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DISASTER ON LAKE WINNIPEG.

Steamer 'Princess' Sinks in a Terrific Storm.

CAPTAIN HAWES AND FIVE OF THE SHIP'S COMPANY, INCLUDING TWO STEWARDESSES PERISH — THRILLING EXPERIENCES OF THE SURVIVORS.

West Selkirk, Man., Aug. 29.—News was received here this afternoon of a shipwreck on Lake Winnipeg. The steamer 'Princess' on Sunday afternoon, after a long fight with the elements, sank to the bottom, and the captain, John Hawes, and five others, found watery graves. The details of the disaster read like a thrilling episode from the annals of ocean romance. Besides the captain, the dead are Flora McDonald and Yola Johnson, of Selkirk, both stewardesses; J. E. Renson, of Poplar Point; Loftus Gudmanson, of Selkirk, and Chas. Grayeyes, of Gilol.

The steamer 'Princess' left Poplar Point, which is situated about 200 miles up the lake, at 4.30 last Saturday afternoon. She was bound for Selkirk, and carried a cargo of fish. On Sunday the steamer was plying between George and Swampy Islands. After passing George Island the sea grew very rough, and, shortly afterwards, she sprang a leak. All hands worked hard to keep the water down, but the most strenuous efforts were futile. At about 3 o'clock in the morning the fireman and engineers were compelled to abandon the fire rooms. The water by this time was about up to their necks and they had only clung to their posts with the grim determination of men who were fighting for their own lives and those of the crew and passengers. After the fire room was abandoned the water soon smothered the fires, and at about 1.30 the engines stopped and the steamer was at the mercy of the waves. At the critical juncture the boats were prepared and the crew and passengers made ready to cast away from the steamer as a last resort.

Suddenly, about 4.15 the steamer gave a great lurch and towering waves struck her, breaking her almost in two, the smokestack going down through the bottom of the hull. The first lurch was followed by another, equally awe-inspiring, and the hull broke in two, the deckhouse floating off in the heavy sea. It was at this juncture that Loftus Gudmanson and Chas. Greyeyes met their deaths, going down with the machinery.

Then followed a thrilling period, the crew and passengers endeavoring to reach the lifeboats. Mrs. Jos. Sinclair had two small children in her arms, and the mate, Alex. Joyce, went to her assistance. Mrs. Sinclair threw one of the children into the boat. The mate caught hold of the woman and she flung the other child into the boat also. At this time the yawl boat was afloat on the deck. Then followed a mad rush for the lifeboat. All who were not in the yawl boat, with the exception of the captain and the two stewardesses, attempted to get into the lifeboat. For some reason the captain would not go aft and the two ladies stayed with him. Then another wave struck the deck and the lifeboat went off with ten people in her. When these looked around after the wave had spent itself they saw that the deckhouse was in pieces.

When last seen, Captain Howes and the two stewardesses were standing forward on the deckhouse. Captain Hawes was an old sea captain and stuck to his ship to the last. The steamer went to pieces about 4.30 in the morning, just as the first faint glimmer of dawn was stealing over the waters, about twelve miles almost due west of Swampy Island.

After about three hours' pulling in the heavy sea, the two boats, one containing ten persons and the other six, landed on Swampy Island. They started a fire and spent Sunday there. The ice chest of the 'Princess' floated ashore, and, fortunately, contained about ten pounds of roast beef and a few pickles. These, with the fish that were washed ashore from the wreck, constituted the bill of fare.

On Monday morning, as the sea had calmed, some of the survivors rowed over to Coxe's lighthouse. Some of the crew went back to Swampy Island to look for the bodies of the dead. They were only able to find one, that of Joe Arnenson, the shore hand, from Poplar Point. He was entangled in some wreckage, which he evidently caught after the boats left.

No boat passed until about five o'clock on Monday evening, when the 'City of Selkirk' came along on her southbound trip. A boat went out bearing the sad news, but when the captain saw the crowd on the reef he knew what had happened. Capt. Thorburn, of the 'City of Selkirk,' lowered a boat and the survivors were brought on board.

The crew of the 'Princess' consisted of Capt. John Hawes, Alex. Joyce, mate; Arthur Pooley, chief engineer; Wm. Booth and Geo. Freeman, firemen; John Bird and Joe. Starp, wheelmen; Wm. Hope and Chas. Greyeyes, deck hands; Flora McDonald and Yola Johnson, stewardesses. The passengers were Joseph Arnenson, Loftus Gudmanson, W. Jacob, Goodmanson, John Johatonssen, Pete Gulasson, Joe Sinclair, Mrs. Sinclair and two children.

Capt. John Hawes was formerly in the Hudson Bay trade between Liverpool and Fort Churchill. He made his first trip on Lake Winnipeg seven years ago on the 'Princess,' and has been sailing on the lake ever since.

The storm which engulfed the 'Princess,' and which was the cause of the disaster, is said to have been one of the worst ever experienced on the lake.

AMNESTY REJECTED

Cuban Insurgent Leaders Will Only Accept Offer Under Certain Conditions

Havana, August 29.—Pino Guerra, the leader of the rebels in the province of Pinar Del Rio, and Dr. Julian Betancourt, his chief of staff, reject President Palma's offer of amnesty to the rebels. They say there can be no compromise except on the basis of the annulment of the elections and a guarantee of fair play to the Liberal party. Guerra says the revolutionists have no candidate for the presidency. When the proper time comes, he says, the party will meet in general assembly and nominate one.

INSURGENTS SURRENDER.

The governor of Matanzas telegraphed this afternoon that General Garcia had arrived at San Pedro de Mayabon with Colonel Leizca and Major Almeida, the two chief lieutenants of ex-Congressman Carlos Menieta's forces, who voluntarily surrendered to Garcia, with their arms, ammunition and horses. This is considered to be a serious blow to the insurgents in Santa Clara.

The escort of General Betancourt, consisting of twelve men, while encamped at Hatillo, province of Metanzas, where Betancourt is operating, was, owing to a mistake, attacked by a detachment of Rural Guards yesterday. The commander of the escort and a sergeant were killed and three men were wounded.

REBELS LOOMING STRONGER DAILY.

The surrender of some of the more vigorous insurgent leaders in the provinces of Matanzas and Santa Clara, and the coming in of a scattering few in response to the Government's proffer of amnesty, is vastly more than offset by the insurgents looming stronger daily in the country districts of the provinces of Havana, Pinar Del Rio and Santa Clara, and which now is reported to be gaining headway in Santiago, from which province, however, there are as yet no reports of the existence of any organized bands. The testimony of the persons arriving here from the country is to the effect that the people are restless. The talk of the town is of those who have gone out to join the insurgents and the chances of winning against the Government. There are grave doubts of the loyalty of recruits, and especially of recruits who are suspected of a willingness to join the other side, with which many of their people are identified.

A rapid fire artillery corps is being organized under American officers. The insurrection in the province of Pinar Del Rio has spread to the north coast, and Cananas is now in the hands of the insurgents, who are reported to have gone in the direction of Bahia Londa.

Col. Avelo's command left the city of Pinar del Rio to-day.

The Government telegraph lines are interrupted.

SANTA CLARA IN DANGER.

The Associated Press is reliably informed that General Aleman, governor of Santa Clara province, has telegraphed President Palma that unless reinforcements are sent Santa Clara is likely to fall.

RURAL GUARDS RETREATED.

Havana, August 30. — A fight took place last night at Calabazar, Havana province, between insurgents and fifteen Rural Guards, with the result that the latter retreated, with one man wounded.

An engagement between insurgents and government troops is reported to have occurred last night near Artemisa, province of Pinar del Rio, near the Havana border. The result is not known.

Several exchanges of shots have been reported at various places westward of Guanajay, near the Havana border, in Pinar del Rio. As the place is poorly protected, reinforcements of fifty Rural Guards have been sent there.

A portion of Pino Guerra's force is stationed at Puerto Cortez, on the south coast, near San Juan Martinez, which the Government contemplates making a central point for sending men and supplies by water to Pinar del Rio, should communication by rail be interrupted.

NEW JUDGES.

Messrs. Demers, McCorkill, and Eugene Lafontaine Appointed to the Bench.

