughed, but she was a small woman, and she tucked herself up on the front of the sled while Billie stuck on behind, and they slid down the long hill to their own yard, where Billie skillfully steered in. His mother praised the way in which he managed his sled, but Billie was still uncomfortable.

'Why don't you do something to me, mother?' he said, while they were warming themselves at the big coal-stove in the sitting-room. 'I believe I'd feel better to have a good whipping.' His mother smiled at him. 'I would be pretty hard work for me to whip such a big boy as you are. Don't you want to help, instead of making me do more? I'll tell you how you will be punished, Billie,' she continued. 'It's too late to finish mending these stockings to-night, so I'll mend them to-morrow when I was going to make a cottage pudding, and there'll be no pudding for dinner.' Cottage pudding was Billie's favorite

dessert, and this was a blow that he laid to heart.

He and his father would say, 'Cottage pudding' to each other, for a long time afterward, if anything was in danger of being neglected or forgotten. And when Billie had grown to be a man and people said, 'Just give me Billie Fairfield's word; that's all I want,' Billie would smile and say, 'Yes, my mother taught me to keep a promise.'

THE LONGEST VESSEL AFLOAT.

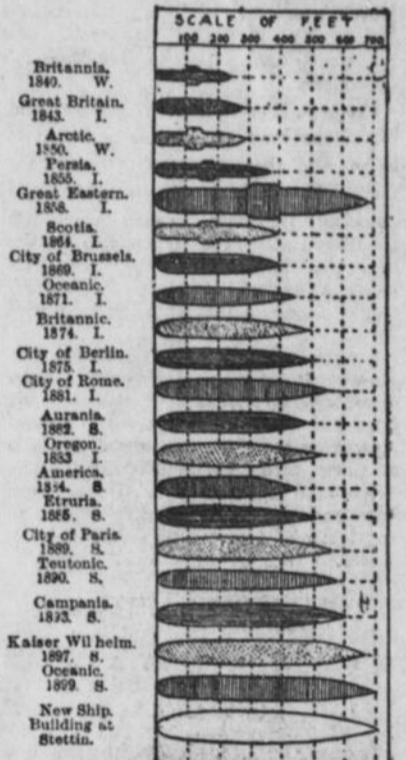
(London 'Daily Mail'.)

A cursory glance at the accompanying diagram—compiled, by permission, from the diagrams and tables given in the new edition of Mr. Maginn's interesting book, 'The Atlantic Ferry' (Whittaker & Co.), will give a fairly accurate idea of the startling increase that has taken place in the dimensions of the Atlantic passenger boats.

The first Atlantic steamer was the 'Savannah,' (1819), a little wooden vessel, of 320 tons.

It was not until 1840 that the vessels began to 'grow.' The 'Britannia' was the first Cunard Liner, and the pioneer vessel of a regular trans-Atlantic mail steamship service.

The 'Britannia' and other equally famous specimens of the early mail boats were propelled by paddle-wheels, which



however, soon gave place, first to single then to twin screw propellers. The last British-built Atlantic paddle-boat was the Cunarder 'Scotia,' (1864).

Brunel's famous, but singularly unfortunate leviathan, the 'Great Eastern,' (1858), did one good service—the laying of the first Atlantic cable. The rest of her career is unrelieved by a single success, even at the last, when degraded to an advertising medium.

The Cunard express liners 'Campania' (1893) and 'Lucania' (1894) were the first to near the 600 feet limit, but the Germans boldly exceeded this in the noted 'Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse,' a powerful, four-funnelled steamer, launched in 1897.

The longest vessel afloat is still the 'Oceanic,' which is 704 feet, or 13 feet longer than the 'Great Eastern,' and longer even than the 'Deutschland,' which made another time record the other day; but will, perhaps, be outstripped by the new vessel building at Stettin.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

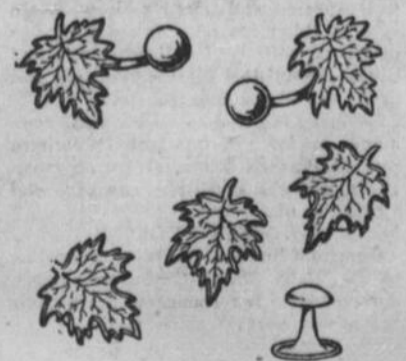
Weak Nerves

Are strong, when fed by the rich, pure blood given by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Sweet, refreshing sleep returns, mental and physical vigor is restored, and the terrors of nervous prostration are avoided. Many a weak, nervous woman and overworked man has found help in this great medicine. All nervous people should try it.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is Canada's Greatest Medicine. Price 25c.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.



MAPLE LEAF Blouse Sets.

Including One pair of Maple Leaf Coll Links, Three Maple Leaf Front Studs, and One Plain Collar Stud.

Very patriotic, and very dainty. Made entirely of Sterling Silver, decorated with Pure Gold. A lady who has seen these sets gave her opinion that the would bring \$5 in city stores. We can afford to give them to 'Witness' subscribers who will send us two new 'Weekly' subscriptions at \$1.00 each, or one new 'Daily' subscription at \$2.00.

PRETTY KNOWLTON.

A Glimpse of a Beautiful Summer Resort.

LAKE AND MOUNTAIN ADVANTAGES WITH CITY CONVENIENCES.

Summer resorts multiply, names are pretentious, and a frame house set down beside a dribbling sulphur spring in the primeval wild, is given a grandiose baptism to impose upon the imagination.

The Eastern Townships have been aptly called the garden of Quebec. There is the charm of mountain and lake and river, heightened by the cheerful marks and aspects of cultivation.

But in the mountain range nature is



A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF KNOWLTON.

of the hills, it sparkles like a crystal in the sun. In the centre is Eagle Island, wooded to the water's edge.

are entertained; there are lawn parties and hops, and a pleasant life is led amid surroundings which lend themselves to repose of mind and body.

Knowlton has its water works and its electric plant, and thus the conveniences of city life are added to natural charms of mountain, lake and river, which afford the constant sense of delight.

GARDEN TALKS.

This department is conducted by Mrs. Annie L. Jack, Chateaugay Basin, Que., to whom all questions should be sent.

The editor of a New York horticultural weekly wrote lately in one of his talks to readers:—'I said last week that life is much of a treadmill to many of us.



FALLS AT THE OUTLET OF BROME LAKE.

untouched and grand; the lake smiles in the monstrous cup of the hills as it smiled upon the first settlers; the rivers and brooks run their course, musical and unspoilt.

A city-man found Knowlton a charming resting place. It is near enough to the city to give the sense of contact with the vital things of life; it is sufficiently removed to be the real country.

The town proper is more American than Canadian in its general aspect, and indeed, the contiguity of the place to the American border has had its effect not merely in architecture, but in speech.

are large numbers this season, spend most of their time on the lake—sailing, rowing and fishing; but on the moonlight nights, when the surface of the lake is like molten silver, the young people are drawn as by an irresistible lure, and from dozens of boats one hears the sounds of laughter and song which linger until midnight.

One may drive through the hills and find an incomparable beauty. The roads are like white threads, which double and turn; on either side the mountain ranges, wooded from base to peak, look down—the sense of solitude is complete.

The Montreal folk make a pleasant society, while the local residents are free and cheerful in their intercourse. The sense of repose is constant. The church bells on Sunday, sounding across the hills and valleys, seem to bring back memories of the past, while the quiet manner in which the day is spent makes



THE ROAD TO BOLTON PASS, NEAR KNOWLTON.

one long for the old-fashioned Sunday of meditation which seems to have been lost to modern life. The English and Methodist churches are beautifully situated. In the former the service, which is simple and reverent, is conducted by the Rev. Mr. Chambers, while in the latter the Rev. Mr. Cummings ministers with much earnestness.

possessor, and to all who live within its influence. There is help and comfort in a genuine smile, to drive away sadness, and make 'play' of toil, and it all depends how we look at things whether 'play' is 'toil,' or 'toil' is 'play.'

Oh, the blessed and wise little children, What sensible things they say, When they can't have the things they wish for, They take others, and cry: 'Let's play.'

What odds 'twixt not having, and having, When we have lived out our day? Let us borrow the children's watchword, The magical watchword, 'Let's play.'

THE FLORAL CLUB.

Gardening for women is likely to become a profession in the near future. I have before me the 'Quarterly Leaflet' of the Woman's Agricultural and Horticultural International Union, the objects

of which are: 'To form a bond between women in all countries, who are engaged whether directly or indirectly, as employees or employed, or as working amateurs in farming, dairying, poultry-keeping or bee-keeping, fruit or flower growing for profit, laying out of grounds, forestry, and the management of estates.

Hasten the day when such work will be recognized and valued, and have for its aim the elevation of those who have by choice or circumstances made it their lifework.

BLUE SPIREA.

'Spirea' asks if the plant of this name—properly Caryoptera Mastacanthus—is hardy enough to endure our winter out of doors. Ans.—It is a recent introduction from China, and said to be hardy, but has not proved so with us.

RASPBERRIES.

The favorite method of planting is by the new growth made from the root eight or ten inches high. Planting new growth is equivalent to saving a year's time in fruiting.

PRUNING CURRANT BUSHES.

'Novice' inquires as to the best time and method for this work. Ans.—No time like the present. If large fruit is desired, the currant must be severely pruned. On a large bush a fruiting cane can be kept for three or four crops, or until its fruiting capacity is lowered so much that it must be cut out.

A very pleasant way to grow currants is to train them against a stone wall or fence. They will grow to the height of eight or ten feet, and the fruit is generally larger and sweeter, ripening earlier than that on the bushes.

WILD GARDEN.

S. B.—The above does not seem to be suited to your needs. Plants for a shady place that will give flowers for bouquets would need to be both early and late suited to the situation.

it shaded. For the later season, perennial phlox and Rudbeckia Golden Glow will do for tall flowers for a back ground, and a fuchsia and clump of forget-me-nots will succeed in such a situation.

EXHAUSTED SOIL.

L.—It is said that as a rule most land contains all the necessary elements of plant food, except potash, phosphoric acid and nitrogen. In order to supply the necessary food you should apply muriate of potash at the rate of two hundred pounds to the acre.

DEWBERRIES.

J.L.T. enquires about dewberries and if there are any choice sorts. In reply would say that the Lucretia is considered the best cultivated variety, but on a farm not many miles from here we found years ago a variety growing wild that was harder than the cultivated sorts, with fruit as fine.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

Over this signature comes a letter asking about the care of these plants, but it is a little late now for advice to be of much value in regard to summer growth. If they have been kept in pots where they are to bloom, and carefully watered every day, with occasional application of liquid manure, the growth should be good, and as they can be left out of doors till frost comes, they may improve during September.

TEA ROSES.

If the writer who tells of tea roses infested with insects will steep some tobacco in water, and when it is a good strong tea mix it with soapuds and wash the leaves and stems with the decoction, rinsing afterwards in clean water, the roses will recover.

[For the 'Witness.'

THE ISLAND OF MY DREAM.

There's an island of my dream, Where things never weary seem, Banished are the jars and care of life away; And the noise of city street Comes not to that fair retreat, To that island down a far-off little bay.

I can see that isle of rest On the blue, blue ocean's breast, I can hear the waves low plashing on the shore; And my sweetheart as she stands On the sparkling, yellow sands, With the love-light in her eyes forevermore.

CAROLINE LOUISE DINZEY.

Roxbury.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Fermentative Diarrhoea Is readily cured by the antiseptic action of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry.

During the hot weather the germs of fermentation are everywhere active. They set up fermentation in milk and various articles of food and render them unfit for use.

In the intestines of both infants and adults a like process is set up by these germs, and, as nature desires to rid herself of these noxious products, Diarrhoea ensues.

Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is the only remedy on the market that contains antiseptic properties powerful enough to reach the germs in the intestines and destroy them.

Although powerful to destroy disease germs, Dr. Fowler's Extract is harmless to the system of the youngest infant or most delicate lady.

Mrs. C. Campbell, Craigie Lea P. O., Muskoka, Ont., says: 'Last summer my baby was taken with Diarrhoea, and I could get nothing to relieve the child until a neighbor sent me in some Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. The third dose gave complete relief, and I believe saved baby's life.'

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

We'll begin with a box and the plural is boxes But the plural of ox should be oxen, not oxes; Then one fowl is goose, but two are called geese; Yet the plural of mouse should never be mouses; You may find a lone mouse, or a whole nest of mice; But the plural of house is houses, not hices; If the plural of man is always called men, Why shouldn't the plural of pan be called pen? The cow in the plural may be cows or kine; But a 'cow' if repeated is never called kine, And the plural of vow is vows, not vine, And if I speak of a foot and you show me your feet, And I give you a boot, would a pair be called beet? If one is a tooth, the whole set are teeth, Why shouldn't the plural of booth be called beeth? If the singular's this and the plural is these, Should the plural of kiss be nicknamed keese? Then one may be that and three would be those, Yet hat in a plural would never be hose, And the plural of cat is cats, not cose, We speak of a brother and also of brethren, But though we may say mother we never say methere; Then masculine pronouns are he, his and him, But I imagine the feminine, she, shis and shim; So the English, I think, you all will agree, Is the most wonderful language you ever did see. —'Penny Pictorial Magazine.'

WOULD LIKE TO SEE HIM!

'You sign this deed of your own free will, do you, madam?' asked the notary public. 'What do you mean by that?' demanded the large, red-faced woman. 'I mean there has been no compulsion on the part of your husband, has there?' 'Him?' she ejaculated, turning to look at the meek little man sitting behind her. 'I'd like to see him try to compel me!'

WHY NOT MAKE MONEY BY USING YOUR BRAINS

Instead of laboring day after day for a mere existence? If you are disposed to try to invent and take a good chance of making money rapidly, you ought to get a few ideas from our new and very instructive book, giving hints and helps how to do it, entitled: 'The Inventor's Help.' A complete expose of patent laws, containing cost of patents in every country, and how thousands of men have made money. The most original and complete work ever written about Patents and Inventions. It will help any one interested in Patents and Inventions; 120 pages, bound. Sent by mail to any address, securely sealed, on receipt of a three-cent stamp. Marlon & Marlon, Patent Solicitors, Montreal, Canada, and Washington, D.C.

AN UNFORSEEN CIRCUMSTANCE. Mother—'George, I told you to say "No" if they offered you cake a third time.' George—'So I did, mamma. Only they offered it to me the fourth time, and you didn't say anything about the fourth time.' —'Trained Motherhood.'

An example of mixed metaphor was heard at a seamen's meeting at South Shields last week, an enthusiastic speaker urging the crowd to 'take the tide by the flood and grasp it red-hot.'

A QUESTION OF FUNDS. 'My doctor ordered a trip to Europe for me!' 'Did you follow his direction?' 'No. He presented his bill and then took the trip to Europe himself.'—Washington 'Star.'

TWO OLD GROWLERS. The One—'Now, you know well enough all women are artificial. They are never natural.' The Other—'But you must remember that it is natural for them to be artificial, so your assertion does not hold good.'—Indianapolis 'Press.'

Children Cry for CASTORIA. Children Cry for CASTORIA. Children Cry for CASTORIA.

Child (who has a great idea of her grandfather's age)—'I say, grandpa, were you in the ark?' Grandpa—'Why, no, my dear.' Child—'But, grandpa, you must have been, or else you would have been drowned.'

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

PAIN OF CANCER

Relieved by our new Constitutional Treatment.

Many forms of Cancer are attended with a great deal of suffering. In fact in some cases the pain is so severe as to require the administration of powerful opiates. Our new Constitutional Remedy eases the pain of Cancer wonderfully, the patient is able to get restful and refreshing sleep, and the enfeebled system is built up and strengthened. It moreover neutralizes and destroys the cancer poison in the system, so that the disease is completely and permanently cured. Send two stamps to STOTT & JURY, Bowmanville, Ont., for full particulars.

GENT'S SET OF LINKS.



Pair of links, rolled plate, warranted by manufacturers ten years, about twice the size of illustration. GIVEN only to 'Witness' subscribers or one NEW subscriber to the 'Weekly Witness' at one dollar, and twenty-five cents additional. For sale, postpaid, 90 cents.

The Boys' Page.

Our Trek to Victoria Falls.

(Dorsey Goodhue, in 'Youth's Companion.)

(Concluded.)

At length we got down to the very water's edge, or as near it as the vast waves made it safe to approach. Whelming high in the middle, the enormous flood tore past, with vast waves bulging up and racing down the incline. Conceive Niagara's Whirlpool Rapids thrice increased; and I am told that these rapids continue for thirty miles.

We did not linger there long, for anxiety on Hermione's account had grown on us. Probably we were an hour on

beasts diverted and in a wondering mood she sang nearly everything in her repertoire. Then, perceiving that her urbane audience were getting restive, she hit on the idea of dancing for their amusement, and was executing some very gay steps when Walter and I rushed round the corner.

Never in my life have I seen such a look of joy and relief come into any one's face as came into hers when she looked around and saw us, carbines in hand.

The startled baboons growled in their throats, and began toddling and scampering up the rocks. Walter put Hermione behind us, very pale now, and almost on the point of a collapse.

'Hurry!' he said. 'Go back along the path!'

Cocking our carbines, we prepared to cover her retreat, but immediately saw that the whole band were disposed to make off. One of them was still hugging Hermione's rifle to his breast, and I sent two bullets after him, without quite hitting him. At the second he dropped the piece and continued his

a few went home in liveries, but I stayed up till Friday.

I did not see anybody drunk on the Fourth and only one the day after, as we have prohibition here.

Friday, when I started for home, my bicycle broke, so I went back to town and came down on the train in the evening.

I hope this account may be worth the club button. I like to read the Boys' Page and the nice stories that are in it. Yours truly, PERCIVAL K. MENZIES.

Mason, N.D.

Dear Editor,—I have been busy and have not had very much time to write a letter till now. We have had our tent up for about three days, but our things are still scattered. We do not know where to look for hardly a thing.

The place around us is very beautiful, and to make it still more charming one may hear, as I do now, the song of the birds, the chatter of the squirrels and the silent murmur of the water as it laps the sandy shore.

But I must not weary you with descriptions for I have yet to tell you of my adventure. It was yesterday that it happened. We had a rather high wind all night and in the morning the lake was quite rough, but this was the day that Rose and I had decided upon to take our trip down the lake and as neither of us was afraid of the rolling water we agreed to risk the chance of a wetting which we might expect to get from the tossing waves.

We could only be spared one boat, a punt, and with this we started on our journey. Rose said she would row, while I was given the task of taking care of the lunch and keeping it from getting wet. We went along merrily for about twenty minutes during which time we had lost sight of the tent and were now surrounded by a wilderness of woods. All around we could see the tossing lake with its snowy whitecaps glistening in the sun, the lofty rocky shore with the trees and shrubs crowding down to the water's edge, the impenetrable forest, and here and there a clear shining bay with thick woody banks casting strange shadows on its glistening surface. This was indeed a charming spot.

We had, after a good deal of discussion, decided to land on a small woody peninsula, and were just preparing to turn when a large wave struck us. Rose, in her anxiety to get the boat in right position again, pulled a little too hard on one oar and with a sharp crack it broke off just above the blade. Here we were in a distressing plight—a rough lake, a steady wind blowing the boat farther and farther from those who could give help, one good oar and one broken one. Cries of distress arose, but they were of no avail for who was there to hear us in this lonely wilderness? Soon we became hungry and ate our lunch.

The afternoon was now drawing to a close and already the shades of evening were falling. At the other end of the boat sat Rose, the very picture of despair, for had she not tried every method she could think of to bring us to shore, even endeavoring to use the heavy oar as a paddle. Still neither one of us spoke and nothing could be heard but the now almost dreadful lap, lap of the water as it beat against the boat. All was silent.

Suddenly across the water came a faint 'Halloo!' Instantly both of us were on our feet trying to call, but our voices were so hoarse that we succeeded in bringing forth not much more than a whisper. But hope once more burned in our hearts, and Rose, seizing the oar, beat upon the boat. Soon the search party appeared around the corner and in a few minutes they were beside us. All were eager to ask questions, but we could do no more than hold up the broken oar, which told its own tale. Soon we were safely landed and now, after our adventure, feel quite well except for a hoarse voice. But there is the call to dinner; I must go for they will be waiting for me. Yours truly, G. M.

Aug. 10, 1900.

Dear Editor,—I have never seen in your paper a letter from any of the girls or boys in Swan River. But perhaps you do not know where Swan River is. It is two hundred and seventy-eight miles north-west of Winnipeg, on the Canadian Northern railway.

This town is beautifully situated on the banks of the Swan River. The new railway bridge over the river is a 'Howe truss' of a hundred and sixty-six feet span.

This town was only surveyed last October and now it has about one hundred buildings and about four hundred inhabitants. We have a nice new school, two stories high, just completed, with a nice belfry and bell on it. This is the best country for wild fruit we have ever lived in. There are tons of raspberries and strawberries, both high and low-bush cranberries, gooseberries, red and black currants, saskatoons, blueberries, and wild cherries. Every wild flower that grows anywhere in Manitoba grows here and many different kinds that do not grow anywhere else.

Perhaps not many of your girl or boy readers have ever seen the Doukhobors. They have settled in two colonies. One of their colonies, the one at Thunder Hill, is eighteen miles west of here. There are thirteen villages in this colony. They have built very comfortable homes for themselves and made large gardens, as they live nearly entirely on vegetables. They have five hundred

acres of grain and vegetables this year. They are good workers. Most of the men are working on the new railway. They have picked and sold a large quantity of berries this summer. They also gather seneca root in large quantities.

The women and girls do very nice fancywork and the men and boys do wood carving. Some of the merchants have Doukhobor boys for clerks in their stores and like them better than Canadian boys. Some day I will write you another letter and tell you more about the Doukhobors.

Yours truly, EDITH HARLEY. Swan River, Man.

Knots and Bowlines.

To be able to make any kind of a knot that may be required in an emergency is a very useful accomplishment. Learning to tie a complicated knot deftly and rapidly requires a good deal of practice. It is an interesting pastime especially where several boys practise together. The accompanying illustrations show how to manipulate a few of the more common kinds of knots.

Any bend or loop in a rope is called a 'bight.' The plain overhand knot



Fig. 1. (Fig. 1) is the simplest of all. It is made at the end of a rope, to prevent it passing through a hole, or to prevent the strands from separating too far.

The figure of eight knot (Fig. 2), is better than the overhand, as it does not 'jam,' under strain and is easy to undo.

The boat knot, or marlingspike hitch, (Fig. 3) is simply an overhand knot with the end held by a piece of wood instead of being taken through the bight. On withdrawing this the knot falls to pieces.

The bowline is the best of all knots. It forms a loop which neither jams nor slips, and is easy to undo. Two ropes may be joined by a bowline at the end of each. It may be thrown over or made fast round a post; it forms a sling for a cask; and fifty other things. Having formed a bight as in Fig. 4, hold the crossing (b) in right finger and thumb; with the left hand take the bight at (a), and draw it over the end, as in Fig. 5; being twisted by this operation, it tends to take the shape shown in Fig. 6; let



Fig. 4. Fig. 5. Fig. 6. Fig. 7.

it do so, but still keep the crossing in order between the finger and thumb; now draw out the end a little, and work it in as in Fig. 7; adjust the loop to the size required, and pull it tight.

A running-bowline is begun as in Fig. 8, taking (c) as crossing and (d) as

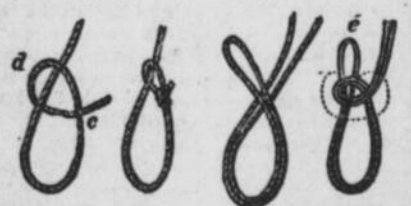


Fig. 8. Fig. 9. Fig. 10. Fig. 11.

bight described above. Fig. 9, shows it finished,—the best slip-knot known, free from any risk of jamming.

One merit of the bowline is that it can be made on a rope with one end fixed and one out of reach; but it can even be made in the middle of a rope when there is no time to look for the ends. This is a bowline on a bight. When a



Fig. 12. Fig. 13.

sailor hears the cry, 'Man overboard!' he seizes a bight in the first coil of rope he meets with, forms a bowline on it, and throws it to the drowning man in less time than it takes to describe it, because he is not detained looking for the end. Figs. 10 and 11, corresponding to 4 and 6, show that it is commenced as a common bowline, only with a double instead of a single rope; but instead of treating the looped end (e), like the end in Fig. 7, open it out and pass it round or behind the whole thing (see dotted lines) then draw tight again; as in Fig. 12.

Fig. 13 shows the way of slinging a cask, etc., in the loop of a single bowline.

Puzzles.

The correct answers will be given next week. Readers are invited to send in answers to as many of the puzzles as they can solve. Address, Editor Boys' Page, 'Weekly Witness.'

PECULIAR ACROSTICS.

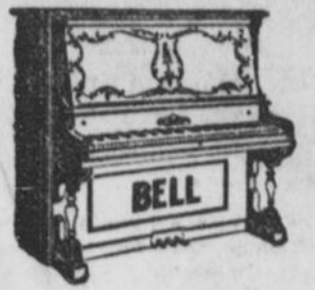
My primals spell a flower which is found in the fields in summer, and my centrals spell a song which is sung by reapers at the close of harvest.

Cross-words: 1. A pillow. 2. Pertaining to the ocean. 3. Raising. 4. Artlessly. 5. Perpetually. 6. Negligently.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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7. An elaborate public discourse. 8. Cleansing by ablation. 9. To weed. 10. Versifiers. 11. Shelters.

RIDDLE. Half-way in and half-way out Of its tiny house, Nearly all the time, no doubt, Still as any mouse.

But quite suddenly, mayhap, It will turn around, Say abruptly, 'Click!' or 'Clack!' Make a rattling sound.

Very fond of keeping still In its little home, It will go, too—if you will— Anywhere you roam.

Keep on its right side, and learn 'Tis a trickish sprite; Or, perhaps, 'twill take a turn— Shut you out some night.

Are you wondering where and how This strange thing can be? Well—you need not puzzle now— I'll give you the key.

HEXAGON.

1. Unfurnished. 2. Minute particles. 3. The conquering people of old. 4. To proceed from. 5. Trapped. 6. A horse. 7. A whirlpool.

TRANSPPOSED COUPLET. Rohno dan mehas fmro on nidtinoo seri, Tca lew ruoy tpra, reest lla eht nohro sei.

HIDDEN ANIMALS. Four animals are concealed in each sentence.

1. Jack studies Sanskrit; I, German; and Jack allows no rude, errant being to retard his progress during his term in Exeter College. 2. I saw Eli on the sofa when I came later in the evening; he seemed to suffer at times from a severe cut, and the doctor thought he would

LADIES' BLOUSE SET

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have to trepan the right side of the boy's head.

Answers to Last Week's Puzzles.

FARM PRODUCTS.

Oats, wheat, celery, onions, cucumbers, artichokes, potatoes, lentils, radishes, cauliflower, turnips, grain, tomatoes, spinach, barley, hops, peas, asparagus, watermelons.

COMBINED SQUARES.

FARE AREA REAR RATEARLAKE AREARIAXIL TEARINKICK EARLAKELKS AKIN KIND ENDS

RHYMED RIDDLE.

The words in the blanks in order are: Discreet, neat, feet, treat, street, meat, wheat, sweet, eat, feat, complete, replete, seat, boat, retreat, meet.

CHARADE.

Hatred (hat-red). DECAPITATIONS. C-opal, r-after, i-con, c-lever, k-edge, e-quip, t-trout. Initials—Cricket.

A TRAGEDY IN FEATHERS.

Dead by the dusty roadside, And nobody saw him fall; A bunch of feathers all gold and blue, With necklace black where the night wind blew; A bird of the air—that's all.

Ah! but a glen of the Northland Will be lacking one bird-note sweet; And a lonely mate will wait in vain, For a flash of the blue and gold again In her home 'mid that loved retreat.

One out of many thousands— But, oh! too fair to die, Unless the Canadian warbler gleams In his blue and gold by other streams Beneath a brighter sky. —Henry Kallioch Rowe, in 'The Canadian Magazine.'



'WITH HER BEST BOW AND A RAVISHING SMILE.'

the lower level, and an hour more in climbing back up the side of the ravine. We then shouted to Hermione, but got no reply, and then hastened through the woods to where we had left father. Here we found him asleep, and Claas sitting on a stone with a shotgun, watching over him, but no Hermione. Claas told us that she had not been there.

Without a word Walter turned, and he and I ran back; Grant, who has a lame foot, came after us more slowly. Arriving at the gorge, after a run of a mile and a half, we first searched up the bank toward the falls. Not finding her that way, we ran back and down the gorge, following a sort of path along the brink of the crags. After half a mile or so we came where this path led downward for fifty or sixty feet among great rocks as large as houses. Hastening on among these, we doubled the angle of a ledge, and saw an astonishing and terrifying sight.

But here let me go back a little and tell what Hermione had done. Not wishing to go tamely back to our lunching-place, she strolled leisurely along the path at the brink of the gorge, catching glimpses of us and of the rapids below as she went on, until, on rounding a crag, she found herself suddenly face to face with fifty fifty grey, dog-faced baboons, which were sitting there solemnly on the rocks, sunning themselves.

They were so nearly the color of the rocks, and were sitting so quiet, that Hermione did not at first sight realize how many there were! She was close to one old, grey patriarch of the band, when, with an odd cluck in his throat, he rose to an standing posture, and toddled toward her, outstretching one grim old paw with ogreish nails.

Then Hermione displayed fine courage. She had her rifle in her hand, and that old, grey chap was reaching for it, attracted perhaps by the glitter of the burnished steel. Now if she had snatched it away, or if she had shot the baboon, there is not the least doubt that she would have been torn in pieces, for these singular creatures are not lacking in courage and intelligence. She allowed the old baboon to take the gun, and, clasping it to his hairy breast with both paws, he toddled back among his fellows, several of whom proceeded to examine it with great gravity.

Meantime another had risen on his hind legs and toddled toward her, extending his paw; and Hermione actually had the courage to shake the brute's hand, with her best bow and a ravishing smile.

The baboon showed equally good breeding. Hermione says that his eyes were soft and gentle! Two others approached—to be introduced, probably; at least, so we now tell her. Seeing that these hairy gentlemen were a good deal impressed by her personal appearance, she began to make most polite and gentle gestures to them. She waved her hands slowly in the air; she courtesied; she swayed. Walter says she hypnotized them—for they all imitated her, more and more of them coming down from the rocks and drawing near.

At length one curious lady baboon reached forth and took off Hermione's hat; and finding that gestures were losing their novelty, she thought of singing to them. In her most dulcet tones she sang 'Sweet Home' to those baboons! They stood and doted on her music, save one or two who were investigating her hat and pulling it in pieces.

Fully realizing that she must keep the

Holiday Correspondence.

Dear Sir,—I will try to give an idea of how we usually celebrate our national holiday in Dakota. It might interest some of the Canadian boys to hear how we do things out here. I shall let you know how we celebrated in Page. Page is a village of about three hundred inhabitants. It is situated about fifty miles north-west of Fargo. It contains three churches, three general stores, two hardware stores, two restaurants, two hotels, and a drug store, etc., etc. This village is about fifteen miles from our home, so I rose early on the morning of the Fourth. It was about 4.45 o'clock when I jumped on my bicycle; but I was up there before six o'clock. Just before I got there I heard the booming of the cannon. The cannon was only about three feet long, but it made quite a noise. Cannon firecrackers helped to increase the din. Flags ficated from almost every building, and the buildings and fruit stands were decorated with flags and bunting. The bicycles were decorated in like manner for the parade, which was to occur at nine o'clock. But this did not amount to much. Then the crowds began to arrive. It was estimated that there were three or four thousand people there through the day. Six lemonade and fruit stands kept the crowd from getting thirsty. A lottery, canoe-net, and a combined gramophone and lottery helped to lighten people's purses. The baseball game between Page and Hope resulted in a victory for Page. As soon as the game was over the crowd ate dinner, some one place, some another. At 2 o'clock p.m. the crowd went to the race track and witnessed all kinds of races. There were eight in all. The total prizes amounted to \$250. There were only two accidents, one was caused by the collision of two buggies, the other of two bicycles. The fireworks were all right, but some were almost put out by the rain, which had been gathering all day and began to fall about nine o'clock. It continued all night and part of next day. The next morning the streets and roads were so muddy that bicyclists could not get home. Quite

BRITISH NEWS.

ENGLISH.

A Leyton evangelist uses a gramophone for the purpose of attracting a crowd to open-air meetings.

It was officially stated in parliament the other day that the post-office has an income of three hundred pounds a year from found stamps.

A scheme is on foot for an important purchase of rifle ranges for the London volunteers. The scheme will involve an expenditure of £104,000.

The Birmingham Public Health Committee has purchased for £6,000 seventeen acres of land in connection with a scheme for the housing of the poor.

The Buckinghamshire magistrates ordered a lad named Jackson to have eight strokes with the birch rod for dropping a lemonade bottle from a bridge on to a passing train.

Lord Hampton's Westwood estate in Worcestershire, near Droitwich, has been sold for £70,000 to Mr. Edward Partington, of Glossop, the well-known paper manufacturer.

Miss Emily Frances Dalton, of Leicester, has bequeathed £50,000 to charitable institutions, including £10,000 to the Gordon Boys' Home, and £1,000 to Dr. Barnardo's Homes.

Dr. Chavasse, the Bishop of Liverpool, recently visited Walton jail and addressed the prisoners. This is said to be the first occasion on which a bishop has officially visited the prison.

The ancient Swan hotel, Ipswich, has been almost destroyed by a fire which is supposed to have been caused by rats gnawing lucifer matches. The flames broke out in the middle of the night.

The engine-driver Scott, who lost both his legs in saving a dog at Newcastle Central station, has been presented with the certificate of merit of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Lancashire has contributed over a hundred thousand pounds to the Indian famine fund, besides thirty-five thousand pounds sent direct from Liverpool, St. Helen's and Southport, making a hundred and thirty-five thousand pounds from the county palatine.

Kruger's lioness, concerning which a good deal of interest was aroused last year, is now safely housed in the Lion House of the Zoological Gardens. It will be remembered that it was sent by Mr. Rhodes as a present to the Gardens at Pretoria, whence, after a very short stay, it was returned to the donor. About that time Mr. P. L. Selater, the secretary to the Zoological Society, was in South Africa, and the lioness was offered to, and accepted by, him, as the representative of the society. The animal, a fine young female, still showing the spots of immaturity, is from fifteen to eighteen months old, in excellent condition, and perfectly tame.

There is some possibility (says the London correspondent of the Manchester 'Guardian') of the establishment of an Anglian monastery, supported by some of the leading members of the party, and one of the islands off the South Wales coast is mentioned as a possible site. Most of these islands have in time past been monastic settlements of the old Celtic Church and of its Latin successor. Quite recently the Island of Caldy, near Tenby, was purchased by the Rev. D. Bushell, who was formerly a master at Harrow, and the beautiful Benedictine buildings thereon were put into a state of repair, and are now used for religious purposes.

Some remarks in the Newcastle 'Journal' about aged parrots have produced a letter from a Novocastrian, in which the writer relates the following anecdote: A few years ago, a venerable-looking stranger was sauntering along the street when he came to a window, outside of which hung a cage with a parrot in it. As the stranger came up, the bird suddenly broke out into crying 'Coals! Coals! Coals!' Neither the people of the house nor the neighbors had ever before heard the parrot cry 'Coals!' and quite a little crowd gathered to listen and expressed surprise. The aged stranger, in contemplative mood looked on; and at length addressed the bystanders in these words: 'I am a native of Newcastle; and, when a boy, I served a coalman here. While my master carried in the bags of coals, my duty was to watch the horse and keep crying "Coals! Coals! Coals!" This parrot was here then; I remember her well. One and sixty years I have lived in America, and am now here on my first visit since I left Old England. This parrot is the only soul that recognizes me in Newcastle.'

SCOTCH.

On Aug. 1 the 'Flying Scotsman' made its first run as a corridor dining train.

The Glasgow Presbytery are discussing whether the Tron Church should be repaired or rebuilt.

The company which undertook to supply electric motor cars for Glasgow now suggest oil motors instead.

Miss Rhona Adair, the lady golf champion, was beaten at North Berwick the other day by Miss Madeine Campbell and Miss E. C. Orr.

Mr. John Mitchell, Murray Place, Peebles, ex-Governor of the Peeblesshire Poorhouse, received a few days ago from the Queen a handsomely framed print of Her Majesty in her Jubilee robes, as a mark of her interest in the fact of his having been on duty at the time of her coronation.

The Inverness Ratepayers' Association have resolved to communicate with the temperance associations in town and other bodies, with the view of presenting a joint petition to the town council calling upon them to dispense with the providing out of the public funds of intoxicating drinks at corporation banquets.

Mr. Edward Ambrose, one of the Aberdeen customs officials, has accepted the post of assistant-director-general of Siamese customs. The position carries with it a salary of £1,100, rising to £1,400. Mr. Ambrose will be granted two years' leave of absence by the Board of Customs, at the end of which period he will be at liberty to either rejoin the outdoor department of Her Majesty's customs or enter into a permanent agreement with the Siamese authorities, should they be desirous of continuing his services. Mr. Ambrose entered the service in 1880 as clerk in Glasgow, at the age of 17 years.

A little herd girl near Ness, Lewis, was a few evenings ago alarmed by hearing the frantic cries of three people, a man, a boy and a young woman, who were caught by the tide in a cave about 250 feet below. She gave the alarm at Airdh-na-Linne, where Mr. Nicolson, missionary, a daring rock-climber, happened to be at home. Getting together some helpers and ropes, Mr. Nicolson began to descend on his hands and knees into a jutting headland, one end of which formed a side of the cave, in the hope of being able to throw a rope to the captives from the ledge far below. He was followed by two men, two young women and two lads, all experienced climbers, and after going down for some distance, Mr. Nicolson was lowered down the bare face of the cliff to the ledge, from which he managed to throw the rope sideways into the cave, and the prisoners were released.

IRISH.

The Queen will present to the municipality of Dublin, in memory of her recent visit, a gold loving cup weighing a hundred and sixty ounces.

The Prince and Princess of Wales will visit Belfast in September. The Prince will then lay the foundation stone of the new Royal Victoria Hospital.

An Irish witness in the House of Commons committee room the other day mentioned that near Sligo there 'was a waterfall which ran three hundred yards up a hill.' He was surprised that the audience laughed.

Lord Roberts is to be the godfather of the new lion house at the Dublin Zoo. The Zoological Society of Dublin have distinguished themselves for the raising of lions, to the number of two hundred, which have brought not less than five thousand pounds by sales.

A large tract of turf bank, about forty perches by thirty, situated in Killybeg, County Kildare, was recently separated from the main portion of the bog and split into immense blocks. The face of the bank, which was eighteen or twenty feet deep, has moved down some distance, while the level bog in front, on which an immense quantity of newly-cut turf was placed to dry, has been raised up a distance of six, eight, and in some places ten feet. In places there are large natural channels, through which the water is now flowing strongly.



THE QUEEN OF HOLLAND REVIEWING THE DUTCH FISHING FLEET. HER MAJESTY ON BOARD A VOL ENDAM SMACK.