Ottawa, August 31.—It is announced that Messrs. L. P. Demers, M.P., for St. John-Iberville, the Hon. J. C. McCorkill, M.P.P., and Eugene Lafontaine, K.C., of Montreal, have been appointed to the Superior Court of the Province of Quebec. Judge Demers will be stationed in Sherbrooke; Judge McCorkill in Quebec, and Judge Lafontaine in Montreal.

Louis Philippe Demers was born at St. George d'Henryville, county of Iberville, on Sept. 16, 1863, and is the son of Alexis Louis Demers, in his lifetime member of the Legislative Assembly for Iberville. He made his classical course in the St. Hyacinthe College, and afterwards studied law in Laval University, where he obtained the degree of B. A., and later on that of LL.D. Mr. Demers was admitted to the Bar in 1886, and has since practiced his profession in Montreal. In 1887 he married Josephine, daughter of the late E. Bouchard, registrar for the county of Napierville. Elected by acclamation member of the House of Commons for St. Johns and Iberville at the general elections of 1900, he was re-elected in 1904, and at the session of 1905 was made chairman of the committee on miscellaneous private bills.

Besides being a K. C., Mr. Demers has been one of the founders and editors of the 'Nouvelle Revue Légale,' Professor of Universal History at the public courses

MR. JUSTICE DEMERS.

of the Monument National, Professor of Commercial Law at Laval University, and a member of the Board of Catholic School Commissioners for several years.

Mr. Justice McCorkill was born at Farnham, Que., on Aug. 31, 1854, and received his first education in the academies of Farnham and St. Johns, after which he completed his literary studies in the McGill Model and Normal schools. He afterwards entered the law faculty of McGill University, where he graduated, and was admitted to the Bar in 1878. From 1879 to 1887 Mr. McCorkill held a commission in the 5th Battalion Royal Scots, and retired with the rank of major. Having taken up his residence in Cowansville, he was elected councillor of the municipality in 1890, and mayor in 1892, holding the latter position until 1895. He was also elected president of the Liberal Association of his county in January, 1890. In 1884 Mr. McCorkill married Apphia Mary, youngest daughter of the late Senator Elijah Leonard, of London, Ont. In 1886 he unsuccessfully contested the county of Missisquoi in the general elections for the local House, and again at a by-election in 1888. In 1897, however, he was elected over his previous opponent, and was appointed to the Legislative Council the following year. In 1894 he resigned from the Legislative Council to contest Brome at the general elections, and after a successful campaign was appointed Provincial Treasurer in the Gouin Government. Mr. McCorkill was made a K. C. several years ago.

MR. JUSTICE McCORKILL.

MR. JUSTICE LAFONTAINE.

Judge Eugene Lafontaine was born at St. Edouard, county of Napierville, in November, 1857, and is the son of the late Dr. L. D. Lafontaine, in his lifetime a member of the Legislative Assembly. He received his education in the Montreal College, and afterwards entered the Laval University, where he graduated in 1879, in which year he was also admitted to the Bar. A few years after his admission, Mr. Lafontaine received the degree of LL.D. and was made a K.C. in 1893. At the advent of the late Hon. Mr. Mercier in 1886, he successfully contested the county of Napierville for the Local House, but retired from politics after one parliament only. In 1883 he married Elmire, daughter of the late Dr. L. J. Moll, of Berthier. In 1889, Mr. Lafontaine was appointed professor of administrative law at Laval University, and in 1891 succeeded the late Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau in the chair of Roman Law. He was for several years syndic of the Bar, and is one of the administrators of Laval University, as well as a director of the Public Courses at the Monument National. Judge Lafontaine is also president of the Société d'Economie Sociale, which took a prominent part in the present temperance movement.

QUEBEC CABINET

The Hon. Auguste Tessier Appointed Provincial Treasurer

MR. ALLARD MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MR. WEIR MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Quebec, Aug. 31.—At a meeting of the provincial cabinet, held this morning, the following changes were made: The Hon. Aug. Tessier, Provincial Treasurer, in place of the Hon. Mr. McCorkill, appointed judge; the Hon. Mr. Allard, to be Minister of Agriculture, in place of the Hon. Mr. Tessier, and the Hon. Mr. Weir, Minister of Public Works, in place of the Hon. Mr. Allard. The names of Dr. Pelletier, M.P.P., Sherbrooke; H. Roy, M.P.P., St. Johns, and Mr. Bergevin, M.P.P., Beauharnois, are mentioned in connection with the vacant speakership.

RIVER WATERS LOW

Ocean Steamers Touch Bottom on the Way to Quebec

MUCH CONCERN EXPRESSED CONCERNING UNPRECEDENTED CONDITIONS.

Prominent men in shipping circles express great anxiety at the low depth of water in the St. Lawerence. On Friday the harbor gauge showed the water to be 26 feet 10 inches deep. On Thursday it dropped to 26 feet 7 inches. The water is so low that last evening the Allan liner 'Tunisian' touched bottom between Vercheres and Montreal. She scarcely came to a standstill, however, and few on board knew of the occurrence.

At Sorel on Friday the depth of water was 26 feet 7 inches, and at St. Jean des Chaillons the figures were 26 feet 4 inches. The water at St. Nicholas has beaten all figures for lowness of depth, being only 24 feet 4 inches.

One year ago the depth of water in the river averaged about twenty-eight feet—more than one foot higher than at present. The lowest depth it is ever believed to have reached was in 1895, when it fell to 24 feet 5 inches.

During last week the vessels have been allowed to load to draw 25 feet 6 inches, which is regarded as the safety limit under present conditions. While the vessels of ordinary size can navigate easily enough in such a depth of water, those drawing as much as twenty-five and twenty-six feet of water will experience great difficulty if the harbor waters should become any lower.

PERSIAN SITUATION

Rapidly Becoming Critical Says London 'Daily Mail.'

FOREIGN CONTROL SAID TO BE INEVITABLE.

London, Aug. 28.—A despatch from Teheran to the 'Daily Mail' says the situation in Persia is rapidly becoming critical. The entire organization of the state is collapsing, the provinces are in a state of anarchy, and the treasury is empty. All the available securities have been mortgaged. The army has not been paid for months, and is in a condition of open mutiny. Insurrections occur daily, and they are fast spreading. The only trustworthy troops in Teheran is a brigade of Russian Cossacks, which have dwindled to five hundred. The British legation is crowded with seven hundred refugees.

The cause of the disorders is partly the wish of the Mullahs to imitate the Russian revolutionaries, and partly the stirring up of the pan-Moslemi spirit and a desire to give allegiance to the Sultan as the supreme head of Islam.

The Shah has ignored every one. Turkey continues her aggressions on the western frontier and the correspondent declares that the collapse of Persia is imminent, and foreign control in some form is inevitable. He draws attention to German preparations to take advantage of this condition, and warns Great Britain that the safety of India will be imperilled unless she takes the necessary steps to prevent it. The Shah is said to be in poor health.

London, Aug. 28.—A despatch to the 'Standard' from St. Petersburg says that trustworthy information in regard to the health of the Shah of Persia has caused grave apprehensions at the Russian capital.

London, Aug. 28.—The British Government is fully alive to the critical condition of affairs in Persia and to the alleged efforts of Germany to obtain a footing there, and it is stated that doubtless steps will be taken by the powers to protect their interests when a crisis arrives. Thus far, the Foreign Office says, nothing has occurred to justify outside interference.

Constantinople, Aug. 29.—The Persian ambassador here has been informed from Teheran that Turkish troops have occupied the Persian district of Mergawar, comprising some twenty-five villages. The Turkish Government denies that the alleged encroachment has taken place, but nevertheless the ambassador has lodged an energetic protest with the Porte, and has demanded the recall of the troops.

EXPLOSION ON H.M.S. 'RURIK.'

FOUR MEN KILLED AND EIGHT INJURED ON NEW BRITISH BATTLESHIP.

London, Sept. 3.—There was a tremendous explosion this afternoon on board the battleship 'Rurik,' which Vickers, Sons & Maxim are building in their yards at Barrow-in-Furness.

Someone carried a burning naptha lamp into a tank containing inflammable gases, in which men were at work; the result was that four men were killed and eight seriously injured.

STENSLAND CAPTURED.

THE FUGITIVE BANK PRESIDENT CAUGHT IN TANGIER.

Tangier, Sept. 3.—Paul O. Stensland, president of the Milwaukee Avenue State Bank, of Chicago, Ill., was arrested here this morning by Harry Olsen, assistant states attorney, who had followed the fugitive from Chicago through England and Spain to Gibraltar and this port, where the prisoner arrived last night. After his arrest, Stensland was conducted to the United States legation, where he was detained in custody.

CANADA AND ITALY.

MR. CATELLI BRINGS SUBJECT OF COMMERCIAL TREATY BEFORE ITALIAN MINISTER.

London, Sept. 3.—Mr. C. H. Catelli, president of the Montreal Chambre de Commerce, was received by the Pope on Saturday. Subsequently he called on the Italian minister of commerce and discussed the advantages to Canada and Italy of a commercial treaty. The minister thought an understanding was possible, and would support the negotiations. Marquis Doria Brodie predicted a successful exchange of commercial commodities if Canada subsidized a direct line of steamers.

MOROCCAN PRETENDER DEFEATED.

Tangier, Sept. 3.—The Pretender to the throne has been defeated near Muluya, and two of his principal chiefs were killed.

COMING BY WAY OF CANADA.

London, Sept. 3.—General Booth hopes by the New Year to visit Japan, viá Canada.

LT.-GOVERNOR OF MANITOBA

Returned To-day From Lengthy Tour of British Isles.

HIS HONOR CHATS ON CANADIAN AND BRITISH TOPICS.

'I am expecting to make the journey between Liverpool and Winnipeg in eight and a half days. That will be the fastest trip on record.'

Such was the remark made to a 'Witness' reporter yesterday morning on board the Overseas Limited, by Sir Daniel McMillan, Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, who is returning from a trip to the British Isles.

Sir Daniel, who was accompanied by Lady McMillan, travelled on the 'Empress of Ireland,' and was most emphatic in his praises of the fine new liners which the C. P. R. have put on the Atlantic this year. The establishment of such a service, he said, marked a great step in the development of the Dominion, and showed what importance Canada was attaining. He for one should never think of travelling by any other than a Canadian service in future, for he had had a speedy and delightful journey, and all the comforts of a first-class hotel.

Arriving at Liverpool on June 23, Sir Daniel and Lady McMillan spent a month in London, and the rest of their time in automobiling through various parts of England, Scotland and Ireland—a delightful way of seeing the people and the country, he remarked. Automobiling he found much more advanced in England than here, mainly he thought, because of the excellent roads in the Old Country, where even the country highways were equal to the best that could be found in the cities here.

Among many people in Great Britain, he found that strange and vague ideas about Canada still existed, but all were anxious to learn about the country, and most Englishmen had come to the conclusion that they ought, at any rate, to visit Canada once. He had told those with whom he talked that they could not get a fair idea of Canada by visiting Quebec, Ottawa, Montreal and Niagara. Beyond these places, he pointed out, there was a journey of 3,000 miles to the Pacific, and that even if they went in a straight line, the opening up of the West meant so much to Canada, that they ought, at any rate, to go through it.

Asked his opinion on Mr. J. J. Hill's schemes for building railways throughout the Canadian West, Sir Daniel said the people out West were in favor of all the railway development they could get. The fact that Mr. Hill had not asked for any government grants had made his scheme attractive, and the people regarded this fact as signifying that the land grant system would soon cease.

INDIAN RISING

Babine Band on the Upper Skeena Giving Trouble

Vancouver, B. C., August 29. — The Babine River Indians, near the head waters of the Skeena, have risen, and the authorities there are unable to cope with the crisis. The trouble arose over disregard of the fishing laws by the natives. The militia has been called on to help.

The Babine band on the upper Skeena numbers about 1,130, divided into small groups, some of whom follow agriculture in a way, and have considerable live stock. Several schools are maintained. The people generally are reported on in the department records as sober, industrious, intelligent and honest.

BY NORTHWEST PASSAGE

NORWEGIAN POLAR EXPEDITION HAS REACHED BEHRING STRAITS.

Christiania, Sept. 3.—The Norwegion Polar expedition, on the ship 'Gjoa,' has reached Behring Straits, having thus accomplished the North-west passage.

HERMAN OELRICHS DEAD

WELL-KNOWN NEW YORKER PASSED AWAY ON THE 'KAISER WILHELM DER GROSSE.

Newport, R.I., Sept. 3.—Herman Oelrichs, of New York, New York manager of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, died on Saturday on board the steamer 'Kaiser Wilhelm de Grosse,' while on his way to this country, according to a wireless message received here by Mrs. Oelrichs to-day from the steamer.

THE 'DREADNAUGHT' IN DRY DOCK.

London, Aug. 31.—The 'Daily Mail's' correspondent at Portsmouth says that in the hurry to get the new battleship 'Dreadnaught' completed, her plates were badly fixed. Soon after she was launched, the correspondent says, some holes were found without rivets, and the men responsible were dismissed. Some leakage also was found, and she now is in dry-dock. The 'Daily Mail' calls for a searching enquiry into the matter.

BLOODSHED IN RUSSIA.

Eighty-One Persons Killed in Twelve Days — Hundreds of Arrests Made.

DISTRIBUTION OF CROWN LANDS TO THE EXTENT OF 4,500,000 ACRES PUT INTO EFFECT—GOVERNMENT THUS HOPES TO WIN PEASANT SUPPORT.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 27.—The police have failed, so far, to establish the identity of the girl who assassinated General Min, and whom Mme. Min seized and held after she had fired five shots into the body of her victim.

A man committed suicide in a hotel in St. Petersburg, near the Moscow railway station, to-day, leaving a letter explaining that his act was due to chagrin over his failure to accomplish a certain political assassination.

The police and gendarmes do not know now who to obey, and who are real and who are disguised chiefs and generals, while accomplices among the military and civil officers facilitate the work of the revolutionaries. The Liberal newspapers urge the immediate reopening of parliament, arguing that further repression will only render the revolution bloodier. M. Stolypin has announced his intention to remain in office as premier and minister of the interior. Premier Stolypin's daughter, who was terribly injured by the bomb explosion in her father's residence on Saturday afternoon, is alive, but in great pain, and frequent injections of morphia are necessary. M. Stolypin's young son, who also received injuries, is making good progress toward recovery.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 27.—The central committee of the revolutionists have drawn up a proclamation, which declares that if the government does not immediately alter its policy, acts like that of yesterday will be carried out to the utmost extreme, and that government representatives will be killed by the hundreds.

HUNDREDS OF ARRESTS.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 27.—The police have made hundreds of arrests since Saturday in a vain attempt to find the organizer and participants in what is evidently a powerful, far-reaching conspiracy. All that has been definitely established is that two of the men who sacrificed their lives in the attempt on the premier arrived here on Aug. 23 from Moscow. They were accompanied by two women. They rented an apartment on Morskaia street, one of the women passing as the wife of one of the men, and the other as a servant. The coachman who was killed was not in the plot. Another young man, bearing a passport showing him to be a student named Dulevich, of Riga, had arrived several days previously, and was constantly in communication with the Moscow conspirators before the crime. Two of the men, wearing officers' uniforms, and the alleged wife, left Morskaia street in a public landau on Saturday. While on the way to M. Stolypin's residence the woman disappeared, and Dulevich entered the carriage. In the meantime the woman servant also left the house and disappeared. According to some reports, the alleged wife secured admission to M. Stolypin's residence, and was among those killed. The police believe that the woman who killed General Min was the 'servant,' but her identification is not positive. The door porter of the Morskaia street house has been arrested as an accomplice.

Prince Nakashidge, who was one of the victims of the attempt on M. Stolypin's life, was the inventor of an armored automobile, which is for use in the warfare against the revolutionists.

M. Bussel, proprietor of the printing establishment which was closed for printing the Viborg manifesto, was another victim of the explosion. He had gone to M. Stolypin to request permission to reopen his establishment.