One afternoon last week Queen Wilhelmina and the Queen-Mother held a review on the Zuyder Zee of the Dutch fishing fleet, numbering some two thousand and sailing boats. Great enthusiasm prevailed in spite of the weather, which was cloudy and rainy with a strong wind. As Her Majesty was rowed out from the shore to the royal yacht all the smacks ran up flags—the red, white and blue of Holland, a pennant and a

small flag denoting their respective fleets. The royal yacht sailed between the lines of smacks, and Her Majesty, with her royal mother, went on board some of the vessels, to the great delight of the fisherfolk.—London 'Graphic.'

THE INDIAN FAMINE

OF 1899-1900.

The following account is by Mr. Dennis Clancy, acting secretary of the Bishop Thoburn famine fund:—

So far as can be judged from the data collected by the Famine Commission the drought of 1899 and the subsequent famine of 1899-1900 are unique in their extent of area, and probably also in their intensity. No such complete failure of the rains, after the first month of the monsoon, is on record. The famine is at its worst in Rajputana and Gujarat, and the people who have suffered most from it are the Bhils, a hill tribe in the northern part of Gujarat. Forty per cent of the people have already died from famine, and, as it is so difficult to get relief to them, owing to their distance from the railways, and the roughness of the country, as well as other difficulties, it is thought by some who have studied the subject that at least forty per cent more will die before the famine ends. The English Government has been doing its utmost to relieve these people, as well as all other famine sufferers. As early as last cold weather government sent two hundred camels loaded with grain into this country, and since then the political officers have been employing many more, as the need increased. By means of this camel transport they have been supplying a large number of relief works under their care, and also some of the kitchens of the local missionaries. In order to keep the Bhils from plundering these trains it is necessary for sepoy escorts to accompany all convoys and stocks of grain. The missionaries here as in other famine districts are doing much to relieve the suffering. A missionary of the Church Missionary Society by the name of Thompson did heroic work there, until he was stricken down with cholera and died after a few hours' suffering, attended only by his native servant, who died a few hours after his master. He was about a hundred miles from the railway, doing relief work, and died under a tree. The tidings of his death did not reach his mission until about a week after he died. Then there were a large number who volunteered to take his place.

The last week in May I took a trip up in Rajputana. The thermometer was above a hundred in the coolest place, day and night. On the trains it seemed almost as if one would melt. At Agra I got into the same compartment with a young man by the name of Harrison. I soon found that he was going to take the place of Thompson, who died of cholera. He seemed to think that what he was doing was a very ordinary thing. We had not travelled many hours from Agra when we came into the famine district. They have had no rain in this part, to signify, for three years. In some parts there was scarcely a blade of grass to be seen anywhere. The ground in many places looked as if it had never grown grass. Here and there were to be seen poor starved cattle hunting for leaves and anything that might have a little nourishment in it. The cattle have died by the hundreds of thousands. In one district, about one hundred square miles, more than three millions of cattle are said to have died during this famine. Their bones are scattered all over the country. The people collect them and sell them for a few pice.

men, women and children, come up alongside of the train and plead piteously for food, or pice, pointing to their lank stomachs. In some places I saw people hunting through straw and refuse to try to find a few kernels of grain. At one station a boy, possibly twelve or fifteen years of age, was lying on the platform so weak that he could scarcely get to his feet when some of the railway servants came up to drive him away. My heart was so touched that I gave him sufficient money to buy food enough to kill him, but I imagine that the bania, the native grain dealer, would look out for that. These banias are usually hard-hearted wretches who prey upon the common people, and would rather see them die than give them food. Sometimes the people die and there is no one to bury them, and the bodies lie and rot, or dry up, in the sun. At one place where we stopped the native station master came up to the window of our carriage and told us that a man was lying dead not two hundred feet away and there was no one to remove the body. He had died of cholera several hours before. The stench reached the train. This, however, was in a native state. But like things are said to have occurred on British territory.

At Ajmere, which is one of the largest cities in Rajputana, I found Dr. J. E. Scott, one of our presiding elders, toiling away in famine relief. While others are away in hill stations, he is flying about in the heat, stopping for nothing, doing all he can to relieve the suffering. He told me that he is feeding on an average about a thousand people daily. He has three kitchens located at convenient centres. An enclosure is made by throwing up walls of earth or brick, and in one side a gate is placed. The food is cooked in a large kettle that will hold possibly eight or ten bushels of grain. A sort of porridge is made of wheat. The people are too weak to be able to digest strong food. Most of those to whom Dr. Scott is ministering are poor native Christians, who have lost all they had and would starve to death if it were not for the relief that he is giving them. He has his preachers give out tickets in the villages, and, by presenting them at the gate, they are admitted to food. I visited one of these kitchens at a place called 'Tilauia,' and saw over two hundred fed. For hours before the time to give out the food, the people gather in a great crowd around the gate. The preachers and workers take advantage of this to give them religious instruction. It is really painful to see these poor creatures trying to sing. They seem to think that by singing and answering questions they are in a way doing something to earn their food. When the gates were finally opened the people rush madly in. It was very difficult to keep back those who had no tickets, and when the gate was closed there was a howling mob on the outside begging to be admitted. I could scarcely keep back the tears as I looked into their pitiful, emaciated, disappointed faces. When those who had tickets were fed, what was left was given to those on the outside. Women came with little babes in their arms. One woman had a baby only six days old. When the food was ready they made the people sit on the ground in rows, and when they were all served Dr. Scott asked God's blessing on the food, and the people ate as if they had had nothing to eat for weeks. Most of them bring an earthen dish of some kind to receive the food. Sometimes people come without dishes, and, to receive the food, make a hole in the ground, and put a cloth over it. They pick up every morsel of food given them. If any food chances to fall on the ground they pick that up and eat it also. They get food but once a day, at most, and when they eat they eat with a relish. At Ajmere I went to the station to see a company of famine children that were being taken through by two ladies. They stopped at Ajmere to rest and to give them food. It was a most repulsive sight. When they got out of the train they were in worse condition than a carload of hogs, and the smells were almost unendurable, and yet those refined ladies went about among them, attending to their wants, as if they were their brothers and sisters. Before they left two or three of the worst cases died. One who has not seen famine can form no idea of what it means.

Miss Lillian Marks, assisted by Miss Tryon and Miss Dr. Emma Scott, has done nobly. A little over a month ago cholera broke out in the girls' school at Ajmere, and carried off twenty. One of the number was the matron, who had been a very faithful worker. The people living near the school became frightened and the authorities compelled them to move out into the country two miles. There they had to live in tents under the blazing sun, with a very scanty supply of water, yet none of these brave women even thought of running away. The cholera has at last subsided, and their work is progressing favorably. They are planning to take five hundred famine children into their schools at Ajmere. This will entail a tremendous cost, to house, clothe, feed and educate them. They have sent away hundreds of children to other schools. At Alighur Mr. and Mrs. Lawson are taking in a large number. In Gujarat the Rev. E. F. Freese is doing a great work. He has organized very substantial relief work among the native Christians. They are doing a good business in weaving. They have received large orders from government for coarse cloth for relief work huts, and by this and other orders they have been able to keep most of their village weavers constantly employed. They have just received a big order for thick cotton blankets, from the 'Christian Herald' relief committee, which will keep them busy for several weeks. Mr. Freese has also established supply depots at convenient centres, where the people can buy grain at little more than cost prices, and so be protected against the bania. Mr. Freese writes to the 'Indian Witness' of June 14 as follows: 'Gujarat is in a bad way, the people to the number of 150,000 having scattered to their homes from the relief works owing to the cholera outbreak. It has required a readjustment of our plans, and we are doing all in our power to save our poor Christian villagers, not weavers, who have thus come home. Besides helping all else we can, it looks as though we would be called on to take over two thousand orphans in this district alone. Government seems helpless to meet the situation.'

We are glad to report that the monsoon has broken, but what amount of rainfall there will be remains to be seen. It will be a long time before the people are able to help themselves. They have no seed grain and most of their cattle have died. There are now on government famine relief works more than 5,900,000. The number will likely soon reach 6,000,000. This represents thirty or forty millions of sufferers. The children that are tak-

en on by our mission, means a big burden for the future, unless our friends in America and Europe rally to our support, which we have no fear, but that they will do as they always have in the past. If every Young People's Society would take up the support of a boy or a girl, what a wonderful thing it would be for India. Here is a great responsibility, but it is a great opportunity. It takes about fifteen dollars to support a boy or girl in school for a year. After they have been in school for a few years some of them will become workers. Thirty dollars a year will support a pastor teacher. Allahabad, June 18, 1900.



Communications should be addressed to the Chess Editor, 'Witness,' Montreal.

Tuesday, Sept. 4, 1900.

PROBLEM NO. 84.

Tourney No. 24. 'Bis Repetita Placent No. 3.' Black—10 pieces.



White—9 pieces.

Mate in TWO. Solution Sept. 25.

SOLUTIONS AND COMMENT.

Solution to Two-move Problem, No. 80, by Kenneth S. Howard. White K at K Kt 5; Q at Q R 5; Kts at Q Kt 3 and Q 3; pawns at Q B 2 and 4, K 2 and K B 2 and 6—nine pieces. Black K at K 5; Rs at K and Q; Bs at Q B and K B; Kts at K R 4 and Q 8; pawns at Q Kt 5 and K Kt 6—nine pieces. Key move, 1 Q—Q Kt 5. Correct from J.W.H., Portsmouth** 73; Geo. Patterson, Winnipeg*** 91; James Fitzgerald, St. Catharines**, 85; 'Report,' Bear River**, 77; Chas. Freeman, Hamilton**, 92; and F. Macnab, Perth*** 115. Key to Problem No. 79 also received (late) from Freeman; 'Troy,' Brandon**, 72, and W.S.M., Mistawasis, Sask., 51. (Stars denote prizes already awarded in the present contest. A new supply of pocket boards is expected shortly, when these will be sent to any awaiting them.)

Most solvers are familiar with some renderings of this problem, which illustrates the interference of Rooks and Bishops from eighth rank of board. The present variation has one bad flaw in a threatened check from Black to which there is no satisfactory reply without the key move, and which, therefore, quickly reveals the latter.—Barry.

GAME 69.—DOUBLE RUY LOPEZ.

- Janowski. White. 1 P-K 4, 2 Kt-K B 3, 3 Kt-B 3, 4 B-Kt 5, 5 Castles, 6 P-Q 3, 7 P x B, 8 R-K sq, 9 R-Kt sq, 10 B-Kt 5, 11 B-K R 4, 12 B-R 4, 13 K-R sq, 14 B-Q Kt 3, 15 B-Kt 3, 16 P-K R 3, 17 R-K 3, 18 B x Kt, 19 R-K sq, 20 K-R 2, 21 Q-Q 2, 22 P x B, 23 R-K R sq, 24 K-Kt 2, 25 Q-R-K Kt sq, 26 K-B sq, 27 R-Kt 4, 28 R x R, 29 R-R 4, 30 R-R 5, 31 R x P ch, 32 R-R 5, 33 R-K B 5, 34 P-B 4, 35 Q-Kt 4, 36 Q-Kt 6, 37 R-Q 5, 38 K-K sq, 39 R x Q P, 40 K-Q 2, 41 K-B sq, 42 Q x P ch, 43 Q-Q 5 ch, 44 R-Q 8, 45 Q-R 5, 46 Resigns. Pillsbury. Black. 1 P-K 4, 2 Kt-K B 3, 3 Kt-B 3, 4 B-Kt 5, 5 Castles, 6 B x Kt, 7 P-Q 3, 8 B-Q 2, 9 R-K sq, 10 P-K R 3, 11 P-R 3, 12 R-Kt sq, 13 Kt-K 2, 14 Kt-Kt 3, 15 B-Kt 5, 16 B-R 4, 17 Kt-B 5, 18 P x B, 19 Q-Q 2, 20 K-R sq, 21 B x Kt, 22 R-K 4, 23 R-K R, 24 R-R 5, 25 R-R 2, 26 Kt-Kt 3, 27 R x P, 28 Kt x R, 29 P-K Kt 4!, 30 P-Kt 5, 31 K-Kt 2, 32 P x P, 33 P-K B 3, 34 R-K sq, 35 P-B 4, 36 K-B 2, 37 Q-Kt 5, 38 Kt x P!, 39 R x P ch!, 40 R-R 7 ch, 41 R-K 3, 42 R-K 2, 43 K-K 2, 44 Q-K 3, 45 Q-K 8, 46 Resigns.

FRENCH PUNISHMENT FOR JEW BAITING.

(London 'Chronicle.') It may not be generally known that publicly to insult a Jew is an offence punishable by French law. M. Gustave Kahn, a well-known writer, and a relative of the chief rabbi, lodged a complaint against Mme. Vedel, his concierge, who assailed his wife every time she entered or left the house with vile epithets drawn from the 'Libre Parole' and the 'Anti-Juif.' The police tribunal fined the defendant 16 francs, with 25 francs damages.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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HOME DEPARTMENT

THE POINT OF VIEW.

School-Children's Luncheon—Dressing for Church—the Bed-Time Hour—Results of Bad Temper.

COUSIN SUE.

(Aunt Marjorie, in 'Christian Intelligencer'.)

'We are expecting a visit from Cousin Sue.' Mrs. Kolby was entertaining a visitor, who brightened visibly on hearing the piece of news.

'What! Susie Lossing, who married Arthur Pearce, and went to Minnesota, let me see, twenty years ago. I was at her wedding, and accompanied her a part of the way on her journey. Alice Davis and I were going to Buffalo, and were fellow travellers with the young people for that first day. Well, well, I don't imagine Susie thought when she went away that she wouldn't see her own people till she was middle aged herself. She will find great changes here.'

'Yes, and many vacant places. Sue is a brave woman. She has had a large family, and her husband has had a hard struggle to get on. I believe they are now prosperous; at all events, it is now possible for her to come East and take a rest. Our girls can hardly wait to meet the relative of whom they have heard so much.'

'She used to be rather a madcap. I remember Miss Mary Bartrand, our teacher in history, saying, "Gently, Susan; not quite so vehement, my dear. It is not ladylike to be so pronounced about every trifle."'

'A good flow of animal spirits is not a thing to deprecate too seriously in a young girl,' said Mrs. Kolby. 'She often has need of physical as well as spiritual elasticity when the real conflicts of life come upon her in earnest. I hope you will call on my cousin very soon, Mrs. Thorpe; she will be glad to renew her acquaintance with old friends.'

'Yes, indeed, I will do so, and I shall claim the privilege of entertaining her myself for a part of the time, if you can spare her. Dear Susie Lossing. It just makes me feel young again to think that I am going to see her once more.'

'On the next day but one Mrs. Kolby and her eldest daughter went to the station to meet their kinswoman.'

'She used to be very pretty; plump and brown eyed, with a clear complexion and a good deal of color. Of course she will have changed.'

'Not so very much, I fancy,' said Emma Kolby, glancing at her mother, who at forty-two was a handsome matron, with just the degree of embonpoint that was becoming, and whose rich dress, simply elegant, set off a dignified presence to great advantage. 'You are still young, mother, and always outshine your girls.'

'I have lived in town, where I have had every luxury, and few worries, and almost no grief,' was Mrs. Kolby's answer. 'Susie's life in all its conditions has been different. I expect to see much alteration. But we will try to make her stay with us so restful and so pleasant that she will change back again. Here comes the train.'

Emma Kolby, standing a little behind her mother, watched the alighting passengers and saw no one who seemed to her likely to be Mrs. Pearce. When a thin, shabby, sallow-faced little woman, grasping an antiquated leather hand-bag, and peering anxiously about with shortsighted eyes, came down the platform, she was surprised to see her mother's quick word of recognition.

'Sue! It is you at last! I am so glad; here is my Emma. You know I could not be at your wedding because she was too new a guest in our home. Step right into the carriage, Susie; you must be tired out after your long, long journey.'

'A little tired, Kate, but I'll soon rest,' said a very sweet voice. 'So this is Emma. My Margie looks a little like her; it is the Lossing look. I ought to have stayed at home, Kate, and sent Margie to you, but husband wouldn't hear of it. He said since only one could be spared, I must have the vacation.'

'Very sensible,' said Mrs. Kolby. 'Margie is young and will have her day later. Now, you are to drop every care, and have the best possible time.'

'Mother,' said Emma, when supper was over, and the guest at last in bed, 'did you see Cousin Susie's hands. The palms are callous; the nails are worn; they are the hands of a charwoman. And I don't believe she has a gown fit to be seen!'

'Those hands, dear, are the hands of a woman who has lived on a western farm, and done her own work. They are a badge of honor. As for her dress, it is no doubt plain, but Susie Pearce is too proud to accept gifts, and such as it is she will wear it, and I shall be ashamed of my children if they are sensitive on that point.'

mother, and I'm glad nobody but you has found it out. I'll do my best to treat Cousin Susie as I ought.'

As the days passed by the girls in Mrs. Kolby's family were aware of a new and wholesome influence which had come within the doors with the plain little lady from the distant State. She had not lost her bright wit, nor her pleasant gift of seeing the funny side of things; hard work and poverty had prematurely bowed her shoulders; but had not bent her spirit. When old schoolmates and friends came to call she was the same Susan that they remembered, but with a very subtle difference; she seemed to live above many of the small things which had grown to them all important. Though her dress was simple and uncostly, she was familiar with books, and even the newest publications were familiar to her. Each of her children, it transpired, was either prepared for or looking forward to some definite work in life, and one day, when they were all discussing the home missionary work of the Church, Mrs. Pearce said in a matter of fact tone:

'Of course, however pinched we have been, we have never dared to keep back the Lord's tenth.'

Emma's hand, under the table, touched that of her brother Jack. Afterward she said:

'Jack, did you hear that? In their straits, for they have had them, they gave the Lord his part. Think what narrow lives we have led, in our abundance.'

Mrs. Pearce spoke at the Woman's Board meeting, and the ladies said that she brought the work close to them as it had never been before. She was not impressed by any differences in their attire for her own. The great things of life concerned her too much to let the little things prove irritating.

So the weeks of her visit slipped away. Cousin Sue grew younger, as long nights of quiet sleep, long drives about the hills, agreeable company, and entire rest from housekeeping did their beneficent work. She could not grow lovelier, for she bore in her bosom the plant called heartsease. When she returned to her home her trunk was filled with presents for the family, and her cousin added to the other gifts a warm, fur lined wrap for herself; it would be useful in the cold winters. But not one of the young people so much as thought that the little lady who waved back a cheerful farewell, and turned a serene face on them as the train bore her away, had not a diamond, nor a bit of lace, nor a silk gown in the world.



THE MOTHER'S CUR.
Little figures robed in white,
Mellow glow of candle light.

Little hands upraised in prayer,
Roses sweet and fair.

All the work and play and fun
For the happy day are done.

All the little faults confessed,
All the troubles set at rest.

Childhood sweet as dawn and flowers
Drifts through many changeful hours.

But one hour, the mother's own,
Must belong to her alone.

When she sees each sunny head
Safe and cosy in its bed.

When the world may do its worst,
God and she have had them first.

And her bairns are folded fair
In the tender Shepherd's care.

Angels bend above the room,
Where the dimpled darlings bloom.

In their lovely innocence,
Warding every evil hence,

From the little ones who dwell
Where the mother guards them well.

God and she about them stand,
They are safe on every hand.

Kneeling for them at the throne,
They are hers and God's alone.

And each child, a tender flower,
Blossoms in the mother's hour.

—'Sunday Companion.'

It is safe to say that children have been whipped more often at the bedtime hour than at any hour. Like that mother 'who had so many children she didn't know what to do,' and in sheer despair of anything better, 'some she whipped soundly and sent them to bed,' other mothers, weary and worried, have reverted to this summary treatment when the day's mischief culminated in some offence which nature felt too tired to deal with wisely, and yet what an unfortunate hour for severity.

At the very time when childish minds are most impressionable, and the little hearts respond quickly to love's caresses, what a loss of opportunity to impress severity and send a child to sleep with bitter tears on his cheeks! Keep the penalties for other hours; let the bedtime hour stand apart, sacred to cheerful, loving talks, confidences and readings.

DIET FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN.

(By Christine Terhune Herrick.)

The breakfast should include fresh or stewed fruit, and a cereal with plenty of milk or cream, but a healthy school girl or boy, with a walk to school and a long morning's study ahead, will be none the worse for meat for breakfast, should such a variation be desired upon the eggs and bacon that have been the staple at the nursery breakfast table. Occasionally, too, warm bread may be allowed at this meal, especially when a little exercise is to precede the studies.

The school children's luncheon is always a problem. If they live near enough to school to come home in the middle of the day and get a warm lunch, though it is nothing more than a bowl of hot soup with bread and butter, or a cup of cocoa, the difficulty is readily solved. It is less easily settled when, as is often the case, the distance between the school and the home is so great that the only mid-day nourishment the children can have is that which they carry with them. Under these circumstances it is well worth while for the mother to put herself to some trouble in devising attractive lunches which will tempt the appetite that is usually rendered fastidious by a long morning of work. The child, faint with the strain of study, will be allured by a dainty luncheon, especially if it contains some little surprise, when he would turn in disgust from thick slices of bread and meat and satisfy hunger with indigestible cakes or candies from the nearest baker or confectioner. Never should the children be left to rely upon such caterers for the noon luncheon.

When the children who have had only a 'cold bite' at noon return home by two or three o'clock in the afternoon, they should always have a little warm lunch awaiting them. A cup of hot beef tea is easily made from one of the good beef extracts now in the market, and this, or a cup of hot milk or cocoa, or chocolate, with bread and butter, will fortify the children during the hours of play that must intervene before the evening meal. The boys or girls who have reached an age when they sit up until nine or ten o'clock may with propriety be admitted to the regular family dinner, although even then they should not eat rich or indigestible foods. If they take only a light meal at six or seven it is well to give them a glass of milk and a cracker or bread and butter before bedtime, that they may not retire with empty stomachs. It is well, in any case, to offer them this light refreshment when they have had a long evening of study.

Growing boys frequently require a large quantity of meat, and their appetite for it is in no wise abnormal. A lack of desire for food is a symptom of something wrong. Sometimes the trouble is with the food, and a change of diet or the introduction of new and tempting dishes will often overcome the disinclination to eat. Bear in mind always that generous nourishment is a necessity, and that the place of plain substantial food cannot be taken by pastry, cakes and confectionery without doing serious harm to the child's digestion.

A common mistake in many homes is to permit the children to sleep so late or to dress so leisurely that there is no time left for the proper discussion of breakfast. Nothing is worse for the stomach than to gulp down a hearty meal and hurry at once off to school. Such haste does far more harm than the children gain good from the additional nap that made the rush necessary. Better to sacrifice the few minutes' extra sleep for the sake of an orderly and satisfactory breakfast.

The same rule against hurrying should be enforced at other meals, and a child should not be suffered to race through a repast for the sake of having more time to play afterwards. The habit of fast eating, once formed, is almost impossible to break, and is injurious not only in childhood but in mature life. There is less tendency to greediness, that fault so common among children, when they are accustomed to eating deliberately than when they are permitted to gorge themselves as they will.

To many persons these suggestions may seem trivial, but there are no trifles in such a matter as the one under discussion. When one considers that the breaking down of health at school is recognized by teachers and dietitians to be as frequently due to impoverished nutrition as to over study, the question of how school boys and girls should be fed assumes the dignity of a problem.—'Harper's Bazar.'

READING ALOUD.

According to Bliss Carman the best test to apply to a book is to ask whether it is good enough to read aloud; if so, it is a piece of good literature. But who reads aloud in these days, when a volume is rapidly glanced through at one sitting? The fine art of reading is almost a lost accomplishment. Few grown people of the present time spend long evenings in this way as did Ruskin's parents, while the lad listened in his cosy corner. Our modern read-

er is unsocial, desiring neither to share his book nor have patience to listen to another's reading. But we cannot forbear a plea that for the sake of the children the practice of reading aloud be kept up to some degree in the family circle. Even from a physical standpoint, it is excellent exercise, strengthening the throat and training the vocal organs. The mental drill, too, of reading at sight, looking ahead to see what is coming, grasping the meaning and giving it forth with intelligent emphasis, correct pronunciation and clear enunciation is a strong argument in its favor. Moreover, an intelligent and sympathetic reader, without affectations, is capable of giving as much pleasure, in his way, as an agreeable singer.—'Congregationalist.'

BAD TEMPER AND WRINKLES.

Bad temper and worry will trace more wrinkles in one night than hot and cold bathing and massage and complexion brushes and creams and lotions can wash out in a year's faithful application. Physicians assert that an immense amount of nerve force is expended in every fit of bad temper; that when one little part of the nervous system gets wrong the face first records it. The eyes begin losing the lustre of youth, muscles become flabby, the skin refuses to contract accordingly, and the inevitable result is wrinkles, femininity's fiercest and most insidious foe. There is no use attempting to reason with a woman about the evil effects of ill-temper while she is in an ugly mood. She knows perfectly well that it is bad form; that it savors of the coarse and underbred; that it is weak and belittling and immoral, and that it hurts her cause to lose her temper. But she does not stop at just that time to think about it, and to remind her of the fact only adds fuel to the flames.

But when she is cool and serene and at peace with the world, if you can convince her that each fit of temper adds a year to her age by weakening her mental force and by tracing crow tracks about her eyes and tell-tale lines around her mouth, she will probably think twice before forgetting herself. For, no matter what she asserts to the contrary, woman prizes youth and beauty above every other gift the gods hold in their power to bestow upon mortals.—'Woman's Home Companion.'

For church a woman's dress, while suitable to her station, should be so inconspicuous as to prove no distraction to her fellow-worshippers, and never suggest even by its tastefulness that it has occupied her thoughts overmuch. Her cloth calling gown, if dark, with a simpler bodice and hat, would be appropriate. Absolute neatness—the first requisite in dress at all times—seems more than ever incumbent at church. Some women's appearance suggests purity of soul—an outward sign of an inward grace.—'Ladies' Home Journal.'

Indian Pickles.—Put two dozen small tender cucumbers in a large stone jar with a quart of chopped green tomatoes, a dozen small silver skinned onions, a pint each of chopped cauliflower, string beans and nasturtium beans. To a gallon of strong vinegar add four ounces of curry powder, four ounces of ground mustard, three ounces of bruised ginger, a fourth of an ounce of cayenne pepper, two ounces each of garlic and turmeric and a fourth of a pound of salt. Put in a jar, cover with a cloth wet in the pickle and set in the sun or by the fire for three days, shaking well two or three times a day. Pour over the fresh vegetables, cover and set in a cool, dark place.

Tomato Chutney.—Take four pounds of ripe tomatoes, wash and slice them, put in a preserving kettle, quarter and core a pound of tart ripe apples and add to the tomatoes, with half a dozen small onions chopped fine, half an ounce of grated ginger, four ounces of salt, a fourth of a teaspoonful of cayenne, a pound of sugar and a quart of vinegar. Mix well and set over a slow fire to simmer gently until the whole is reduced to a thick pulp; then take up and rub through a coarse sieve. Set aside to cool, add four ounces of finely chopped raisins, bottle and cork securely. This sauce is an excellent flavoring for soups, entrees and all fish and meat dishes.

Nasturtium Vinegar.—Pick fresh nasturtium flowers from the vines, put in a jar, add half a dozen whole cloves, a dozen pepper corns, a head of garlic and ten chopped shallots; pour over a quart of vinegar. Cork securely, stand aside for two or three weeks, strain and bottle.

Pfyer Pickles.—Select small freshly gathered cucumbers, salt down dry for ten days, drain, press and put to soak in fresh cold water for twelve hours. Put in a porcelain kettle, cover with vinegar, add a little pulverized alum. Set over night on the back of the range. Wash, put in a jar with cloves, allspice, horseradish, pepper and a sliced onion. Pour boiling vinegar over and let stand for two weeks. These pickles will be found fresh and crisp.

Horseradish Sauce.—Put three ounces of scraped horseradish in a large wide-mouthed bottle, with two ounces of salt, a clove of garlic, half an ounce of ginger, a pod of red pepper and a small piece of mace, moisten the whole with a little cold vinegar and pour over three pints of hot vinegar. Tie a cloth over the bottle and set in a warm place for twenty-four hours, strain, put in small bottles and cork securely. This is an excellent sauce for steaks, fish and salads.

Selected Recipes

In the course of a very brief note, Pundita Remabai writes, under date of July 14: 'I am glad to say the Lord has given to me nearly 1,400 girls by this time. Please pray for me.'

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

Lady Henry Somerset, on her birthday, was presented with the sum of £1,010 by the National Women's Temperance Association and friends. The gift commemorates the tenth year of Lady Henry's presidency of the association, and the money goes to clear off the debt on the Duxhurst Farm Homes.

The good condition and good behavior of the troops in South Africa is recognized as largely due to the fact that they have had no strong drink. General Kelly, P.A.G., said lately to a newspaper correspondent: 'This campaign has been run entirely on teetotal principles, and the experiment has proved wonderfully successful.'

Five months ago the Bible Temperance Association offered a hundred guineas to any chemist who would before a competent committee extract a single ounce of alcohol from any quantity of grain, grapes or other vegetable substance in its organic state as produced by nature. So far no response has been received to the offer.

The 'Victory' Coffee House, opened eighteen months ago in Peckham, by the Rev. Russel Finlay, Vicar of All Saints, North Peckham, has proved such a success that he proposes to start four more establishments. These will be combined coffee-shops and lodging-houses. For the latter there is great demand, and Mr. Finlay will give to them his close personal supervision.

The directors of the London Missionary Society have received an offer of £10,000 from Mr. Robert Arthington, of Leeds, for the purpose of commencing missionary work among the Awemba tribes, to the south-west of Lake Tanganyika. The society has unanimously accepted Mr. Arthington's gift, the expenditure to cover a period of twelve years.

Lady Henry Somerset, addressing a meeting in Buxton Town Hall, said she was very thankful to think that she was an out-and-out fanatic in the matter of temperance reform. It was a scandal that laws could be passed for preserving salmon and seagulls, and yet the fate of children be ignored. A time was coming when legislators would realize that the children were of more importance than birds and fishes.

In connection with the recent Wesleyan Conference a public meeting was held in aid of the London Mission. In the course of an address, the Rev. H. P. Hughes referred to the rescue work, observing that they often gathered in a hundred poor unfortunates for a midnight service. Almost all of these knew Sankey's hymns. Many were reacquainted. A society lady said she had never succeeded, in spite of many attempts, in winning one such to a purer life, but ninety percent of those who had professed conversion in those midnight services finally gave evidence of a change of heart.

In a circular which has just been distributed among parents by the Edinburgh School Board, the opinion quoted of a physician to the effect that 'smoking by growing boys checks their growth, blunts their mental faculties, and runs their morals. The cheap cigarettes they use are simply rank poison, and instances are known of death having been directly caused by their use.'

A headmaster adds that 'it is well known that smoking by stealth leads to dishonesty, bad company, and other serious consequences.' The board has earnestly requested the co-operation of parents and guardians in dealing with 'what threatens to become a serious national evil.'

A noteworthy event took place recently at the Roman Catholic Church of St. John the Baptist, Norwich. The Rev. F. D. Grigson, a Norfolk clergyman, and formerly a canon in the Established Church, sang high mass for the first time since his reception into the Roman Church. He has been through a preparatory course at Oscott, and was reordained a few weeks ago. Canon Duckett, who preached at the service, said that the call to the priesthood sometimes came to Anglican Churchmen, who were under 'the awful delusion' that they were already priests, who had administered the sacraments and, perhaps, given absolution. The priest who had just sung his first mass had been through all these 'fatal delusions,' but God had called him to the true priesthood, a priesthood not subject to nomination by the Crown, and in no wise regulated by act of parliament.

The Bishop of Liverpool recently visited the prisoners in Walton jail, and gave an address on the Parable of the Good Shepherd. The greatest reverence was observed by both male and female prisoners, and many of the inmates appeared to be deeply affected. The Bishop spoke on the love of the Good Shepherd, who went himself after lost sheep and never despaired of any man so long as life lasted. 'No sinner,' he said, 'could quench Christ's love for any soul, and no soul need despair of itself. In Paradise to-day there were sinners, whom Christ had redeemed, quite as sinful as any of those now upon earth, and the worst sinner who repented and believed in Christ would not only be forgiven, but, in the words of the parable, be laid upon the shoulders of the Good Shepherd, who will carry it home rejoicing.'

Whatever, says the 'Christian,' be said about some of the utterances of the German Emperor, his recent sermon on the divine meaning of the Eastern problem contained a noble vindication of the efficacy of prayer as a moulding power in the world's history. One passage is well worth quoting and pondering over: 'God has hung the prayer bell in sunshine and happiness. How often does it hang there mute! But when the storm wind of necessity breaks out it begins to sound. May the earnest days that are upon us, the heavy clouds which gather over us, set the prayer bells ringing. Let our prayers be as a wall of fire round the camp of our brethren. Eternity will show that the secret prayers of righteous men were a great power in these struggles, and will reveal the fulfilment of the old promise, "Call upon Me in trouble and I will deliver thee." Therefore pray continuously.'

THE ZIONIST CONGRESS.
(Examiner, London, Aug. 16.)
'The yearning of a nation for its own home'—such was the description given on Saturday by one of the speakers of the Zionist movement. The return of the Jews to Zion—will it ever be accomplished, and if so, are the methods of the Zionists the right methods? These are questions which are being asked not only by Gentiles interested in the movement, but by Jews also. If fervent enthusiasm will do it, if devotion for and almost worship of the leaders will do it—and it has been said that there are Jews who regard Dr. Herzl, the founder of the Zionist movement, as the true Messiah—then the yearning will be satisfied, and that very soon. For rarely indeed has there been seen in London such tremendous enthusiasm as has been shown this week at the Zionist Congress, and such welcomes as the people of London Jewry have given to Dr. Herzl, Dr. Max Nordau, Dr. Gaster, Professor Mandelstam, and other leaders of the cause, few men are fortunate enough to receive.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GATHERING.
The Congress proper began at Queen's Hall, on Monday morning, but on Saturday a great meeting was held in the Assembly Hall, Mile End, to welcome the delegates—from Russia, Roumania, Austria, Germany, France, and even from America—to this country. The great building was packed with an intensely interesting audience of Jews from all countries and of all types, long before the time for its commencement, and great numbers were unable to gain admittance. The great majority were men—all with the unmistakable Jewish cast of feature, from the wealthy Jew in evening dress and with diamond rings to the shabby, collarless, unkempt street merchant and laborer. So great was the excitement of the meeting that their enthusiasm was difficult to keep within bounds, and kept running over to the interruption of the speakers.

A resolution of welcome to the delegates was proposed by Mr. Cowen, a leader of the Zionists in London, who spoke of his own people as good and loyal citizens of whatever country they inhabited. This was the proudest day that English Jewry had ever seen, he said.

MR. ZANGWILL SPEAKS.
The resolution was seconded by Mr. I. Zangwill, the Chronicler of the Ghetto, who was present at the first meeting at which Dr. Herzl propounded his scheme a few years ago. There were only about thirty persons present. 'There's growth in the movement,' he exclaimed. He dealt, and with some 'plain speaking,' with the chief objections raised to the Zionist idea. They were told that they were forcing the hand of Providence—it was the man who put his hands in his pockets and did nothing that forced the hand of Providence. Was Zionism merely a dream? It was a dream, an ideal; the movement would give the rich Jew an ideal as well as the poor Jew bread and freedom, and the rich needed an ideal more than the poor needed bread. 'We say in our prayers three times a day that we want to go back to Zion,' and when someone says, 'Come on, we say, "Hold on—look here, you're blasphemous!"' Some said that to transport so large a number of Jews to Palestine was an impossibility. 'But if gold had been found in Palestine I assure you that six months would not have elapsed before there was an immense population of Jews there trying to force the franchise from the Turks.' Mr. Zangwill's tribute to Dr. Herzl was that he was always honest and enthusiastic for the cause which he has made his life work. They would not, perhaps, go very far in their Congress, but the movement was only four years old, whereas the Jewish problem was 1,800 years old.

THE ZIONIST LEADER.
On the overcrowded platform, Dr. Herzl and Dr. Max Nordau sat side by side, presenting a striking contrast in appearance. Dr. Herzl is a tall, well-made man, with black hair and long, square-cut black beard, and a face which in repose wears a somewhat melancholy look; whilst Dr. Nordau has perfectly white hair and beard, is short in stature, and wears a beaming, genial expression—except when speaking on Zionism, when his bearing is marked by zeal and earnestness and vigor.

Dr. Herzl, who has by no means recovered from his recent illness and was troubled with a cough, spoke in German, a language which apparently was as generally understood by his audience as the English of other speakers, including Dr. Max Nordau. Every great movement at its inception had opponents, said Dr. Herzl, who, when success came were glad enough to be counted with the victors. Dr. Nordau dealt with the argument which Mr. Zangwill had omitted to touch upon—that the status quo was the right condition of things for the Jews. In times past they had played a prominent part in the economical life of the nations; but as the nations advance in culture and development, and the sentiment of nationalism, so the Jews are excluded from the economical life of

other countries. They must undergo a radical change which will transform them into agricultural or industrial proletarians, and it is easier to produce this change in Palestine than anywhere else.

THE OPENING OF THE CONGRESS. The scene at the Queen's Hall during the Congress, which began on Monday morning, has been one of busy, excited activity. The floor is occupied by the delegates, including a number of ladies, who sat at red baize tables. The two galleries, hung with national banners of pale blue and white, were crowded with spectators of the proceedings.

DR. HERZL AND DR. NORDAU. A bell was rung, and the bustle ceased; and, headed by Dr. Herzl and Dr. Nordau, the officials of Zionism filed on to the platform. At the back, overlooking them, was a bust of the Queen, a reminder of the high regard in which Britain and British freedom are held by the Jews.

Then came various formal proceedings such as elections of committees, which were quickly got through, and Dr. Nordau took his place at the tribunal to deliver his address on the general position of the Jews to-day. It was not a pleasant topic, either to him or his hearers, for it dealt much with oppression and persecution.

The position of the Jews, he said, became more and more heart-rending. Anti-Semitism was on the increase; their people had become a political tool to be used by one party against the other. He referred with great feeling to the Jewish tragedy in Roumania. 'Why are we thus treated?' he asked. 'Are we not as human and as innocent as our neighbors? Is our anxiety to maintain wife and children less laudable in us than in them? No religious persecution has been so horrible as this. The refugees from Roumania were met with repulse and rebuff, and the stern cry, 'Go further—go further.' To the Jews, his message was: Let them strive to prepare a home for their brethren before further oppression come upon them.

THE WORLD'S STUDENTS.

A correspondent of the London 'Christian' writes that the World's Student Christian Federation held its fourth conference at Les Ombres, Versailles, from Aug. 3 to 8. The Federation is fortunate in always having been able to secure an interesting place for its meetings. The first conference was held in an old castle on Lake Wadstena in Sweden, the second at Williamstown, U. S. A., the third at Eisenach, fragrant with its memories of Luther, and the one just over was held in a beautiful old country house situated in a park on the outskirts of Versailles.

The Federation is represented in England by the British College Christian Union, and has also affiliated to it Student Christian Movements in ten other countries, namely: America, Australasia, Germany, Scandinavia, Western Europe, including France, Switzerland and Holland; South Africa, China, Japan, India and Ceylon; and a group of isolated unions in mission lands.

The German report came first, and told of Christian unions in twenty-five German universities and colleges. This was followed by the Dutch report. It was encouraging to hear that in Amsterdam alone there were six Bible Circles. Schoolboys' camps have also been started in Holland, with marked success. Report followed report in quick succession, all giving accounts of real progress. India has 550 students in Bible circles; America, 14,000.