ASSASSINS SILENT.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 27.—The inner history of the attacks by the revolutionaries on Premier Stolypin and General Min still remain a secret. The young woman who assassinated General Min is short of stature and of slight physique. Her clothing is of good quality. So far it has been impossible to trace her identity. Although when Madame Min sprang forward to seize her husband's murderess, the latter went unresisting with the gendarmes, and admitted what she had done, she has been silent on everything else. The only known survivor of the terrorists who threw the bomb into M. Stolypin's villa lies fearfully burned and mutilated in the hospital of the Petropavlovsk fortress. A soldier with fixed bayonet stands by his bedside. When plied with questions as to his name, he always answers by giving a fresh name, Ivanoff, Peteroff, any name apparently, except the true one. The concierge at the house on Morskaia street, where the bomb-throwers lodged, has identified their ostensible housemaid among the dead. She alone remained at the house after the assassins left in a landau for M. Stolypin's villa, and the assassin Morosoff's wife had gone. It is supposed that the housemaid, who had arrived with the assassins, and was also a revolutionary, immediately followed the others, being determined to die with them. The concierge mentions the fact that when the men got their luggage from the railway station after their arrival they showed great care in handling a small valise. This still remains in the apartment which had been occupied by the men. It is thickly packed with wadding, and shows an impression where the bomb had been lying.

Funeral masses were celebrated to-day in many churches for the victims of the bomb explosion.

A letter is puolished to-day from the brother of M. Stolypin, in which he say the terrorists hope to drive the government toward reaction, but the government will persist in its determined action and policy of order and reform.

THEIR MAJESTIES ATTEND MASS.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 27.—In spite of the menace of active war by the terrorists against these in high authority, an earnest of which was the slaying of Acting Governor-General von Larsky, at Warsaw, to-day, the Emperor Nicholas and the Empress quitted the shelter of the Palace enclosure at Peterhof this afternoon to attend a funeral mass over the body of General Min in the Peterhof camp, a considerable distance from the Palace, but the precautions for the protection of the Imperial family were adequate, and the sovereigns returned to the Palace without incident. Several of the grand dukes and delegations from all the regiments in the St. Petersburg district were present. The body of Gen. Min will be brought here to-morrow on board a royal train over the special imperial line, which is used only in journeys of the Emperor between Peterhof and St. Petersburg.

The Seminovsky Regiment will escort the body to the regimental chapel. Officers and men of this regiment have received many communications threatening them with bombs and other reprisals.

The funeral of many of the victims of the explosion in the apartments of Premier Stolypin also will take place to-morrow.

Te Deums were sung to-day in many of the cities for the escape of Premier Stolypin. The Premier has received many telegrams of sympathy from officials and semi-official organizations. M. Stolypin's daughter is alive, but is highly nervous from the shock.

The 'Official Messenger' announces that the officers and soldiers detailed to guard Belenzoff, the leader of the band which robbed the Credit Mutual Bank of Moscow of $367,500, will be court-martialed for allowing him to escape.

MURDER OF VON LIARSKI.

Warsaw, Aug. 27.—General von Liarski, who was assassinated yesterday, was driving in a carriage from the commandant's office to his residence. As the driver slackened speed where the street was torn up for repaving, an unknown young man fired four shots at von Liarski through the top of the carriage, which was up on account of rain, one of the bullets entering the general's breast, under the heart. The driver of the carriage drove at full speed to the hospital, where the general died almost instantly. Von Liarski had only recently been appointed acting military governor of this city.

Tamboff, Russia, Aug. 27.—A police captain, two gendarmes and a conductor were killed on a train by a band of revolutionists near here yesterday.

Berlin, Aug. 27.—The 'Schlesiche Zeitung' says that the principal military and civil officers of Odessa have resigned, including Gen. Kaulbars, the Governor-General of the city.

Riga, Aug. 27.—The police to-day captured a depot of revolutionary stores, including twenty-four bombs.

ANARCHY AND BLOODSHED.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 27.—Anarchy, bloodshed, pillage, rapine and arson are everywhere rampantly rife and are daily becoming more widespread. Only a mere tithe of the sinister events that are daily passing in Russia are reported either by the home or foreign press. The revolutionaries declare that their organization is so vast that no number of arrests can hinder the execution of their plans. They declare that hundreds of agitators have been sent to the provinces to stir up the peasants, and are succeeding beyond all expectations. Every effort is being made to organize a huge outbreak in the south. The labor and revolutionary riots in the districts of Bakhout and Hughesooka have been greatly understated in the official accounts. The revolt is still unsuppressed, and during the past twelve days, 81 persons have been killed, including seventeen soldiers and 250 wounded.

In Warsaw, Gen. Skallon, the Governor-General, days ago warned all generals and officials that the only chance of saving their lives was to remain at home, never leaving the house. Threatening letters reach him every day, and the house is picketed with guards.

Bombs are being made everywhere. Enough to destroy an entire city were found to-day in the cellars of an unused store in Warsaw.

The Social Democrats and revolutionists have issued a circular ordering workmen to refuse to pay rent, and to answer the demands for payment by terrorism.

To-day's news reports that two bridges over the Volga have been burned down and an attempt was made to burn a third. Several manors and much agricultural produce has been burned in the provinces. From Nijni Novgorod comes intelligence of the insubordination of a convoy regiment and the arrest of sixteen privates.

Revolutionary meetings are said to have been held on board various vessels of the Black Sea fleet, necessitating the despatch of reinforcements from Odessa. Twenty-one members of the crew of the 'Panteleimon,' formerly the 'Kniaz-Potemkin,' have seized a cutter and landed on Berenzan Island, where Lieut. Schmidt was executed, and planted the red flag there.

LAND FOR PEASANTS.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 27.—The distribution of crown appanages, the first part of the administration's agrarian programme, by which it is hoped to win the peasantry to the support of the government at the coming elections, was put in effect to-day, when a ukase was published transferring 4,500,000 acres of appanage lands to the Peasants' Bank for distribution to the peasants. The urgency of the situation is such that the ukase, which was signed the day of the attempt on the life of Premier Stolypin, was gazetted without waiting for final decision as to the method and terms of the payment. The principal question, whether the latter shall be 30 years and 36 years, the government has not yet decided. The lands chosen for this first distribution exclude:

Lands under cultivation which are not contiguous to forest, tracts and forests leased where fires have occurred.

2. Forests adjoining or surrounded by peasant holdings.

3. Woodlands suitable in the government's of Archangel and Vologda.

The following kinds of appanages are excluded from these operations:

Districts devoted to factories, foundries or any mining concerns provided with agricultural or other valuable buildings or gardens in a high state of cultivaton; those unsuited for farming, and finally crown lands in the Crimea and Transcaucusia and appertaining to the Biloviezh forts.

The apportionment of land assigned for sale and the taxation imposable on said lands will be fixed by the agrarian committee. The preparation of the scheme of transfer and the arrangements with the comptroller of the appanage lands, and the final settlement of the conditions of the sale by Imperial decree, are confided to the Minister of the Imperial Household, who will consult the Ministers of the Interior and Finance and the chief agricultural authorities. All the schemes must first receive the Emperor's sanction.

FAMINE RELIEF.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 30.—An imperial ukase issued to-day authorizes the Minister of Finance to issue $25,000,000 in four percent rentes to cover the expenses of the relief of the districts affected by the failure of the crops.

Another ukase prolongs martial law, where it has already been enforced, for another year.

ARMENIAN CONFERENCE.

Erivan, Russia, Aug. 30.—The first general conference of Armenians opened to-day at the Etchmiadzine monastery, which is the seat of the Armenian Catholic Patriarch. The principal subject for discussion is the question of the reorganization of the schools in consequence of the restoration of the Armenian Church property by the Russian Government, but the most important action of the conference is likely to be in connection with measures for ending the race war between the Armenians and Tartars.

SOLDIERS SHOT CIVILIANS HANGED

Nineteen of the Former and Three of the Latter put to Death at Helsingfors

London, Aug. 31.—A despatch to a news agency from Helsingfors, Finland, to-day announced that nineteen soldiers, found guilty of participation in the recent mutiny at Sveaborg fortress, were shot to-day, that three civilians, convicted of incitement to mutiny, were hanged and that others were sentenced to prison for terms varying from five to fifteen years.

Tien tsin, China, Aug. 29.—The Russian consul here, M. Laptow, was shot in the stomach to-day by a Russian concession contractor named Lavinsky. The shooting occurred at the Russian consulate. Levinsky was arrested. His victim is in a critical condition.

A STRIKE THREATENED.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 29.—The Socialists are preparing for a general strike in September.

Governor Skallon, of Warsaw, who was recently injured by a bomb thrown by a woman, is about to be replaced by General Oreleff, who suppressed the revolt in the Baltic provinces.

The governments of Germany, Austria, France, Great Britain, the United States, Italy, Belgium and Japan have conveyed to Premier Stolypin their congratulations for his escape from the assassin's bomb, and an expression of their indignation at the outrage.

General Trepoff is suffering from an illness that precludes him from taking any part in political affairs for the present.

The town of Mordovo has been destroyed by fire, and two hundred of the inhabitants are homeless.

WHOLESALE ARRESTS.

Odessa, Aug. 29.—Wholesale arrests of political suspects continue. Violent revolution leaflets have been found in circulation, and the public is apprehensive of grave results.

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Illustrated Sunday reading every week for the home and Sunday-school. Twelve to sixteen pages. Evangelical, non-sectarian. Interesting from first to last. Caters to all ages. For size and quality combined UNEQUALLED FOR THE MONEY.

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Remainder of this year on trial to NEW SUBSCRIBERS for 10 cents, or will be given free with ALL NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS for 1907, including ALL NEW S.S. CLUBS.

A CLUB OF 10 NEW YEAR END SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR ONLY 50 CENTS.

SPECIAL YEAR END OFFER.

John Dougall & Son,
'Witness' Block, Montreal:
Please find enclosed ten cents in payment of my subscription to the 'Northern Messenger,' to Jan. 1, 1907. I have not been taking the 'Messenger.'

Name.....

P. O.....

Prov.....

Date.....

N.B.—This form can easily be altered to remit club or yearly subscriptions.

RUSSIAN SITUATION

King Edward Sends His Sympathy to Widow of General Min.

SOCIALISTS PREPARING FOR A GENERAL STRIKE IN SEPTEMBER.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 29.—King Edward of Great Britain has sent the following telegram to the widow of General Min, who was assassinated by a young woman in the park of Peterhof Palace last Sunday: 'I am dismayed at the terrible occurrence. I pray you, madame, to accept my sincere condolences.'

RAILWAY RATE BILL

COMPANIES PROMISE TO COMPLY WITH THE LAW.

Washington, Aug. 28.—Four members of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Mr. Knapp, the chairman, and Messrs. Clements, Cockrell and Lane, commissioners, were present to-day at the initial hearing under the new railway freight rate law, which became effective to-day. Already, in part, compliance with the law, tons of tariff rate schedules have been filed with the commission by the various railways and common carrier lines of the country, and additional tariffs are being received by the commission in every mail. Many of the railways have filed with the commission the tariffs heretofore in effect, merely adjusting them to the requirements of the new law. Commissioner Prouty, of the old commission, and Commissioners Clark and Harlan, recently appointed by President Roosevelt under the new law, could not be present at the hearing to-day, and probably will not be in Washington for several days at least. The commission to-day begins its work under the operation of the law, which increases the salary of its members from $7,500 to $10,000 per annum.

The four commissioners who are in Washington conducted a hearing in the rooms of the commission to-day, at which the Trunk Line, New England and Central railways were heard through their respective representatives as to some phases of the new rate law. Thirty-four representatives of these railways, including traffic officials and counsel, and eight representatives of various shipping organizations, were in attendance upon the hearing. Every speaker, representing the railways, informed the commission that the railways of the country had no disposition to lay obstacles in the way of its enforcement of the act, and the speakers vied with one another in assuring the commission of their intention to comply with the provisions of the law in every substantial particular.

MISSISQUOI HISTORIANS

PROCEEDINGS AT THE ANNUAL MEETING AT BEDFORD.

One of the most interesting meetings of the Missisquoi County Historical Society was held in the town hall, Bedford, recently. The meeting was opened by the president, Mr. C. O. Jones, who gave an account of the society, its aims and the work which was being done to preserve the history of Missisquoi County.

Mr. Moore then read the secretary's report. There are 150 members in the society, 97 residents and 53 non-residents of the county. The financial statement showed total receipts of $182, total expenditure $115, bills receivable $102, bills payable $34, balance $67. Assets of the society $137.

Mrs. Morgan, president of the woman's committee, in her report, said that the most important work done by their branch was the history of F. N. Jersey, which was written by Mrs. E. Sornberger, last winter.

The Hon. J. C. McCorkill, on behalf of the government, has purchased a hundred copies of the first annual report to be distributed by the Minister of Education as prizes in the schools throughout the province.

Dr. George McAleer, of Worcester, Mass., has offered a prize of $30, to be divided, $15, $10 and $5 to any person in the county sending in the best sketch or essay.

The officers were re-elected for next year.

Papers were read by Mr. Noyes and Mr. Somerville.

It was moved by Mr. Patterson that the following gentlemen be appointed honorary life members: Sir James McLemoine, Spencer Grange, Que.; Mr. E. R. Smith, St. John, and Dr. D. Doughty, of Ottawa.

SHIPS THAT DEWEY CAPTURED

THREE SPANISH VESSELS TAKEN IN MANILLA BAY SOLD FOR $103.

Washington, August 28.—Three Spanish ships captured by Admiral Dewey in Manilla Bay on May 1, 1898, were sold by the Navy Department yesterday for $103. These ships were advertised at several Asiastic ports, the total cost of advertising being $28, and the Navy Department is quite well satisfied that the bids were sufficient to cover the expense of advertising. The three ships are the 'Albay,' 'Manileno' and 'Mindanao.' They have been stripped of everything movable, and are simply old hulks practically useless for any purpose of the navy.

AN INSURANCE DECISION

UNDER WHICH AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANIES WILL NOT ABSORB BRITISH INCOME TAX.

New York, Aug. 29.—Former President Cleveland has just rendered a decision as referee in a case submitted to him by the New York Life Insurance Co., the Mutual Life Insurance Co., and the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, in the matter of deductions from premiums upon policies issued in Great Britain. The income tax law of England, under the interpretation given to it by the English courts, allows those who are subject to the payment of this tax to deduct from their taxable incomes the amount paid by them for premiums on life insurance policies issued by English companies, but the law has not been construed to permit such deductions on account of premiums paid to other than English companies, and it has been the custom of certain American companies to refund this tax.

Mr. Cleveland's decision is that this cannot legally be done hereafter, and that a continuance of it would constitute a rebate under the new Armstrong law. Mr. Cleveland's decision takes effect at once, and under it the American companies will not hereafter absorb the British income tax.

VETERAN LAWYER DEAD.

Hamilton, Ont., Aug. 28.—Mr. Frank McKelcan, K.C., for years Hamilton's corporation counsel, and one of the oldest members of the Bar, is dead at Minnicoganashene, his summer home, in the Georgian Bay.

Mr. McKelcan had a stroke of paralysis a year ago, and last spring he suffered another. His health, however, was thought to have improved, and a month ago he went north for a vacation.

Mr. McKelcan was well known from one end of the Dominion to the other. He was a familiar figure in Ottawa, and his death will be generally regretted. Mr. McKelcan was an authority on municipal government and his opinions always carried great weight.

THE KAISER AND COUNT WITTE

The Emperor Said to Have no Intention of Receiving the Latter

Moscow, Aug. 31.—The 'Viedomosti,' the leader of the reactionary press of Russia, created a sensation to-day by printing correspondence exchanged between M. Usefovich, who holds the rank of state counsellor, and who is president of the Monarchical party of Kiev, and Dr. von Miguel, the German charge d'affaires at St. Petersburg. From the letters printed it appears that upon the publication of the recent report that the Emperor William had invited Count Witte to Wilhelmshohe, M. Usefovich, in the name of 'All the factions of the Russian Monarchical party,' telegraphed to the German Emperor expressing deep regret that 'such a splendid monarch and head of the friendly German people' should receive 'a man whom the whole Russian people regarded as being the guilty author of the miseries into which the country was plunged and the provoker of the terrorism inspired by hostility to the Jews, to whom he is friendly.'