China has forty-five unions, with a membership of over 1,700 Chinese students. Japan reported 200 conversions as a result of the year's work. And here let me say a word about the personnel of the Conference. We had with us an Indian, a Chinaman, and a Japanese, each of whom had travelled to Europe to be present at the Conference. Twenty-three nations in all were represented. Among them we might mention Belgium, Bulgaria, Spain, United States and Canada, Hungary, Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Russia. About fifty were present, and it was wonderful to see how quickly all made friends. If anyone had previously been sceptical about the reality of the fellowship in Christ between men of different nations, his scepticism must quickly have been removed, as he saw Boer and Englishman, Spaniard and American, Chinaman and Japanese, exchanging experiences and inquiring with keen interest about the work of God in each other's country.

The correspondent of the 'Examiner' says of the Conference:—The personnel was stronger than at any previous con-

ference. There were in all some thirty or forty men from every continent, almost from every country of any importance; several from Continental countries which one had thought hopelessly sunk in sacerdotalism, native leaders from China, Japan and India, and at the head, Karl Fries, of Scandinavia, and J. R. Mott, of America. It was grand to sit in the meeting on Sunday evening, Aug. 5, and see there Spaniard and American; South African, Englishman and Dutchman; Chinese and Bulgarian, sitting side by side; to hear the prayers in German (how wonderful German sounds in prayer!) French, and English; greater than all, perhaps, to join in singing 'Ein feste Burg,' and 'Herz und Herz vereint zusammen,' all in different tongues. Some of us had come, no doubt, with just the suspicion that all this was organization, a mere paper federation for no useful purpose. It was impossible to sit in that meeting and hear the secretary's report of what God had wrought, it was impossible to learn all we did learn from the methods, and perhaps more from the heroism of the small groups of Christian students in less favored countries, with out feeling that here was perhaps the phase of our nineteenth century religion most like that of the Acts of the Apostles in power and width of vision.

INDIVIDUAL CUPS ('Christian World.')

Tackett Street Church, Ipswich, has unanimously adopted the 'individual communion cup' system, and will bring it into use in October. This is the first English church, it is believed, to take this step. In America, however, some hundreds of churches use these cups, with most satisfactory results. For some years past the subject has been discussed in medical journals, and doctors and physicians have unanimously condemned the use of a common cup at the Communion service. At the recent Health Congress at Aberdeen, in the bacteriology section, Dr. Browning, of Weymouth, referred to the promiscuous using of one cup, and gave instances in which persons suffering from cancer and other communicable diseases, had taken part in a Communion service to the obvious danger of other communicants. He strongly urged, as his American brethren had done before him, that reform was needed in our sacramental ritual.

The cups are of glass, or silver-plated, are about two or three inches deep, and are handed round on stands containing about forty cups on each, and are collected from the pews after the service. The sacredness and solemnity of the service, are, it is said, deepened by this new system, while the absence of the old objectionable practice has enabled communicants to take part in the Lord's Supper with unspoken comfort and with the realization of a new joy.

[For the 'Witness.'

DISCONTENT.

He said: 'My load is greater far than mine, Its weight so great, doth crush my very soul; My weary limbs and heart ache and repine For burden 'esa, so I might reach my goal, Whose distance far dimmisheth so slow, That I less fettered would the long miles go.' I said: 'I, too, have groaned beneath my load, And even now dost thou not hear the sighs That burst up from my heart while fate's sharp goad Doth urge me on, and to my partial eyes Thy load seemed less and easier borne than mine, And I have thought I would exchange for thine.'

WILLIAM LITTLEMAN.

[For the 'Witness.'

PATRIOTS.

Bravo of heart, strong of arm, Quick and fierce to avenge a harm To the laud he calls his own; Stern and gloomy over her wrongs; Thrilled to the soul by the old war songs, And the tales of glories her flag has known; Exiled from home; lamenting his lot, Is this your dream of a patriot? Thou what of the father, bent with age, End'ring, patiently, scorn and rage At the hand of his country's foes? Wearing his soul out day by day, On the rugged steep of his lonely way; Loaded with burdens, bent with woes; Tolling away with palsied hand, For a banished son in a foreign land. What of a head, with silver crowned, And a breaking heart with love-chorus bound To her boy across the wave? Is there never a word of the awful cost To a mother's heart? Of the treasure lost In the gift she loyally gave To the land she loved, the home of the brave, When she sent her son to a patriot's grave? The cold, sad sea, with its ceaseless strife Is wearing away a sweet young life; For that pathless ocean rolls between That sad chill day, since her sweetheart pressed The face he loved to his desolate breast; And the love-life that might have been, But she stifled the sobs that struggled to start, And in crushing her love, she broke her heart. All honor, I say, to those loyal boys, Who throw to the winds life's sweetest joys, For the blood-stained flag they bear; But never forget the heart's deep griefs, Binding each patriot's funeral wreaths; Or the tears of agony sprinkled there. More patriots perish without a name, Than are ever enrolled on the scrolls of fame. ASA FERRY. Briarwood, 1900.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON

Sept. 16, 1900.

THE RICH FOOL.

Luke xii., 13-23.

BY JOHN R. WHITNEY.

Golden Text.—What shall it profit a man, if he shall gain the whole world, and lose his own soul?—Mark viii., 36.

This incident, recorded only by St. Luke, is another of many which he gives without date or locality. All that can even be surmised concerning it is that, like the sending out of the 'seventy,' and the answering of the lawyer with the story of 'The Good Samaritan,' it was one of the many incidents which occurred during some journey of our Lord between Galilee and Jerusalem. But whether it was when going to or from the Feast of Tabernacles, or that of The Dedication, or when he went up for the last time to meet death on the cross, cannot be ascertained with any accuracy. Whenever it occurred, however, it is evident that his advent into any place at once excited a very great interest. Very likely this interest had been awakened by the ministry of 'the seventy.'

In some town, therefore, which he visited, one of the Pharisees, as a mark of respect, 'besought him to dine with him' (xi., 37), or rather 'breakfast' (R. V.), a less formal meal than dinner. This invitation he accepted, but when he went in to sit down to meat, he paid no attention to the traditional law concerning the washing of hands, which his host considered all important. This evidently led to a conversation on the subject, in which he spoke very freely upon the relative importance of those things which were merely outward, and those which were inward, those things which marked conduct before men, and those which determined character before God. His teaching was very radical, directly the opposite of that of the Scribes and Pharisees. It awakened a very bitter feeling towards him in the minds of those who were present. But they were unable to answer the wisdom with which he spoke, or to deny the hypocrisy with which he charged them. The words translated 'fools' and 'hypocrites,' however, as he used them, had no such harsh, denunciatory meaning as with us. They signified only 'witless, heedless,' persons, whose lives were like those of 'a play-actor' acting a part on a stage.

So, 'when he was come out from thence, the Scribes and Pharisees began to press upon him vehemently, and to provoke him to speak of many things; laying wait for him, to catch something out of his mouth' (xi., 53, 54, R. V.). 'In the meantime'—probably whilst in the Pharisee's house, or through this discussion outside—'there were gathered together an innumerable multitude of people, inasmuch as they that trode upon one another' (verse 1). The R. V. says that this multitude consisted of 'many thousands.' It must have been a very eager, excited throng, and Jesus stood in the midst of it, surrounded by his disciples.

Understanding thoroughly the spirit of this crowd, and especially of the leading men in it, and knowing how anxious they were to take hold of his words, he did not address himself to them, but, turning to his disciples, 'he began to say unto them, first of all, Beware ye of the leaven of the Pharisees, which is hypocrisy.' By this, as he had previously explained to them, he meant 'the doctrine, or teaching, of the Pharisees, (Matt. xvi., 11, 12.) That teaching, as he had just been showing them, was altogether superficial. It related to the affairs of this world alone. Even when it touched upon religious subjects, and enjoined an observation of God's law which should be 'blameless,' it was only that they might 'be seen of men' (Matt. vi., 5; xxiii., 5), assuming that if men approved, God would not condemn.

With this warning, he went on to urge his disciples—but in the hearing of the whole multitude—to seek most earnestly, and without fear, the things that were spiritual and eternal. It might, and probably would, often bring them into dangers, but, he said, 'Be not afraid of them that kill the body, and after that have no more that they can do. But I will forewarn you whom ye shall fear; Fear him, which after he hath killed hath power to cast into hell; yea, I say unto you, Fear him' (verses 4 and 5). Lifting them thus up to consider the high and blessed position of true fellowship with God, he went on to unfold great spiritual truths concerning himself as 'the Son of Man,' and concerning the Holy Ghost as the one great teacher of men, whom no man could sin against and expect forgiveness.

Whilst setting forth these solemn and deeply spiritual truths, one of the company suddenly interrupted the discourse. He was such a one as is generally found in such a crowd, drawn to it by idle curiosity, simply because it is a crowd. Some have thought, however, that the Pharisee, knowing of his contention with his brother, had brought him there to use as a tool to catch Jesus in his speech, and the apparent indignation with which his appeal was met, possibly gives some force to the suggestion. But whether he was inspired to speak by others, or spoke out of his own selfish heart, it is evident that he was not at all interested in the spiritual truths which were being so clearly set forth. He was a restless and inattentive listener. Watching his opportunity, therefore, he called out in a tone which said, 'All that is well enough for those who care for it, but I have a far more important matter how on hand. 'Master, speak to my brother, that he di-

vide the inheritance with me' (verse 13).

How he expected Jesus to settle to his satisfaction a matter which neither brotherly affection nor the influence of mutual friends, nor the authority of the courts, had been able to do, is not apparent. The referring of the question to him, however, shows that distressed people everywhere had come to have great confidence, not only in his wonderful power, but in his wisdom and judgment. The Pharisees in the crowd, however, whether they prompted this man to present his case or not, stood eagerly listening for the answer to his appeal. If Jesus undertook the case and offered his services to arbitrate it, they could make out of it a charge that he was attempting to interfere with the functions of the courts. If he did not, then they could tell the people that he was evidently an impostor, professing great love for them, and yet unwilling to help them.

But our Lord, looking far down below the surface of the appeal, easily read the heart of the man who made it. If the 'brother' was an elder brother, he was entitled by the law to the larger share of the inheritance. But Jesus saw very clearly that it was not a just settlement of the case which this complaining brother desired—that had probably already been made by the proper tribunal—but it was one-half of the inheritance, whether his claim were just or not. It was money, and not justice, which he coveted. So he quietly referred the matter back to the man himself. 'Man,' said he—in very much the same respectful, colloquial sense that he had said to his own mother, 'woman' (John ii., 4; xix., 26)—'who made me judge or a divider over you?'

When he had thus silenced this intruder, Jesus turned to the multitude and made his case the text for an earnest appeal to them, to 'take heed and beware of covetousness. For,' said he, 'a man's life consisteth not in the abundance of the things which he possesseth.' This appeal he illustrated by the parable generally known as that of 'The Rich Fool.'

In this parable he brought before his hearers the case of a highly prosperous man, whose methods of acquiring wealth were above suspicion, and whose character was without reproach. It is fairly to be inferred that his ground 'brought forth plentifully,' because it was cultivated with industry, liberality and sound judgment, for land not so cultivated may 'bring forth plentifully,' but not profitably, for the crop will not be worth the gathering into barns. Personally, this man was also probably admired and respected by all of his neighbors, and held up to their children as an example of thrift, and intelligence, and honored prosperity. When his goods increased beyond his power to properly store and preserve them for the good of himself, and others, with characteristic prudence he did not hesitate a moment to pull down his barns and build others better adapted to his purpose. Then he thought to enjoy the fruit of his well-directed labors, and looked forward to many years of comfort, free from the harassing cares and anxieties of business. This is the history of many a prosperous man, and the ambition of a vastly larger number who are not prosperous.

So far, there is not a word of condemnation uttered, or implied, against anything that this 'certain rich man' did, or proposed to do. Just here, however, a 'but' comes into the narrative. It is introduced by the suggestion of death. He thinks of long enjoyment—but he must die. This revealed the terrible mistake he had made. He had been all his life providing for his body, and had made no provision for his soul. And yet, with supreme thoughtlessness, he had said, 'Soul, thou hast much goods laid up for many years—take thine ease, eat, drink and be merry'—as if an immortal soul could feed upon, and be satisfied with, the contents of an earthly barn!

When he awoke from his folly, it was too late. What he had provided for his 'body' would minister to the comfort of some other 'body,' whilst his soul would enter eternity starved and dead. Infinite wisdom pronounced him a 'fool,' or, more literally, 'a heedless, witless,' man, because he thought that life consisted in the abundance of the things which he possessed. There are many such still living.

HOME READINGS.

M. Achan. Josh. i., 1-26. T. Ahab. I. Kings xxi., 1-16. W. Gehazi. II. Kings v., 1-27. T. Judas. Matt. xxvi., 14-16; vii., 1. F. Ananias. Acts v., 1-11. S. Unselfish. Luke x., 25-37.

There seems to us to be a good deal of truth and force in the contention of an American writer that the home, as a great social institution, has received from pastors 'little care compared with that which has been bestowed on congregational forms of religious work.' Some have perhaps sinned against the home in trying to do good to the children, by taking from parents a responsibility which is theirs first and chiefly, and from which they ought never to be liberated. Parents can do for their children what no one else can do, if their hearts are under right influence. And they should be pressed with this responsibility. They should not be comforted with the thought that their children are at Sunday-school, or at the religious service, while they themselves are absent. This is their condemnation. If they would not like any one to feed and clothe their families, so they ought not to delegate their more serious work to others. We want the home for Christ, not merely individuals out of it.—'The Christian.'



TOPIC

Sept. 16, 1900.

THE BROAD WAY; THE NARROW WAY.—Matt. vii., 13, 14.

'I have set before you life and death, blessing and cursing; therefore choose life.' (Deut. xxx., 19.)

'Choose you this day.' (Josh. xxiv., 15.)

The metaphor of a path signifying a course of life is common to all languages and teachers, and needs no elucidation. 'The Way' was one of the earliest designations for the Christian life, and its use may probably be traced back to these words. We read in the Psalms of 'the way everlasting,' and of 'the way of the wicked,' which perishes. Similarly our Lord here contrasts the two courses of discipleship and of worldliness in four particulars—the entrance, the breadth of the way, the number of travellers, and the end.

It is easy enough to get into the road of worldly self-indulgence. That gate is wide open always. But the beginning of discipleship is not easy to flesh and blood. The entrance is through a narrow wicket, which can only be passed on condition of leaving a great deal outside that we do not like to part from. Nobody can get in there in a carriage and pair, nor carrying a high head, or bearing honors and possessions. These will catch on the lintels and have to be dropped. In plain English, a man cannot be a Christian unless he is willing to be small, to give up self, and forsake the world. We see in some prehistoric houses on Scotch moors a low narrow entrance, a foot or so square, which can only be passed by lying down and squeezing through a dark, twisting passage. So the way into the kingdom is too tight to admit any who are not humbled by conscious sin, and ready to cease from self. As are the gates, so are the ways. The one way is narrow, the other broad—that is to say, the course of conduct which belongs to the disciples or subjects of the kingdom is one of restraint, and limitation, constant self-denial, and abstinence, while the path of the worldly man is pleasant to the ignoble self, and permits him to go whithersoever his inclination carries him. 'Do as you like,' is a broad road. There is ample room to expatiate with such a charter. It is down hill, too, and the down grade is always easy travelling. There is a pleasant swing when we shut off steam at the top of the incline, and let the train run down by its own weight, very unlike the laborious puffing of the locomotive on the up-track. Self-indulgence is an easy prescription for conduct, and self-denial is always hard to the worse self, who is denied. It would be all very pleasant if the roads led nowhere; but what if the delightful descent stops short at the top of a cliff, and the whole rushing train is sure to go over? It will not be quite so pleasant then. So, our Lord puts the third contrast in regard to the respective ends. The narrow path goes up, that makes it hard, but it leads at last to the broad tablelands where God is the light, and life the possession of the dwellers. The other road is 'a primrose way,' going merrily down—but to 'the everlasting burning.' Life and destruction are opposed. The nature of the one defines that of the other. Life is the blessed being of the spirit united to God, not mere existence. Destruction is the miserable being of the spirit separated from God—a living death.

Awful and strange, then, is the last point of contrast between the roads on the one, and the few on the other way. The tragic fact that there are few who choose the harder path of duty and discipleship rather than the easier one of self-indulgence gives the real solemnity to life as seen by a thoughtful mind. It is not so much that men are miserable and mortal as that they choose to be sad, which makes their history such a bewildering and mystery. That is true to-day as it was when Christ looked with his sad heart on the multitudes torn and wandering like lost sheep. It should touch all Christian hearts with Christ-like pity; it should stir them to efforts which would put to shame the feeble work of the Church as we know it. Above all, it should quicken to renewed diligence that we follow not the multitude to do evil, nor ever be ashamed to be in the minority which aspires and endures, and denies self for the kingdom of heaven's sake.

WHERE SPIDERS ARE USEFUL.

At a recent meeting of arboriculturists in France the question was debated whether spiders should be suffered to spin their webs on fruit walls. The general opinion seemed to be that the webs were more useful than objectionable. It was remarked that they prevent the incursions of earwigs and similar insects, and also interfere with the operations of noxious flies whose larvae ravage leaves and fruits.—'Youth's Companion.'

THE SHERK FAMILY.

MENNONITES WHO MADE CANADA THEIR HOME IN TROUBLOUS TIMES.

A correspondent writing to the Guelph 'Mercury' from Preston, Aug. 23, says that on that day there assembled on the farm of J. B. Gingerich (the old home-stead of the Sherk family), about two miles from the town of Preston, in Waterloo county, a goodly gathering of the descendants of Joseph and Elizabeth Sherk, to celebrate the one-hundredth anniversary of the settlement of the family in Waterloo. In 1799 Joseph Sherk and his brother-in-law, Samuel D. Betzner, came from Franklin county, Pennsylvania, to Ontario, then called Upper Canada, prospecting for a future home for their families. Belonging to the Mennonite persuasion, a class of religionists who did not believe in war, they preferred living under the British flag, where their sect was accorded the right of exemption from military service.

After crossing the line along the Niagara river, in the fall of 1799, they made their home with one of their co-religionists on the river until the following spring, when they pushed into the densely wooded country about one hundred miles from the frontier, until they reached the section of land now comprised in Waterloo county. Here they decided to settle. They were no doubt impressed by the hilly and undulating appearance of the country, which in this respect somewhat resembled their native Pennsylvania. Joseph Sherk, with his family, consisting of three sons and one daughter, settled on a farm on the Grand river, opposite the village of Doon, now owned by J. B. Gingerich, his granddaughter's husband, a minister of the Mennonite church. The descendants of Joseph and Elizabeth Sherk, as far as can be ascertained, number over nine hundred. Between two and three hundred were present at this gathering, most of them residents of Ontario, although a number came from the United States to be present at the anniversary. Although originally German, the family now chiefly speak the English language, only a few of the older members of the family still adhering to their mother tongue. After a sumptuous repast in the shade of the orchard trees, a programme of speeches, music, songs (both in English and German), essays, etc., was listened to. All present seemed to thoroughly enjoy themselves and there is no doubt they will always consider the centennial a memorable event of their lives.

THE BOER PRISONERS IN CEYLON.

The 2,000 Boer prisoners destined for Ceylon are to go to Bandarawela, which is the terminus of the Colombo and Kandy line, and 6,200 feet above sea level. The place is among the mountains and in a supremely healthy locality, with trees of rhododendrons growing upon the hillsides, and amid the grassy sward known as 'patenas.' The rhododendrons are not bush-like as in this country, but real trees with most lovely red flowers. They have somewhat long stems and then a crown of leaves and flowers. There are no tea-gardens so high up as Bandarawela, but cardamoms are grown a little lower down. There is an excellent hotel near the railway terminus, owned by a company, and very well managed. Officers quartered there will be in clover, and in touch with all the world, thanks to the 'Observer' and the 'Times of Ceylon,' the railway and the post-office. The railway is almost unique as a feat of engineering skill, and only comparable with that running through the St. Gothard Pass. The 'soda water bottle curve' is one of the sights of the island, and a triumph of the art of the railway engineer. Adam's Peak, 7,000 feet high, is in full view from the line, and few iron roads in the world pass through more interesting native villages and towns, through more exquisitely luxuriant vegetation, fields of 'paddy,' rivers, lakelets, etc., than the one starting in Colombo and terminating at Bandarawela.—'St. James Gazette.'

GEORGE BROWN'S SON.

A great deal of interest will be manifested throughout Canada in the candidature of Mr. George M. Brown, son of the late Hon. George Brown, in Centre Edinburgh. He has received the nomination of the Liberals for that constituency and as that party has nearly always won the seat Mr. Brown's return to parliament should be assured. He is known as a young man of great business ability, having had the chief responsibilities of the Nelson publishing house in Edinburgh for some time upon his shoulders. This will be his first experience in politics, in which he should have a career of great usefulness ahead of him. If he were entering the Canadian instead of the British Parliament, the prestige of his name could hardly help giving him a prominent place from the very first. It seems a pity that a man bearing the name of one who did so much for Canada in its early days is not in a position to give the benefit of his public life to the country of his birth. But we have this consolation, that Mr. Brown in the Imperial parliament will be able to devote himself to the furtherance of the interests of the Dominion. He will be a friend to the country where we stand in need of friends. Many questions affecting our relationship to the mother country must be faced in the near future and as a native Canadian in the premier British assembly it may come about that Mr. Brown will be able to render us conspicuous service.—'Woodstock Sentinel-Review.'

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

ALL IN ADVANCE.

Daily Witness \$2.00
Weekly Witness 1.00
Northern Messenger (single copy) 30
10 copies and over to one address, 20c per copy.

For Great Britain add \$1.04 for postage on "Weekly Witness"; "Northern Messenger" add \$1.04; "Daily Witness" add \$3.00.

ADVERTISING RATES.

WEEKLY WITNESS.—Causal advertisements 20c per line per insertion, including cuts and large type. Contract Rates—1 year, \$7.00 per line; 6 months, \$4.00 per line; 3 months, \$2.25 per line.

DAILY WITNESS.—10c per line per insertion. Contracts on favorable terms. "Employment Wanted," "Situations Vacant," etc., 10c per insertion, up to 20 words. Money must accompany order.

Births and Deaths, 25c per insertion; Marriages, 50c. (These must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender.)

Contracts payable monthly. Five is the minimum number of lines for which an advertisement is charged.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

ADDRESS—Give street and number (if necessary), post office and province.

REMIT—By Express or Post-Office Order, or register your letter for your own protection.

Post-Office Orders can be obtained at the following rates: \$2.50 or under, 3c; \$2.50 to \$5.00, 4c; \$5.00 to \$10.00, 6c.

Express Money Orders are issued up to \$2.00 for 5c; \$2 to \$5, 4c; \$5 to \$10, 6c.

U. S. Subscribers should remit by Post-Office Order on House's Point, N.Y., or by American Express Co., payable at Montreal.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS—When wishing to have your address changed from one post-office to another, it is necessary to give the old address as well as the new. If this is not done such change cannot be made.

Address all business communications, JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, "Witness" Building, Montreal.

Stamps are accepted in payment of subscriptions providing they are in perfect condition.

Any subscriber of the Montreal "Witness" who would like to have a specimen copy of the paper sent to a friend can be accommodated by sending as on a postal card the name and address to which he would like the paper sent.

WEEKLY CLUB RATES.

The club rates for the "Weekly Witness" will be as follows:—

3 copies separately addressed \$2.40
4 " " " " 3.00
10 " " " " 7.00

The postage is prepaid by publishers to Canada, United States and Newfoundland. For Great Britain add \$1.04 per annum for each copy.

ATTRACTIVE CLUBS

To Individual Addresses.

Combination Club—No. I.

The "Daily Witness," one year..... \$3.00
The "Northern Messenger" one year. 30
"Sea, Forest and Prairie," Tales by Young Canadians, cloth binding 50
Reprinted Stories, for young people 25
In His Steps, Sheldon's Masterpiece. 10
The Ram's Horn, for one year..... 1.50

All for \$4.30.

Combination Club—No. II.

The "Weekly Witness" one year..... \$1.00
The "Northern Messenger" one year. 30
"Sea, Forest and Prairie"..... 50
Reprinted Stories..... 25
The Ram's Horn, one year..... 1.50

All for \$2.65.

The "Daily Witness" to end of 1900 for only one dollar to new subscribers. Here is an opportunity to have the "Daily Witness" from ten to twenty-four pages these stirring times.

THESE MISSIONARIES ARE SAFE.

London, Sept. 2.—The China Inland Mission announces that its missionaries who were stationed at Kiangsi, numbering ninety, have arrived at Kiangsi. They are all well.

The Witness.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1900.

What to do with past presidents of the United States, which has long been an interesting subject for discussion, has at last found a solution. Under the treaty of The Hague for arbitration of international differences, each of the signatory powers is authorized to appoint four members of an international board of arbitration.

Prize-fighting ceased to be legal in the State of New York last Friday, the act repealing the Horton law, which permitted these brutal exhibitions, having gone into effect on that day.

With the increase of population in the United States it is feared that the national House of Representatives will become so large as to be unwieldy. When first constituted, the House consisted of sixty-five members, one for every thirty thousand of the population.

Continental journalists who comment adversely on the sentence and execution of nothing in warfare is regarded as more dishonorable than for an officer to break his parole, and death is almost invariably the penalty inflicted.

his crime was in principle, and would have been in fact, the same as the assassination of President Lincoln by John Wilkes Booth, had he been able to carry it into effect, with the added infamy of a broken parole.

Lord Roberts's request that the time for which the Canadian troops enlisted for the war in South Africa, which terminates on the fifteenth of October, be extended, will of course be acceded to by the Dominion Government.

It is quite complimentary to this country to read in the comments by journals across the border that there was a healthy resemblance to British and Canadian ways of administering justice in the celerity with which Louis Peck was tried, convicted and sent to the penitentiary for life the other day in Ohio.

Legal decisions with regard to overcrowding carriages and cars for the public conveyance of passengers have recently been quoted in England, and should be of interest to people on this side of the water who are systematically ill-treated in this respect.

recovered from companies failing to give reasonable accommodation and permitting overcrowding. Another decision was given in a London police court. A woman insisted on getting into a compartment which was so full that one of the passengers held the door closed to prevent further crowding.

The total world's consumption of iron ores in the year 1899 amounted to ninety million tons, and extraordinary efforts were required to make the supply equal the demand. During the present year these efforts had to be continued.

Figures of the census so far ascertained indicate that the population of the United States will not exceed seventy-five millions, and may possibly fall below that number. This is three million less than the estimated increase predicted on the figures of the census of 1890.

about a million and three-quarters, and Philadelphia third, with over a million and a quarter. Both these latter cities, however, strenuously insist that the enumeration has not done them justice.

There are at present three expeditions engaged in attempts to discover the North Pole, one from Italy, under command of the Duke of Abruzzi; another from Sweden, under Sverdrup, the famous Norwegian explorer; and the third led by Lieutenant Peary, of the United States navy.

TZHEINDZHAI IN SPELLING.

'Filelis' has set forth for the benefit of our readers a very elaborate and very radical system of spelling reform. We can easily imagine the opposition it will raise in the minds of our readers.

The Englishman positively delights in overcoming obstacles. When Canada had a pounds, shillings and pence currency, we used to hear Englishmen denouncing the change to the decimal system because it would make the management of business too easy.

weights and measures in similarly distressful methods, though all the nations about it are enjoying the emancipation of a decimal system. In like manner the Englishman still dotes on his patchwork method of spelling, while other nations enjoy systems by which the reading of their language can be learned in an hour.

It seems to us that, in attempting a task almost as hopeless as that of inducing the Ethiopian to change his skin or the leopard his spots, it is only too easy to make tactical blunders. It is possible, on the one hand, to evoke a good deal of opposition, with no practical gain, by attempting too little, as is perhaps the case with those who have changed 'through' into 'thru,' 'though' into 'tho,' 'attacked' into 'attakt,' and, incorrectly, 'futile' into 'futil,' and 'imbecile' into 'imbecil,' 'benzine' into 'benzin,' for which, with many similarly formed words, the new spelling is based on a local and unestablished pronunciation.

DR. RYERSON'S EVIDENCE.

Dr. Ryerson's vindication of the hospital service in South Africa will surprise a good many Canadians who read his interesting reports to the Canadian

Red Cross Association, of which he was the chief commissioner. His reports were written from time to time during the period of his service, and were intended to keep the association informed of the way in which the moneys entrusted by them to Dr. Ryerson were expended and of the character and effectiveness of his services as their commissioner. The effect produced on the minds of the readers of these reports, written in South Africa, was entirely different from that produced on their minds by Dr. Ryerson's testimony on his return. Dr. Ryerson's reports contain descriptions of the terrible conditions which he found existing at the hospitals, and are replete with accounts of the splendid opportunity afforded him by these conditions for the expenditure of the moneys, not merely or only upon the Canadian soldiers, but upon the British soldiers generally. In the public mind a few of the more striking stories of these opportunities for service, effectively seized, linger and trouble it with doubts, in view of Dr. Ryerson's present statements. For instance, it was reported that when Dr. Ryerson arrived at Kimberley he found the sick and wounded there suffering from inattention and neglect. They were lying on the floor in some building under most distressing conditions. Dr. Ryerson appeared on the scene, and within twenty-four or forty-eight hours had cots made and erected, the wounded and fever-stricken made comparatively comfortable, cleanliness and order established, and all necessaries, and even comforts, supplied.

Dr. Ryerson, by the expenditure of a little energy and a few dollars, had secured the construction of cots by the Diamond Company's idle mechanics. Lord Roberts was, we believe, struck by the change wrought in the condition of the hospital and commended Dr. Ryerson's work warmly, and Dr. Ryerson was, we understand, in consequence made a British commissioner and proceeded from Kimberley to Bloemfontein. In this new field Dr. Ryerson found opportunity for his abilities and funds. There was a scarcity, if not an utter absence, of many of the most necessary supplies for enteric fever patients. Milk and eggs were needed. Unless Dr. Ryerson's report was "misunderstood," they were not procurable. He secured them by supplying the money necessary for their purchase on the understanding that from the whole supply thus secured each Canadian was to have a certain stipulated share—one egg a day, or something like that. It was a bargain by which Dr. Ryerson shrewdly obtained necessaries for the Canadians. Then, again, in the matter of transport, Dr. Ryerson was able to accomplish considerable. It was well known that Lord Kitchener is a terrible fellow, who is not to be approached by ordinary mortals. It was said that with the exception, perhaps, of Lord Roberts, there is only one man who is not afraid to face Lord Kitchener, and that was Colonel Girouard, a good and true Canadian. Dr. Ryerson proved another exception to the rule.

Lord Kitchener is supposed to be a master of modern means of transport; Dr. Ryerson was destined to prove to Lord Kitchener that 'there were others' or at least another. He had discovered an extraordinary lapse in Lord Kitchener's boasted transport service. While the necessaries, for want of which the sick in Bloemfontein were perishing, were lying useless in Cape Colony because of lack of means of transporting them, Dr. Ryerson discovered that the ambulance teams carrying the wounded to the hospitals in Cape Colony from the north were returning to Bloemfontein empty. Yet Lord Kitchener had declared the impossibility of sparing transport for supplies for the sick; all transport was needed for the fighters. Dr. Ryerson pluckily tackled Lord Kitchener and conquered him. The great general was graciously pleased to permit the returning empty trains to transport supplies for the sick at Bloemfontein. To make it clear what a great victory he had won Lord Ryerson recounts Lord Kitchener's Parthian shot at the conquerer as he retreated: 'There, there,' he said, 'you have bothered the life out of me with your frequent requests. I hope I won't see your face again,' or words to this effect. Lord Kitchener was in a playful mood, and intended no doubt to show his good nature and his friendliness for a good officer, who was doing his duty ably, even though he caused inconvenience by his importunity. But are these and other incidents evidence that all possible was

done for the sick at Kimberley and Bloemfontein by the generals and Army Medical Corps? If the skill and ability and the small funds at the disposal of Dr. Ryerson enabled him to do so much, how is it that the millions of money at the disposal of the army authorities and all the skill and ability of the generals and the Army Medical Corps left so much to be done by Dr. Ryerson? It seems probable that Dr. Ryerson would himself be amazed were he to return to South Africa and see the change which has suddenly been wrought there since Mr. Burdett-Coutts made his charges. The London 'Times' publishes the following extract from a letter, written by a nurse who has been engaged in military hospitals throughout the campaign, and who writes from Natal under date, July 14:—

'You would laugh at the change in the hospitals here. Since the fuss began at home, food and clothing galore, more than they can use. Instead of working seven to eight hours daily to supply our wards up to the doctor's orders, we have nothing but one jelly and two bottles of beef tea to make, and the new sisters are so many in number that as one old sister says, "there are more sisters than patients." They are working hard to empty these hospitals. The wards in Fort Napier could not bear looking into. The college hospital is closed. Old Sir William Stokes is running to and fro wildly, from one hospital to another, all over the country, putting things straight.'

NEWSPAPER LOTTERIES.

It is generally conceded that the lottery offers one of the most insidious and dangerous temptations which can pervade a community. The hope of getting a great deal of money for nothing unites those who are caught by it for sustained endeavor and for honest work whose rewards are small and hard-earned. The United States Government has long made persistent war upon lotteries. Though legislation dealing with gambling belongs to the states, not to federal authority, and though several of the states—notably the French Catholic state of Louisiana—have not only tolerated but encouraged them, yet the federal government, having the responsibility of the post-office, has found means thereby to prevent the circulation of lottery literature. The lottery business is, however, enormously profitable, and much ingenuity is devoted to the invention of subterfuges whereby the nefarious business can be carried on without coming under the condemnation of the post-office authorities. Those who succeed in doing this have the enormous advantage of being able to advertise far and wide that their scheme has the certificate of the Attorney-General of the United States that it is not a lottery. Thus the failure of the federal government to condemn a scheme has the double effect of salving the consciences of those anxious to be deceived and of conveying to the weak-minded part of the public a very clear impression that the scheme offers to them all the charms and possibilities of the lottery.

A huge guessing scheme has been started by some people in Detroit. Twenty-five thousand dollars are to be given in prizes to those who make the best guesses as to the population of the United States as shall be shown by the census now being taken. The best three guesses are to be rewarded respectively with prizes of fifteen thousand, five thousand and one thousand dollars. From these enticing figures the prizes drop rapidly in value to insignificant amounts to be divided among many. Coupons issued at ten cents entitle the holders to one guess each. The coupons are being circulated by newspapers as subscription premiums. Some very respectable and some very devout newspapers are lending themselves by this process to the promotion of an enterprise which is practically a pure lottery of a very bad type indeed, even supposing it to be conducted with honesty. As a warrant of the excellence of this scheme there has been shown us an advertisement of it in a paper called the 'Union Gospel News.' Gospel news is hardly an apt description of such an announcement. These gossamers must be exceeding anxious to gather gudgeons into the gospel net when it offers them such satanic bait as this. The 'News' adds on its own authority: 'This is not a lottery in any sense of the word. The United States authorities have so decided.' This statement is in itself an admission that the publishers of the 'Gospel News' understood pretty well

what was the real attraction of this guessing scheme, the wrongfulness of which it conveniently shuffles off upon the government.

The reason given by the Attorney-General for not advising the Postmaster-General to forbid passage through the mails to the announcements of this scheme is the obvious one that it is not absolutely a game of chance. He points out that it is quite possible for practiced statisticians to make very careful calculations with regard to the figure in question, and to make more or less intelligent approaches to it by such means. One finds it very hard not to suspect the bona fides of such reasoning. To cover the prizes offered above would require the issue of two hundred and fifty thousand coupons at ten cents each net. It is probable, therefore, that the issue is intended to run into the millions, which is a not unreasonable calculation, as there are plenty of people foolish enough, in view of the golden lure of fifteen thousand dollars, to invest ten cents in a millionth chance to secure it, or what is probably far less than a millionth chance. Certainly, not one in a thousand of these ticket purchasers will be able to make any intelligent calculations at all; and their guesses will be pure guesses, and to such as the ordinary subscribers to the 'Gospel News' it will be a lottery pure and simple. The number of persons who will be able to make calculations of any value to within a hundred thousand is necessarily small indeed. As for the units, it is, of course, all guesswork, so that the most laborious calculator would a thousand chances to one be outdone by mere guessers. Such being the case, we have no compunction in saying that the Attorney-General of the United States had no right to give even a negative endorsement to the scheme by refusing to veto it, and that those newspapers which have adopted it as a means of increasing their circulation have adopted what is virtually a lottery scheme with their eyes open.

A MISTAKE.

The report that Mr. Tarte is to be appointed lieutenant-governor of Manitoba is, it may be sincerely hoped, without offence to him or the government of which he is a member, unfounded. He is not the timber out of which successful governors can be made. A pom-pom gun would not make a suitable figurehead for a vessel of state, although long Terns now take the place of wooden effigies at the bows of men-of-war. A lieutenant-governor is not required to be a mere figurehead by any means; though a very good one appears to be little more. He is generally very much more influential and active than any one but his advisers believe, or than the latter publicly admit. The wise counsel of the lieutenant-governor makes its impression upon the most reasonable of his cabinet, and his authority and power held in reserve prevent a good deal that is bad from ever being mooted or proposed in council. But a lieutenant-governor should be rather a moderating influence than an initiative power or a compelling energy. He should seek to encourage and promote all that is good in the proposals of his cabinet and parliament and to modify or eliminate what is evil. He will not be able to do either perfectly, of course, and will know that, except in matters of the most vital importance, it is better for him to give his confidence in full measure to his advisers and to seek their confidence than to have his own way. Mr. Tarte would probably himself avow that such a position in the state would not suit a man of his strong character. His fertile mind and his confidence in his own judgments always suggest his taking the initiative and his energy seeks a channel in the active direction of affairs; he finds it difficult to subordinate his own views, even upon subjects with which he is not intimately acquainted, to the views of large bodies of experts and men of widest experience. With the very best intentions in the world, Mr. McInnes brought the Government of British Columbia to a standstill. Mr. Tarte, as a lieutenant-governor, might wreck the governmental machine. He certainly would be no figurehead; he would most probably prove a machine gun at the head which would be engaged in raking the crew, if not the passengers, of his own ship. Mr. Tarte's abilities, energy and enthusiasm in all he undertakes are invaluable where they are wisely employed; but certainly a lieutenant-governorship does not offer a suitable place of action or scope for his fine qualities. It is said

that Mr. Martin is coming east from British Columbia to engage in politics again somewhere outside of that province. Now imagine what might happen, suppose he came to Manitoba and found Mr. Tarte as the lieutenant-governor. Mr. Tarte might consider that it was necessary to get rid of Mr. Hugh John Macdonald and place a really energetic Liberal like Mr. Martin in the premiership. With Mr. Tarte as lieutenant-governor and Mr. Martin as premier Manitoba would certainly pursue a wild career for a time.

THE WAR LORD'S DEPUTY.