Several days later M. Usefovich, according to the 'Viedomosti,' received through Dr. von Miguel, a letter saying that he had been directed by the Foreign Secretary to say that the telegram to the Emperor was based on misapprehension as the latter had not received Count Witte and had no intention of receiving him.

A GERMAN EXPLANATION.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 31.—At the German embassy, to-day, Dr. von Miguel, the German charge d'affaires, said that by direction of the German Foreign Minister, Herr von Tschirsky, he had replied to M. Usefovich, but, in a sense, his reply had been distorted. He simply wrote that the telegram of the Monarchists was based on an erroneous impression, as the Emperor William had not made known to any one his intentions regarding Count Witte.

THE KAISER'S LATEST

HIS MAJESTY ADVISES HIS FELLOW MEN TO USE A DIVINING ROD.

Berlin, August 28. — The Kaiser's latest advice to his fellow men is to use a divining rod. He has been persuaded of its value by Prince Von Carolath, who experimented with one at Wilhelmshohe during his recent residence with the Imperial family. Prince Von Carolath found articles of jewellery which had been concealed by the Empress and Princess Victoria Luise. They were located in a spring in the park where the presence of water was not suspected. Following a subterranean course for some distance, at the Kaiser's request, Prince Von Carolath informed the Emperor that he found several mineral springs in the neighborhood of the park, whereupon the Kaiser immediately ordered that a boring test be made. The Kaiser, the Empress and other members of the royal family tried to discover water and failed. Prince Von Carolath, however, discovered water deep in the sand, where the Kaiser had been experimenting. The Emperor, after thanking the Prince, said he trusted the mysterious powers of the divining rod would be made generally known, as much public benefit might accure.

THE LATE JOHN EWING.

Richmond, Que., Aug. 28.—The funeral of the late John Ewing, Registrar of Richmond county, took place on Monday afternoon at two o'clock from his late residence to the Congregational Church, Melbourne. It was largely attended by all classes, testifying to the high esteem in which he was held by all. The pall-bearers were Messrs. P. S. G. MacKenzie, M.P.P., Joseph Bedard, ex-M.P.P., M. T. Crombie, E. C. Atkinson, Robert Rattray, and Frank Smith. The mourners were his wife, two sons, J. Armitage and W. J.; one daughter, Mabel, and his sister, Mrs. C. N. Lyster, of Kirkdale; Joseph Ewing, of Ulverton; Robert Ewing, Mrs. Henry Davidson, of Sherbrooke. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Tomkins, Mr. and Mrs. Nunns, Phil. Armitage, Mrs. Trenholme, Mrs. (Dr.) McHarg, all of Coaticook; Dr. E. Trenholme, of Island Pond; Mrs. Brown-Loring, of Chicago; Messrs. Richard, George and Walter Armitage, of Sherbrooke; Dr. G. Armitage, of Montreal, and Mr. E. W. Tobin, M.P., of Bromptonville. The funeral services were conducted by the Rev. L. M. England, of the Methodist Church, Richmond, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Tanner, of Windsor Mills. The Methodist choir rendered appropriate music. The flowers were very numerous and beautiful. Among them were a pillow from the I. O. F., square and compass from the Freemasons, and St. Andrew's cross from the St. Andrew's Society. Much sympathy is felt for the family in their sad bereavement. Mr. Ewing's youngest son, George, manager of the Eastern Townships Bank of Coburn, Man., and two brothers, one of Dunville, Ont., and one of Lansing, Mich., were unable to be present on account of not being able to arrive in time.

C. P. R. EARNINGS.

The twenty-fifth annual report of the directors of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for the year ended June 30, 1906, has been issued to the shareholders. The accounts of the company for the year ended June 30, 1906, show gross earnings of $61,662,758. The working expenses amounted to $38,696,445.

WORLD'S FAIR FOR BARCELONIA.

Barcelona, August 23. — A proposition to hold an international exposition here in 1910 is under consideration.

Get Rid of Scrofula

Bunches, eruptions, inflammations, soreness of the eyelids and ears, diseases of the bones, rickets, dyspepsia, catarrh, wasting, are only some of the troubles it causes.

It is a very active evil, making havoc of the whole system.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Eradicates it, cures all its manifestations, and builds up the whole system.

Accept no substitute.

MR. BRYAN IN NEW YORK.

The Democratic Presidential Candidate From Nebraska Receives a Great Ovation From Thousands in Madison Square Garden.

THE PRINCIPLE EMBODIED IN THE PROTECTIVE TARIFF, HE DECLARES, HAS BEEN A FRUITFUL SOURCE OF POLITICAL CORRUPTION, AND THE SUPPORT OF INIQUITOUS TRUSTS.

New York, Aug. 30.—Mr. William Jennings Bryan's entry into New York this afternoon was a series of ovations, beginning with his landing at the Battery at 4 o'clock, and reaching an early climax when he arrived at the Victoria Hotel, 27th street and Broadway, an hour and fifteen minutes later. Mr. Bryan lifted his hand and secured silence.

'Ladies and gentlemen,' he began, 'I believe that later this evening is the time for me to make a speech, and you must not expect one now. When a man is in difficulty he has a right to call upon his friends for assistance. I am a man in difficulty now. I am trying to get home, but I have been travelling so much of late that for the life of me I can hardly tell where home is.'

'In Washington,' called an enthusiastic auditor.

'The White House,' shouted another.

'And we are going to put you there,' yelled a third.

'Some said it was in Missouri,' added Mr. Bryan, amid laughter. 'I've about come to the conclusion that if I find fields like this everywhere, I don't care where home is. Soon I am going to take another course in college, for at a recent gathering in London, where several languages were spoken, I felt constrained to make excuses, because I could speak but one, but I would have to know every language in the world to tell you how much I thank you.'

The doors of Madison Square Garden were opened at 5.30 o'clock, and by this time there were hundreds of ticket holders present clamoring for admittance.

A MESSAGE OF PEACE.

Mr. Bryan said in part: The first message that I bring from the Old World is a message of peace. The cause of arbitration is making real progress, in spite of the fact that the nations most prominent in the establishment of The Hague tribunal have themselves been engaged in wars since that court was organized. There is a perceptible growth in sentiment in favor of the settlement of international disputes by peaceful means. It was my good fortune to be present at the last session of the Interparliamentary Union, which convened in London on July 23. Twenty-six nations were represented, these including all the leading nations of the world. This peace congress, as it is generally known, not only adopted resolutions in favor of the limitation of armaments and the arbitration of all questions relating to debts, but unanimously endorsed the proposition that all questions of every nature should be submitted to an impartial tribunal for investigation, or to the mediation of friendly nations before the hostilities are commenced. It is not necessary to point out the importance of the position taken. The embodiment of the suggestion in treaties would go a long way toward removing the probability of war. I believe that our nation should propose to make with every other nation a treaty providing that all questions in dispute should be submitted to The Hague court, or some other impartial international tribunal, and for report before any declaration of war or commencement of hostilties. It would find many nations willing to enter into such a compact. I am sure, from assurances from Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, that such a treaty could be made between the two great English-speaking nations, and their example would be followed until the danger of war would be almost if not entirely removed. I confess that my aversion to killing increases with the years. Surely the Creator did not so plan the universe as to make the progress of the race dependent upon wholesale bloodletting. I prefer to believe that war, instead of being an agency for good, is rather evidence of man's surrender to his passions, and that one of the tests of civilization is man's willingness to submit his controversies to the arbitrament of reason rather than force.

THE NAVY AND PRIVATE DEBTS.

Another subject could be our foreign relations. I venture to suggest, that we may not only promote peace but also advance our commercial interests by announcing as a national policy that our navy will not be used for the collection of private debts. While protecting the lives of our citizens everywhere and guaranteeing the personal safety of all who owe allegiance to our flag, we should, in my judgment, announce that persons engaging in business and holding property in our lands for business purposes, must be subject to the laws of the country in which they engage in business enterprises. Many profitable fields of investment are now closed because the people of the smaller nations are afraid that an investment of foreign capital would be made an excuse for foreign nations. Several times on this trip this fact has been brought to my attention, and I am convinced that for every dollar we could secure to American investors by an attempt to put the government back of the private claims, we lose many dollars by closing the door to investment.

NATION HAS LOST PRESTIGE.

Before leaving international politics let me add that our nation has lost prestige rather than gained it by our experiment in colonialism. We have given the monarchist a chance to ridicule our Declaration of Independence and the scoffer has twitted us with inconsistency. A tour through the Philippine Islands has deepened the conviction that we should lose no time in announcing our purpose to deal with the Filipinos as we dealt with the Cubans. Every consideration, commercial and political, leads to this conclusion.

In several of the nations of Europe the executive department of government is more quickly responsive to public sentiment than is our congress. In England, for instance, where the ministry is formed from the dominant party, when an election is held upon any important issue, the government proceeds to put into law the will of the people expressed at the polls. Congress does not meet in regular session until 13 months after the election. During this period there is uncertainty, long-drawn-out, which to the business community is often more damaging than a change of policy promptly carried into effect. Would not the situation be improved by a constitutional government, convening the first session of Congress within a few months after the election, and compelling the second session to adjourn several days before the following election. Such a change would not only serve legitimate business interests and give the public the benefit of more prompt relief through executive action, but it would protect the people from the jobs that are usually reserved for the short session, which is now held after the election, and when many members feel less responsibility because of defeat at the polls.

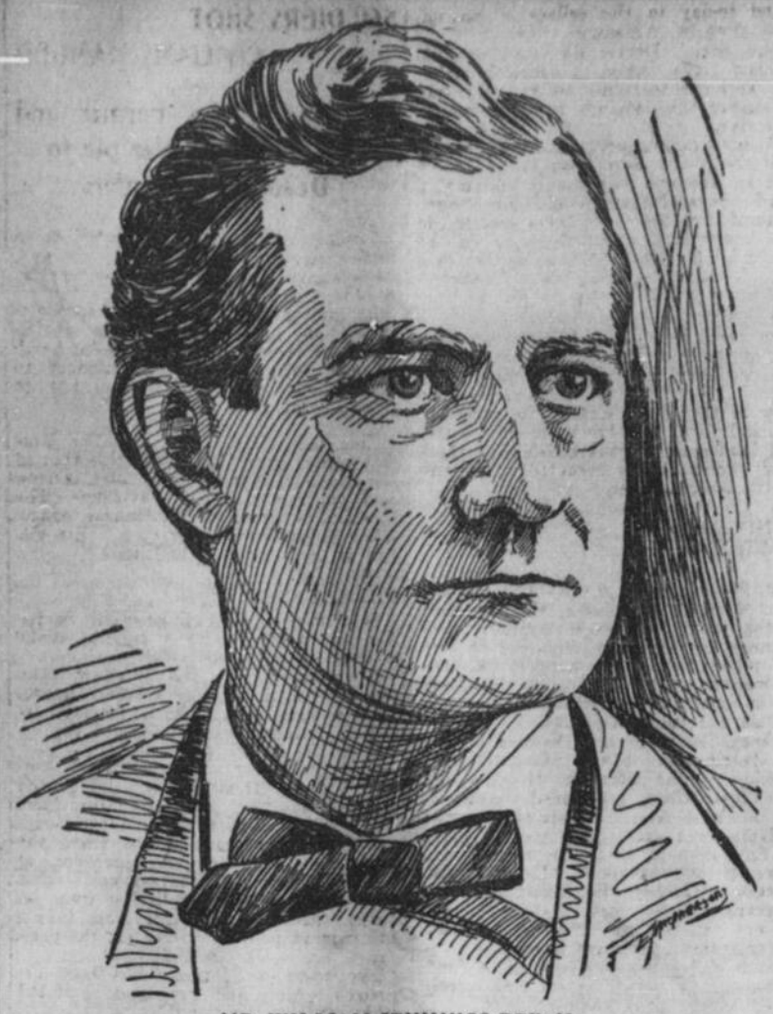
INCOME TAX ENDORSED.

The income tax, which some in our country have denounced as a Socialistic attack on wealth, has, I am pleased to report, the endorsement of the most conservative countries in the old world. It is a permanent part of the fiscal system of most of the countries of Europe, and in many places it is a graded tax, the rate being highest upon the largest incomes. England has long depended upon the income tax for a considerable part of her revenues, and an English commission is now investigating the proposition to change from a uniform to a graded tax. I have been absent too long to speak with any authority on the public sentiment in this country at this time, but I am so convinced of the justice of the income tax that I feel sure that the President will sooner or later demand an amendment to the legislation which will authorize an income tax, and thus make it possible for the burdens of the Federal Government to be apportioned among the people in proportion to their ability to bear it. It is little short of a disgrace to our country that while it is able to command the lives of its citizens in time of war, it cannot, even in the most extreme emergency, compel wealth to bear its share of the expenses of the government which protects it.

I have referred to the arbitration of international controversies under a system which does not bind the parties to accept the findings of the court of enquiry. This plan can be used in disputes between labor and capital, in fact it was proposed as a means of settling such disputes before it was applied to international controversies. It is as important that we shall have peace at home as that we shall live peaceably with neighboring nations, and peace is only possible when it rests upon justice. In advocating a settlement of difference between large corporate employers and their employees, I believe we are defending the highest interests of the three parties to these disputes, viz.: the employers, the employees and the public.

No reference to the labor question is complete that does not include some mention of what is known as government by injunction. As the main purpose of the writ is to evade trial by jury, it is really an attack upon the jury system, and ought to arouse a unanimous protest. So long as the meanest thief is guaranteed a trial by jury, a jury ought not to be denied to wage-earners. However, as the writ is usually invoked in case of a strike, the importance of the subject would be very much reduced by the adoption of a system of arbitration, because arbitration would very much reduce, even if it did not entirely remove, the probability of a strike. The struggle to secure an eight-hour day is an international struggle, and it is sure to be settled in favor of the workingman's contention.

Thus far I have dwelt upon subjects which may not be regarded as strictly partizan, but I am sure that you will pardon me if in this presence I betray my interest in those politics for which the Democratic party stands. I have not had an opportunity to make a Democratic speech for almost a year, and no one—not even a political enemy—could be so cruel as to forbid me to speak of these policies on this occasion. Our opponents have derived not only partizan pleasure, but also partizan advantage, from the division caused in our party by the money question. They ought not, therefore, begrudge us the satisfaction that we find in the fact that unexpected events have removed the cause of our differences and permitted us to present a united front on present issues. The unlooked for and unprecedented increase in the production of gold had brought a victory to both the advocates of gold and the advocates of bimetallism—the former keeping the gold standard, which they wanted, and the latter securing the large volume of money for which they contended. We who favor bimetallism are satisfied with our victory; if the friends of monometallism are satisfied with theirs, and we can invite them to a contest of zeal and endurance in the effort to restore to the people the rights which have been gradually taken from them by the trusts.



MR. WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.

THE TRUST PROBLEM.

I hope that the Democratic party will set an example by refusing to receive campaign contributions from corporations, and by opening the books so that every contributor of any considerable sum may be known to the public before the election. Politics should be honest, and I mistake political conditions in America if they do not presage improvement in the conduct of campaigns. While men may differ as to the relative importance of issues, and while the Congress will largely shape the lines upon which the coming political campaign will be fought, I think it safe to say that the paramount issue in the minds of a large majority of the people is the trust issue. I congratulate President Roosevelt on the steps he has taken to enforce the anti-trust law, and my gratification is not lessened by the fact that he has followed the Democratic rather than the Republican platform in every advance he has made.

Before any intelligent action can be taken against the trust, we must have a definition of a trust. Because no corporation has an absolute and complete monopoly of any important product, the apologists for the trusts sometimes insist that there are in reality no trusts. Others insist that it is impossible to legislate against such trusts as may exist without doing injury to legitimate business. For the purpose of this discussion it is sufficient to draw the line at the point where competition ceases to be effective, and to designate as a trust any corporation which controls so much of the product of any article that it can fix the terms and conditions of sale. We need not quarrel over remedies. We must show ourselves willing to support any remedy which promises substantial advantage to the people in their warfare against monopoly.

THE TARIFF QUESTION.