With what an air of the great lord does Count von Waldsee go forth to assume the command of Christendom as no man has done before him since the days of the crusades! Not necessary is it for him, like Godfrey of Bouillon or like Raymond of Toulouse, to prove his right of precedence by raising one or two hundred thousand men as the result of his own personal influence. He simply goes forth as the chosen lord of Europe and of far eastern Ziplung. Not at the head of hosts does he ride forth, nor hastening as if needed to take command of armies already in the field. He breakfasts with sovereigns on the way; he travels with a movable war palace fitted up with bathrooms and all that. To use a modern vulgarism, he puts on 'side' befitting to the greatness of his position. It is to be hoped that all the powers will be duly impressed, and that all the armies will be the better prepared to obey. It is nothing, after all, but the unfolding on the world's stage of the prophetic augury of the imperial seer who a few years ago presented to Europe in a cartoon his vision of all the powers being called forth to meet the terrible Mongolian dragon, whose poisonous breath imperilled their very life. It is a crusade of the twentieth century preached, not by Peter the Hermit, but by the royal preacher of the yacht 'Hohenzollern.'

The rôle which Count von Waldsee has to fulfil is one which undoubtedly demands consummate address, and in which the chances of misadventure are unquestionably great. The choice of a German to such a position has already terribly irritated the French, who see in it a lack of impartiality on the part of Russia towards themselves, and it will be all Count von Waldsee can do so to command the French that they will not quarrel with him. Unless Germany and Russia have already a fairly complete understanding as leagued freebooters as to what shall be each one's share of the spoil, it will be very hard for the Count to deal with Russia's determined plundering proclivities and with the assumptions of that power to control the very railways which, as soon as they can be repaired, must needs be the daily thoroughfare of the united army of occupation. Moreover, the Tartar soldiery of Russia have been accused of a savagery which the chivalry of a leader of Christendom would surely have to condemn. It is true that Count von Waldsee's master sent his soldiers forth with instructions as infamous as Tartar chief ever gave. But there are nations which have accepted Count von Waldsee as their commander which are not going to be associated with rules of war such as suited Ghengiz Khan, and the Count will have to choose whether he will be a Christian or a heathen. It is quite possible, however, that before Count von Waldsee takes command of the allied armies the day of fighting may be over, superseded by diplomacy in which the Count would have only a secondary responsibility.

MANUAL TRAINING.

The beneficence of Sir William Macdonald in his farseeing plan for introducing technical training into the common schools of Canada, has been condemned by the Trades and Labor Council at Toronto on the ground that it will fill the country with incompetent workmen. We presume that none of those who took part in this condemnation will go so far as to say that the association of manual and intellectual training would lessen the fitness of scholars either for intellectual or manual callings. Manual training in schools does not supply the place of apprenticeship to trades. Its purpose is to train the hands in a general way to skilful and artistic service. This is a training to which every human being has a right. The technical schools, which are perhaps a natural sequel to such a system of manual training, are certainly intended to make better, and not worse, mechanics

of those who pass through them. We are not aware that Sir William's plan either contemplates removing or is calculated to remove any of the barriers which protect the trades from incompetent competition. What it does propose is to remove the dividing line between the educated and uneducated classes, to release the so-called educated from going through life practically maimed by the suppression of their manual faculties and to elevate the manual callings to the intellectual standing of the educated by making an effective school course possible to those who shall go through life using their hands rather than their tongues or their pens. The divorce between these two classes is at present almost painful. The proportion of persons in manual callings who can write a good letter and speak grammatical and refined English is comparatively small, while the number of persons in the professions, so-called, who can put their hand to a furnace or a carriage bolt is almost equally small. The one class is thus debarred entirely without reason or necessity from the intercourse of cultured society while the other class is debarred from much of the comfort and fullness of life.

To a country whose prosperity eminently depends on exploiting material things this divorce between the intellectual and manual is the greatest of misfortunes. It is also the greatest possible handicap upon the success of individuals. The man who cannot freely use his brains by reason of the lack of education and the man who cannot for the same reason freely use his eyes and his hands in contact with material things are alike stopped from taking advantage of life's best opportunities. It is only those in either case whose genius overleaps the boundaries at present proposed by our system of education who can accomplish much in developing the country's wealth. The members of the Trades and Labor Council seem to be under the control of the persistent and mischievous fallacy that there is just so much work to be done in the world and that the world's greatest danger is that of having too many people to do it. It should surely be obvious to all that he who invents a new comfort for mankind develops a new need and creates demand which did not exist before, and also that that nation which refuses to bring the highest intelligence to bear upon its material development must in wealth and comfort fall behind those nations which act otherwise. Manual training is now recognized as an essential of juvenile education in Germany, France and Great Britain, and in other industrial countries. What Canada needs to-day is not operatives who can do their work as a machine does it; it seems generally admitted in every country that there are too many of these; but those who can think and take the guidance of such machine operatives. In the competition which now exists between countries the demand for educated mechanics has become greater and greater, and the country which ignores it will go to the well.

The Trades and Labor Council, in the same connection, demands new legislation for the purpose of keeping incompetent persons out of the trades. This sounds a little mediaeval; surely their own incompetency will keep them out of the trades wherever employment rests upon efficiency. It is only where we presuppose artificial regulations making one man within a trade as good as another that the incompetent could have any chance at all in the presence of the competent. It looks indeed as though it were competency, not incompetency, that was feared. The Toronto Trades and Labor Council could no doubt give many valuable suggestions, as to the best way of conducting manual training in schools, so as to be of most practical value, and it is to be regretted that such a representative body does not see fit to adopt that course, instead of Mrs. Partington like—endeavoring to stem the advancing tide with a mop. We have been, of course, discussing this question of manual training from the point of view of its effect on the manual callings; but it has a far wider scope. Man is indeed so made that to give his intellectual faculties their best play he must train along with them his eyes and his hands. The very brain is cramped if it is not kept in active and healthy life by intelligent intercourse with the senses as well as with the operative powers in the way that might be expressed best as, thinking at the end of

one's fingers. Those who atrophy this part of their life weaken all the other parts, and intellectual training, instead of progressing more rapidly for having the whole brain to itself, goes on far less satisfactorily.

IN CHINA.

The military situation in China is apparently unchanged. International troops still occupy Peking and have apparently deliberately profaned the sacred or forbidden city as a punishment for China's treatment of the foreign legation and also in order to teach the Chinese people if possible that the western powers can with impunity defy the supernatural powers they suppose the Emperor is able to exert in defence of his palace and power. Communication and transport between Taku, Tientsin and Peking seem to be still difficult and uncertain and news is meagre. There seem to be some slight military operations to the south and west of the Chinese capital and Chinese troops by their presence in large numbers, rather than by their activity, are regarded as a menace. But the international troops, both those at Peking and those posted on the way to the coast, guarding the lines of communication, are engaged in looting and ravaging rather than in military operations. With a view, perhaps, to convincing the Chinese of the moral superiority of Christianity, the Russian barbarians have apparently set the example of rapine and pillage and the rest of the allies, with the exception perhaps of the Americans and the British marines and white soldiers, have followed their example, so far as looting is concerned. The country occupied by the allies is described as a scene of ruin in which the bodies of men, women and children are strewn about among the wreckage of houses, furniture and all sorts of goods. It is reported that the Japanese, as they are the best disciplined, best equipped and best fighting troops, are also the least disorderly of the international forces.

The political situation, which is the really important thing at present, is far from clear. The United States and Russia have not yet come to a working agreement either as to evacuating Peking or as to the final basis of settlement with China. The necessary conditions of the United States withdrawal are, of course, the restoration of Chinese authority in Peking under the supervision at the beginning of the allied forces, with some degree of order, and also the opening of negotiations with some duly accredited agent of the Chinese imperial authorities for a final satisfactory settlement of the whole trouble. The United States is exchanging views with all the powers on these questions, and the evacuation of Peking is by no means within measurable distance as yet. Russia's plans as revealed from Shanghai are very pretty ones. She is intriguing with the Empress Dowager and Prince Tuan for the immediate elevation to the imperial throne of Prince Tuan's son, the heir apparent selected by the imperial clan some time ago. The Chinese empire is to be under the protection of Russia, and in order to secure the protection of the whole of it Russia has instigated Prince Tuan to send emissaries to Nanking to secure the co-operation of the viceroy of Kiangnan, the principality which includes the greater part of the Yangtze valley. The viceroy is favorable to Great Britain, and has been under her influence a pillar of strength in maintaining the peace of central China and the protection of European interests. We are inclined to regard these Shanghai stories as on a par with that circulated the other day about Russia, Germany and Japan combining for war. If the United States can secure a written pledge from Russia for the evacuation of Manchuria, we think its policy of immediate negotiation with Li Hung Chang is a good one.

BAD FIRE AT ATLIN.

BUSINESS SECTION OF THE TOWN WIPED OUT.

Victoria, B.C., Sept. 3.—Amur reports that the business section of Atlin was wiped out by fire on Sunday last. Ten of the largest and more important business buildings were destroyed. The loss was over \$40,000. There was, like, if any, insurance. The chief sufferers were the British American corporation, Lord Hamilton and Rider Haggard's company, and Messrs. Nickerson, Ross, Anderson, Herrshfeld and Bridger.

KESWICK 1900.

IMPRESSIONS OF THE CONVENTION.

(Special Correspondence of the 'Witness'.)

The Keswick of the guide book is a market town of Cumberland, interesting to tourists as the centre of lake and mountain scenery of unsurpassed beauty.

The 'Keswick' celebrated in the religious life of to-day and spoken of with drawn breath and sweet solemnity, means the convention held in July every year



THE REV. P. WEBB-PEPLOW.

in this beautiful place, which then becomes a centre not for tourist excursions but for religious teaching and spiritual blessing.

It is an extraordinary event. Five thousand leaders in the army of Christ have gathered together and spent one or two weeks in this little Cumberland village, forgetting all ecclesiastical differences, and submitting to all kinds of discomforts in the way of lodgings.

To understand the Keswick of to-day a glance at the history of the convention is needed. In 1873-75 a number of meetings were held at various centres in England, partly under the guidance of American evangelists, to study 'the scriptural possibilities of the Christian life.'



THE REV. DR. A. T. PIERSON.

Stephen a conference was held at Broadlands. There among others Pasteur Theodore Monod, of Paris, entered into the new experience and wrote the well-known hymn:

Oh, the bitter shame and sorrow, that a time could ever be, When I proudly said to Jesus, All of self and none of Thee.

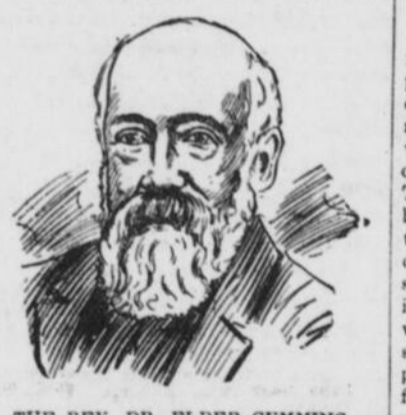
Sir Arthur Blackwood suggested a convention at Oxford during the vacation. Here the Rev. Canon Battersby, of Keswick, entered into 'the rest of faith,' and at a convention of 8,000 people at Brighton the following year he arranged for the first Keswick convention.

needs. Then the vacant day was largely devoted to excursions in boats, on foot and in coaches. Up Castle Hill for the view, or for the more adventurous the ascent of Skiddaw; the circuit of Lake Bassenthwaite or a trip to Thirlmere, Lodore, the Druid stones, or the great Bowder Rock; these were some of the sights that attracted the pilgrims, glad to rest after the solemn strain of the Sunday services.

crowds. What strikes one with surprise is the large proportion of young people. The observer, after close scrutiny, would notice that not one in ten, perhaps not one in twenty, had grey hair.

Before half-past six in the morning the clatter of feet on the stone sidewalks begins. Everyone is hastening to the seven o'clock prayer-meeting, and the later ones find it difficult to obtain a seat in the immense tent.

The convention proper began on Monday evening, but preliminary meetings had been held since Thursday. The 'Keswick Special' left London with four to five hundred passengers on Friday morning, gathering passengers at each stopping place, and the crowded Saturday evening meeting was really an opening service.



THE REV. DR. ELDER CUMMING.

fering from spiritual maladies might be healed. We had come to answer these two questions, 'What wilt thou?' and 'Believest thou?'

In all the opening meeting sorrow was expressed for the recent death of the Rev. G. H. C. Macgregor, who was one of the Keswick deputation who visited Montreal some years ago, and also for the serious illness of the Rev. Charles A. Fox, another of the convention speakers.

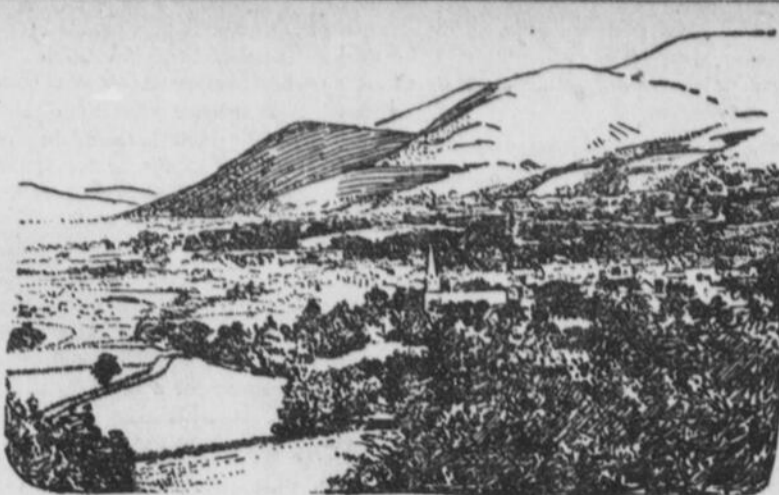
On the first Sunday Dr. A. T. Pearson preached in the tent. He told of his remarkable escape the day before when coming into Liverpool on the 'Campania.' A collision had occurred with a small vessel bearing a cargo of gunpowder and dynamite.

Besides the tent every church was crowded morning and evening, to listen to such preachers as Dr. Harry Guinness, the Rev. John Brach, Pastor George Soltau and the Rev. J. H. Battersby.



THE REV. HUBERT BROOKE.

On Monday the seven o'clock prayer meeting was devoted to Ireland and its needs. Then the vacant day was largely devoted to excursions in boats, on foot and in coaches.



KESWICK.

Christians largely abandon the religion of their parents since they find in it neither liberty nor power. Fifty-two times in Deuteronomy it was said, 'Ye are to go in to possess the land,' not merely to make a profession of blessing, but to possess.

On Tuesday the regular meetings began. Each morning the Rev. Hubert Brooke gave a Bible reading, taking up the teaching of Leviticus. This was followed by addresses in the tent, while in other places were held meetings for ladies, for ministers, for girls, and for young men.

In the evening both in tent and pavilion the speakers earnestly strove to bring their hearers to the point of full surrender to God and acceptance of the promised deliverance.

Promises and command combining Doubt to chase and faith to lift, Self-renouncing, all resigning, We would claim the mighty gift.

Very solemn times these evening meetings were, when hundreds of people publicly entered into a deliberate covenant with God.

Among the more effective speakers were also the Rev. John Smith, D.D., of Edinburgh, whose words were especially approved by those present from the north of the Tweed.

Another speaker of great power was the Rev. Charles Inwood, who gave a

rescue homes, orphanages, Continental missions, army work and in every variety of individual effort love to come to Keswick for spiritual stimulus and sympathy.

The missionary meetings were thrilling indeed, held as they were in the light of daily telegrams from China telling of the death or danger of well-known and much-loved missionary parishes.

There are now a hundred and eighty missionaries in great danger in one province. Their only chance of safety in most cases is to stay where they have friends.

Another speaker of great power was the Rev. Charles Inwood, who gave a



DERWENT WATER, WITH ST. HERBERT'S ISLAND, WHERE MISSIONARY MEETINGS ARE HELD.

brief report of his work as a Keswick missionary. In one place in China he had been led to speak to the native converts of the consecrated life showing that it was only in the power of the Holy Spirit that they could be ready to lay down their lives for Christ.

Several missions among the Jews were represented—the London Mission, which held a daily prayer meeting, the Barbican Mission and the Midway Mission.

On Monday evening there was a great rush of all the convention people left in Keswick to hear Miss Sands, of the Soldiers' homes in Cork, and Miss Schofield, of Quetta, India, tell of the great

need of lady workers among the troops. Mr. Finaken also spoke of the wonderful blessing that had followed meetings among the soldiers now in South Africa.

CAPITAL OF BRITISH WEST AFRICA.

THE WALLED CITY OF THE SULTAN OF KANO.

(London 'Daily Express'.)

The Rev. I. A. E. Richardson, a member of the expedition that Bishop Tugwell led into the heart of Africa, is now in England and has been interviewed by a Reuter's representative.

The journey seems to have been full of incident, and Mr. Richardson's description of the town of Kano, 600 miles in the heart of Africa, and known to all Hausas as the centre of the world, is most interesting.

'As in all other Hausa towns, there was nothing to be seen from without,' he says, 'save the bare exterior of a great wall four hundred feet high, its sinuous summit standing out red and clear against the deep blue sky.'

'We rode up the steep pathway which led over the moat to the city gates and entered a strong tower, which protected the massive wooden door, well covered with strips of iron.

'From within the city we were able to observe that the walls were enormously thick at their base, but thinned off to the breadth of a foot near the top.'

'Not a house was visible. Nothing was to be seen but field upon field of cultivated land, upon which the people rely for food in the event of a protracted siege. With much ceremony we were escorted to our house, which lay two miles away.

BROAD STREETS AND COOL GARDENS.

The houses are splendidly made, although mud is the only material used there for building purposes, and timber is exceedingly scarce.

'No important house lacks shady trees flourishing in the courtyard, and thus the town has the appearance of a big, beautiful garden, the red mud standing out in striking contrast against the green foliage.'

'The market is enormous. There are many markets, as may well be imagined, in a city of some hundred thousand inhabitants, but the great market is one of the wonders of the world. Almost anything can be bought there—sugar, one shilling per pound; cotton, cloth, leather, needles, crockery, tinware, dyes, lime, charcoal, meat, slaves, camels, horses, food of every variety, including tomatoes, wheat (which is grown near Kano), tamed gazelles and hyenas, wild cats, birds, anything and everything.'

'The money of the country is still the cowry shells, of which the King sent us 400,000 as a present, but the Maria Theresa dollar is taken, and the great men gladly buy up any quantity of gold and silver coins, for the Hausa is an adept at working in silver and gold, and is as proud as he is skilful. Moreover, he smelts his own ore and works up his native iron in wondrous shapes.'

THE SULTAN GIVES AUDIENCE.

Describing the interview with the King, Mr. Richardson said: 'We received elaborate instructions as to what we were to do in the presence of the King. We must remove our shoes and stockings, must not stand in his presence, and must hold our heads on the floor for six hours. A terrific din, caused by the firing of guns, the beating of innumerable drums, and the blast of penetrating three-noted trumpets, revealed our proximity to the palace.'

'Then a low murmur arose, a pathway was suddenly cut, and a magnificent warrior pranced up and drew rein at our

feet. This was the Waziri, the second man in the kingdom.

'The palace, a splendid specimen of mud architecture, was a mass of people, and the courtyards were crammed. While we stood in the judgment hall, which was thronged with well-dressed men squatting on the floor, suddenly all the instruments of music burst forth, our umbrellas were snatched from our hands, and we were hurried into the King's splendid audience chamber.'

'At the far end, on a rich red dais, was seated the King, wearing a black rawni which covered everything but his eyes. He is said to be about thirty years of age, and to be quite white, but he is more probably copper-colored. Round the King were seated his courtiers, in compact rows, attired in magnificent costumes of green, red and other hues.'

'We were seated on the mud floor, and behind us stood an official, probably the Court Jester, whose sole business seemed to be to punctuate our conversation with shouts of "Zaki, Zaki," meaning "Lion." It is a curious fact that most of the kings in the Central Soudan have Court Jesters.'

EATEN BY LIONS. AN EAST AFRICAN TRAGEDY.

A story of a remarkable lion adventure is told in the latest issue of the 'East African and Uganda Mail.' Mr. Ryall, a well-known district superintendent of police, was killed by a lion in a railway carriage while journeying in East Africa. The train had come from Mombasa to Kima. Here Mr. Ryall was told there was a lion within two hundred yards, and he, therefore, detached his corridor carriage, walked up the train to another compartment, in which were Mr. Heubner, Mr. Parenti, and the narrator of the story, and suggested a search for the beast. The three men joined Ryall, but the beat was unsuccessful. As, however, the stationmaster told them two lions prowled about the station every night, Parenti, Heubner and Ryall decided to remain on watch in the detached carriage, which was shunted on to a siding. About midnight Parenti went to sleep on the floor, while Heubner occupied a bed above, and Ryall sat on his seat and kept first watch. At 1.30 Parenti woke with a start and found a lion treading on him. He saw the beast's forepaws on Ryall's body, and heard Ryall utter a cry. He tried to reach his gun, but failed, and then he managed to crawl through the window. He ran for the stationmaster, and on returning they found Heubner in the kitchen at the back of the carriage. 'Ryall! Ryall!' they called, but there was no answer. Then the stationmaster and his men went back with burning brands to the carriage. They found it drenched with blood, but empty. Ryall could not be seen. Day dawned, and outside they found more blood and many footmarks, both of a lion and of a lion's cubs. Ryall they never found.

PERSECUTION OF THE JEWS.

The 'Frankfurter Zeitung,' in a number of trenchant leadings dealing with the situation of Jews in Roumania, calls upon the Powers to take immediate action. The special commissioner, who has made a tour of the whole country, says that the position of the Jews baffles description, and cannot be imagined by those not being eye-witnesses to the terrible scenes of distress. The above-mentioned paper makes an earnest appeal for financial aid, which is being readily responded to. The 'Berliner Borsen Courier' compares the Roumanian anti-Semites to the Boxers, and says that the Government, while outwardly deploring the situation, secretly aids and abets the anti-Semites.

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LIFE IN ALASKA.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE BALD-FACE BEAR DESCRIBED BY A PROSPECTOR — WHAT MIGHT BE DONE WITH THE GOVERNMENT REIN-DEER.

(New York Evening Post.)

"I didn't go to Alaska to hunt bears, but to hunt gold," said Capt. J. F. Cryder, a pioneer miner of the Alaska and Klondike fields, who has charge of a big outfit of hydraulic machinery to develop in Cape Nome a 280-acre claim in which New York capitalists are interested. Capt. Cryder was one of the first to visit Cape Nome, coming out of the Klondike last spring and going at once to the newly discovered gold fields on the Alaska coast. He was one of the first at Juneau, Circle City, Forty-Mile, and other interior gold-mining centres of Alaska, where he prospected eight years as an expert locator of rich gold deposits.

"As a matter of fact," said the captain, "a man doesn't have to hunt bears in Alaska, for the bears are accommodating out there, and will come around and hunt the man if the man isn't wise. Alaska is the only region I ever heard of where a bear with a white face, known out there as the bald-face bear, is found, and it is a fiend when it gets going. It delights in scalping people. Newcomers in Alaska frequently resent the presence of the bald-face bear, and usually to their sorrow. The bald-face bear is all right. While he doesn't go around looking for fight, he will never tire himself getting out of its way. If you want to be sure of yourself when seeking to bag a bald-face bear, you must kill him, and kill him good and dead. If there is a spark of life left in him he will get up and fight you if you draw near enough to him. You can't wound a bald-face bear bad enough to make it safe to get near him. With his dying breath he will rise, and with one swish of his mighty forepaw scalp you from your brow to your hind collar-button.

WHAT TO DO WHEN YOU MEET A BEAR.

"I have often come suddenly out of the fog in the mountains almost face to face with a bald-face bear, sitting there waiting, perhaps, for something to turn up that he might get fun out of, or maybe tarrying until the fog lifted. Not having gone to Alaska after bear, I invariably had abundant time on these occasions to turn aside and go a sufficient distance out of my direct way so as not to disturb the bald-face in his cogitations. The man who does that will get out of Alaska with his scalp, for the bear seems to know and appreciate the fact that such people are respecting him and his reputation. I knew a miner once who was prospecting along the Yukon, and who met a bald-face bear on the way. The bear stopped and waited for the miner to move out and give him right of way, but the miner was a little stubborn, and being new in the country started in to slay the bear with his pick. The bald-face simply used that awful forepaw of his, according to his habit, and left his invariable mark on the miner, as was discovered when they found him, later on.

"When the Siwash Indian goes out to hunt the bald-face bear, he takes his whole family along, for he stands in mortal fear of the animal. When they have located the bear, they give him battle in a body, and these battles are always fierce and frequently disastrous to the hunters. One time I was locating a mine on Eldorado Creek, and found four Indian graves on the mountain. I wondered how they came there and why, and learned afterwards that they were the graves of four members of a Siwash family that had been scalped by a bald-face bear in a battle. When the miners first went into Alaska, the Indians were using as a hunting weapon a shotgun from which they fired a big round bullet. Now they use the best rifles they can get.

"There are two species of bear in Alaska, besides the bald-face—a big yellowish-brown fellow and a smaller black bear. All Alaska bears love to fish, and they stand in the stream when the salmon are running and scoop them out in great numbers. During the salmon season the banks of the streams are strewn thickly with these big fish that the bears have thrown out, from mere wanton "cussedness." When I first went to the Yukon country, I saw bear tracks along the margin of the river that I daren't tell you the size of. They were so big that they were alarming to look at. I saw many monstrous bears in that region after that, but none big enough, it seemed to me, to fit those tracks.

FAILURE OF REINDEER AS CARRIERS.

"There has been a good deal said about the advantage to come to the miners in the Alaska regions from the introduction there by the government of reindeer from Siberia. The avowed use for which those animals are intended is the carrying of the mails and supplies to and from the isolated mining fields. There is but one thing the government should do in regard to reindeer, and that is, get out of the reindeer business altogether. For the purpose that they were alleged to be introduced into Alaska they are a failure, as was found in the effort to relieve the Klondike miners in 1898. Not one reindeer got through, and only one got as far as Stuart River. They would be all right for short trips with light loads, but there are no short trips in that country, and light loads are not popular. The deer can never hold their own with the dog teams. What the government should do with the reindeer is to turn them over to the Indians and teach them to domesticate them. The reindeer will then soon become the cattle of that country and would supply meat not only for the natives, and help to change them from a race of hunters to a race of cattle-raisers, but would be a constant supply for the miners, who would eagerly buy it from the Indians. A great economical question in Alaska might be solved by this disposition of the reindeer, for experiment has proved that the animals will do well and thrive in Alaska. This is also indicated by the fact that the caribou finds Alaska a favorite haunt. The reindeer will not only do well, but there is no doubt that the Alaska Indian would be a willing and successful reindeer farmer. There is a big "rake-off" for somebody in the present reindeer paternalism, however, and I am afraid the recommendations will never be officially made.

HEROISM OF CANADIANS.

Their Courageous Deeds will Rank High in Story.

(From the 'Scotsman,' Aug. 8.)

Mr. R. S. Pearce, one of the correspondents of the 'Daily News,' in a long letter from Pretoria, adverts to the loss of some of his despatches, and proceeds: It is too late now to rewrite the whole story in which later stages of our army's advance to Johannesburg were described, but, in justice to a little band of colonial volunteers, some incidents witnessed by no other correspondent but myself are worth recording even now.

Some Canadian Mounted Riflemen detached from Gen. Hutton's division to help the troops under Gen. Smith-Dorrien in guarding the line of communications distinguished themselves by courageous deeds which will rank high among the most brilliant episodes of this campaign.

It will be remembered that a small post holding the railway bridge at Honing Spruit was attacked on June 22 by Boers in greatly superior force. Lieut.-Colonel Evans, in command there, had with him two companies of the Shropshire regiment, besides fifty men of the 2nd Canadian Battalion under Lieutenant Davidson, superintendent of the North-West Mounted Police. Their total strength was about two hundred, while the enemy numbered twice as many, and had all the advantages of position on a wooded kopje. Lieut. Inglis and eight mounted infantry of the Frontier Police was sent forward three and a half miles to reconnoitre on ponies so worn out by hard work that they could scarcely trot. There the Boers nearly surrounded them, but they fought their way through with the loss of four men, one of whom was known to be a prisoner.

The remnant, of whom Inglis himself and two troopers were wounded, fell back, fighting to the railway, where a low embankment afforded them some cover. Fifty Boers advanced to within a short rifle range, and kept up a hot fire, to which only four rifles replied. Lieut. Inglis, being disabled, Corporal Morden, one of the two previously wounded, took command.

Though confronted by odds that seemed overwhelming, this gallant fellow sent one of his comrades to Colonel Evans with a message telling him not to trouble about them as they could hold their own. Private Miles carried that message, and then returned to take his chance with the others. A minute later he was hit, but still went on shooting.

Pincher Creek, by the Rocky Mountains, has long been famous for the courage and hardihood of its trackers, but it never boasted of braver sons than the four who lay side by side behind that low bank, keeping fifty Boers at bay. Corporal Morden was the first to fall dead with a bullet through his brain. Lance-Corporal Miles, though so badly wounded in the shoulder that he could only stop the flow of blood by supporting his body on a tuft of grass, continued to direct the fire, telling his brother and Private Kerr where they should aim. Help was being sent to them when Kerr fell, killed by a parting shot from the Boers, who had then begun to retreat, taking several dead and wounded with them, but leaving three of their number lifeless on the field. The two wounded brothers were borne into camp by comrades eager to do them honor for deeds of dauntless heroism. Of the missing men, one made his way through many difficulties, and succeeded in reaching Koonstadt safely.

FALL MILLINERY.

Some Pretty Styles and Good Taste.

A VISIT TO A LEADING WHOLESALE MILLINERY HOUSE.

It will generally be accepted as an axiom that the vagaries of fashion are never more welcome to feminine taste than when they have to deal with those changes which altering climatic conditions compel every one to observe. The



A PRETTY FELT HAT FOR EARLY FALL WEAR.

change from winter to spring is hailed with delight and the spring millinery fashions are welcomed as being a sign of the forthcoming departure of the winter's blasts. After a long and hot summer, the delicate fabrics and bright

terials; though, of course, in respect to the latter one can hardly hope to look for any very decided change. These facts in respect to the fall millinery as a whole (and to this end the winter is embodied in the word 'fall') were brought home to the mind of a representative of the 'Witness' when visiting the premises of the well-known wholesale milliners, Messrs. Caverhill & Kiscock, St. Peter street, and making an examination of their vast stock of fall millinery requirements.

Mr. Wm. Kiscock, one of the partners of the firm, has just returned from Europe, where he has been engaged with Mr. G. D. Harper, the firm's foreign buyer, in purchasing stock for the winter trade and where by their united experience, they have succeeded in accumulating one of the finest stocks for the fall trade that they have ever handled.

There can be no doubt as to the attractiveness of this year's fall styles in millinery. Color, shape and material are such that while there are several novelties, there is but little to be seen that is in any way outé. It is in the styles of trimming that there is the most change to be noticed. The 'high to the left' mode which for so long a time has been a favorite, has departed and in its place flat trimming will be seen on either side, very often running from left to right, and from the centre to both sides, which has not been the case for some years. Both for fall and winter large hats and large toques will be greatly worn.

A few words as to fall felt hats will suffice. As last fall the 'rough-rider,' an outcome of the American-Spanish war, was very prevalent, so this year the war in South Africa has had its due effect. The military is the prevailing style, the C. I. V.'s, Baden-Powell, Strathcona, Pretoria and other shapes, all of which have already commenced to be worn. The C. I. V. hat, looped up on the left side in true soldier fash-



LARGE PICTURE HAT ENTIRELY IN BLACK VELVET.

shades of a woman's hot weather head gear will, in their turn, pall upon her and the sight of even the felt traveling hats of ladies 'touristing,' as it has been put before now, brings a feeling of satisfaction to the spectator of such as the thought arises that the even weather of the fall is not far off.

As far as Canada is concerned for the most part the summer has been exceptional, there having been an abundance

ion, is very becoming, and is to be seen in all shades, but in the regulation khaki it looks, perhaps, the best. The Ladysmith, which has already been much worn in straws, is in good demand but is quite likely to be out-classed by the piquant Baden-Powells and Strathconas, the very names of which show that further description is unneeded. Most of these are trimmed with a rolled band of polka dot silk. There is a distinct falling off in sailor hats (is it because the soldier hats are so popular?) but what will be worn are mostly short backs with high crowns. Quite a number of walking hats, so easy and comfortable for the later fall days, will be worn, the crowns being a little higher and the brims curved and narrow. The worn walking-hats, a modification of last year's 'golfs,' are very pretty and will doubtless be popular.

In the winter hats, both for material and trimming, velvet is the material chiefly used, including Lyons, pan velvet and plissé velvet, the latter being the material crinkled in a most pretty fashion by a mechanical process. Plissé satin or plissé mignon, as it is called, with some very pretty makes of chenille, sequin and chenille and sequin braiding pretty well complete the list. Amongst the velvets, a raised pattern, termed Pretoria velvet, which looks very smart, will be much used.

With respect to trimmings it may be said at once that it will be more of a feather than a ribbon season. In the former, as is usual, ostrich plumes and tips specially made for flat trimming, lead, while whole birds in natural tints will be most fashionable. Dame Fashion, indeed, is more relentless than ever

this season towards the bird creation. There are even bright-hued Cingalese parrots, in their natural colors of red and yellow, to be seen as hat trimmings. The red and yellow of the aforesaid parrots is, though, when it comes to shades, the only violence done to taste. Seaweeds and other similar birds will take precedence of grebes, which will, however, continue to be worn. Feather pompons, beautiful drooping ospreys, combinations of ospreys with small birds prettily curved, fancy and natural quills, quills arranged with fur upon them, and many others form the feather trimmings for the year. Of velvets as trimmings, there is no more to be said of them than as materials.

With respect to ribbons, soft satins, glacés, plain failles and velvets will mostly be used. Some pretty Dresden patterns in glaze are a novelty and will, no doubt, be used to some extent. Messrs. Caverhill and Kiscock also show a novelty peculiarly their own—a perfumed baby ribbon which is wound on to heart-shaped bolts, several of which are enclosed in a handsome case.

A number of smart and pretty Paris hats, just imported, were shown to the



A TOQUE BY POUYANNE IN CHENILLE AND SEQUINS.

'Witness' representative by Messrs. Caverhill & Kiscock's head milliner, Miss Belanger. A picture hat by Louise Pujol was very striking, being of velvet in the new electric and luminescent shades of blue. The crown was low and the hat was trimmed with a fancy quill and velvet, the latter fastened at the back with a large gold jewelled buckle.

Another pretty picture hat, by Linn Falkner, was in the Eden shade of brown Lyons velvet and camels' hair felt of gazelle shade. It was trimmed to the left with fancy quills fastened with gazelle satin-glacé ribbon. A toque by the same maker was in mines grey, pan velvet, the crown being of jewelled galon over argent faille ribbon. Quill trimming with amethyst buckle.

A very smart black bonnet by Mangin-Maurice was in chenille, jet and velvet trimmed with black ostrich tips and a white cross osprey fastened with a large jewelled buckle. Satin-velvet ribbons in narrow width.

In veils there are some decided novelties owing to the fact of there being a revival in the wearing of veils. The patterns are noticeably light, considering they are for winter wear, the velvet spot being in evidence everywhere. Although some colored spotted nets will be used, the black varieties will continue to be the most worn.

Altogether, it would appear that the coming season's millinery quite reaches



A PRETTY PICTURE HAT.

the standard of good taste which has been sustained for some years past.

The accompanying illustrations are good types of representative millinery of the season. No. 1 shows a pretty hat for early fall wear, of French fur felt, in the creusot shade of grey. The trimming consists of two doves in the front and two more at the back of the hat, the birds being in natural colors. The birds at the back of the hat are placed on each side of some gathered pan velvet, also in creusot grey.

No. 2 shows a large picture hat by Miniggo, of Faubourg St. Honoré, Paris. This hat is wholly in black pan velvet and has a wide curved brim and a low crown. It is trimmed around the crown with a roll of the same velvet fastened with a large jet and steel buckle. The trimming on the left side is of large French ostrich plumes. The velvet trimming is fastened at the back of the hat in two parallel rolls, the result being

that even when viewed from the back the hat presents a neat appearance.

No. 3 is a very pretty toque in Oriental blue velvet caught up in front by large bows of chenille trimming each bow being fastened in the centre with a turquoise ornament. A large ostrich plume in natural colors falls over to the



A BECOMING BONNET.

left side from the right and at the right of the hat is a large jewelled aigrette.

No. 4 represents one of Pouyanne's toques in gazelle chenille and sequin galon, having a large jewelled buckle passing through the trimming to the right. The quill pointing to the back of the hat is in the gazelle shade and the ostrich plume at the back a shade lighter.

No. 5 is a very pretty picture hat in plissé mignon of the 'exposition' shade of green. The high crown is in shirred Lyons velvet of the same shade, trimmed with fancy feather quills and wide satin ribbon in universelle green, a shade lighter than exposition.

No. 6 is a bonnet by Mangin-Maurice, made of pan velvet in the exceedingly pretty new blue shade called Vieux Paris, edged with black chenille. The crown of the bonnet, which does not appear in the illustration is made of jet, and is trimmed with white ospreys. The strings, which are worn from the centre of the back of the bonnet, are of black velvet-satin ribbon in moderate width.

LONG BEARDS.

John J. Tanner, of Brighton, Mich., has a beard eight feet long, and Mr. Guiles, of Ortonville, in the same state, has whiskers seven feet long.

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THE WAR IN ASHANTI, A Military Officer's Thrilling Experience.

RAPID FORCED MARCHES SURPRISED THE NATIVES.

A representative of Reuter's Agency has had an interview with an officer who has just arrived from Kumassi. He was with the relief force which fought its way from the north into the capital, was besieged with the Governor in Kumassi itself, and was with those who succeeded in cutting their way out and only reached the coast after heavy fighting.

Dealing first with the remarkable march from the north into Kumassi the officer referred to said:

On April 18, the first reports reached the British garrison at Gambaga of trouble with the Ashantis, and immediately Major A. Morris, D.S.O., the commissioner of the Northern Territories, who was in command at headquarters, began preparations to march to Kumassi, 340 miles to the south.

the weather was very trying, extremely hot in the daytime, with torrential rains at night. The force marched along the narrow track in single file, the column being about a mile in length.

Six days after we had left headquarters urgent despatches were received from the Governor requesting Major Morris to proceed to his assistance at once. Pushing ahead with all speed, the force reached Kintampo, 238 miles from our starting place and 100 from Kumassi, in thirteen days, really a splendid performance, averaging seventeen miles a day.

THE RELIEF FORCE.

At half-past six on the morning of May 9 the reinforced column, which now consisted of seven white officers and 230 non-commissioned officers and men, with machine guns and 82 native levies, under Major Morris, left Kintampo for Kumassi.

diately after our arrival, ordered a big palaver in which he expressed his pleasure at the loyalty of the Princess, who was overjoyed when told that the town would not be burnt.

The loyalty of this great people having been secured, the march was resumed, and soon we got into the thick of the enemy's country. The deserted village of N'Quanta was burnt and soon we reached a broad river where scouts exchanged shots with the enemy, who retired rapidly.

SHOCKING DISCOVERY.

The night passed quietly, and early next morning a flying column was despatched to destroy the adjacent unfriendly town of Frantee. This having been accomplished, the column returned to Sekedumassi, the destruction of which place was then completed.

An area of deserted country was now crossed, and on the following day two more villages were burned to the ground without opposition. In one of the villages we found a woman who said that all the warriors had concentrated two hours from Kumassi in order to oppose our advance.

Rapidly the situation became more threatening, and on May 14, two hours after we had destroyed one of the enemy's towns, our native levies became heavily engaged, having walked straight into an ambush. They fell back on our advance column, and after heavy firing, in which we had twelve casualties, the Ashantis were driven off.

During the remainder of that day we entered and burned three more villages. We found the country deserted, the Ashantis having evidently, in view of our unexpectedly rapid march, fallen back for the purpose of concentrating near the capital.

May 15, the date of our arrival at Kumassi, was a day of incessant fighting, in the course of which Major Morris was severely wounded in the groin while leading an attack. The previous night the force encamped at Braman in the midst of a dense plantation, and as an extra precaution all sentries were doubled.

On May 19 it was decided to make a reconnaissance in force of the Ashanti lines. Captain Armitage, with a force of Hausas and levies, and a seven-pounder, was ordered to attack the Debieusaba stockade, while a force of 180 Hausas with four seven-pounders and three Maxims was concentrated at the jail.

On May 29 Captain Maguire was shot dead during an attack at N'Timida for the purpose of getting food, and was buried in the afternoon, the governor conducting the service. On May 30 a further reduction of rations was ordered, and every day matters steadily went from bad to worse, until it was decided to practically evacuate the place.

THE SIEGE OF KUMASSI.

At three p.m. on May 15, to our great relief, we caught sight of the fort of Kumassi, and saw that the Union Jack was still flying from the flagstaff. A few minutes later Major Morris was receiving the congratulations of the besieged garrison on his splendid march from the north.

We found that the town was invested on every side. For a radius of a mile round the fort the Ashantis had erected very strong stockades, each communicating with the other by a path, so that every fort could be quickly reinforced. Each stockade faced our fort, was about six feet in height, and loopholed at the top.

the jail in which there was also a Hausa garrison. All the other buildings outside the fort were deserted, but within musketry range the loyal native inhabitants were encamped in huts, while in the fort were the governor and Lady Hodgson, three Baale missionaries and their wives, some mining engineers, and about half a dozen officers, the remainder being with their men in the Hausa lines.

At this time the tension was not so great as it became later on, as relief from the coast was expected during the next fortnight. Both ammunition and food were, however, rapidly giving out, and soon we became very hard pressed indeed. At the time the column with the governor cut its way out, rations had been reduced to a biscuit and a half per day, and five ounces of meat.

During the next few days the advance through the dense jungle was most difficult, and the suffering of the wounded very great. Gradually we got out of the enemy's country, and it became increasingly plain that, owing to Major Morris's tactics, the enemy would not be able to catch us up.

GREAT NUMBER OF DEATHS.

Over a hundred and fifty were daily employed in going the rounds and burying the dead, consisting for the most part of native civilians and camp followers who had died of starvation. It became quite common to find five or six bodies lying round the fort, and towards the end even in the fort itself three or four Hausa soldiers died daily.

For some time after our arrival at Kumassi Major Morris was so ill that he had to direct the operations from his hammock.

On May 19 it was decided to make a reconnaissance in force of the Ashanti lines. Captain Armitage, with a force of Hausas and levies, and a seven-pounder, was ordered to attack the Debieusaba stockade, while a force of 180 Hausas with four seven-pounders and three Maxims was concentrated at the jail.

On May 29 Captain Maguire was shot dead during an attack at N'Timida for the purpose of getting food, and was buried in the afternoon, the governor conducting the service.

On May 30 a further reduction of rations was ordered, and every day matters steadily went from bad to worse, until it was decided to practically evacuate the place.

From the time of the departure of the relief column from Gambaga to the date of the departure from Kumassi we had one officer killed, while other officers received altogether seventeen wounds. The other casualties were—Native officers, one killed, three wounded; Hausas, twenty killed, two hundred and ninety-four wounded.

THE MARCH FROM KUMASSI.

to the coast was very trying, and was not accomplished without great hardships and heavy loss. After leaving the capital our losses were two officers killed (one had been previously wounded four times), one officer wounded, 80 men killed and missing and 37 wounded.

The column, under the command of Major Morris, moved out of Kumassi at five o'clock on the morning of Saturday, June 23. Fortunately, there was a heavy mist. With the force were the Governor and Lady Hodgson, the Baale missionaries and their wives, two mining engineers and a number of officers, doctors and others.

rounded by a special guard. An hour after the start, while wading through the swamps, the advance guard became engaged at the Patase stockade. Captain Leggett was severely wounded, and we had four men killed and nine wounded, but after heavy firing the stockade was turned by a flank attack.

A TERRIFIC TORNADO.

We halted 18 miles from Kumassi, in the village of Tereboun, whence the Ashantis were driven after a few shots and round which place we formed a square. To increase our difficulties, a TERRIFIC TORNADO broke upon us, and lasted throughout the night.

Next morning the column proceeded through dense forest and encamped for the night at Masiasu, 30 miles from Kumassi. Our rear-guard had some fighting with the Ashantis, and lost six men killed and several wounded.

During the next few days the advance through the dense jungle was most difficult, and the suffering of the wounded very great. Gradually we got out of the enemy's country, and it became increasingly plain that, owing to Major Morris's tactics, the enemy would not be able to catch us up.

On the following day Captain Leggett breathed his last. The sufferings of all, especially of the wounded, were terrible, and the swamps and deep rivers, together with the torrential rains, increased our hardships. It must be borne in mind that most of us had only the clothes we wore, as the carriers had lost our loads.

COMMANDANT DE WETT.

A VERY CLEVER BOER LEADER.

(By Thomas F. Millard, a London 'Daily Mail' Special Correspondent with the Boer Army.)

Students of the art militant, who go to the trouble to delve into all the petty intricacies, the ins and outs of the war, will, I think, discover a mounted infantry leader of rare ability in General Christian De Wette.

Of medium height and square build, his figure gives an impression of endurance and strength, while the strong lines of his face and keen blue eyes at once mark the man as clever and alert.



GEN DE WETTE.

mates the typical Boer of the veldt than do a majority of the Boer generals. His dress is careless, but cleanly enough, and his beard runs wild. Apt to appear somewhat stern at times, his manner is frank and free once confidential relations are established.

DE WETTE'S SIMPLE STYLE.

De Wette's notion of war is singularly simple. Like Stonewall Jackson, he believes in going after the enemy and striking hard and often. When operating against superior forces, to find a weak spot is the problem which confronts a commander.

He is, in my opinion, infinitely cleverer than the average British cavalry officer, against whom he is pitted. He should have been taken, with all his heavy artillery, at Kimberley. But he wasn't. He pulled all his own chestnuts out of the fire, grabbed a big convoy (he likes convoys) as well, and opened a hole through which Cronje might have crawled had that unfortunate general

been less pig-headed. He should, by all the rules of club window war critics, have been nabbed 'lock, stock, and barrel' at Wepener. Not he. He effected a safe retreat around the British right wing, and a junction with Botha and lived to harass Lord Roberts's line of communications. They thought they had him at Lindley. Instead, he had them. I anticipate that the English generals will have a merry chase before they round up the Free State leader.

A man who himself did not know fear, De Wette could never understand the timidity of a majority of his burghers. However, he knew that it existed and reckoned with it. Wise is the general who knows his own troops, particularly if they are irregulars.

I do not know where I ever felt so sorry for a man as I did for General De Wette at Thaba Kop. He had resolved to beat back a British force which was hovering on his flank, and embarrassing his retreat, and so disposed his commands on a number of kopjes.

An incident, one of the most singular in war, turned the affair into a farce. The British force, apparently numbering several thousand men, deployed and advanced with the evident intention of taking the Boer position by assault.

When I climbed down from my position on a kopje, and rode back to the Hoofd Laager, to learn what had caused the retreat of the Boers I found only General De Wette and about fifty burghers. Tears of rage and mortification dimmed the general's eyes, and trickled down his beard, and his utterance was thickened by emotion.

'I hope you will not mention in your reports the way my burghers behaved to-day,' he said. 'I cannot understand their action, unless the devil possessed them.'

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.

FARM CLEANINGS.

We have never seen a field of corn that was weedy that burrs of some kind did not have a place. We conclude at once, when we see a farmer tie up his horses' tails to keep them from gathering burrs when he gathers corn, that he has not lived up to his opportunities as a tiller of the soil, for weeds grow without cultivation. Aside from the satisfaction in having clean fields, it is a great saving of labor, if the fields are to be seeded to wheat after the corn is gathered.

We stand by the assertion made last fall, while witnessing several good fodder shredders operating at the Wisconsin State Fair, that no machine calculated to save feeding material had been of so much practical value to western farmers and stockmen as the improved fodder shredder. Within five years it has become possible to get along without very much hay and besides keep stock in a thrifty and even fattening condition.

The Royal Agricultural show of England is much like a state fair in America. The exhibits are primarily live stock and machinery, with butter, cheese, honey and cider. There is no attempt to display farm and orchard products, flowers, garden truck and kitchen products, fancywork, works of art, etc. There is no horse racing of any kind and all side shows, fakirs and like nuisances are rigidly excluded. There is usually quite a collection of these outside the grounds, but so far away that they do not interfere with the fair.

days it is 62 cents and the last two, when everything is in order, it is put down to 25 cents, so that even the poorest can enjoy the best English fair.

To destroy annuals and biennials, such as wild oats, wild mustard and other varieties belonging to this class, thorough and frequent shallow cultivation applied in most cases immediately after harvest will prove effective. By shallow cultivation the seeds are kept near the surface and by frequent stirring of the soil they are made to sprout; when they can be killed by further cultivation. Ploughing deep until after harvest and leaving till next spring will not accomplish anything. Shallow ploughing on stubble ground and on sod ploughed for the following year with frequent harrowing and cultivating is the best plan. This plan of shallow cultivation has proven very effective also in destroying perennials. As a rule the buds of these from the surface, so that cultivation early after harvest and throughout the fall in stubble land and sod and in spring and summer among corn, potatoes and root crops will destroy them.

Some judgment must always be used in digging potatoes. Do not dig so many at one time that you cannot care for them readily. I never uncover more than I can house safely before night. Sometimes I dig during the fore part of each half-day, and then gather the tubers before quitting. A potato should lie on the ground until it is dry, but no longer. The length of time necessary for drying depends almost entirely on the nature of the soil providing the weather is reasonably dry. In sandy soil an hour is often long enough. In moist clay several hours may be necessary. In gathering potatoes by far the best way is to use crates or bushel measures. These can be easily distributed about the field, and after filling are placed on a wagon and drawn off. I do not believe there is a better way of handling potatoes than by these bushel crates. It will pay every farmer to own thirty or forty, or even a smaller number and use them in gathering such crops. With ordinary care the potatoes are not jammed in the least. They are conveniently loaded, and not difficult to carry and empty.

TO PREVENT SADDLE GALLS.

When a horse has returned to the stable after a long ride he should by no means be unsaddled within from half an hour to an hour after dismounting, or it may tend to the production of saddle-galls, which may be very difficult to cure. These galls have their origin in uneven pressure of the saddle, due to faulty construction, from shifting of the saddle when the girths slacken, and not infrequently from bad riding. The reason why the non-removal of the saddle for some time after dismounting acts as a protective against sore backs is well explained by Moller. Where an injury has taken place, the vessels are compressed and almost bloodless. If pressure be now suddenly removed, blood is vigorously forced into the paralyzed vessels, and may rupture the walls. On the other hand, if the saddle is allowed to remain some time in position, circulation is gradually restored without injury. The fact that the swelling appears after the removal of the saddle supports this explanation.—'London Live Stock Journal.'

BLINDFOLD THE VICIOUS BULL.

Scarcely a month passes that we do not read of lamentable cases of men being attacked and seriously maimed or killed outright by vicious bulls. It is never really safe to trust a bull over a year old to be led without a ring in his nose and a staff. In most cases where they have become dangerous the fit has come upon them suddenly, and after an attack the remark is commonly heard that the bull never showed any disposition to be ugly before. It is often the quiet fellow which suddenly develops into a fiend, so it is well never to take the risk of an attack. If a bull has once shown an inclination to be vicious in the way of attacking a man, it is not safe to even lead him with a staff, for he may quickly snap the staff with his horn or jerk it from the hand of the attendant. Dehorning, while it mitigates the danger to some extent, is not a sure cure, as many bulls are just as vicious after the wounds heal, and the operation disfigures a handsome bull. It is not necessary to put him away for this fault, however, if he is a valuable animal and a good breeder (and it is generally the lively fellows that get good stock and transmit force and energy to their progeny), as he may be easily controlled by being blindfolded by the use of a leather helmet formed to cover the forehead and eyes, secured firmly around the horns and by a strong throat latch made to buckle under the cheeks. The eyes may be protected by conical shaped leather goggles, which are firmly fastened in the helmet. The helmet is a complete blinder, and the bull wearing it is subject to his master's hand and may be led quietly wherever desired. The same appliance may be used with complete success in the case of a cow becoming excited and hard to manage when being led or shipped. We have seen the worst cases made tractable by the means of blindfolding.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

The shrinkage of the milk might often be stopped and standstill in growth of young cattle prevented if shade and a bit of green feed were provided in August. If shade and feed are furnished, the comfort will not be complete nor the profit assured if water is lacking. Milk cows that waste in mud to their bellies in the vain search for water are not going to give an abundant flow of milk, even after their udders have been cleaned and washed before the milking is begun.

The egg which produces the grub in the affection known as 'grub in the head' is deposited in the nostril in the latter part

of the summer. In a few days it hatches out. The young worm crawls up into the sinuses adjacent to the brain, and there it lodges. The inflammation caused by its presence inflames the wall which separates these sinuses from the brain, and also portions of the brain. Usually the eggs laid in the late summer do not cause death until some time in the winter. The best preventive measure yet tried is allowing the sheep to lie in dark and cool sheds during the heat of the day in summer.

We often receive inquiries for some mixture to protect horses from flies. It must needs be of such a nature as will not mar the appearance of the horse, or prevent his being curried. It seems difficult to obtain a mixture that possesses lasting with safe qualities. The following remedy is the best that we have tried. It is safe, and does not gum the hair, and is effective for three or four hours, and even longer. It is made as follows:—Fish oil, two quarts; carbolic acid (crude) one pint; pennyroyal, one ounce; oil of tar, eight ounces; kerosene, one and one-half quarts, or enough to make one gallon of the mixture. This will cost about eighty cents a gallon, and must be applied with an atomizer, not with a brush. An atomizer costs about \$1.50, and can be obtained at any hardware or drug store. It is very economical in the use of the mixture, and enables one to make a very quick application.

The stomach worm trouble seems to be increasing from year to year and no man who pretends to keep sheep should fail to learn all he can about it. The best cure of which we have yet heard is ordinary gasoline administered in sweet milk, as heretofore directed. Prevention, however, is a good deal better than gasoline applied as a cure, and the best prevention is to first have the lambs come early, teach them to eat from the beginning, feed them well, and then as soon as they are of a suitable age and size to wean put them on a fresh pasture. There is no better place than in the corn field, provided they have access at the same time to a piece of clover or blue grass and plenty of pure water. To run ewes and lambs during the summer season on the pasture which the ewes have occupied and keep them there is to invite disease.

I never bring my horses in from the field too warm to water, so they are watered at once, and if they have sweat much during the forenoon I take the collars off, place them where they will dry and wash the shoulders with cold water, then give them their allowance of hay and grain. After dinner the horses are watered again before they go to work. At night they are watered as soon as brought in, then unharnessed and the shoulders washed. During the warmest weather they are washed all over twice a week. Fill a washtub with water at noon, let it stand in the sun and at night it will be just the right temperature to wash the horses with; they enjoy it and feel first-class the next morning. Give them hay as soon as the washing is completed, then after supper give them their grain, and as soon as that is eaten turn them out in a small lot near the barn, for they like to eat some grass and have a roll before being put in the barn for the night. If the horses are not washed they are curried as soon as the harness is taken off. They have well ventilated stalls and lots of bedding. During the working season my horses get about all the grain they will eat, mostly oats with a little corn, barley and wheat mixed together and ground. My horses have lots of work to go to, but they feel good and keep fat with the above treatment.

ROPY MILK.

The appearance of ropy milk in a locality near Ithaca was brought under the notice of Archibald R. Ward, lecturer on dairy bacteriology of Cornell. A bacteriological examination of the ropy cream revealed the presence of bacillus lactis viscosus. Cultures were made from the milk of each of the cows. From the first twelve samples, five different species of bacteria were obtained, none of which brought about the viscid condition when grown in sterile milk. A second series of cultures gave similar negative result. A bacteriological examination was also made of stable dust dislodged from the udder, udder utensils and faeces. Sterile milk was inoculated with rubbish from the stable floor, cow hair, and water from the drinking trough. But none of the samples of sterile milk thus contaminated became ropy. Finally attention was turned to the vessels with which the milk came in contact. Three different quantities of sterile milk were exposed to contamination on the surface of the strainer, and four other samples were placed in contact with the interior of the deep-setting cans. All these samples from the strainer became viscid, and two from the deep-setting cans. A bacteriological examination clearly demonstrated that the viscid condition was due to the presence of bacillus lactis viscosus. The outbreak of ropiness in the two dairies and two creameries was immediately brought to an end on the adoption of Mr. Ward's suggestion, namely, that the smaller utensils be totally immersed in boiling water for three minutes, and that the larger cans be filled to the brim for a like length of time. The source from which bacillus lactis viscosus reached the milk cans in the above outbreaks is not known. Adametz has shown that water is its natural habitat in Austria. Whether these particular bacteria are conveyed to the milk from the brook water through the agency of the cows' udders or directly by the water used in washing them, has not yet been demonstrated. Where any outbreak occurs, great care should be taken to avoid the use of unboiled water for cleaning utensils and to prevent the cows from wading in water. In an outbreak of ropy milk in Michigan, Marshall concluded that the bacteria fell into the milk from the udder. His

investigations indicate that care in milking is of great importance in preventing ropiness in milk.—'Country Gentleman.'

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 such, 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.

THE QUEEN'S FIRST VISIT TO SCOTLAND.

A Reader of the 'Witness'.—Will you kindly give me the address, and state the price, of the 'Scottish American'? 2. What was the date of the Queen's first visit to Scotland? Ans.—1. The 'Scottish American' is published at 33 Rose street, New York. Subscription price is \$3 a year; \$3.50 a year for Great Britain; A. M. Stewart, publisher. 2. In the early autumn of 1842 the Queen paid her first visit to Scotland. On this occasion she made a state progress through the principal streets of Edinburgh. Her Majesty's tour lasted a fortnight.

HOSPITALS.

Topsy.—Will you kindly answer the following questions through your columns:—1. What is the address of the Massachusetts General Hospital, and to whom should one address a letter when applying to enter for a nurse's training? 2. Please mention names of leading Canadian hospitals. 3. When one's name has been sent to a hospital and is accepted, is it compulsory to go, supposing one has changed one's mind about entering? 4. Is poetry ever written without regard to metre, simply putting thoughts into rhyme? Ans.—1. The address of the Massachusetts General Hospital is Boston, Mass. The preliminary step for training is to write a letter to the lady superintendent of the hospital, which it has been decided upon to enter, asking that a form of application be sent to the writer's address. 2. The names of the hospitals in Canada would fill a long list. There is a hospital in every city and most towns of any size, and in the larger cities there are several. The hospitals in large cities offer the widest fields for experience, but at the same time the number applying to enter is usually so large that an applicant is usually obliged to wait a long time, sometimes two or three years, before being sent for. Any physician can give you detailed information, and it is advisable to consult a physician before deciding what hospital to enter for training. 3. 'Putting thoughts into rhyme' is rhyming, but it is not poetry.

WHY THEY LEFT THE PARTY.

X.—Will you state briefly the reasons why Sir Richard Cartwright, Mr Tarte and the late Mr. Dalton McCarthy withdrew themselves from the Conservative party. Ans.—Sir Richard Cartwright's separation from the Conservative party goes back almost to Confederation. The reason for his withdrawal is so large that an applicant is usually obliged to wait a long time, sometimes two or three years, before being sent for. Any physician can give you detailed information, and it is advisable to consult a physician before deciding what hospital to enter for training. 3. 'Putting thoughts into rhyme' is rhyming, but it is not poetry.

LEGAL.

(QUEBEC.)

PROTESTANT MARRYING CATHOLIC-TITHES.

'Daily Reader'.—Is a Protestant who has married a Catholic woman obliged to pay tithes on half of his salary, or on any property he may own when said couple were married by a Catholic priest in the United States? Ans.—If he is not a member of the Roman Catholic Church he cannot be obliged to pay tithes.

RIGHT TO SUBLET.

B. B.—Has a tenant, who rented a house for a year, power to sub-let, without obtaining permission from the landlord, there being no written lease or any stipulation to the contrary? Ans.—Yes.

RIGHTS OF CREDITORS—SEIZABLE PORTION OF SALARY.

Subscriber.—A is a merchant, who sues and gets judgment against B, a laboring man, for debt, for goods that B has bought from A, and has failed to pay for. B in the meantime goes into the employ of C, and continues taking goods from C while working for him. A makes a seizure on B's wages in the hands of C, who then owes him (B) about \$10 for work, which B promised to leave as part payment of the account owing to C. Has A any claim to 20 percent of this money that was due to B by C for work at the time the seizure was put in. C claims that he has a right to withhold the laborer's wages to go towards paying him, regardless of the seizure put in by A. Ans.—B is bound to deposit in court one-fifth of B's wages, notwithstanding the latter's indebtedness to him. He can rank with A on the amount deposited by getting a judgment against B.

HOLOGRAPH WILL—CODICIL FORMS.

G.A.C.—Kindly inform me if a holograph will is perfectly legal, and whether it stands as good as a will drawn up by a notary; also has there to be any witnesses to the same. In making a codicil to a notarial will, has it to be made by a notary, or can the party make it himself? Has it also to be witnessed to be legal? Ans.—A holograph will, if entirely written and signed by the testator, requires no witnesses, and is as valid as if it were notarial. If the body of the will is not written by the testator it is not a holograph will, and two witnesses are required

to the signature. 2. A codicil to a notarial will can be added in either of the above forms, and need not necessarily be notarial.

(MONTREAL.)

A WILL CASE.

Enquirer, Man.—A will, made by my parents in the Province of Quebec shortly before my mother's death, who died about ten years ago, has been set aside by the executor as illegal on the ground that both the testator's names were signed on one copy instead of two; taking this for granted my father made a new will. 1. Is mother's will legal? 2. Would its not being registered affect its legality? 3. What steps should I take to recover my share of my mother's property, no money having been paid from her estate? Ans.—The statement of facts is not nearly sufficient to enable us to form an opinion upon the questions asked. We would advise you to consult a solicitor personally and without further delay.

CONTRACTING FOR A HOME.

Subscriber, Ont.—A rents his farm for the remainder of his lifetime to his son, B, for a certain sum of money, payable half yearly, and a good and comfortable home, board and lodging. Circumstances have arisen since by reason of which A does not wish to remain in B's house any longer. 1. If A leaves B's house and lives with a neighbor can he collect a reasonable allowance from B for his board? 2. If A is not satisfied with B's home, so much a day, month or longer, can he collect more than B? 3. If A does choose in the winter and works at seeding, haying and harvesting in the summer for this neighbor, can he collect board from B? Ans.—1, 2 and 3. We cannot see—judging from the statement of case given in above—that A is in a position to make a claim on B to pay for his (A's) board, away from B's place of residence so long as B is able and willing to provide same there, and in other respects fulfils the contract on his part.

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.]

CATARRH OF BLADDER.

M.N.T. states that she is suffering from catarrh of the bladder, and has been troubled so for some time. Had the urine examined, and a specialist consulted without result. Consulted a local physician, who said there was an enlarged mass in the urinary passage. Is unable to hold water, and there is pain and smarting. Complains also of stomach trouble, sour stomach, distress after eating, constipation, etc. Ans.—We will not undertake to prescribe any treatment in your case, as it is impossible for us to form any opinion as to its nature. Catarrh of the bladder, if it is present, is due to such a variety of causes that from a description, it is impossible to say what the cause is, and a specialist should be consulted. The bladder itself; the kidney may be diseased, or it may be due to urinary displacement. You had far better consult the best physician in your town. Get him to examine the urine properly, and give you a thorough examination. If he detects a disease, he will advise you, such as you describe, it certainly will need surgical treatment, and you will probably not be cured until it is remedied.

ECZEMA OF SCALP.

P.M.—Daughter, aged 24 years, has been troubled from childhood with a skin disease, usually appearing on the scalp. It starts as a small spot and spreads. The spots are covered with scales. When these come off it leaves the surface red and angry looking, but not sore. After taking medicine the trouble disappears for a short time. General health is good. Ans.—Your daughter seems to be suffering from a form of eczema of the scalp. There are two main varieties of this, scabrous eczema and sebaceous eczema. Both are an irritation of the scalp from over secretion. In the first form it is due to a heaping up of the scales of the skin, or dandruff, as it is usually called. In the second form, it is due to an over-secretion of the oily matter of the scalp. In the latter form, small crusts of live and oily material form on the top of small pimples, and when removed leave a red surface. In the former variety, the crusts are more scaly. The irritation results in forming small elevations, which may contain matter. Both affections are apt to spread. The latter is usually most marked about the hairy scalp, but may extend down to the back of the neck and ears. It is probable that the disease is due to a germ. The disease is more common in women than in men, and often affects the eyebrows. It can meet with in people with consumption, anaemia, or those who are in general run-down from any cause. Eczema is sometimes present. With regard to treatment any dyspeptic condition requires attention and tonics, like arsenic or iron, are useful. There are, however, a number of remedies treated by local applications. The crusts must first be removed. This is best done by rubbing the patches with sweet oil, and after the crusts are softened, applying spirits of green soap. This is made by dissolving about three ounces green soap in eight ounces of rectified spirits. It is best applied by means of a flannel and hot water. The soap should be rubbed well in, and allowed to remain for a few minutes. When the crusts are removed the following lotion should be applied twice daily: Resorcin, one and a half drachm, castor oil, twenty drops, rectified spirits, four ounces. If the case still proves obstinate, the hair will have to be cut short so that the remedies may be applied more thoroughly. If not cured, the disease tends to promote baldness. It can be cured, however, by careful attention to the details and persistent treatment.

CATARRH.

J.C. is troubled with catarrh. Occasionally has headaches about the eyes. When headache leaves, there is a tight sensation, as if the cords were being drawn. Asks where he could get an inhaler. Ans.—Before you go in for home treatment it would be as well to consult a local doctor and find out what your trouble really is. In some cases of catarrh with headache, such as you suffer from, there is a collection of matter or pus in the bony cavities situated at the top of the nose. When this is removed by operation, the case is cured. Your local doctor could advise you whether you should consult a specialist or not. You can get an inhaler for catarrh through Lyman Sons, St. Paul street, Montreal. They would send you catalogues and information, no doubt, on application. The best and cheapest form is made of china with a long spout. Your doctor could tell you what to use in it in the way of a steam inhalation.

INDIGESTION.

L.M. is 55 years of age. Health has been poor for some years, which he attributes to disturbance of the alimentary canal. Is very thin and troubled with indigestion. Circulation is very poor, and the veins of the arms and legs are much enlarged. The right leg from the groin to the ankle is chiefly involved. Soles of the feet, the legs and arms are sore. Is very dependent and depressed at times.

Ans.—You give very insufficient data about your illness, so that it is impossible to form an opinion. You had better write again, giving details, as to your habits, diet, and how you eat, sources of stomach-ach, exudations of gas, condition of bowels, and any other details of that description. There are a great many forms of dyspepsia all depending on different causes. Before we can give you an opinion of any value we would have to get at the seat of the trouble.

BARBERS' ITCH.

W.G. is a man, thirty years of age, in good health. Some time ago there came a small spot upon the skin with a yellow scab. When the scab was removed, as it generally was in washing, a raw surface was left which exuded a yellowish fluid. This in turn hardened and formed another scab. The patch is gradually spreading over the face. Ans.—What you complain of is an itching eczema of the face, either barber's itch, scabies, or some condition resembling it. You should keep the beard shaved, but avoid washing the part more than you can help. The patch should be kept continually covered with the following ointment: Resorcin, ten grains; ointment of zinc, ten grains; ointment of mercury, ten drachms; ointment of rose-water, two drachms; lanoline, to make one ounce. You should be careful not to cut yourself when shaving, as the infection seems to spread through the razor. The ointment is very effective if left on all night. Be careful not to irritate the patches as they may become very sore.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR.

Enquirer asks in reference to the removal of superfluous hair by electrolysis if the treatment can be carried out by any one. Ans.—Advertisement you refer to as endorsed has not reached us. But we safely say that the electrical process is such a delicate one that only a person skilled in its use could remove hair satisfactorily. The method is really quite difficult and very tedious. It is certain that you could not do it yourself.

SWOLLEN JOINT.

A Subscriber is a woman, between 50 and 60 years of age. For about five years has been troubled with an enlargement of the joint of the first finger. It sometimes swells to twice its natural size. Ans.—The trouble seems to be of the form of chronic rheumatism. It is hard to say what this is due to, but people after middle life are very apt to have it. It is probably due to a chronic inflammation of the lining membrane of the joint or else to some affection of the nerve going to the part. The condition is likely to be worse when the weather is wet or changeable. Those who are run down or weakly are especially liable. A certain number of cases appear to be hereditary, the disease is even found among children. The attacks are usually intermittent, being very troublesome for a few days and then subsiding, but the joint seems to be gradually enlarged even in the intervals. The treatment should be directed to keeping up the general system by tonics and promoting elimination. Diet should be plain and nourishing. Take plenty of milk, eggs and cream; but not over-eat. The bowels should be kept regular and the action of the skin promoted by a warm bath twice weekly. During the attack the joint should be wrapped up in cotton wool steeped in a strong solution of baking soda. After the attack has subsided benefit will be derived from—(1) taking a hot steam kettle once or twice daily. The steam should be used as hot as can be borne comfortably. As the tendency is difficult to get rid of care should be taken to be always well clad in cold or inclement weather, and it would be better to wear wool next the skin in hot weather. The underwear may be very light but should be absorbent. The general strength should be kept up by abundance of food, beef tea or gruel at bedtime, etc. As a tonic there is nothing better than a preparation of cod liver oil and iron, known as Ferral. Take a dessert-spoonful of this three times daily after meals.

DIZZINESS.

An Old Subscriber—Teacher, aged 24, usually strong, complains of blindness on a few occasions which comes on suddenly, attended by pain in the forehead over the eyes and a slow tearing of the eyes. In the morning the head is sometimes dizzy, and the room revolving. Ans.—We think you should lose no time in consulting your family doctor. It is impossible to state the exact nature of the trouble without seeing the patient, and the trouble may be serious. There are a number of diseases of serious moment which have similar symptoms, and, without seeking to alarm you unnecessarily, we would advise you strongly to follow the course advised. The condition of the kidneys, the nervous system, and the hearing apparatus should be carefully investigated.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL.

GRASS ON SWAMP LAND.

A.B. Listowel, Ont.—Is there any variety of tame hay which can be grown on swamp land, and when is the best time to sow it? Ans.—Red top is best suited to be sown on such wet lands as are at all suited to growing nutritious plants. If the ground is fairly clear the seed may be sown in September, after thorough harrowing.

TWO WEEDS FOR IDENTIFICATION.

C. A. Sundridge, Ont.—Please state through the 'Witness' which of the two weeds is ox eye daisy, and also name the other. Ans.—The one of which two specimens are sent is the ox eye daisy, the other being too ripe, crumpled up in the mail, and cannot be identified.

APHIDES.

T.B.S., Maple Leaf, Ont.—I have a young orchard. Some of the trees have been set out six years and some only two. For the last two years the trees have been literally covered with little green lice, among which the plums are continually running. You would greatly oblige if you would answer the following questions through the columns of the 'Witness': 1. What are those little insects? 2. How can I get rid of them? 3. Will soft soap hurt buds if applied to trees before the buds start in spring? I have sprayed said trees with strong soap suds with no effect. Those trees are otherwise real thrifty, but when the lice get thick the leaves all curl up and the trees look as though they would die. Ans.—1. Aphides, or plant lice. 2. There are various methods of getting rid of them. One of the best is putting a dab of soft soap in the crotch of orchard trees infested by them. Strong soap suds is not a sufficiently strong spray for their destruction, but soft soap as the rains cause it to trickle down the trunk of the tree is a most effective purpose. 3. No. This correspondent speaks of the ants or plums continually running among these insects. The aphides have been called the milk cows of the ants as they feed eagerly on a sweet liquid exuded by them. Tobacco

LIVE STOCK.

For advertising in this department specially reduced prices will be sent on application.

Don't Guess At Results.



This man knows what he did and how he did it. Such endorsements as the following are a sufficient proof of its merits.

Dear Sirs—I have used one of your Treatise on the Horse, your new book as advertised on your inside English print. I have cured two Spavins and one Carb with two bottles of your Kendall's Spavin Cure in four weeks. FRANK JUBERIKEN

Price, \$1; six for \$5. As a Hintment for family use it has no equal. Ask your druggist for KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE, also 'A Treatise on the Horse,' book free, or address DR. J. B. KENDALL CO., ENOSBURG FALLS, VT.

is the great specific used by nurserymen for the destruction of these insects. It is used both as a smoke and a decoction or wash.

RUST ON CELERY.

Mrs. E. J. Barrie, Ont.—I am sorry to trouble you again so soon with another inquiry, but since you were so kind and helpful in my last trouble I feel encouraged to come again. I have been raising celery for several years with great success, but for the last few seasons I have had considerable trouble with what I call 'rust,' which seems to be getting worse. I call it 'rust' because of the rusty appearance it gives the stalks, and when looked at closely looks as if it had been scratched lengthwise with a rusty nail. When the rust comes on the leaves get spotted with brown spots. If there be any cure I would be thankful to hear of it through your valuable paper. Ans.—I must be frank enough to confess that I have searched all through my library for something on 'rust' in celery, and the only reference I have found to it is the following in 'Beattie's Kitchen Gardening':—'The seed does not germinate quickly, and therefore as soon as the rows can be seen, it will be necessary to run the hoe between the rows and close the bed of all the weeds. This should not be done, however, when the plants are wet with dew or rain, as this has a tendency to cause them to rust; and this suggestion should be borne in mind throughout the entire season in all operations connected with this vegetable.' In a seed catalogue I find these instructions: 'Earth up a little during the summer, keeping the leaf stalks close together, so that the soil cannot get between them. Finish earthing up in autumn, and never hoe when the plants are moistened with dew.'

FEEDING CATTLE.

A Subscriber, Scotstown, N.S.—Please answer the following questions:—1. I have about fifteen tons of a mixture of oats and peas which I intend to feed to steers next winter; which is best, to let them ripen, thresh and smash the grain and give it to them on the straw when out, or to cut them green and feed? 2. In smashed buckwheat as good as smashed corn for fattening; if not, how much is equal to one hundred pounds of corn meal? 3. Is shorts a good food for fat as corn? 4. Do cattle get more good from smashed grain when given to them on cut hay? 5. Is it best not to water immediately after feeding? Ans.—1. I do not think that practically there would be any great difference between the methods. 2. No. Buckwheat is a greatly inferior grain to corn for fattening purposes, but I am not able to give the nutritive equivalent in figures. 3. No. 4. I do not understand this question. 5. Stock generally incline to take a drink after feeding, and I see no good reason why they should not be allowed to follow the promptings of nature in this respect.

LICE ON CATTLE.

A subscriber in the North-West asks for a cure for lice on cattle. Ans.—There are a variety of remedies prescribed for this trouble, all of which are effective, if properly applied. The difficulty most frequently met with is a want of perseverance in the use of the remedy. A number of the remedies will get rid of the lice in a single application, but as the eggs are not killed they hatch out and the animal is as badly infested as ever. One application of linseed oil will destroy lice but will not destroy the eggs. About a week after the first application, when the eggs will be hatched, a second application of the same remedy should be made. A kerosene emulsion made of kerosene and soap will also prove effective. Another remedy sometimes recommended is to wash the animal with good strong soap-suds, so strong that soap bubbles will be plentiful. When washed with this it should be allowed to dry out.

AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS IN CANADA.

Would you kindly let me know through the columns of the 'Witness' which in your opinion is the best purely agricultural paper journal (published in Canada) and by whom it is published, and the price per year, for farmers to read. Ans.—There are two journals published in Canada devoted entirely to agriculture. One is 'The Farming World,' published weekly in Toronto. The other is the 'Farmer's Advocate,' published twice a month simultaneously at London and Winnipeg. Both are excellent papers. They cost the same price, one dollar a year.

VETERINARY.

(Conducted by Dr. MacEachran, F.R.C.V.S.)

PROBABLY A URIC CALCULUS.

L.W.—Horse, seven years old, seems weak in the kidneys; eats well and is in good condition. When working makes a water every few minutes. He worked hard last winter in deep snow. Please state what will cure him. Ans.—The symptoms indicate irritation of the neck of the bladder, probably caused by the presence of a calculus. You should have him examined by a competent veterinarian. Do not give him any drugs which stimulate the secretion of urine.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

SPELLING REFORM.

(to the Editor of the 'Witness'.)

Mr.—

Juu haev qqlweis shov n an in-tarist in spelling rifqrm. aai think dhi saidia av juunifqrm fonetik spelling haev bin dzhenarali abaendand, bikqz dher iz no juunifqrmitti in spiiish, iivn amang edjueitid ingglish spiiikarz. it iz pqsibl dhat dher mei bii an impruvv-mant in dhis rispekt in dha fjuntur, bat it wil onli bii aafar pipl haev akseptid dhi saidia av abaendand dhear lokal prefananz, and rekagnaaizing sam staandard qthqriti tu hwitsh dhei wil sabmit, dha feorst step mast bii dha kqman akseptans av a fonetik ael-fabet. dhi saidial in dhis rispekt wil bii wan in hwitsh dher wil bii wan singgl saain fvr evri simpl saand, and dhi juus av dhaet saain in evri weord in hwitsh dhaet saand iz heord. dhen dher mast bii both karidzh and qnasti in aenalaizing kqmpaand saundz, itish raitar at feorst reprizing hiz own pronansieeishan, qr dhaet hwitsh hii kqnsidar dra karekt pronansieeishan, and qql biing pipreard fqr greeit dai-veoriti in iivn dha kqmanast weordz. it iz pqsibl tu reprizing kqnsistantli qql risiivd ingglish saandz in qrdinari taip, widhaut njuu qr inveortid letarz, and widhaut daaiakritikal saainz.

most av dha diffikaltiz disapiir if wii aar wiling tu ristur to a, dha feorst letar av dhi aelfabet. its oridzhinal shqrt saand, hwitsh wii haev kam tu reprizing in ingglish juuzhualii baai u qr o, aez in up us nut gun son done. dha letar a haev hauevar prizeorvd dhis saand in paraps dha laardzhast nambar av weordz in whitsh it iz still ritn, sateh, fqr egzampil, aez: age away above abundant ocean canada china era sofa idea. cha saand av a in dhiiz weordz difarz fram dhaet in up us nut gun son done verri slaitli, if at qql, in kwiliti, and meeinli in stres qr aksant. dhis wii spiiir fram sateh weordz aez: abundant frigus succumb luscious above, in l-witsh dhi aksentid and anaksentid form av dha seim letar qkeorz. dhiiz weordz, it iz propozd, shud qql bii ritn widh a, hwitsh wil dhas kam tu reprizing dhi qbs'juur qr naetjural vaual hwrever it qkeorz, iivn bifor r, in weordz laik letter better finer altar monark elixir error honor martyr, qql av hwitsh aar pronasunt baai most kaneidjanz widh dhi qbs'juur form av dha vaual in earn urn serf surf fir journey myrrh; bat hwitsh in dha sauth av inggland, in meni paarts av dhi junaitid steits, and dzhenarali in qstreeilja, haev prisaisli dha seim teorminal saand aez sofa era china, bat widh a trilid r aedid, hwre: dha nekst weord biginz widh a vaual.

dha best qthqritiz giv dhis aez dha saand av dha letar traenskraaid a in saenskrit, and it iz dha rekagnaaizd saand av dha feorst letar av dha peorzhan aelfabet, and dha shqrt saand av a in mqdarnd hindustaanii or urduu. dhi abav weordz vud bii ritn widh a, dhas: (ap as nat gan san dan ago aweei abav abundant oshan caenada tahaana iira sofa saidia, fangas sakam lasha abav letar betar fainar qqltar mqnark ilik-sar erar qar nar martar).

anadhar tshendzh dhat shud bii akseptid baai ingglish spiiikarz tu sim-plifai dha sistam iz tu juuz j fqr dha kqnsontant y in yon yet yach brilliant union. (jgn jet jgt briljant juunjan.) dha saain y iz juusful fqr dha frensh vaual in une (yyn), and fqr dha skqstah vaual in guid abune (gyd abyn). dhi ingglish saand av j iz a kqmpaand saand hwitsh shud bii rizqlvd into its tuu elimants (d zh).

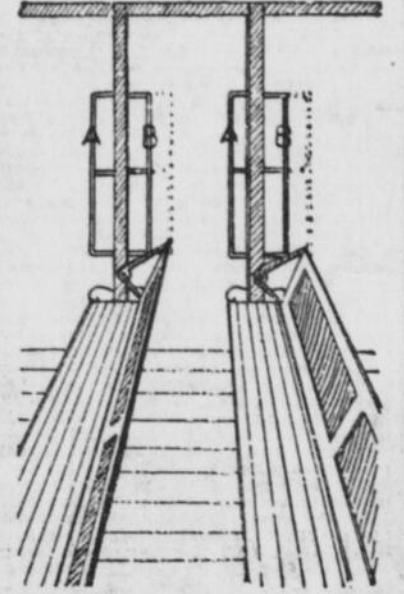
q iz annesisari widh its ingglish saand aez dhi inishal part av qu (kw), send it iz an aveilabl taip fqr dha shqrt saand av o in not (nqt) and dabl fqr a in all (qql).

Table with 2 columns: English words and their phonetic representations in the 'Witness' system. Includes words like 'thin', 'then', 'show', 'measure', 'vision', 'singer', 'think', 'hue', 'ich', 'wheel', 'what', 'loch', 'ach', 'tage', 'qr r bifor a vaual', 'red', 'bifor a kqnsontant', 'err', 'are', 'ear', 'aar', 'filelis'.

HOW TO GET OFF THE CARS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness'.)

Sir,—I have noticed several letters during the past year in the 'Witness' suggesting several ways to keep ladies from stepping off the cars backwards, but none of them seem to point out where the evil lies. If you can find space for this letter in your paper I am sure it will help to solve the difficulty. If you imagine yourself on the seat in the accompanying sketch, get up and walk towards the end to get out, now which is the most convenient handle to catch hold of? A is certainly the most convenient and most fatal one. I have seen gentlemen get off the wrong way simply because they did not take care to catch hold of the most inconvenient handle. Now, as most of our cars are built to run but one way, why have two handles on each seat? Why not do away with handles marked A and make handles marked B project a little more, as dotted lines indicate, which would be more handy for



the passengers and compel every one to step off facing the motorman? Less than a week ago a lady had a bad fall on Park Avenue from trusting to handle A. Although she did not appear to be hurt, her dress must have been ruined, as it was raining at the time, and she fell full length on her back. J. J. M.

THE FOOD OF THE CHINESE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness'.)

Sir,—I have no doubt but that many people in this country believe that the every-day food of the Chinese consists of all sorts of garbage. This is an absurd mistake. Of course, as in all eastern countries, there are hundreds of beggars so wretchedly poor that they are thankful for a dinner of rats, dogs, etc., but as a rule the natives are not foul feeders. Commonly speaking, the Chinese have but two substantial meals during the day—breakfast and dinner. The former they call 'tao-fan' (early rice), and the latter 'wan-fan' (evening rice). They generally breakfast about ten a.m., but laborers have it earlier, and take an extra meal at noon. The time for dinner varies from four p.m. to seven p.m., this being the principal meal of the day. The Chinese drink tea at all hours, but never with their meals; it is made the occasion of a special meal, as in this country.

In central and southern China the great mass of the population live chiefly on rice, with a relish of fish or vegetables. When they do eat meat it is generally pork, goat or water-ox. In the north, where sheep are plentiful, mutton is eaten. In the preparation of rice the Chinese are exceedingly careful. They first wash it thoroughly, then place it in a vessel and pour just enough water over it to cover it well, shut the lid down tight, and the rice, after boiling for a short time, is ready to be eaten. Each person takes what rice he wishes to eat, and puts it in a bowl, which he holds in his left hand. When he wishes to eat some he brings the bowl close to his mouth and shovels in the rice with his chopsticks. With these chopsticks, which are held in one hand, he occasionally picks up a piece of fish or vegetable from the common plates. Among the higher classes a more liberal diet is indulged in. Fowls, game and a sort of venison are often eaten. The rich have many delicacies which are unknown, however, to our cook-books. They are fish-maws, shark's fins, jelly-fish, certain birds' nests, which are converted into soup, and a variety of other queer articles. The cookery of the Chinese bears a greater resemblance to the French than to the English. They are much fonder of stews and made dishes, and have a particular fancy for the use of vegetables in all their culinary operations. The vegetable which is in use almost everywhere is the 'pai-toai,' or white cabbage. It is very like a large lettuce.



COLONEL MACKINNON. Who, with his force in pursuit of General De Wett, covered 224 miles in 14 days in South Africa, one of the quickest marches on record.

With regard to what they drink, the Chinese as a rule use weak, hot tea, taken without sugar or milk. This they drink whenever they happen to be thirsty. The Chinese never drink cold water, and are very much amazed to see foreigners doing so, for they think it very injurious to the digestion. Though grapes are quite plentiful in many parts of the country, the Chinese do not use them for wine. Their wines are made from rice and millet, usually by distillation. But though the Chinese are temperate in regard to strong drinks, they have yet one habit which bids fair to become the curse of China. This is the smoking of opium. The number of opium-smokers in China is believed to be about twenty-four millions. The pretext which opium-smokers usually give for having taken to their evil practices is the relief of pain, caused by headache, etc. Once acquired, the habit so insensibly grows that the man rarely has the strength of mind to throw it off and gradually sinks from bad to worse. R. E. H.

ers was surprisingly in favor of the former. The British minister, Sir Claude Macdonald, was shaven and dressed in immaculate tennis flannels. Mr. Conger, the United States minister, was equally presentable. The assemblage of ladies was fresh and bright in summer clothing. Only a few civilians were carrying arms. On the other hand the rescuers were haggard and rough-bearded. They dragged themselves along as if ready to drop, their khaki uniforms dripping with perspiration and black with mud. LOOKED LIKE INVALIDS. But a second glance showed that the rescued were pathetically pale and thin. They looked like a camp of invalids. Every part of the enclosure testified to their tragic experiences. There was a plot of new graves headed with wooden crosses, including the graves of five children. The second secretary's house was the hospital and it was filled with wounded. French nuns ministered there at one time. All but four men of the Japanese contingent had been in the hospital wounded. There were several caves roofed with timbers and heaped over with earth, which had served as bomb-proof shelters, but had been seldom occupied. The bulletin board was covered with significant notices. For instance, 'As there is likely to be a severe dropping fire to-day, women and children are forbidden to walk about the grounds.' Here is another: 'Owing to the small supply of vegetables and eggs the market will be open only from 9 to 10 hereafter. All horse meat is inspected by a physician.'

RELIEF OF PEKIN.

British Troops Were the First to Enter the Beleaguered Legations.

FOUND THE FOREIGNERS TAKING MATTERS VERY COOLLY AND BUT LITTLE THE WORSE FOR THEIR EXPERIENCE. Pekin, Aug. 14, by post, via Tientsin.—The army transport when it reached Pekin was a unique spectacle. Miles of animals, vehicles, and coolies trailed behind everything imaginable on wheels. Everything on wheels, from farm wagons to fashionable traps was impressed, and every horse, mule and Chinaman in the path was commandeered. The Japanese had cows bearing packs and the Russians had camels. Chinamen pulled carts and staggered under heavy packs, the soldiers cursing and beating them. Several dropped dead. Two hundred junks were towed up the river by coolies. Had the Chinese taken the offensive most of the transportation could easily have been captured and cut to pieces by small flanking parties. After it became apparent that the enemy was demoralized the generals trusted the transport to luck and bent their efforts toward getting ahead. Only such an emergency as existed could have justified such hardships as were imposed upon the troops. A GLAD WELCOME. The reception which the survivors gave the army was worth the hardships the troops had undergone. The besieged removed the barricades and when the gates swung inward and the British colors appeared there arose a great continuous cheer on both sides. An hour afterwards General Chaffee, riding at the head of the American infantry, marched to the Tartar wall. When told that the British had entered before them the American general looked disappointed. But, although the Americans were behind the British forces their reception was just as enthusiastic. On entering the grounds of the British legation the American troops started in amazement and enquired if there was a lawn party in progress. They had expected to find the relieved in a worse condition than themselves, whereas the contrast between the appearance of the rescued and the rescu-

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DIGGING TRENCHES.

Work of the First Contingent at Springs.

ON THE ALERT AGAINST BOER SURPRISES—A BASE OF SUPPLIES. Springs, S. A. R., July 20, 1900.—The above date finds us still at this place, going through the daily routine of garrison duty. Our friends the Boers still occasionally appear on the outskirts of the town and hover around as if there was something they wanted, but didn't like to come and take it. This place has been made a base of supplies for the troops who are engaged in hemming in General Botha's forces, and who are still holding their position among the hills about twenty-five miles from here. The British forces do not appear to be trying to do any more than holding them there, and shelling their position occasionally. Every day or two we can plainly hear the big guns booming, but really know very little of what is going on, but all believe that Lord Roberts is quietly arranging matters so as to produce a second edition of Paardeberg. We expect every day to hear of strong reinforcements appearing on the scene, and completely surrounding their position, and then the ultimate result is only a matter of a short time. The Boer forces there are variously estimated at from fifteen to twenty thousand, and where they get their rations from is what puzzles most people. Report says that in this as well as in other places they have buried or concealed large stores of provisions some time ago in anticipation of just such a contingency as has happened. We have had immense quantities of provisions detained here, and large convoys have been coming and going for the past two weeks, taking them out to our troops, and no doubt it was the knowledge of these stores taken to them by native spies that keeps the Boers about, but apparently they are afraid to attack. The last loads have now gone away, and no more are coming. (so we hear from the Army Service Corps men), and it is this which makes us think that some decisive action is about to be taken by the British to break up this, the largest Boer force now in the field. When this is done, and De Wett's party south of us also attended to, we will know when

CHINESE LOSS.

The Chinese are said to admit that they lost three thousand killed during the siege. The foreigners did not waste their ammunition, shooting only when a target was in evidence. The Chinese method, on the other hand, was a continuous heavy and indiscriminate fire. The enemy would advance to the barricades at night, creeping up with their arms filled with bricks, and in the morning the foreigners would find a new wall a few feet closer. Finally the barricades

came so close that talking could be distinctly heard. During the last two nights the Chinese officers urged their men to charge the foreigners and exterminate them before the international forces could arrive. The Chinese soldiers replied that they could not stand the bayonets. On the night before the relief they fired several thousand rounds, the foreigners replying with two shots only. The Chinese artillery and soldiers in Pekin were apparently much inferior to those encountered in the fighting at Tientsin.

A NOTABLE ACHIEVEMENT.

The relief of Pekin was a notable achievement chiefly for the forced march of four almost independent armies over a single difficult road and in sickening weather.

The opposition offered by the Chinese dwindled steadily each day, until the relieving columns were in front of Pekin. The defence of the city, considering the possibilities of the case, was exceedingly weak.

The Japanese are still hammering away at the wall of the north-east section, which has not yet been entered. Probably the Chinese concentrated their forces there, thus giving the Americans and the British a comparatively easy path. The Americans, infantry and marines, advanced along the left of the canal under fine cover. From a hill Captain Reilly shelled a pagoda over the Chehua gate until the infantry got close in. They then crowded with the Russians through the gate unopposed.

BRITISH ENTERED FIRST.

The British, entering the Shaho gate about the middle of the East wall, were nearer the legations, and able to enter first.

The last five days' marching was the worst. It was a terrible strain. The thermometer kept near a hundred, and was sometimes above that figure. The country was deep with sand, and the route lay through shadeless fields of tall, thin corn. The Japanese possessed the greater endurance, and being provided with the best transport, they made the pace. The Russians held second place most of the time. The Americans and the British were pushed to the utmost to keep up. General Fukushima said the Japanese might have reached Pekin two days before. He probably spoke the truth. They seemed never to rest. Their cavalry and scouting parties were thrashing the country ahead and on their flanks, and their outposts kept in constant contact with the enemy, pressing the latter so closely that they threw away their pots, sleeping mats and clothing. Several hundred Americans dropped out from the heat each day. They came straggling into camp this evening. Even the native Indian troops suffered almost as much.

The soldiers drank continually from the muddy river and wells by the wayside, with the result that an epidemic of dysentery set in. The Americans marched during the hottest hours of the day, causing great dissatisfaction among officers and men, who had wished to move in the cool of the morning and evening, like the Japanese and Russians. But with four armies following a single road, the more enterprising got the right of way, and the others had to follow when they could.

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Work of the First Contingent at Springs.

ON THE ALERT AGAINST BOER SURPRISES—A BASE OF SUPPLIES. Springs, S. A. R., July 20, 1900.—The above date finds us still at this place, going through the daily routine of garrison duty. Our friends the Boers still occasionally appear on the outskirts of the town and hover around as if there was something they wanted, but didn't like to come and take it. This place has been made a base of supplies for the troops who are engaged in hemming in General Botha's forces, and who are still holding their position among the hills about twenty-five miles from here. The British forces do not appear to be trying to do any more than holding them there, and shelling their position occasionally. Every day or two we can plainly hear the big guns booming, but really know very little of what is going on, but all believe that Lord Roberts is quietly arranging matters so as to produce a second edition of Paardeberg. We expect every day to hear of strong reinforcements appearing on the scene, and completely surrounding their position, and then the ultimate result is only a matter of a short time. The Boer forces there are variously estimated at from fifteen to twenty thousand, and where they get their rations from is what puzzles most people. Report says that in this as well as in other places they have buried or concealed large stores of provisions some time ago in anticipation of just such a contingency as has happened. We have had immense quantities of provisions detained here, and large convoys have been coming and going for the past two weeks, taking them out to our troops, and no doubt it was the knowledge of these stores taken to them by native spies that keeps the Boers about, but apparently they are afraid to attack. The last loads have now gone away, and no more are coming. (so we hear from the Army Service Corps men), and it is this which makes us think that some decisive action is about to be taken by the British to break up this, the largest Boer force now in the field. When this is done, and De Wett's party south of us also attended to, we will know when

we are going home, but not till then. In the meantime although an attack on this place is not likely to happen, we are constantly on the alert and neglect no precautions to prevent a surprise. Over a hundred men do outpost and picket duty each night, and the mounted men patrol the country about the town during the daytime and are occasionally fired on by small parties of Boers. A few days ago, a member of the North Staffordshire Regiment was killed a few miles out. His party passing close to what they thought was a deserted farm house, was suddenly fired on from its shelter. We have had several alarms, and have been called out to stand at arms one day as often as three times. The last alarm raised was just as we were lying down for the night, and was caused by some sky-larking individual who ran a stick along the corrugated iron front of a shanty, in order to startle those inside. The rattling noise was heard by a sentry a few hundred yards away, who immediately reported to the guard that volley-firing was going on at one of the outposts, and we had to turn out and stand in the cold night air for the next two hours, till everything was reported correct outside.

DIGGING TRENCHES.

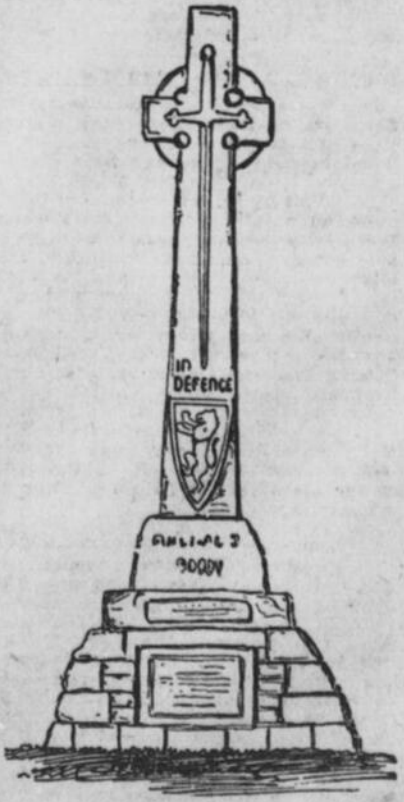
A mania for digging trenches, similar to what we experienced at Belmont, has broken out among the commanding officers, and every day each man not otherwise employed, has to shoulder his pick or shovel and go to work, and we will soon have the outskirts of this place as thoroughly ornamented with our handiwork as the vicinity of Belmont, where the result of our labors was to be seen in all directions for miles around, and no doubt will be pointed out to future generations of tourists as interesting relics of the famous war—so that our efforts in this direction will not be entirely thrown away.

However, it is better to be as we are instead of marching 'the veldt day after day on half-rations. We are now getting enough to eat and our quarters are comfortable. The weather, too, has moderated somewhat, and the nights are not nearly so unpleasant lying out as the winter season is about over. Our long-delayed woollen trousers, and shirts, too, put in an appearance last week. All through the thin cotton ones, but we suppose the delay was unavoidable owing to circumstances. We don't want to go home before the war is finished, but everyone would hail the end with joy. Within the last few weeks we have been joined by over a hundred of the 'sick, lame and lazy,' whom we left behind at various places on the march, and more are coming. SAM.

WALLACE MEMORIAL AT ROBRYSTON.

(Edinburgh 'Scotsman'.)

The monument which has been erected on the estate of Robroyston in memory of Wallace was unveiled on Saturday by Miss Emmeline McKelvie, and formally handed over to the custody of the Parish Council of Cadder. There was a great display of flags and banners, among which the Scottish Standard was most prominent, and the exhibits included a replica of Wallace's sword in moss and heather, the property of Mr. Theodore Napier. In the course of the afternoon two wreaths were placed on the monument. One was composed of white heather, lilies, and maidenhair fern, and was from Mr.



Thomas Carlyle, Glasgow; while the other was of heather and Scotch thistles. The Rev. David Macrae took the chair at the ceremony of unveiling the monument. Dr. Douglas, M.P., congratulated the memorial committee on the successful issue of their work. The death of Wallace had had a great effect on the minds of Scotchmen during all these years. Their friends across the border had some reason for gratitude. Wallace delivered them from what, he believed, would have been an almost insoluble problem, and a source of great weakness and difficulty in many crises and troubles for centuries. The result of Wallace's great services was that they were able to live in the relationship of mutual respect and goodwill in a free and prosperous union with their English neighbors. Apart from parks and cemeteries, Paris has about 90,000 trees, which have cost the city \$30 to \$35 apiece, thus representing a value of about \$3,000,000.

MONTREAL NEWS.

Montreal's City Council voted \$5,000 to the widow of the late recorder, Mr. Demontigny, at their recent meeting.

The Montreal Field Battery was in camp all last week on St. Helen's Island.

While playing in a field in St. Henri, alongside of Montreal, last week, little Angelina Jean's young friends had fun with lighted matches. One of them dropped a match on the child's dress, and so severely was she burned that she died on Friday.

Mr. J. B. O'Byrne, a trainman on the Chateaugay and Beauharnois train, had his foot crushed so that it had to be amputated, with part of the leg above the ankle, last Friday.

The Hon. Mr. Tarte visited Hochelaga on Thursday to look after the site for a new post-office. In the afternoon he inspected the Longueuil wharves, and also visited some of the dredging operations between Montreal and Vercheres.

While driving home from his work at St. Genevieve, near Montreal, on Wednesday, Mr. Francois Dejeant, farmer, fell from his wagon, and died shortly afterwards. Excessive heat is believed to have caused the farmer's death.

The Allan Line 'Sarmatian,' which reached port last Thursday evening, reports an iceberg stranded in the Straits of Belle Isle which towers 1,225 feet above the sea level. Quite a large number of those ghastly visitors from the frozen north were met with in the Straits.

Dangers of soldiering are not all in the field of battle. Driver Henderson, of the Montreal Field Battery, doing annual drill at St. Helen's Island, was leading some horses to water on Thursday morning, when one of them kicked Henderson in the ribs and he had to be taken to the Montreal General Hospital for treatment. One of his ribs was broken.

A rope broke, and Louis Casse, aged 22, fell twelve or fifteen feet down from the steamship 'Ontarian' to the deck of a barge alongside, last Tuesday. He broke his right arm and fractured his collar bone. Then he walked half a mile to the Notre Dame Hospital to be treated.

Dr. J. B. Segall, a Roumanian by birth, educated at the University of Paris, has been appointed in the room of Mr. Ingres, resigned, to the chair of modern languages in McGill University. Mlle. Milhau, who has completed a brilliant career at the Sorbonne, Paris, has been given a tutorship in the same department at the Royal Victoria College.

The steamship 'Gretlands,' while moving in the harbor on Thursday morning from one place to another, without a pilot, went hard aground, and two tugs were required ere the vessel was again floated. It was thought the vessel had sustained no damage.

Annie White, 14 years old, who took medicine on going to bed, made a mistake on Wednesday night, and took the wrong bottle, which contained tincture of iodine, a poison, of course, taken internally. She was hurried to the Notre Dame hospital and her life was saved by the doctors.

Stanley Coristine, 15 years old, son of Mr. James Coristine, the well known wholesale furrier and hatter, injured his hand at Riviere du Fort on Wednesday while loading his revolver, a jammed cartridge having exploded on being forced into the chamber. He was brought into town and treated at the Royal Victoria Hospital.

Hardly a week passes without a street car accident of a serious or fatal nature. On Tuesday last the coroner had an inquest on the body of Mr. Ademar Bazinet, 429 Rachel street, thrown to the ground while getting off a street car at the corner of Rachel and St. Andre streets on the previous day. He had fractured his skull by the fall, and died in the Montreal General Hospital.

Last Tuesday the child of Mr. W. McCrudden died at the Royal Victoria Hospital. Little Edna was twenty-three months old, and had been left in her grandfather's care on Saturday previous to her death. She got at the match-box, without being discovered, until she had eaten sulphur and brimstone enough from the matches to kill her in the end.

While Mr. James Stewart was getting on a street car on the corner of St. Lawrence and Craig streets, on Sunday, he missed his footing and fell backwards upon a three-year old boy, Theodore Larwell by name. Both were so severely hurt that they had to be taken to the Notre Dame Hospital, from which Mr. Stewart afterwards went

home to 64b Montcalm street. The boy resides at 58 Beaudry street, and will be better in a day or two.

While attending the wedding of her friends, Mr. S. H. Faber and Miss Rapp, in Richmond Hall, 280 Richmond street, on Wednesday evening, Miss Fanny Swartz, 19 years of age, was taken ill suddenly after entering the main hall from the dressing room. She fell to the floor and was removed from the room unconscious. She never recovered and died before she could be taken home. The doctor declared her death due to acute congestion of the lungs, brought on by heat exhaustion.

St. Ann's Cotton Factory, 550 Notre Dame street, took fire on Wednesday afternoon shortly after four o'clock. It took the firemen five or six hours of hard work to gain control of the flames, even after being reinforced from other districts. They finally succeeded in saving the mill and confined the destruction to the storeroom and that part of the mill within its four walls. The mill is owned by the Dominion Cotton Company, Mr. A. F. Gault, president, and is fully insured for the amount of damage done, estimated at \$50,000.

The Amoskeag Veterans of Manchester, N.H., and the Worcester, Mass., Continentals, and ladies, to the number of about one hundred and thirty, visited Montreal on Monday night, Aug. 27, and were received by Lieut.-Col. Cole, of the Artillery, representing the commanding officer of the militia, Lieut.-Col. Troisaisons, Major Rodden and Lieut.-Col. Stevenson. They were escorted to the Windsor Hotel by the Highland Cadets and the pipe band of the Royal Scots. On Tuesday all had a carriage drive and in the evening they left for Quebec.

The death of Mr. George Irving, the

Minister of Militia match—Cup and \$25, Pte. C. Mills, 43rd.

Tyro aggregate match—Prize of \$12, Lieut. T. J. Murphy, 7th.

Governor-General's match—D. R. A. gold medal and \$200, Lieut.-Col. Anderson, 43rd. D.R.A. silver medal, Pte. Maclaren, 48th Highlanders.

'Buchanan' grand aggregate—O.R.A. medal, \$25, Borden cup and medallion—Pte. T. Mitchell, 10th R.G.

Gibson match—Cup and \$6.31, Sergt. Cliff, Q.O.R.

The following, if they can all get away, will compose the Bislely twenty for next year:—Pte. T. Mitchell, 10th R.G.; Sgt. G. Mortimer, 10th R.G.; Gunner A. Fleming, 5th R.C.A.; Staff-Sergt. J. McVittie, 48th; Pte. P. Armstrong, 10th R.G.; Lieut. A. A. Smith, 20th; Sergt. W. Swaine, 14th; Staff-Sergt. W. E. Forbes, 73rd; Sergt. S. W. Bodley, 5th R.C.A.; Sergt. E. Corrigan, 50th; Capt. A. Elliot, 12th; Capt. O. Wetmore, 74th; Sergt. A. Wilson, 43rd; Gunner C. T. Burns, 1st C.A.; Lieut. S. Case, 1st R.F.A.; Sergt.-Major F. Richardson, 5th R.C.A.; Pte. C. W. Spencer, 48th; Pte. W. F. Graham, 77th; Staff-Sergt. A. Graham, 48th, and Lieut. J. W. Gilchrist, 1st R.F.A. Waiting men: Capt. H. C. Blair, 78th; Pte. W. T. Mason, 43rd; Staff-Sergt. C. R. Crowe, 1st R.F.A.; Pioneer R. Moodie, G.G.F.G.; Col.-Sergt. E. Shedden, 13th.

LABOR DAY.

Labor day was celebrated here yesterday by a turnout of the workers in the trades and labor houses of Montreal. The day was excellent, and with flags flying and bands playing the toilers paused for one day in their year of work to applaud labor. The idea of such a holiday is admirable, and the

between the grand old Mother of Nations and her strongest daughter, and will confine myself to it. It could have no deeper meaning, for it is an alliance written in blood and sealed by the Anglo-Saxon heart, outranking and outlasting treaty or understanding of ministers or cabinets. It matters not under what government that heart may beat, it rhymes to the same inspiration and sentiment over the whole wide world, moved by the same tradition, true to the same instinct, having the spirit of right and justice which has made the saying "British fair play." The love of courage and reliability that inspires a Radical mob to cheer the life-long Tory, Lord Elgin, saying, "There goes old Elgin. Cheer him. He never rattled." The attribute that inspired Madame de Stael to write, "It irritates Napoleon to think that the English can succeed and be honest." These are the qualities which form the concrete and the bond that hold us brothers of the blood. "We, too," said Whitier, "are heirs of Runnymede." We, too, are joint heirs of Shakespeare; joint heirs of all the good our English forebears have won; of all the wrongs they have suffered.

In the Spanish war the first killed in action were two brothers from Ontario. Many of those killed in South Africa were American born. This is not the work and understanding of the government, but the natural instinct to stand by our blood in the hour of peril. Let any Anglo-Saxon community get its back to the wall fighting for its life, and the world will see its relatives far and near rallying to the rescue. It is a pleasing fancy that perhaps the immortal bard when penning the lines, "Those friends thou hast and their adoption tried, grapple them to thy soul with hooks of steel," may with prophetic vision have seen the Atlantic cable as the band of steel binding mother and daughter like the liga-

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Cures Sunburn (Chafing and Mosquito Bites)

GENERAL ELECTIONS.

SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT SAYS THEY WILL TAKE PLACE BEFORE APRIL NEXT

Woodstock, Ont., Aug. 31.—The Liberals of the south riding of Oxford this afternoon re-nominated their old standard bearer, Sir Richard Cartwright, for the House of Commons. Sir Richard, though crippled with rheumatism was present and made an excellent speech. Mr. Wm. Watterworth, of Ingersoll,

THE TRANSVAAL SWAG.

\$37,000,000 in Gold Landed in Europe.

(London, England, 'Spectator'.)

In Monday's paper the Berlin correspondent of the 'Morning Post' makes some very curious statements as to Boer funds, which he declares that he has received from a 'well-informed quarter.' The total amount of bullion safely deposited in Europe by the Transvaal Government amounts, he declares, to £7,500,000. Von Boeschoten, Dr. Leyds's occasional deputy, is now on his way back from the Transvaal with a further instalment; he will be followed on board the 'Koenig,' now leaving Lorenzo Marquez, by Mr. Kruger's secretary, Mr. Eloff, similarly loaded. The main object of Mr. Van Boeschoten's mission to South Africa was to secure the necessary authorization to dispose of the moneys from Mr. Kruger and the other members of the government. The money is to be invested in France, Holland, Belgium and Switzerland. There are fifteen shareholders, and the signatures of ten will be required for each cheque. A committee of control has also been appointed, with power to fill up any vacancy caused by death in the ranks of the shareholders. The fund is to be exclusively devoted to the promotion of the national interests of the South African Boers, but it is not to be drawn on in any way until a year after the formal conclusion of peace. In addition to the sums exported to Europe, Mr. Kruger has now in hand about £2,000,000.

M'GILL UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS.

Dr. J. B. Segall, a Roumanian by birth, who was educated at the University of Paris, where he attained high distinction, has been appointed to the vacancy in the department of modern languages at McGill University caused by the resignation of Mr. Ingres, who has accepted a position in Chicago. Dr. Segall is master of several European languages, and is particularly strong in French. He has had a wide experience in the United States, his last engagement being at Cornell University.

A resident tutorship in the same department at the Royal Victoria College has been offered to, and accepted by, Mlle. Milhau, a young woman of charming personality, who has just completed a brilliant career at the Sorbonne, Paris, where she has held for two years the only scholarship for the higher study of German, which she speaks fluently. Mlle. Milhau, who belongs to an old French family at Caen, lived in England for two years, and has also resided in Germany. She was recommended by her professors for an important appointment at the Ecole Supérieure at Serres, but preferred to accept the position here.

A RELIC OF ANDREE.

Stockholm, Aug. 31.—Captain Gren Dahl telegraphs the following message here from Norway:—"Andree's buoy No. 4, has been found here and contains the following:—"July 11, 10 p.m., Greenwich. Our voyage gone well so far. Are now at an altitude of 250 metres. Original direction, north 10 degrees east; compass undeviated. Later, north 45 degrees east; compass undeviated. Four carrier pigeons despatched. They are flying west. We are now over ice, which is very rugged. Weather splendid the whole time. In excellent spirits. (Signed), 'Andree,' 'Strudberg' (?) (Strindberg), 'Frankel.' 'Above the clouds; fine; 7.45 Greenwich mean time.'

Herr Andree and his two companions left Dane Island on July 11, 1897. He took with him provisions for four months and he calculated his balloon would retain its carrying capacity for fifty days. He also took with him 32 carrier pigeons, and enjoined his friends not to be alarmed if they did not hear from him for a year. So far only one pigeon has ever brought a message. It was shot between Spitzbergen and the Seven Isles on July 22, and carried a message from Andree dated July 13, which was sent away in 82.2 degrees north latitude, 15.5 degrees east longitude, stating that all was well. If buoy No. 4 has been found and the date given is correct, it was probably dropped from the balloon on the day Andree left Dane Island, though why it was thus dropped and why four pigeons should be despatched thus early in the fatal voyage it is not easy to conjecture.



WITH THE AUSTRALIAN TROOPS IN SOUTH AFRICA: RIDING FOR A FALL.

The special artist of the 'Graphic,' from which this picture is taken, writes:—"The other day a body of mounted Australians found their progress checked by a wire fence, which they were unable to get through, having no wire cutters with them. One of their number, a steeplechase jockey, gallantly rode at the fence at the risk of his life and burst through it, thus enabling his comrades to get through. Luckily, neither man nor horse were badly hurt."

paymaster of the Grand Trunk Railway for many years, and one of the landmarks of early railway life in Montreal, took place on Monday evening late. He was in good enough health to walk around the mountain, a walk sufficiently fatiguing for a robust man, on the previous Wednesday evening, and took a cold afterwards, which developed into pneumonia. He never rallied and died at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. A. R. Wightman, of 178 Mansfield street. He was an elder of Knox Presbyterian Church and was greatly esteemed. Besides his daughter, Mrs. Wightman, the deceased gentleman leaves a son, Mr. G. W. Irving, and a sister, Mrs. Hart, of Perth.

manner in which it was carried out reflected the improvement that has been made in the status of the workman during the past score of years.

ANGLO-SAXON UNITY.

Kingston, Ont., Sept. 1.—At the banquet of the Canadian Electrical Association Mr. H. M. Folger in the early hours of the morning spoke thus to the toast of 'Allies':

"I am delighted to be present to-night, and if my ability equalled my appreciation, I would respond with scintillating sincerity to the electric touch of good fellowship of this assemblage, representing light, warmth and power. I like the word "Allies." It is significant, and in abler hands than mine could be made much of. All things reach for alliance. All through nature each thing is looking for alliance with all. A profound thinker has said, "All are needed by each one. Nothing is good or fair alone. If you are going the right way, nature will do your chores for you. Hitch your wagon to a star." Gentlemen of your profession are confirming this truth, and following this advice by making electricity the chief servant in the household of the world. It runs our errands, warms and lights our homes, cooks our food, transports us from one place to another—the very aristocracy of locomotion. I infer that the sentiment involved in the toast to which I have the honor to respond pertains to the alliance existing

ments of the Siamese twins making life and death to both as one.

"I have said so much of kindred qualities that perhaps you will give me license to crow gently of my own country. Leaving behind all former achievements, the United States has sprung into the arena of nations full armed like the goddess of wisdom from the head of Zeus. Two years ago America's position toward the policy of the world was not considered. Now there is no cabinet that does not recognize her power and influence.

"The sentiment I have voiced here tonight is entertained by my people for "kin beyond the sea," and you must not be misled by extracts from American newspapers seemingly contradicting this. Investigation will usually show that they emanate from alien hearts. I believe the Anglo-Saxon everywhere responds to the sentiment of the author of, "What is braver than the lion," who recently wrote in a private letter, "My eyes are always fixed upon the glorious vision of the union of the Anglo-Saxon races, who, holding the pathway of the sea, should hold the world's fate in the hollow of their hands," and I believe when the lion raises his rallying voice the whelps will respond from the farthest corners of the earth, and I like these lines picturing that:

The night is full of darkness and doubt, The stars are dim and the hunters out; The waves begin to wrestle and moan; The lion stands by his shore alone And sends to the bounds of earth and sea, First low notes of the thunder to be: Then east and west through the vastness arise, The whelps of the lion answer him.

made the nomination and Mr. M. S. Schell, seconded. Others nominated were Messrs. J. B. Jackson, Col. J. C. Heyler, M. S. Schell, V. Fitch, Stephen Noxon, Dr. McKay, Justin Miller, mayor of Ingersoll; Donald Guthrie, Andrew Pattullo, M.P., Wm. Watterworth, G. H. Cook, John Brown, John Shepan and Wm. Schell. All retired in favor of Sir Richard Cartwright. Sir Richard, in his address, which was about to the point, made the announcement that the general elections would positively be held inside of eight months. He said Sir Wilfrid would in all probability be returned to power notwithstanding Sir Charles Tupper's prophecies. Sir Chas. Tupper had prophesied in 1896 and in 1897 that the Conservatives would win, but, with the exception of Manitoba, they have not done so.

Then the speaker dealt with the trade of Canada. Thirty years ago, said Sir Richard, the trade of Canada was \$132,000,000. Four years ago it was \$239,000,000. During the past year it has grown to \$372,000,000. The Liberals have been blamed, said Sir Richard, for adding \$7,000,000 to the public debt in four years. Those who blame us fail to mention that the Conservative Government left unpaid liabilities for building railways, canals, etc., of \$16,000,000. Of the \$7,000,000, one million was the discount of two and a half percent loan and two millions formed the expense of sending our Canadian soldiers to Africa. This left a balance of only \$4,000,000 against an inherited liability of \$16,000,000. In 1896 the fixed charges on revenue were \$27,000,000 and the amount available for the general expenditures of the country only was six to seven millions. Now we have \$21,000,000 of a revenue over and have these fixed charges.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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BOERS CHASED OUT.

General Lord Roberts and General Buller have Occupied Machadodorp, with Little Fighting.

BRITISH PRISONERS AT NOOTGEDACHT RELEASED.

General Botha's Forces Retired with their Guns and Mr. Kruger with His Treasure—Casualties were Much Lighter than had been Expected.

The South African war is not yet a thing of the past. It is vaguely hoped it may be in a few months. Meantime, the activity of the British troops shows decided inclination to bring it to an end. The Boers under Botha, in the mountainous district of Machadodorp, are being called upon to show their staying powers by British men, who will follow them wherever they go, until they give up their arms and drop further murder. Their system of war amounts to that. The execution of Lieut. Cordua at Pretoria for his part in the plot to murder British officers and abduct Lord Roberts, which took place on Friday, Aug. 24, has started the Continental press in a torrent of abuse of British methods. Belgian and Austrian newspapers declare against Cordua's execution as 'a stain upon English civilization.' The Brussels 'Petit Bleu' particularly denounced the execution of Cordua, published his photograph, and declared him a martyr and hero. The hotel-keepers of Belgian summer resorts complain bitterly that they are being ruined by the absence of British tourists, caused by the anglophobic articles of the Belgian press. Lieut. Cordua not only broke his parole, but he also plotted murder on a large scale. He was no mere boy, like the assassin Spido, who attempted the life of the Prince of Wales recently in Belgium, and was allowed to escape, but a lieutenant in the Staats Artillery, who well knew the risk he ran by the conspiracy he inaugurated. Besides, he had already surrendered and had been given his parole. He was shot, the despatch says, seated in a chair, with his arms unopposed, at his own request. Ten bullets struck him from the firing squad, so that his death was sudden. Lord Roberts's despatches indicated a general attack upon the Boer lines, principally upon General Botha's army. The Boer line of defence was declared to be stronger than any they had held since they were forced back from the Tugela river. Their forces were disposed so as to occupy all the strategical positions covering a front of thirty miles—their flanks resting on spurs of broken ground protected by morasses. The British advance began on the Boers' right flank on the west, some miles to the north of Belfast, which is on the railway to Lorenzo Marquez. The Boers fell back from this point. The attempt would be made to completely envelop the Boer force and cut off their line of retreat to Lydenburg. Mr. Steyn was said to be with Mr. Kruger at Machadodorp. Boer efforts to raid the communications of the British, both in Natal and in the Orange River Colony, were persistent, and at Winburg a body of Imperial Yeomanry was attacked on Aug. 24. Reinforcements from Heilbron and Kroonstad were hurried up, and the Boers were driven off, while Commandant Olivier and three of his sons were gathered in. Commandant Von Dalwig, a cousin of Herr Krupp, who commanded the artillery of the Bethel commando, was killed in the fighting of Sunday, Aug. 26, near Machadodorp. The people of Zeerust were much surprised and were indignant at the withdrawal of Sir Frederick Carrington's troops on Aug. 8. A Russian ambulance corps, which arrived at Lorenzo Marquez on Monday, Aug. 26, was recalled and ordered to China. The item of the day was Lord Roberts's official report that General Buller's forces had captured Bergendal, a strong position two miles north-west of Dalmanutha, where the generals met shortly afterwards. The second rifle brigade and the Inniskillings, who formed the firing line, had to cross an open glacis-like surface utterly exposed to the destructive fire of the enemy for three thousand yards. A good many Boers were killed and a pom-pom gun captured. The losses of the British were some fifty or sixty, including an officer killed and two wounded. General French's force advanced on the left to Zwartz Kop, on the Lydenburg road, with General Pole-Carew's forces following in support. In the other direction Lord Roberts reported that General Baden-Powell's force had reached Nylstroom without opposition, but that General Paget and he had been ordered back to Pretoria, probably to secure the lines of communication. The very last despatch of the day was one from Lorenzo Marquez (Delagoa Bay), which stated that the Boers had been beaten out of Machadodorp, and had lost all their guns and ammunition. Should this prove to be true, the news would be most welcome, as they are reported to have had immense supplies of both at this point. It is not often stories of Boer reverses come from Lorenzo Marquez, and probably the story is not true as to the Boer guns. They nearly al-

ways save the guns in some way or conceal them where they cannot be found. Wednesday's news from South Africa comprised a despatch from Lord Roberts, in which he told briefly how General Buller's forces had chased the Boers out of Machadodorp on Tuesday afternoon without a heavy loss, as the Boers made a poor stand. Evidently they carried off all their guns and ammunition. The enemy retired from Elandsfontein in front of General French's force, leaving cooked food behind them, so precipitately did they go. Evidently they had time to take their guns with them. One of the outposts east of Pretoria was fired at on Tuesday night last and a soldier was wounded. Grobler's commando was pursued north of Warm Baths, seventy miles from Pretoria. During the fighting north and west of Pretoria last week nearly one hundred Boers were killed. General Hamilton and Colonel Mahon are returning with their forces to Pretoria. General Warren, who has reached London, denies much of the story imputed to him in newspaper articles, and declares that all of them were published without his authority. Colonel Otter having been set down as a martinet by some of the returned Canadians, Dr. Ryerson, of Toronto, is out in his defence, forgetting, however, that he, as an officer of high grade, is utterly incapable of appreciating the feelings of the soldier in the ranks, who dares not speak his mind until he is out of the service. Dr. Ryerson also attacks Mr. Burdett-Coutts in an interview by the Toronto 'Telegram,' and charges him with having not acted 'in a fair or honorable manner by living in a house in Bloemfontein in the greatest possible luxury, possessing a house and every possible convenience and comfort, and yet giving none of his attention to the relief of the distress which, according to his statements, existed in that town.' Prof. Simpson, King's College, London; Prof. Notter, of Neley, and Major Bruce, are being sent as a commission to South Africa to inquire into the cause, nature and prevention of dysentery and enteric fever. A belated despatch from Lord Roberts, dated Belfast, Aug. 26, reports an encounter between Lieut.-Col. Ridley's Yeomanry force of 275 men and a superior force of Boers near Winburg. Ridley having taken up a position on a convenient farm, defended his position against the enemy's two guns and force of five or six hundred until Bruce-Hamilton's men reached him. He had a loss of 'thirty men killed and wounded. Lieut.-Col. White, whose force reinforced Colonel Ridley, lost an officer wounded and one man killed and five missing. General Rundle reported 109 more Boers surrendered at Harrismith. General Ian Hamilton had captured 13 Boers, 50 cattle, 1,150 sheep, and several Cape carts at Pinaar's River. Boyce's mounted troops had reached Vrede, some twenty-five miles south of Standerton. The enveloping movement of the British at Machadodorp failed, and the Boers again showed that they are adept in the art of retreat. A Pretoria report states that General Baden-Powell and Hickman's Mounted Infantry held Warm Springs, about sixty miles north of Pretoria. Col. Mahon's force, which arrived at Pretoria on Aug. 28, took an average of 12 prisoners a day. General Rundle made a reconnaissance in the Brandwater basin on Aug. 26, and had some casualties. One Boer was killed and seventeen were captured. Seven hundred head of cattle were secured. Lord Roberts has asked the Canadians to remain for some time longer than their term of enlistment. Germans complain that four hundred of them were recently landed penniless at Flushing by the British Government, and the German Foreign Office will, after investigating the complaint, bring it to the notice of the British Foreign Office. The last despatch of the day, which came from Lorenzo Marquez, stated that the British prisoners at Nootgedacht, were liberated by the Boers on Aug. 29, and were marching toward Lord Roberts's forces. The Boers probably had had enough to do to look after their own lines of retreat, and thus liberated the men and some of the officers. The boasted fighting qualities of the Boer appear to have deserted him in the end of the campaign, if Friday's telegrams tell anything of their doings. There appears to have been an opportunity for meeting the British on ground that would place a value as of one to ten on the cool Boer marksman whose method of concealing himself has cost so many British lives. Lord Roberts's despatch from Belfast tells the story in the following words: London, Aug. 31.—Lord Roberts, under date of Belfast, Aug. 29, reports to the War Office as follows:—'Buller telegraphs from Helvetia that only a few of the enemy are there, and that this morning French's and Pole-Carew's forces will move on their flank.



THE RETURNED SOLDIERS. Group of French-Canadians taken on board the SS. 'Lake Ontario.' Their names are—1. Champagne; 2. Demers; 3. Desjardins; 4. Cloutier; 5. Jobin; 6. Plamondon; 7. Leveille.

The advance of Dundonald's mounted troops on their front caused them to abandon a very strong position. The country thus cleared, our troops moved eastward. The South African Light Horse, after little opposition, entered Watervalboven and drove the remnant of the enemy through the town. French's column reached Korf Nek, overlooking Watervalboven, with slight opposition. Dundonald with Strathcona's Horse is near Nootgedacht. We have occupied Watervalboven and Watervalonder. Buller reports that Nootgedacht is apparently deserted, except by British prisoners, who are passing in a continuous stream up the line towards Watervalonder. No Boers are visible. The natives report that Kruger and all the commandos left yesterday for Pilgrim's Rest. French reports the railway intact as far as Watervalonder, except for a small bridge near the station, which has been destroyed. Korf Nek is the mountain pass over which the wagon road from Helvetia and Machadodorp runs to Lydenburg. Pilgrim's Rest is 20 miles north-east of Lydenburg. Nootgedacht is a station 10 miles east of Watervalonder. Mr. Kruger and his chief officials were at Nelspruit, which is on the railway about midway between Lord Roberts's headquarters at Belfast and Komati Poort. It takes him toward the Portuguese border. A cyclone at Mafeking on Wednesday evening did more damage to the town than the seven months of bombardment. One person was killed and two were wounded, and the military camp hospital was levelled, causing great suffering among the sick and wounded.

RETURNING HEROES.

SS. 'TUNISIAN' REACHES QUEBEC WITH INVALIDED CANADIANS.

Quebec, Aug. 31.—The Allan Line SS. 'Tunisian' arrived in port at 6.30 o'clock this evening. Among the passengers were the following Canadian invalided soldiers: Sergt. J. M. Gladwin, 2nd Battalion C. M. R., formerly of the North-West Mounted Police, Pincher Creek, N.W.T. (in charge of the detachment). A Company, Royal Canadians—Pte. W. H. Brooking, New Westminster, B.C., 5th Regiment C. A.; Pte. C. W. Gamble, Victoria, B.C., 5th Regiment C. A.; Pte. W. S. Mackie, Vancouver, B.C., 5th Regiment C. A. C Company—Pte. F. Cuthbert, Toronto, 10th Royal Grenadiers; Pte. A. Dan gerfield, Toronto, 10th Royal Grenadiers; D Company—Pte. W. A. Martin, Ot-

tawa, 43rd Rifles; Pte. G. T. Padmore, Quebec, R.C.R.I., No. 5 Company. E. Company—Pte. J. O'Brien, Quebec, 1st Prince of Wales, of Montreal; Pte. Jos. Convey, Quebec, 8th Royal Rifles. G Company—Corp. Wm. V. Wallace, Fredericton R.C.R.I.; Pte. J. A. Grecia, St. John, N.B. Canadian Mounted Rifles—Trooper W. V. Elliott, A Squadron, Montreal, D. Y. R. C. Hussars. Canadian Artillery—Gunner S. W. Barber, D. Battery, Guelph, Ont., 30th Battalion. These brave boys from South Africa were welcomed at the wharf by most of the members of the local reception committee and were afterwards taken in charge by Major Fages, R.C.R.I., and escorted to the Infantry Barracks, where they will be quartered until they are paid off and discharged, which will be done to-morrow. There was no civic reception. Toronto, Aug. 31.—The 'Evening Telegram' special cable says: London, Aug. 31.—Lieut. H. D. R. Ketchen, of Strathcona's Horse, formerly of the North-West Mounted Police, left South Africa for England on the steamship 'British Princess' on Aug. 22.

THE LATE TRUMPETER BRADLEY.

Trumpeter Bradley, who died of enteric fever at Kimberley, on Aug. 23, was a son of Mr. B. J. Bradley, a well-known barrister of this city. Deceased



TRUMPETER G. W. BRADLEY.

was also a grand nephew of the late Judge Aylwin, of Montreal, for many years one of the ablest and most brilliant judges of our Court of Appeals. He was only eighteen years of age when he left with the second contingent for South Africa.



MACHADODORP, CAPTURED BY GEN. BULLER.

Machadodorp is about 15 miles east of Belfast, Lord Roberts's headquarters; 161 miles from Pretoria, and 132 miles from the frontier of the Portuguese territory at Komati Poort. Nootgedacht, where over a thousand British prisoners were confined, is about 15 miles east of Machadodorp. Helvetia, to which the Boers retreated before General Buller, is eight miles north on the Lydenburg road.

Sidney McLaughlin, prisoner, Rietvlei, July 13; Trooper A. D. V. Crawley, dangerously wounded at Bethlehem, July 3; Pte. P. J. Biddell, prisoner, July 19. Canadian Field Artillery—Gunner John Neild, accidentally wounded by Colt gun, severely, at Campbell, June 10. Royal Canadian Regiment—Severely wounded at Florida, May 29, Ptes. J. E. Davies, J. B. Robinson, J. Gordon, W. Richardson, A. G. Evans, W. Hill and A. Hayton (the three latter slightly); Pte. P. McElkay, missing; Lieut. L. G. Blenhard and Pte. G. W. Leonard, died of wounds at Rhenoster, June 15. Sick in hospital—Canadian Mounted Rifles—Pte. W. J. Hampton, enteric, Naaup Poort, June 12 (died); Pte. J. Bell, enteric, Kroonstad, July 9; Pte. L. Malloy, Johannesburg, July 2.

STRATHCONA'S HORSE CASUALTIES.

A cablegram received says: Aug. 25.—Following casualties reported to Strathcona's Horse, by Colonel Biggar: Died enteric fever, 321, C. W. Cotterill, Durban, July 1; 483, McNichol, Newcastle, June 19. Killed, 809, Jenkins, Waterval, July 1; 332, Corp. Lee, Waterval, July 1; 514, Sergt. Parker, Waterval, July 30. Wounded: 34, Robinson; 18, Dodd, Vlakfontein, July 13; 608, McArthur; 646, Sparkes, Standerton, July 5; Capt. Howard, 456, Hobson, Otterville, July 1; 73, McLeod; 37, Sabnie; 43, Webb; 16, Daykin, Vlakfontein, July 13; 623, Isbester; 603, Sergt. Stringer; 605, MacDougall, Standerton, July 5. Ottawa, Aug. 28.—Militia orders issued to-day note the following casualties in the Canadian special service forces: Strathcona's Horse—No. 131, Corp. T. Mills, reported as missing, has rejoined his regiment at Standerton; No. 182, Pte. F. Norris, reported as missing, was killed on July 5 at Greylingstad. General Commanding Natal Army, to Lord Minto: Machadodorp, Aug. 28.—Lord Strathcona's Corps, slightly wounded, No. 622, Trooper D. Burnett, forehead; 266 F. C. Whiteley, chest and hand. London, Aug. 28.—It has been reported to the War Office that Private Sandercock, formerly of Port Hope, now with the Canadian Mounted Rifles, and Trumpeter G. W. Bradley, of the Canadian Artillery, are both dangerously ill, the former at Bloemfontein and the latter at Kimberley. OTHER CANADIAN CASUALTIES. The general commanding the Natal force cables:—131, Corp. T. Mills, reported missing, has rejoined at Standerton. Dragons, Aug. 25, 7865, Duhamel, died of enteric fever, Norval's Pont, July 27, report only just received. Aug. 28.—Dangerously ill, E Battery—445, Ross, DeAar; 409, Bradley, Kimberley; 330, Sandercock, Bloemfontein. Infantrymen—7550, Turner, Kroonstad; 7400, Wilson, Capetown; 28, Jordan. Ottawa, Aug. 30.—The following cables were received this morning: Sir Alfred Milner to Lord Minto: Capetown, Aug. 29.—409, Blandley, E Battery, R.C.A., died of enteric fever, Kimberley, Aug. 28. There is no Blandley on the list. Name intended is Trumpeter G. W. Bradley, whose people live at Quebec, and whose number in E Battery was 409. Toronto, Aug. 30.—An 'Evening Telegram' special cable to-day, dated London, Aug. 30, says: 'In an action at Geluk on Aug. 26 four members of Strathcona's Horse were wounded. They were: Pte. P. Switzer, Carberry, Man.; Pte. R. H. Palmer, whose parents' residence is given as the Army and Navy Club, London, Eng.; Pte. H. C. Childers, formerly of London, Eng.; Pte. R. B. L. Hammond, formerly of Melbourne, Australia. The nature of the wounds is not stated.'

CASUALTIES TO CANADIANS FORWARDED BY SIR ALFRED MILNER.

Ottawa, Aug. 31.—At the Department of Militia to-day the following report was received from Sir Alfred Milner of the casualties up to July 25 amongst the troops forming the contingent from Canada. They have already been reported by cable, but the South African High Commissioner mailed advices containing additional details. It is as follows: Canadian Mounted Infantry—Capt. G. T. Harrison, enteric, Winburg, June 10, died; Pte. R. Lett, Bloemfontein, July 21, died; Sergt. A. Wetmore, Bloemfontein, July 21, died. Royal Canadian Regiment—Pte. G. H. Bolt, enteric, at Naaup Poort, June 1, died; Staff-Sergt. G. Clancey, erysipelas, Capetown, June 4; Lance-Corp. A. E. Van Norman, enteric, Bloemfontein, June 8, died; Pte. A. Robins and Pte. W. Glover, enteric, Springfontein, June 10; Pte. E. Mullins, Kroonstad, June 11, died; Pte. L. Larue, Winburg, June 24, died; Pte. R. Irvine, enteric, Bloemfontein, July 1, died; Pte. J. Wilson, enteric, Capetown, July 22; Corp. F. W. Coombes, enteric, Capetown, July 2. Strathcona's Horse—Missing: Greylingstad, July 5: Acting Corporal T. Mills, shoeing-smith J. I. Griffith, Pte. G. Simpson, Pte. H. Gilroy, Pte. P. Bourne, Pte. J. Morris. Canadian Mounted Rifles—Pte. J. W. Gray, severely wounded; Olifant's Vlei, May 23; Corp. R. A. Stevens, dangerously wounded at Rooiport, near Johannesburg, May 28; Pte. G. L. Dore, slightly wounded, Rooiport, May 28; Pte. J. F. Doolan and Pte. F. Perry, missing, Kroonstad, June 5; Capt. A. C. McDonnell, dangerously wounded near Pretoria, June 12. Also of same date, Pte. W. Frost, since dead; Corp. H. A. Baines and Pte. F. Grunal, slightly wounded; Lieut. W. M. Inglis, severely wounded, Honig Spruit, June 22. At Katsbosch, June 22—Corp. F. Morden and Pte. R. J. Kerr, killed; Corp. T. R. Miles, Pte. A. Aspinall and Pte. J. D. Birney, wounded; Sergt. T. G. Parkeson, Pte. G. H. Vernon, Pte. W. M. Bell, Pte. C. P. Ermatinger, Pte. G. Hobbins, missing. At Rietfontein, July 7—Capt. C. M. Nelles, slightly wounded; Pte. J. B. White, dangerously wounded; Pte. T. Marriott, Pte. H. Palmer, Pte. J. W. Lord, Pte. T. McGregor and Pte. C. A. Strong, all slightly wounded. Lieut. F. V. Young, slightly wounded at Wilkip, July 8; Pte. W. Wynyard, missing since May 4, believed to be dead; Trooper

LORD ROBERTS WANTS THE CANADIANS TO STAY ON.

Ottawa, Aug. 29.—Following up the recent communication from Colonel Otter with reference to the period of service in South Africa, a despatch was received at the Militia Department to-day from Mr. Chamberlain, enclosing one from Lord Roberts, in which he calls attention to the difference in the terms of enlistment between the English volunteer corps and the Canadian regiment. The former, it appears, were enlisted for the duration of the war, whereas the term of service for the Canadians was for one year, terminating on Oct. 15. The commander-in-chief asks that the Canadians be permitted to remain in South Africa for two or three months after the expiry of their term of enlistment. BOERS URGED TO MAKE PEACE. London, Aug. 30.—'Dr. Leyds's interview with the Emperor Nicholas,' says a despatch to the 'Daily Mail' from St. Petersburg, 'lasted barely five minutes. The Czar said he was sorry that he could do nothing for the Transvaal, except to urge it to make peace, as he hated all war.'

CORRECTION BY SIR CHARLES WARREN.

London, Aug. 29.—General Warren writes to the 'Times' to say that the various statements which have recently appeared in the press purporting to be views expressed by him as to recent events in South Africa, have been made entirely without his authority; that he has not expressed any opinions with a view to publication, and that some of the statements attributed to him are contrary to fact. DELAY EXPLAINED. Ottawa, Aug. 28.—The delay in sending convalescent colonial soldiers to their homes is probably accounted for by the fact that only on Aug. 1 did the War Office issue regulations respecting the

treatment to be accorded to those who might be in hospital in England. The regulations, a copy of which was received by the Militia Department to-day, provide for free transportation to the colony and a gratuity of £5 to each man. In every case a careful note is to be taken of the soldier's intended address, with a view to ensuring his sharing in any general war gratuity or issue of medals which may hereafter be awarded. A postscript to the War Office circular has the following sympathetic remarks: 'The Marquis of Lansdowne desires me to impress upon you that many of these men are quite ignorant of the military rules prevailing in this country (England), and unfamiliar with discipline, and requests, therefore, that you will make it your business to explain to them fully, and in good time, the intentions of the War Office in regard to them.'

A MEMORIAL WINDOW.
Pietermaritzburg, Aug. 29.—The ladies of Pietermaritzburg have decided to place a stained glass window, with a brass tablet beneath it, in the garrison church here, to the memory of Lieut. Roberts, son of Lord Roberts, who was killed at Colenso.

GUERRILLA WARFARE.
Cape Town, Aug. 29.—Sir John Gordon Spring, premier of Cape Colony, said in parliament yesterday that he felt unable to predict a cessation of hostilities between Great Britain and the Transvaal for some time to come. He feared that the guerilla warfare would drag along for a considerable period, since the conditions in South Africa are wholly unlike those of Europe.

THE ROYAL CANADIANS.
Ottawa, Aug. 27.—The Militia Department to-day received four telegrams from South Africa: One from Colonel Otter announced that the infantry had reached Pretoria, on Aug. 24, and are now detailed for duty on the lines of communications at Erstefabraken, a small place east of Pretoria, on the Delagoa Bay Railway. Other messages repeat some information already published.

BOERS ARE SCATTERING.
Leaders Moved Towards Nelspruit On Thursday.

London, Aug. 31.—The following despatch has been received at the War Office from Lord Roberts:

'Belfast, Aug. 31.—About 1,800 British prisoners, released at Nootgedacht, have reached French and Pole-Carew. They are badly clothed and some are said to be half-starved. Ambulances are out picking up the sick and weakly ones. The officers are reported to have been taken to Barberton. Some of them escaped, including the Earl of Leitrim and Viscount Ennismore. The prisoners report that Kruger, Steyn, Botha, Lucas Meyer and Schalkburger left Nootgedacht on Aug. 29 for Nelspruit. The Boers seem to be scattering.

LIEUTENANT DU TOIT.
THE MAN WHO EXPOSED THE PLOT AGAINST LORD ROBERTS.

To that small band of anxious watchers who lived through the night of June 4 in Pretoria, the knowledge that Lieut. Du Toit has so soon been able to render conspicuous service to the Imperial authorities is matter for congratulation. But for his manly determination when he was chief of the police to preserve to those who possessed them the full privileges of their paroles, there would still be with the Boers, Lord Cecil Manners, Lord Rosslyn, Mr. Donohoe, of the 'Daily Chronicle,' and myself. We spent a long and anxious night, and its happy termination was mainly due to the man who the other day saved Lord Roberts and his staff from death or duration excessively vile.

For his excellent services to us on that occasion he was ordered by General Botha to report himself at Middelburg for court-martial. He declined the invitation, and surrendered with the principal officials to Lord Roberts early on the morning of June 5. Unfortunately, the slippery Hollander, De Korte, who had been the most obnoxious thorn in the flesh of distressed Pretoria Britishers, approved himself more readily to the authorities, and secured a fat appointment. Du Toit went unwarded.

He is a fine man, Du Toit, tall and broad-shouldered, with clear, blue eyes, and sits his horse like a Greek statue. Personally I am indebted to him for my release from prison last February.

Du Toit is a good type of the Boer who realizes the hopelessness of his country's cause and the full responsibility of his oath of neutrality.

DOUGLAS STORY.
COL. MAHON PROMOTED.
London, Aug. 31.—The 'Gazette' announces the promotion of Major and Brevet-Colonel Bryan T. Mahon, D.S.O., from 8th Hussars, to be lieutenant-colonel 12th Lancers, vice the Earl of Arlic, killed in action. Dated Aug. 22, 1900.

Col. Mahon was the leader of the column which relieved Mafeking.

A CURIOUS DELUSION.
London, Aug. 31.—According to the 'Mail,' there exists in Ireland a theory that De Witt, the elusive Boer leader



BRITISH PRISONERS WAITING FOR RELEASE.

THE CAMP AT NOOTGEDACHT STATION ON THE DELAGOA BAY LINE.

Lieutenant Capell, in sending us the sketch from which our drawing was made, writes:—'I was taken prisoner at Scheepers Nek, near Vryheid, on

May 20, in an attempt to bring a wounded trooper out of action. I had mounted him on my own horse, but the Boers surrounded me, shot my horse, took me prisoner, and sent me here, where about

nine hundred prisoners of war are enclosed in a large barbed wire fence, and are having a rough time. The prisoners consist principally of the Gloucesters and Irish fusiliers, taken at Nicholson's Nek

and Modder Spruit. Mr. Graham, correspondent of the 'Central News,' is here, and about to be released, and by his kind favor I hope you will receive this sketch.—London 'Graphic.'

and Charles Stewart Parnell are one and the same man.

'The imaginative Celt,' says the 'Mail,' has built up a romantic story to the effect that Parnell did not die and was not buried; that he attended the funeral which was supposed to be his, and smiled at the credulity of his countrymen.

'Now, it actually is believed in many parts of Ireland that he really is Christian De Wett and nothing apparently shakes the belief of the simple Irish folk in this remarkable story.'

HEALTH OF PRETORIA.
London, Aug. 31. At the request of Lord Roberts, the Cape Government has sent its medical officer of health, Dr. George Turner, to Pretoria, to advise on the sanitary condition of the city.

LETTER FROM SOUTH AFRICA.
Mr. Allan Butler's friends will be pleased to hear that his last letter, dated July 26, from Kroonstad, where they were housed in a church, left him greatly improved in health, and looking forward to being shortly invalided home. The Canadians are so highly thought of, he writes, that every one they meet tries to give them a good time. He reports that at the time of writing there was such a rush to get stores and provisions up country that they had to keep back the ambulance trains, so that the troops might not starve at the front.

CASE OF PRIVATE STRONG.
Quebec, Aug. 30.—Sergt. Englefield, R. C. A., has just returned from Dartmouth, N.B., having taken to the insane asylum there Private F. B. Strong, late of the Royal Canadian Regiment in South Africa. Private Strong was one of the 29 invalids who returned to Canada by the 'Parisian' about six weeks ago, and was invalided on account of a sunstroke received during the battle of Paardeberg.

In England he partially recovered, but was troubled especially with a hallucination that he must immediately return to the front. This idea troubled him after his arrival in Quebec, and he was placed in Quebec Hospital, in the hope that perfect quiet would restore his unbalanced faculties. Unfortunately he has grown worse rather than better and at last the authorities were compelled to send him to Dartmouth. The case is one of the saddest of the war.

Private Strong, while at the front, was a member of F Company, but it is said he came from New Brunswick. He was not attached to any militia corps before his enlistment.

BRAVERY OF PRIVATE DAY AT PAARDEBERG.

Woodstock, Ont., Aug. 31.—Private Victor Odium, one of the members of the first contingent, who reached town on Monday, relates an incident of the Battle of Paardeberg of which no mention has hitherto been made. When Captain Arnold, of Winnipeg, was wounded the doctor was a mile away and a volunteer was called for to go and summon him. Private Day, of London, immediately responded. Through a storm of bullets he ran for a mile and delivered his message to Dr. Fiset, who was, however, unable to respond to the call. Back Day went the way he came, and though there were cries on all sides for him to take cover and avoid the awful risk he was running, he pursued his course. Finally he was shot through the right lung. Private Odium thinks that Day deserves the Victoria Cross.

FROM A CANADIAN TROOPER.
Trooper F. J. Elmhorst, of B Squadron, Canadian Mounted Rifles, writing on July

19 from Pretoria to a friend, Mr. Woolham, in Montreal, speaks interestingly of his experiences. The Mounted Rifles had been in fifteen engagements, and had lost eight killed and twenty-four wounded. A great number had died from sickness, and more were straggling along behind, sick or lost. Their Canadian horses were all played out, and they were mounted on Boer and Argentine ponies, which were considered of very little use. A great drawback is the scarcity of wood, the men finding it pretty hard, after fighting all day, to have no fire at night. They have to lie on the damp grass.

There is word of Captain Howard, of Gatling gun fame. He had his horse shot under him at Reitfontein, east of Pretoria, was surrounded, and had a close call.

WOLSELEY'S SUCCESSOR.
LORD ROBERTS TO BECOME COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

London, Aug. 29.—The 'Daily Mail' this morning claims to have the highest authority for the assertion that Lord Roberts has already succeeded Lord Wolseley as commander-in-chief of the British army.

Mr. Charles Williams, the well-known military expert, believes that Lord Roberts has at present an intention of returning to England in the course of October so as to be ready to relieve Lord Wolseley on Nov. 1 as the commander-in-chief of the British army. In such an event General Buller may be asked to resume the command of the forces in South Africa.

WELCOMED BACK.

Renfrew, Aug. 30.—Private Thomas P. French arrived home last evening from South Africa, and was accorded a most enthusiastic welcome. He arrived at Quebec last week by the S.S. 'Lake Ontario,' and stayed a few days with his brother, who resides in Montreal. An immense crowd had gathered, awaiting the arrival of the train, and immediately the young soldier stepped off the car a great cheer went up, and he was lifted shoulder high and carried the full length of the platform to the carriage in waiting for him. Accompanied by the Mayor and members of the council, a procession was formed, headed by the band, and marched to the Market square, where an address of welcome was read, accompanied with a gold watch and a purse of \$70. Congratulatory and patriotic speeches were also delivered by Mayor Moss and the Rev. Messrs. Hay, Quatermain and Reynolds. Private Dewey, a native of another part of the county, who arrived home a few days previously, was also present, and at a supper which followed in honor of Private French and himself was made the recipient of a purse of \$55.

CANADIAN MILLERS MEET.

Toronto, Aug. 31.—The annual meeting of the Dominion Millers' Association was held yesterday. The executive committee reported the introduction of Kansas turkey red wheat for seed. Over 12,000 bushels were imported and distributed to farmers. This wheat is said to winter well and be a good yielder. The object of introducing it is to improve the winter wheat grown in Ontario. The address of the president, Mr. H. L. Rice, of St. Mary's, pointed out that

what the millers should keep in mind and work for was to have the wheat manufactured in this country instead of having it exported as wheat. Its manufacture would be a benefit to all classes of the community.

Mr. George Goldie, of Ayr, brought up the question of reduced freight rates on wheat. A special committee was appointed to interview the freight agents of the different railways, and, if possible, have the grinding in transit for export extended to millers.

Mr. W. H. Meldrum, of Peterboro', was elected president for the coming year.

NEW LINE FROM THE UNITED STATES OPENED.

New York, Aug. 30.—Direct telegraphic communication between the United States and Germany was opened to-day through the new German cable in conjunction with the Commercial Cable Company's system from New York to Fayal, and thence to Emden, Germany. The following felicitous messages were exchanged between the German Emperor and President McKinley:—

'To the President of the United States, Washington:

'At to-day's opening of the new cable which brings Germany in closest telegraphic connection with the United States, I am glad to express to Your Excellency my satisfaction at the accomplishment of this significant work of peace. I know Your Excellency will agree with me in the wish and hope that the cable connection may promote the general prosperity and contribute to the maintaining and cementing of friendly relations between the two nations.

'WILLIAM I. R.' President McKinley responded as follows:

'Washington, Aug. 30. To His Royal Majesty, Wilhelm Second, Berlin:

'I read with great satisfaction Your Majesty's message of felicitations upon the opening of the cable completing the chain of closer communication between this country and the German empire. In this age of progress every tie that brings nations nearer in their commercial relations and friendly interest works their common good and cannot fail to strengthen their cordiality and promote their mutual advancement in the paths of peace.

'WILLIAM M'KINLEY.'

A MOUNTAIN OF COPPER.

RICH STRIKE WITHIN THIRTY MILES OF VANCOUVER.

Vancouver, B.C., Aug. 30.—A mountain of copper has been discovered at Howe Sound, within thirty miles of Vancouver, by prospectors engaged by Mr. H. W. Treat, of New York, and Sir Chas. Tupper. Assays from all over the mountain have been taken and the ore runs five percent. On the Daisy claim the chief showing in the group, nature has done, according to Mr. Treat, what a gang of two hundred miners could not do in five years. A stream of water has worn away the soft schist and exposed a cliff of copper ore 428 feet high. Surface openings have also been made with powder, which expose the big quarry of copper for 1,500 feet.

The tremendous outcropping is less than half a mile from the famous Britannia group of prospects which sold in London this week for \$1,500,000. It is said by Mr. Treat and Sir Charles Tupper that their properties have a bigger showing than the Britannia group and the Britannia mines, according to the re-

port of the two New York engineers, had 9,000,000 tons of low grade ore in sight before \$3,000,000 had been spent on the property.

GREAT RAILWAY.
Cape Breton Line, Subsidized by Canada With \$3,200 Per Mile, Soon to be Built.

A New York despatch says that the Cape Breton railway has become an assured fact through the granting of the necessary concessions by the Canadian Government. When completed, this railway will run from Hawksbury across the Strait of Canso to Louisburg, a distance of 100 miles, with a branch to Sydney.

Ultimately this road, it is said, will make a link in the contemplated Atlantic-Pacific railway, together with the Canada Atlantic, the Great Northern of Canada and other lines which are now already built or in process of construction. From the terminal at Louisburg it is intended to run fast steamships to Liverpool. The distance between these two cities is far less than between New York and Liverpool, and as the Louisburg harbor is the only one to remain open all the year, this project has a great advantage over others of a similar nature. The country is rich in coal, the price of that fuel there being only about half of what it is here, and this would materially reduce the cost of running fast steamboats.

The cost of the railway proper will probably exceed \$3,000,000, while the bridge across the straits will cost \$5,000,000 more. This bridge will be built of steel, and will be about three-quarters of a mile long. Its construction will be difficult, as there is a very strong current running through the straits. The road will be single track, with 70-pound steel rails. Construction will be commenced as soon as the final survey is completed, which will probably be within the next six weeks.

The contract for the construction of the road has been let to the Manhattan Contracting Company. It is understood that powerful financial interests are back of this concern, as well as of the railway. It is believed the Vanderbilts are closely identified with the project.

The road has been very liberally subsidized. Besides receiving concessions for a free right of way, the government has granted subsidies of \$3,200 per mile. The remainder of the cost of construction will be provided by an issue of bonds. The road is capitalized at \$1,000,000. Mr. Robert J. Campbell, of this city, is president and Mr. Edmund Guerin, Q.C., of Montreal, is counsel of the railway.

MANITOBA LIQUOR LAW.

Winnipeg, Man., Aug. 30.—The Hon. Hugh John Macdonald was seen to-day and asked whether any arrangements had been made in regard to submitting the liquor act to the courts.

'No,' replied the Premier, 'nothing will be done in this connection until after the legal vacation, which will be over by Sept. 15.'

'Then nothing will be done until after your return from the East?'

'No; I leave on Sept. 7 and return on Sept. 25, so that it will be only a short trip. After my return there will be plenty of time to make all arrangements before the courts open in November.'

MR. MARCHAND'S ILLNESS.

IT MAY RESULT IN HIS RETIREMENT FROM THE PREMIERSHIP.

Quebec, Sept. 1.—Under the heading of 'Very Bad News' the 'Soleil' makes the following announcement relative to Mr. Marchand's condition: 'As the result of enquiries made as to Mr. Marchand's health, we have unhappily to announce that it is far from showing signs of improvement. The Premier is so weak that his family are in a state of much anxiety. Still, all hope is not yet lost and we are sure that we echo the sentiments of every citizen of the province in praying that Providence may restore to health a man like the Hon. Mr. Marchand, who enjoys the esteem of all his fellow-countrymen.'

In political circles the Premier's illness is the general topic of conversation and many conjectures are being indulged in as to the consequences of its having a fatal issue, which appears to be very much feared in many quarters. For instance, the 'Courrier du Canada' says: 'The Hon. Mr. Marchand's condition opens the door to many conjectures. In political circles, there is a great deal of talk going on as to the next Premier. Some months ago, Mr. Parent was talked about a little in the connection; but his stock seems to have fallen lately. We have also heard the name of Mr. Raymond Prefontaine mentioned as likely to leave the House of Commons in order to assume the leadership of the provincial Liberals. It seems, however, at the present time that it is Attorney-General Archaibault, who has the best chance of succeeding Mr. Marchand should the latter's state of health compel his retirement. It is contended that, in that case, Lieutenant-Governor Jetté will invite the Attorney-General to reconstruct the cabinet. Sir Wilfrid Laurier's visit to Quebec was probably not foreign to this matter.'

The 'Evenement,' another Conservative paper, mentions that before leaving Quebec, Sir Wilfrid Laurier had a long interview with a number of the local ministers and members of the Legislature in Speaker Tessier's rooms, in the Parliament Buildings.

Quebec, Sept. 3.—Premier Marchand was reported much better last evening.

BEET SUGAR BOUNTY.

Toronto, Aug. 31.—The Ontario Beet Sugar Association held its annual meeting yesterday afternoon. The members gave reports of the state of the industry in various parts of the province, and the following resolution was adopted: 'Resolved, that the Ontario Beet Sugar Association sincerely regret that the government has not yet taken action looking to the grant of a moderate bounty for the production of beet sugar in this province, and this association is still more strongly than ever of the opinion, and earnestly requests that the government should take immediate action in the premises by granting the moderate bounty asked for.' A deputation was named to interview the ministers in the city.

TRADERS FALL OUT.

SERIOUS TROUBLE REPORTED FROM THE GREAT SLAVE DISTRICT.

Winnipeg, Man., Aug. 30.—Serious trouble has broken out in the Great Slave district between United States and Canadian traders. Fifteen Americans, it was charged, smuggled large quantities of supplies in, and were thus enabled to undersell the Canadians. They also furnished whiskey to the Indians.

Edmonton traders sent a committee to notify the Americans to retire. The latter declined, and shooting followed. August Bries, of Seattle, was fatally wounded, and several of his companions were hurt. The Indians joined in with the Americans. Finally, the latter fled to the timber. Mounted police have been sent to the scene.

MANITOBA GOVERNORSHIP.

RUMOR IN WINNIPEG THAT MIL TARTE WILL BE APPOINTED.

Winnipeg, Man., Aug. 29.—The 'Tribune' gives currency to a rumor that the Hon. Mr. Tarte will be appointed lieutenant-governor of Manitoba next week, in succession to Lieut.-Governor Patterson.

Ottawa, Aug. 30.—The report of Mr. Tarte's appointment to the Manitoba governorship is characterized as simply absurd. The man mentioned by newspapers generally is Colonel McMillan, but the matter has not yet been dealt with by the Council.

GROWTH OF POPULATION.

Washington, Aug. 28.—The census of Boston, as announced by the Census Bureau to-day, is 590,802, against 448,477 in 1890, an increase of 142,325, or 31.75 per cent. The census of San Francisco shows 342,782, against 298,997 in 1890, an increase of 43,785, or 14.64 per cent.

THE NATIONS MARK TIME

To Give China a Chance to Bring Forward Her Representatives for Negotiations.

RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES WANT PEACE.

The Other Powers are Doubtful as to Russia's Good Intentions—British Newspapers are Critical and Distrustful, while Germany is in Consternation.

Chinese news of last Tuesday was of the usual puzzling description. There was no confirmation of the St. Petersburg despatch to Paris stating that the allies had met a reverse in Pekin and had retreated, losing 1,800 men. It was evidently a pure invention. The Dowager Empress was said to have reached Taiyuanfu, 240 miles south-west of Pekin. Admiral Courtejoles, French commander in Chinese waters, stated to his government that the admirals had decided to hold Li Hung Chang on board ship until the opening of Chinese peace negotiations. The United States commander, General Chaffee, had offered transportation and escort to Baroness Von Kettler, the widow of the murdered German ambassador to Pekin. She is an American, daughter of Mr. Ledyard, president of the Michigan Central Railway, whose home is in Detroit. The proposition is to escort her to Tientsin. Yung Lu is now charged with having been the real instigator of the outrages on the foreign ministers. A despatch from Mr. Conger from Pekin, without date, but undoubtedly of recent origin, stated that the allies in Pekin up to that time had not encountered any Chinese Government representative. There was a report that 9,000 Shantung troops with fifteen guns were hurrying to attack the lines of communication with Pekin, and reinforcements were wanted to enable the allies to preserve them and also to bring about order in the Pekin rabble.

The budget of China war news on Wednesday was small. Probably the occupation of the Shanghai falsifier is gone though his role appears to have been taken up in St. Petersburg and Paris where the Russian story of a reverse to the allies in St. Petersburg was repeated. It had no confirmation, and was not believed. The Imperial park, five miles south of Pekin, was searched by a reconnaissance in force of Russians, British, Japanese and Americans on Tuesday, Aug. 21. They found only a Chinese scout, who was killed. That appears to be the latest news from Pekin up to Wednesday, and it was sent via Taku on Aug. 27. A Reuter despatch of Aug. 15 from Pekin, sent by post to Shanghai, describes the wanton destruction of the legations. All the houses of foreigners were either riddled with shells, burned down, or blown up. There was evidence that an attempt had been made to mine the American legation. A shaft sunk from the top of the wall had been continued by tunnel in the direction of the American legation. The engineers did not get time to finish their work. Japanese troops were in possession of the Imperial Summer Palace, and the Russians wanted to destroy it. The Japanese have it well guarded.

The Chinese situation, judged from Thursday's despatches, was not more hopeful than it had been for a week or ten days, except that communication between Pekin and Tientsin was so secure that women and children from Pekin had arrived at Tientsin without molestation and work on the railways and clearing the obstructions in the river had been in progress satisfactorily, though slowly. London diplomatic circles believed that Russia would endeavor to secure the withdrawal of all the foreign troops from Pekin as preliminary to peace negotiations. A despatch from Mr. Conger, United States minister at Pekin, states that more Russian, German, French and Italian troops had arrived, and that the troops of foreign nations would march through the Imperial Palace on Aug. 23, Tuesday, when it would probably be then closed and guarded. Prince Ching was expected in Pekin in a few days, probably with power to negotiate terms of peace. The Shanghai yellow correspondents, who had Li Hung Chang in the hands of the admirals on board of ship, now have him free again, sending a memorial to the Dowager Empress to appoint Prince Ching, Yung Lu and the Yangtze viceroys as a joint peace commission with him. The same correspondents have also put Prince Tuan among the killed in the battle at Ichehou, where 1,500 Boxers were also killed. The Times' Shanghai correspondent charges the Russians with indiscriminate slaughter in Manchuria to such an extent as to desolate the vicinity of Niu-chwang utterly. The French Colonial Minister visited Lord Salisbury at Schlucht, where he is on a holiday, on Sunday, Aug. 26, and talked with him on the Chinese question. A Berlin despatch says that Shanghai streets are considered unsafe after night-fall, and the general situation is described as critical. A London despatch says the reform party, under Kang Yu Wei, is said to be actively preparing for

rebellion, while at Hankow twenty-five reformers had their heads taken off and exposed to the public gaze as a warning. Scenes in Pekin are described as revolting. One of the worst incidents was the desecration of the foreign cemetery, outside the west wall. Hundreds of bodies of Chinese, found in Pekin streets, are believed to be those who were traitors to the Boxers, and lost their lives in that cause. Yu, Governor of Shensi province, is charged with having invited foreigners in the province to come under his protection, and when some fifty of them accepted his invitation on Aug. 21, all were treacherously massacred. Great Britain's policy as to China, enunciated by Mr. Brodrick, Under Secretary of State, is to support the viceroys who remained loyal and to protect British trade interests, while at the same time demanding indemnity for damage done. 'We cannot undertake to govern China ourselves or with the assistance of other powers,' said Mr. Brodrick.

The despatches on Friday contained the elements of discord long since believed to be certain to come sooner or later to the allied camp. They have come sooner than was expected. The United States, falling into the lead of the Russian Government, sent a message to their representatives in Berlin, Vienna, Paris, London, Rome, Tokio and St. Petersburg. It sets forth that the United States had just heard of the determination of the admirals to interdict the plenipotentiary of the Chinese Government, Li Hung Chang, from all communication with the Chinese authorities in the event of his arrival at Taku. The note further dissented from this plan, as it would thus be impossible for Li to fulfil his mission. It proceeds to state that the United States takes the same view as the Russian note, that in the interests of peace and the effective presentation of the just demands of all the powers to China, Li Hung Chang should be able to communicate both with his own government and the military commanders. 'We have instructed our representative in China in the spirit of the Russian note,' the message of the United States says, and it closes with a request for reasons not known to us which in their judgment should lead to a very different meaning from that we take.' The Russo-American surprise, as this apparent agreement of opinion between Russia and the United States is called in London, has caused great discussion in the press, and while Russia's position is regarded with suspicion, the flight of the Dowager Empress and the Emperor, it is recognized, renders the situation so difficult that it might be wise to adopt the Russo-American programme as the best solution of the problem.

CAUSE OF ALL THE TROUBLE

TEXT OF THE RUSSIAN PROPOSAL AND THE UNITED STATES' REPLY.

Washington, Aug. 31.—The State department has just made public the text of the Russian proposal and its own response as follows:—

Chinese correspondence, Aug. 28-29, 1900. Purposes of Russia in China.

Telegraphic instructions sent to the representatives of the United States in Berlin, Vienna, Paris, London, Rome, Tokio, and St. Petersburg. Department of State, Washington, Aug. 29, 1900: RUSSIAN PROPOSAL.

The Russian charge yesterday afternoon made to me an oral statement respecting Russia's purposes in China, to the following effect:

That as already repeatedly declared, Russia has no designs of territorial acquisition in China; that, equally with other powers now operating there, Russia has sought safety of legations at Pekin and to help the Chinese Government to repress the troubles; that, incidentally to necessary defensive measures on Russian border, Russia has occupied Niu-chwang for military purposes and as soon as order is re-established will retire troops therefrom if action of other powers be no obstacle thereto; purpose for which the various governments have co-operated for relief of legations in Pekin has been accomplished; that, taking the position as the Chinese Government has left Pekin there is no need for her representatives to remain, Russia has directed Russian minister to retire with his official personnel from China; that the Russian troops will likewise be withdrawn, and that when the Government of China shall regain the reins of government and afford an authority with which the other powers can deal, and



PRINCE CHARLES EDWARD, DUKE OF ALBANY. The new Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, grandson of Her Majesty Queen Victoria

When Duke Charles Edward, now Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, learnt of his uncle's death and his own succession, he was on a holiday at Rugen, and thence hurried at once to Coburg. Naturally the Coburgers were eager to see their new ruler, and crowded round as he drove to the palace with his guardian,

the Regent—the Hereditary Prince of Hohenzollern-Langenburg. The Duke's bright, amiable expression delighted everybody, and his subjects are especially pleased that their Prince is already quite at home in Germany and speaks the language perfectly. He at once went out to Rosenau to see the widowed Duchess, who greeted him most affectionately.

will express a desire to enter into negotiations, the Russian Government will also name its representative. Holding these views and purposes, Russia expresses the hope that the United States will share the opinion.

THE UNITED STATES REPLIES. To this declaration the United States' reply has been made by the following memorandum:

'The Government of the United States received with much satisfaction the reiterated statement that Russia has no designs of territorial acquisition in China, and that, equally with the other powers now operating in China, Russia has sought the safety of her legation in Pekin and to help the Chinese Government to repress the existing troubles. The same purposes have moved and will continue to control the Government of the United States, and the frank declarations of Russia in this regard are in accord with those made to the United States by the other powers. All the powers, therefore, having disclaimed any purpose to acquire any part of China, and now that adherence thereto has been re-woven since relief has reached Pekin, it ought not to be difficult by concurrent action, through negotiations, to reach an amicable settlement with China by which the treaty rights of all the powers will be secured for the future, the open door assured, the interests and property of foreign citizens conserved, and full reparation made for wrongs and injuries suffered by them.

'So far as we are advised the greater part of China is at peace and earnestly desires to protect the life and property of all foreigners, and in several of the provinces active and successful efforts to suppress the Boxers have been taken by the viceroys, to whom we have extended encouragement through our consuls and naval officers. This present good relation should be promoted for the peace of China.

'While we agree that the immediate object for which the military forces of the powers have been co-operating, viz., the relief of the ministers at Pekin—has been accomplished, there still remains the other purposes which all the powers have in common, which are referred to in the communication of the Russian charge and which were specifically enumerated in our note to the powers of July 3.

'These are to afford all possible protection everywhere in China to foreign life and property; to guard and protect all legitimate foreign interests, to aid in preventing the spread of the disorders to other provinces of the empire and a recurrence of such disorders, and to seek a solution which may bring about permanent safety and peace to China; preserve Chinese territorial and administrative entity; protect all rights guaranteed by treaty and international law to friendly powers, and safeguard for the world the principle of equal and impartial trade with all parts of the Chinese Empire.'

RUSSIA HAS NEARLY THE WHOLE OF MANCHURIA.

London, Sept. 1.—General Rennenkampf, according to the St. Petersburg correspondent of the 'Daily Mail,' captured Tsitsikar (also written Tsitsihar), on Aug. 29. As he advanced the Chinese surrendered by hundreds.

The despatch says that Governor-General Grodekoff will soon remove the seat of the Amur Government from Kharbovsk to Tsitsikar and will later transfer it to Charbin.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 1.—Official despatches confirm the report of the occupation of Tsitsikar, which leaves only Moukden to be captured in order to place the whole of Manchuria in Russian possession.

THE IMPERIAL CITY.

FOREIGN COMMANDERS DECIDE TO MAINTAIN GUARDS AT THE GATES.

Yokohama, Aug. 31.—General Yamaguchi, commanding the Japanese troops in China, reports that a meeting of foreign ministers and commanders has decided to maintain guards at the gates of the Imperial City, entrusting the South Gates to the Americans, while the Japanese hold three others. It was also decided to commemorate the occupation of Pekin by a march of the allied troops through the Imperial City on Aug. 28. Many of the eunuch guards have left the palace and have surrendered themselves. The inmates of the palace have been assured that they will be treated with every consideration.

Five companies of troops from the Japanese garrison at Taipei, island of Formosa, started on Tuesday for Amoy.

NATIVE PRESS SUPPRESSED.

Hongkong, Aug. 31.—The acting viceroy of Canton has suppressed all the native newspapers on the ground that they have been publishing false news, detrimental to the maintenance of peace.

London, Sept. 1.—In the absence of further news from China, the papers are again filled with discussions of the Russo-American proposals, which, so far as may be gathered from the representations of opinions in the various European capitals, are calculated to subject the unity of the allies to an exceedingly severe and dangerous test.

In Germany especially these proposals are so diametrically opposed to the Emperor William's policy that they have produced something like consternation. As the 'Daily News' editorially remarks: 'Count von Waldersee was assuredly not sent to assist in restoring the Empress Dowager.' It is recognized on all sides that Germany's decision is the pivot of the matter. The Emperor William intended by despatching Count von Waldersee to have the master hand in the Chinese settlement. Russia has taken the wind out of that officer's sails and is now posing as the friend and protector of China.

The morning papers express the greatest suspicion of the intentions of Russia. The 'Times' editorially fairly represents the opinion of all. The 'Times' says: 'The advantages of Russia's policy are not manifest, and it is very doubtful whether it will recommend itself to powers like England and Germany, that have large commercial interests in the establishment of a stable and progressive government to replace the reactionary clique which has impeded all progress and development in China in recent years.

'Negotiations with Li Hung Chang would be a condonation of government crimes and the throwing away of all the advantages gained by the occupation of Pekin.

'Much mischief may already have been done by the hesitation to enter the Forbidden City. To withdraw from Pekin would be interpreted as proving not only that the allies are cowards, but that they are hopelessly divided. It may be that some of the powers will withdraw, but that does not imply that others are bound to leave Pekin and acquiesce in the restoration of a government guilty of a gross international crime.'

ANNOYANCE IN VIENNA.

Vienna specials show that the Russo-American proposals have caused extreme annoyance there. It is believed that

Austria-Hungary will follow in Germany's steps, but it is recognized in both Berlin and Vienna that the withdrawal of Russia and the United States from Pekin would leave the other powers little option but to follow.

Paris, Sept. 1.—The semi-official press recognizes the importance of France and the United States pursuing an identical policy in China since both countries are solely actuated by unselfish motives.

London, Sept. 1.—Germany's attitude towards the Chinese crisis, says a despatch to the 'Times' from Tokio, dated yesterday, 'is causing much perplexity in Japan. The Chinese authorities at Amoy having guaranteed the security of life and property, the Japanese marines will now withdraw.

THE SIEGE OF PEKIN.

MEDAL TO BE STRUCK COMMEMORATING THE EVENT.

Pekin, Aug. 14, by post, via Tientsin. A medal will be struck commemorating the siege of Pekin. It will bear the legend, 'Men, not walls, make a city.'

In the grounds of the British legation, where a handful of men withstood the millions of the Chinese capital for fifty-three days, a memorable celebration is in progress to-night in vindication of that principle. Missionaries assembled about Bell Tower are singing the Doxology. Rockets are blazing. Soldiers and civilians of all nationalities are fraternizing. The women are applauding the sound of the cannon that are smashing the yellow roofs of the forbidden city.

The tired sikas are planting their tents on the lawn and the American and Russian contingents are lighting camp fires along the stretch of turf extending beyond the Tartar wall.

Through the ruins of the foreign settlement an eager cosmopolitan crowd is jostling—Indians, Cossaks, legation ladies, diplomats, Americans from the Philippines and French disciplinarians from Saigon, who kept discreetly to the rear while the fighting was in progress, but came conspicuously to the front when looting began. Only the Japanese who have earned the first place, are absent.

Resident foreigners welcome the luxury of walking about and immunity from bullets. The newcomers are anxious to inspect the evidences of an historic defence. These barricades are, after all, the most wonderful sight in Pekin. The barriers hedging the British legation are a medley of stone and brick walls and earthworks. Sand bags shield the space. The tops of the walls have niches for the riflemen and the buildings, at their porticos and windows, are protected by bags stuffed with dirty linen and pillows.

Back of the United States legation is a work named 'Fort Myers,' which the marines held, completely screening both sides of the walls, with steps leading to it. There is a loopholed barrier across the wall, which faces a smiling Chinese work a few yards away. Another wall bars Legation street in front of the German legation, and confronting the enemy's barricades within these limits are yet more walls, enabling the foreigners to contract the area of defence if pressed.

The tops of the American and British buildings were badly torn by the Chinese shells. The rest of the foreign settlement was almost demolished.

According to the Pekin correspondent of the 'Daily Mail,' wiring Aug. 15, when on the approach of the allies the Tsungli Yamen asked an interview with the besieged, four of the ministers opposed and seven favored complying with the requests. The Chinese ministers did not come. During the siege every scrap of metal, including candlesticks and ornaments, were converted into ammunition.

A gun was made from a fire extinguisher. Ten thousand sand bags were made of silk brocade material valued at five dollars per bag. Sir Claude MacDonald, the British minister, sent a message recommending the water gate for the entry of the troops.

RETURNED MISSIONARIES.

ALL HAVE THE SAME TALE OF MIRACULOUS ESCAPE

TO TELL.

Vancouver, Aug. 29.—Seventy missionaries from China returned to-day by the 'Empress of China.' Many had almost miraculous escapes. Fortuitous circumstances saved the lives of many. After the trouble had come to a head the Rev. J. M. Menzies, with his wife and family, were on their way to the coast for a brief rest. They started from their station in Honan, and were not aware of any trouble when they left. In company with them were Dr. McClure and Dr. (Mrs.) Wallis, also going to the coast. These members of the party attribute their escape entirely to the efforts of Mr. John Fowler, the American consul at Chifu.

'We were four days late in starting,' Dr. Menzies said, 'and those four days' delay was, I believe, the saving of our lives. Had we started at the time we originally intended, we would have been in the heart of the Boxer infested district, from which there would have been no escape. As it was we had reached Paungchung, and at that place was a message from Mr. Fowler, warning that

all traffic on the river was extremely dangerous, and that any missionaries in the interior should hurry at once to places of safety. Had we gone on, and the doctor shuddered at the thought, 'a few miles further, we would have been shot by the Boxers, who were watching on both sides of the river, and let no boat pass.

'With an escort of soldiers we were enabled to safely reach a small port on the coast, Yanghiakon. And there it was that the services of Mr. Fowler proved so helpful to our party. It was not a safe place to remain in, and I have no hesitancy in stating that the story would not have been as it now is had it not been for the aid rendered us by the American consul.'

'Was there no Imperial Government representative? Where was he?'

'If there were any,' answered Dr. Menzies, warmly, 'we did not hear either the first word from him or about him. Mr. Fowler at his own personal expense, chartered two Japanese steamers, which made six trips, and besides sent a warship, which made one trip; you must remember that Christian workers from the interior had been gathering at this out-of-the-way port until there were seventy-three all told of missionaries alone.

'John Fowler deserves every praise for the efforts he took to apprise those in the interior of threatened danger, and for the way in which he brought them to a port from which passages could be had out of the country.'

AN EXCITING TRIP.

The Rev. Mr. McKenzie, of all the ministers on board, had the most exciting trip. He was with the party composed of the Rev. Messrs. Goforth, Leslie and Griffith, all of whom were wounded, Mr. Goforth somewhat seriously. They were in a station not far distant from that of Dr. Menzies, and to whom the doctor sent Consul Fowler's message from Paungchung.

'When we received the despatch,' said Mr. McKenzie, 'we instantly made all haste to depart. The letter warned us not to go north by the route followed by Dr. Menzies, so we formed a party and started southward. We had ten carts in all, with Chinese escort, and a twenty-four days' trip ahead of us, ere we could reach Hankow.

'All went well until the twelfth day out; not that everything was rosy, Mr. Mackenzie added for correction, 'all along crowds jeered us and called us names, but did not attempt personal violence. On the twelfth day we met an organized body of Boxers who made a deliberate attack.

'Mr. Goforth received a severe sword cut across the back of the neck, besides being wounded in several other places. An infuriated fanatic made a lunge at Mrs. Goforth with a sword, but she shielded herself with a pillow.'

MISSIONARY ZEAL.

American refugee missionaries in Amoy, according to the Hongkong correspondent of the 'Daily Mail,' are anxious to return to the interior, but the United States consul has forbidden them to do so, and urges them to go to the Philippines or to return to America.

'BEEF MOCCASINS' FOR CHINA.

Quebec, Aug. 29.—Within the last few days the Canadian Government, acting for the Imperial War Department, has made extensive purchases here of footwear for the British army in China. In fact the supply of what is known as 'beef moccasins,' the favorite footgear of our habitants and lumberers, for heavy work in all weathers, has been about exhausted. The purchases aggregate nearly thirty thousand pairs, representing an expenditure of about seventy thousand dollars on this item alone, but in addition to this, considerable sums have also been spent for the purchase of socks, shoes, etc.

MISSIONARIES SAFE.

Toronto, Aug. 29.—A cable was received from Shanghai to-day by the China Inland Mission, reporting the safe arrival at Hankow of Mr. and Mrs. F. C. H. Dreyer and Miss Rose Palmer, all from Dunmore, Penn., and Miss Elsa C. Johnson, from Newbury, N.Y. All were engaged in the Province of Shansi. It was supposed that most of the missing Shansi missionaries had been murdered, but the hope is held out by today's cable that many may yet reach the coast.

THE FAMINE IN INDIA.

New York, Aug. 31.—The Committee of One Hundred on India Famine Relief received the following cablegram yesterday from Mr. William T. Fee, United States consul at Bombay, chairman of the American-Indian Famine Relief Committee: 'In spite of previous rainfalls the situation is again alarming. Crops are beginning to wither. Great anxiety is felt lest the crops be destroyed. Starvation still threatens. Money is needed for buying food, as well as clothing. The ravages of cholera are increasing. Let America maintain her splendid benevolence. The need is undiminished.'

The committee acknowledged the receipt yesterday of additional subscriptions amounting to \$1,071.05, which makes the total of the fund to date \$227,290.88.

COREAN CROWN PRINCE.

San Francisco, Aug. 28.—Prince En-hwa, heir apparent to the Korean throne, has started for Washington, where he will enter college.

COMMERCIAL

WITNESS OFFICE

Sept. 3, 1900

GRAIN

The local market is quiet in all lines, and prices are unchanged.

Table with 4 columns: Commodity, Sept. 3, 1900, Aug. 25, 1900, Sept. 2, 1900. Includes Wheat, Corn, Peas, Oats, etc.

FLOUR AND FEED

Business in flour was slow, and the market was quiet but steady.

We quote: Manitoba spring patents, \$4.50; winter wheat patents, \$3.75 to \$4.00; straight rollers, \$3.50 to \$3.60; in bags, at \$1.60 to \$1.65, and Manitoba strong bakers, \$4.40 to \$4.50.

There was no change to note in the situation of the baled hay market.

Receipts of grain and flour in Montreal to-day were:

Table with 4 columns: Commodity, G.T.R., C.P.R., Canal. Includes Oats, Flour, etc.

PROVISIONS

The market is quiet and of a holiday character.

Quotations are unchanged as follows: Dressed hogs are quoted at \$3.25 to \$3.35; bacon, 12 1/2c to 13 1/2c; hams, 11c to 12c; lard, pure, 5 1/2c to 5 3/4c; compound, 7c to 7 1/2c; Canada short cut mess, \$17 to \$18.

CHEESE

The situation remains pretty much the same, and there are no immediate signs of a movement.

Quebecs are quoted at 10 1/2c to 10 3/4c; Towanda, 10 1/2c to 10 3/4c; and Westerns at 10 1/2c to 10 3/4c, but it is likely that these prices will have to be shaded to do business.

EGGS

The local market continues firm assisted by a strong demand for the right article in export circles.

HONEY

There is no change to report, and prices are firm.

BUTTER

The market remains unchanged around 22c to 21 1/2c, although there are rumors of a few small sales at 21 1/2c.

LIVE STOCK MARKET—Aug. 30

There were about 600 head of butchers' cattle, 60 calves and 800 sheep and lambs offered for sale at the East End Abattoir to-day.

LIVE STOCK MARKET, Sept. 3

There were about 350 head of butchers' cattle, 10 calves and 800 sheep and lambs offered for sale at the East End Abattoir to-day.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES—Aug. 31

Most of the farmers are still busy at harvesting their grain crops, although a few have their grain all housed for this season.

DAIRY MARKETS

Chesterville, Ont., Aug. 24.—A regular meeting of the cheese board was held here last evening, at which 406 boxes were boarded, of which 223 were white; 10 1/2c bid for both, but no sales made on the board.

CALIFORNIA FRUIT AT AUCTION

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BANK OF ENGLAND

London, Aug. 30.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:— Total reserve, increased £2,123,000; Circulation, decreased 108,000; Bullion, increased 2,614,321; Other securities, decreased 2,715,000; Public deposits, decreased 1,219,000; Notes reserve, increased 2,213,000; Government securities, decreased 1,813,000.

DUN'S WEEKLY REVIEW

Dun's Bulletin of Saturday, Sept. 1, says of Montreal trade: In Montreal the business event of the week has been the suspension of the Montreal Cold Storage and Freezing Company, in whose very extensive premises the butter and cheese trade of the city is practically centred, but it is understood the plant will be kept in operation, under the supervision of the liquidator, and it is said a new company can be speedily formed to take up the business.

Winchester, Ont., Aug. 31.—The offerings on the cheese board to-day were 874 boxes; all colored but 50. The highest bid was 10 1/2c for both. At this figure Logan secured 250 boxes, Aug. 25, and Crown 50. The other buyers present were Strader.

Perth, Ont., Aug. 31.—On the market to-day there were 1,825 boxes white cheese, all August make. Sold from 10 1/2c to 11c. Fowler got 1,025; Bissell, 450; Webster, 350.

Ottawa, Aug. 31.—At the Ottawa cheese board to-day the boardings were 800 white, and 65 colored. Sold 535 white and 235 colored at 10 1/2c per pound. The bidding was not brisk.

Belleville, Ont., Sept. 1.—At a meeting of the cheese board held here to-day there were 1,080 white cheese offered. Watkins bought 560 at 11 1/2c; Magrath 250 at 11 1/2c. Balance refused 11c.

London, Ont., Sept. 1.—At to-day's market, 3 factories offered 1,330 boxes August cheese, 530 colored and 800 white. Sales 490 at 10 1/2c.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS

Newcastle, Aug. 22.—Number of cattle yesterday, 1,831; sheep, 9,201; calves, 215; pigs, 510; very quiet trade. Prime heifers, 8s to 9d 3/4; steers, 7s 6d to 8s; second-class, 8s 9d to 7s 3/4; coarse and inferior, 6s to 6d 6/8. Pork, 5s 7d to 7s 9d. Lamb, 8d to 8 1/2d. Mutton, 6d to 8d. Veal, 5s to 6s.

Salford, Aug. 22.—At market yesterday, 1,543 sheep and lambs and 17 calves. Quotations: Cattle, 5 1/2d to 7d; sheep, 6 1/2d to 8 1/2d; lambs, 7d to 8 1/2d; calves 5d to 7d per lb. For cattle, fair trade at last week's prices. Supply of sheep and lambs was less and, excepting special lots, trade was slow.

Yorkhill, Aug. 22.—At sale of Canadian cattle was held yesterday afternoon, when there were in the lairage 57 cattle landed by the 'Amaryntha' (s), from Montreal, (held over from Monday's sale), and 413 by the 'Pomeranian' (s), also from Montreal. Compared with last Tuesday's sale the number on offer shows a falling off of 115. The aggregate offerings of cattle, sheep and Canadian cattle for this week is 1,603, as against 1,774 last week, showing a decrease of 371 beasts. The majority of the cattle were bullocks, while there were also a number of bulls and heifers included in the different consignments. The cattle as regards quality were somewhat inferior to those exposed at the previous sale. A few of the bullocks were prime beasts, and they showed well. Bulls were about the average. The deadweight quotations may be given as follows: Best bullocks, medium weight, to 55s per cwt.; heavy prime, 55s; second and heavier, 52s to 54s; heifers, 48s to 52s; best ranch cattle, 48s; second and rougher, 46s to 47s; bulls, 48s to 52s, according to quality and finish. When the sale terminated a number were left over.

BANK OF FRANCE

Paris, Aug. 30.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:— francs. Notes in circulation, increased, 57,925,000; Treasury accounts, current, increased, 16,150,000; Gold in hand, increased, 1,825,000; Bills discounted, increased, 121,600,000; Silver in hand, decreased, 600,000.

GRAND TRUNK DIVIDEND

The directors of the Grand Trunk announce a dividend of two percent on the guaranteed stock for the last half-year, with one and a half percent on the first preference stock. The official announcement is as follows:— I am instructed to inform you that, subject to audit, the results of the accounts for the half year to the 30th June 1900, are as follows:— Gross receipts, £3,129,000; Deduct net revenue charges for the half-year, less credits, 491,300; £ 2,637,700. Deduct amounts payable by the company under traffic and other agreements—Chicago and Grand Trunk Company, \$20,500; Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee Company, \$22,900. Surplus for the half-year, £252,000.

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WATERLOO, N.Y., Aug. 25.—Sales, cheese on board to-day, 3,000 at 9 1/2c to 10 1/2c. About 1,200 for Montreal at 10c to 10 1/2c.

Cornwall, Aug. 25.—The ruling price to-day was 10 1/2c, a decline of 1/2c from last Saturday. The offerings were 2,280 boxes of cheese and 10 1/2c of butter. The butter sold at 1 1/2c to 2 1/2c.

Cornwall, Aug. 25.—The number of cheese boarded was 1,563, of which 1,021 were white, 436 colored and 46 United States. Nearly all sold at 10 1/2c to 10 1/4c.

Ingersoll, Ont., Aug. 28.—Offerings to-day 785 boxes, no sales; 10 1/2c highest bid; small attendance, market dull.

Woodstock, Ont., Aug. 29.—Nineteen factories offered 3,677 boxes cheese, 1,769 white and 1,908 colored. The offerings were 2,300 men getting alarmed owing to hot weather.

Brockville, Ont., Aug. 30.—At the cheese board to-day 2,815 boxes were boarded, of which 1,635 were colored, balance white. Derbyshire bought 275 colored and 45 white; McGregor, 90 white and 70 colored; Webster, 235 colored, all at 10 1/2c. Balance will probably sell on the curb at board prices.

Napanee, Ont., Aug. 31.—At the cheese board to-day 785 boxes were boarded, 280 white and 505 colored. Brentnall bought 100 at 10 1/2c; balance unsold.

Ingersoll, Ont., Aug. 31.—There were 672 colored and 90 white cheese offered. All sold on the board at 10 1/2c.

Winchester, Ont., Aug. 31.—The offerings on the cheese board to-day were 874 boxes; all colored but 50. The highest bid was 10 1/2c for both. At this figure Logan secured 250 boxes, Aug. 25, and Crown 50. The other buyer present was Strader.

Kemptville, Ont., Aug. 31.—Offerings 730 boxes at to-day's cheese market. A few lots sold on board and balance on street at 10 1/2c.

Perth, Ont., Aug. 31.—On the market to-day there were 1,825 boxes white cheese, all August make. Sold from 10 1/2c to 11c. Fowler got 1,025; Bissell, 450; Webster, 350.

Ottawa, Aug. 31.—At the Ottawa cheese board to-day the boardings were 800 white, and 65 colored. Sold 535 white and 235 colored at 10 1/2c per pound. The bidding was not brisk.

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MILK COWS—About 20 milch cows sold to a moderate demand at \$50 to \$56 a head.

Lambs—Large run overran the market, some remaining unsold. Prices were easier at \$2.75 to \$3.75 per cwt.

Sheep—Steady at \$3.50 to \$3.75 per cwt. for export ewes and \$3 to \$4 a head for butchers' sheep.

Calves—Moderate demand only at \$2 to \$10 a head.

Hogs—Unchanged at \$2.25 per cwt. for selections; 1.50 to 2.00 pounds natural weight, and \$5.25 per cwt. for fat and lights. Unculled lots are worth about \$5.75 to \$5.80 per cwt.

OTTAWA MARKET

Ottawa, Sept. 1.—This morning's market was nearly, if not quite, as large as any that has been held this season. On the whole there was little change in prices. Retail quotations were as follows:—Poultry dressed, 60c to 90c per pair; lamb, 6c to 7c per lb front; 7c to 8c per lb; hinds; print butter, 21c to 24c per lb; salt butter, 19c to 21c per lb; eggs, 14c to 15c per dozen; eating apples, 9c per gallon; oats, 32c to 34c per bushel; hay, \$3.50 to \$10 per ton; tomatoes, 8c per gallon; corn, 8c to 10c per dozen; melons, 10c to 25c each; celery, 15c to 40c per dozen; carrots, 10c dozen bunches; green onions, two doz.; 25c; potatoes, 5c to 6c; cucumbers, 10c dozen; cauliflowers, 10c to 12c each; cabbages, 20c dozen; beets, two dozen bunches, 25c; beans, 10c gallon; green apples, 5c to 10c per gallon; vegetable marrow, 5c to 10c each; turnips, three for 5c, 50c bag.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Ont., Sept. 2.—Grain—Supply light on local market, only wheat and oats offering. Wheat, new, 60c to 63c; oats, new, 24c to 25 1/2c; old, 20 1/2c to 22c; 60c to 62c; corn, 42c to 47c; rye, 51c to 56c; barley, 45c to 46c; beans, \$1.25 to \$1.40 per bushel. Hay—Fair supply, at \$7 to \$8, according to quality. Butter—Prices lower, increased supply, demand good; fresh rolls, 22c to 23c; crocks, 20c to 21c, and creamery, 24c to 24 1/2c; wholesale and retail 2c higher. Eggs—Steady demand good at 11c to 12c. Poultry—Spring chickens were offered at 45c to 50c, dressed; 35c to 45c, undressed; ducks, scarce at 65c to 90c. Live hogs, next week's price, \$5.50; dressed hogs quiet at \$7.25. Hides, No. 1, 7c; No. 2, 6c; No. 3, 5c. Wool washed, 16c; unwashed, 16c.

GUELPH MARKETS

Guelph, Ont., Sept. 1.—Flour, \$1.90 to \$2.20; old red wheat, 70c to 72c; new red wheat, 66c to 68c; goose wheat, 65c to 66c; bran, 41c; middlings, 41 1/2c; barley, 35c to 36c; rye, 50c to 52c; peas, 55c to 60c; oats, 25c to 26c; potatoes, per bag, 40c to 50c; live hogs, \$5.50 to \$5.90; sheepskins, 50c to 90c; hides, \$6 to \$6.50; hay, \$6 to \$8; butter, 20c to 22c; eggs, 12c to 14c; chickens, per pair, 40c to 65c; ducks, per pair, 50c to 80c.

NEW INVENTIONS

For the benefit of 'Witness' readers we publish a complete list of Canadian patents recently procured through the agency of Messrs. Marion & Marion, patent attorneys, Montreal, Nos. 65, 195, Robt. Reid, Quebec, Que., rotary engine; 68,219, Baldwin & Johnston, Smith's Falls, Ont., riding ploughs; 68,267, Cyprien Laurin, Lachine, Que., bicycle; 68,264, S. J. Bonner, Vernon, B.C., line guide; 68,292, Felix Grosjean, St. Martin, Man., pneumatic street stacker; 68,334, Ulrich Hebert, Riviere Noire, Que., coffin handle; 68,390, George A. Smith, Albert, B.C., drill; 68,352, Daniel Campbell, Fairville, N.B., ash remover from boiler furnaces; 68,469, D. Chasse, St. Guillaume d'Upton, dairy platform; 68,537, Mrs. P. P. Bordue, St. Hyacinthe, Que., yeast.

The 'Inventor's Help,' containing all information necessary to inventors, the cost of patents in all countries, and how inventors are swindled, will be sent to any address upon receipt of ten cents.

POPE AND KING VICTOR

WILL NOT RECOGNIZE HIM AS A RULER OF ITALY.

A New York despatch of recent date says: It is learned from Rome, under date of Aug. 27 that a circular note from the Vatican has been sent to all Catholic governments in regard to the

COL. HUGHES RETURNING.

HAS REACHED LONDON ON HIS WAY HOME.

Ottawa, Aug. 29.—A letter from London to a local paper, under date of Aug. 18, says in part:— 'Lieut.-Colonel 'Sam' Hughes, M.P., whose name has been prominently associated with Canada's connection with the South Africa difficulty, arrived in London on Aug. 16, having come from Cape Town on the 'Gascon', in charge of returning troops, including eleven officers and 784 men, 14 of whom were Canadians. I never saw the gallant Colonel looking better. He is bronzed, the result of military service under a South African sun. He says he is 'as fit as a fiddle' and certainly his physical appearance fully bears out his report upon his condition. He has seen a good deal of service, of a varied kind, since he left Canada with the first contingent on the 'Sardinian' on Oct. 30 last. Colonel Hughes has not yet seen in print the statements in which it was represented that he was relieved from his command by orders of Lord Roberts, and it was only when he arrived at Capetown on the way to England that he learned that complaints had been made of certain criticisms indulged in by him in a letter to the Minister of Militia, intended to be read in parliament. The explanations made by him to Sir Alfred Milner and General Walker proved quite satisfactory, and the charges were withdrawn. The fact that he was placed in command of the troops returning on the 'Gascon' was, he contends, sufficient evidence of the fact that he did not leave South Africa under a cloud.

MILLS — HERSEY — At the residence of the bride's father, London, Ont., on Aug. 29, 1900, by the Rev. C. C. Owen, Evelyn Claire, daughter of Mr. S. C. Hersey, to Edward W. T. Mills, of Owen Sound. No cards.
SHIER — BANKS — On Aug. 29, 1900, at the residence of the bride's father, 519 Parliament street, by the Rev. J. F. Ockley, pastor of Berkeley Street Methodist Church, Samuel Wm. Shier, to Miss Helen Christena, daughter of William Banks Esq., all of Toronto, Ont.
SMITH — ANDERSON — By the Rev. J. C. Wilson, on Aug. 7, 1900, at the residence of the brother-in-law of the bride, W. H. Walter, Esq., of Brighton, Ont., Mr. Herbert J. Smith, of Fort William, to Miss Laura Evelyn, youngest daughter of Ed. Anderson, Esq., of Brighton, Ont.
STEELE — SPENCE — At Bloor street Presbyterian Church, Toronto, on Aug. 29, 1900, by the Rev. W. G. Wallace, assisted by the Rev. T. H. Rogers, of East Toronto Presbyterian Church, Annie Spence, youngest daughter of Mr. Charles Spence, 212 McCaul street, Toronto, to Dr. Fred C. Steele, of Bracebridge, Ont.
SYKES — RYCKMAN — In the Wall Street Methodist Church, Brockville, Ont., on Aug. 22, 1900, by the Rev. Dr. Ryckman, father of the bride, Louise Lavelle, to Frederick Henry Sykes, M.A., Ph.D., of Philadelphia, Pa.
THOMPSON — CHESHIRE — At the Westmoreland Avenue Methodist Church, by the Rev. Dr. Campbell, pastor, on Aug. 19, 1900, Miriam Elizabeth Cheshire, eldest daughter of Arthur Cheshire, of 28 Manchester avenue, to Robert Blashel Thompson, youngest son of John B. Thompson, 142 King street east, both of Toronto, Ont.
THOMSON — WESLEY — On Aug. 30, 1900, at the residence of the bride's father, 235 Gorbals street, Newmarket, Ont., by the Rev. R. N. Grant, D.D., Orillia, assisted by the Rev. A. J. McGillivray, of Newmarket, Minnie, eldest daughter of Joseph Wesley, to Wm. Thomson, of Orillia, president and general manager of the Longford Lumber Company.
WILTSE — DACK — On Aug. 29, 1900, by the Rev. F. De Long, at the Methodist parsonage, Lombardy, Ont., Mr. Edward Wiltse, of Addison, Ont., to Miss Lizette Dack, of Kitley.
ZUMSTEIN — HODGES — On Aug. 29, 1900, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. T. R. Fydel, John Merritt Zumstein, M.B., of Smithville, Ont., to Winifred Evelyn Madeline Hodges, of the same place.

ROONEY — At Waterville, Ont., on Aug. 30, 1900, Mrs. John Rooney, aged 92 years. 21
SANDERS — At the Royal Victoria Hospital, on Saturday, Sept. 1, 1900, after a lingering illness, of over six months, Frances, Staveley, widow of Henry Sanders, at one time optician in this city.
SAUNDERS — At Kingston, Ont., on Aug. 28, 1900, Jane Pison, widow of the late Rev. J. C. Saunders, aged 70 years. 23
SPARKES — At Danville, Que., on Aug. 24, 1900, John Sparkes, aged 77 years, brother-in-law of A. M. Greenhalgh, of Sherbrooke.
STARR — Entered into rest, on Aug. 28, 1900, Sara Lothrop, wife of the late Hy. Starr, of Brockville, and mother of the Rev. G. Lothrop Starr, of St. George's Cathedral, Kingston, Ont.
SUTHERLAND — On Aug. 25, 1900, at 276 Jarvis street, Toronto, after a brief illness, Angus W. Sutherland, of Helena, Arkansas, and fourth son of the late Angus Sutherland, J.P., of Plainfield, Pictou. He leaves a devoted wife and two tender little children to mourn their loss. 29
WAYNE — At 161 Congregation street, on Aug. 30, 1900, Mary Wood, widow of the late John Wayne, Esq., Montreal, aged 72 years.
WOODLAND — At "Pinehurst," Craig st., Ottawa, on Aug. 27, 1900, Grace Eleanor, infant daughter of Isaac and Maggie Woodland, aged 5 months and 15 days. 30

IN MEMORIAM.
WOODSIDE — In loving memory of Lily, beloved daughter of the late Jane E. and William Woodside, who died at St. Sylvester West, Que., on Aug. 29, 1899. 27

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