The tariff question is very closely allied to the trust question, and the reduction of the tariff furnishes an easy means of limiting the extortion which the trusts can practice. While absolute free trade would not necessarily make a trust impossible, still it is improbable that very few manufacturing establishments would dare to enter into a trust if the President were empowered to put upon the free list articles competing with those controlled by a trust. While I shall take occasion at an early date to consider the tariff question more at length, I cannot permit this opportunity to pass without expressing the opinion that the principle embodied in the protective tariff has been the fruitful source of a great deal of political corruption, as well as the support of many of our most iniquitous trusts.

There never was a time when tariff reform could be more easily entered upon, for the manufacturers, by selling abroad cheaper than at home, as many of them do, have not only shown their ingratitude toward those who built the tariff wall for them, but they have demonstrated their ability to sell in competition with the world. The high tariff has long been a burden to the consumers in the United States, and it is growing more and more a menace to our foreign commerce, because it arouses resentment and provokes retaliation.

RAILWAY QUESTION.

The railway question is also interwoven with the trust question. Nearly all the private monopolies have received rebates or secured other advantages over competitors. Absolute equality of treatment at the hands of the railways would go far toward crippling the trusts, and I rejoice that the President has had the courage to press this question upon Congress. While the law, as it was finally distorted by the Senate, is not all that could be wished, it deserves a fair trial.

I have already reached the conclusion that railways partake so much of the nature of a monopoly that they must ultimately become public property and be managed by public officials in the interest of the whole community in accordance with the well-defined theory that public ownership is necessary where competition is impossible. I do not know that the country is ready for this change. I do not know that a majority of my own party favor it, but I believe that an increasing number of the members of all parties see in public ownership the sure remedy for discriminations between persons and places and for the extortionate rates for the carrying of freight and passengers. Believing, however, that the operation of all the railways by the Federal Government would result in a centralization which would all but obliterate state lines, I prefer to see only the trunk lines operated by the Federal Government, and the local lines by the several state governments. Some have opposed but investigation in Europe has convinced me that it is entirely practicable. this dual ownership as impracticable. The political objections to a trust overcome any economic advantage which it can possibly have. No economic advantage can justify an industrial despotism or compensate a nation for the loss f independence among its producers. Political liberty could not long endure an industrial system which permitted a few powerful magnates to control the means of livelihood of the rest of the people.

Landlordism, the curse of Europe, is an innocent institution in comparison with the trust, when the trust is carried to its logical conclusion. The man who argues that there is an economic advantage in private monopoly is aiding Socialism. The Socialist, asserting the economic superiority of the monopoly, insists that its benefits shall accrue to the whole people, and its conclusion cannot be denied if the superiority of monopoly is admitted. The Democratic party, if I understand its position, denies the economic as well as the political advantage of private monopoly, and promises to oppose it wherever it manifests itself. It offers as an alternative, competition if possible and public monopoly wherever circumstances are such as to prevent competition.

I am anxious to preserve individualism; I am earnest in my desire to see the trusts exterminated, root and branch, that the door of opportunity may be open to every American citizen. The Democratic party is not the enemy of prosperity or of property rights, it is, on the contrary the best defender of both, because it defends human rights, and human rights can rest securely. The Democratic party does not menace a single dollar legitimately accumulated; on the contrary, it insists upon the protection of rich and poor alike in the enjoyment of that which they have honestly earned.

PLUTOCRACY ABHORRENT.

Plutocracy is abhorrent to a republic; it is more despotic than monarchy, more heartless than aristocracy, more selfish than beaurocracy. It preys on the nation in time of peace and conspires against it in the hour of its calamity. Conscienceless, compassionless and devoid of wisdom, it ennervates its votaries, while it improverishes its victims. It is already sapping the strength of the nation, vulgarizing social life and making a mockery of morals. The time is ripe for its overthrow. Let us attack boldly, making our appeal to the awakened conscience of the nation in the name of the counting room which it has defiled, in the name of business honor which it has sullied, in the name of the President whom it has suppressed, in the name of the homes which it has despoiled, and in the name of religion on which it has placed the stigma of hypocrisy.

HEAVY FAILURE IN PHILADELPHIA.

The Real Estate Trust Company Go Under With Liabilities of Ten Millions.

FRANK H. HIPPLE, THE PRESIDENT, WHO DIED SUDDENLY ON FRIDAY MORNING, SAID TO HAVE BEEN RESPONSIBLE FOR THE WRECK—HE WAS ALSO TREASURER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Philadelphia, Aug. 28.—Unable to meet its obligations on account of the large amount of money loaned by its president, now dead, on insufficient security, the 'Real Estate Trust Company of Philadelphia,' which up to last Saturday was considered one of the strongest financial institutions in the city, closed its doors to-day, and Mr. George H. Earle, jr., a prominent financier, was appointed receiver. The liabilities of the company are placed at $10,000,000, against which there are quick assets of about $3,500,000, and collateral of about $8,000,000, which is not negotiable or readily convertible. The doubtful collateral is held mostly as security for loans of about $5,300,000 made to Adol Segal, a promoter of this city. The man responsible for the failure was Frank K. Hipple, one of Philadelphia's best-known citizens, who died suddenly last Friday morning in his country home at Bryn Mawr, near here, under circumstances which, in the light of to-day's developments, lead to the suspicion that he may have committed suicide. Mr. Hipple, in addition to being president of the Real Estate Trust Company, was treasurer of the board of trustees of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, and of several other church funds, and was a director of the Franklin National Bank. Recently Mr. Hipple's accounts of the Presbyterian Church were examined by certified accountants, and were found to be correct, but it cannot be stated positively to night whether all the securities belonging to the General Assembly are intact.

In addition to the deposits of the General Assembly, the bank also had about $25,000 of funds placed there by Dr. W. H. Roberts, as state clerk. The Presbyterian Hospital of Philadelphia and the Presbyterian Board of Relief also had sums deposited in the institution. Dr. Roberts was asked if he could say whether the securities of the General Assembly, amounting to $963,896, in Hipple's custody, were intact. He replied: 'I have no reason to believe otherwise, but cannot say positively.' For the loans to Segal, Hipple accepted as collateral securities of the Majestic Hotel, a big new apartment house operated by Segal; the Swedish Steel Company, of Lancaster, Pa., and the Pennsylvania Sugar Refining Company, of this city. The Steel Company and the sugar refining concern never having been placed in operation, Segal claims the collateral he gave is good, and that he will meet all his obligations. There are others to whom Hipple loaned money on insufficient security, but their names have not been made public. How far Hipple benefited in the loans made, or whether he was merely the tool of others, is yet to be determined. All the directors are silent on that point, and also on the question of whether there will be any criminal prosecutions.

In order to hide the true condition of the company and save himself, Hipple resorted to the falsification of his reports, which were accepted as true by the directors. He used what the receiver termed a 'double system' of making reports. When the state bank examiner called, Hipple presented to him good securities to offset the loans made, and when the president made his reports to the directors, he would show them a bundle of other securities and other paper, and along with these he would exhibit the certificate of the bank examiner, which showed the accounts the examiner had investigated were correct. The directors, supposing the securities shown them were the same, approved the reports. Among the directors are Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, the eminent author; John R. Converse, of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, and one of the most prominent laymen in the Presbyterian Church in the United States; John F. Betts, the millionnaire brewer; William Patton, assistant to President Cassatt, of the Pennsylvania Railroad; R. Dale Benson, president of the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company; Joseph de F. Junkin, an attorney; Edward P. Borden; Samuel F. Houston, who is also vice-president of the company; former State Senator Bayard Henry, and Frank C. Roberts.

As soon as the directors learned of the sudden death of President Hipple, they began an investigation of his affairs, and were shocked when they learned the truth. This was after the close of business on Friday. A meeting of the board was called hurriedly, and it was decided to instruct the officers of the bank that all deposits received after the opening of business on Saturday morning should be set aside and deposited with the Franklin National Bank in the names of the individuals presenting the money. This was done to absolve the directors from criminal proceedings for receiving money after they knew the trust company was insolvent. On Monday more than $130,000 was deposited by patrons of the bank, which was offset by withdrawals by persons who had rumors of the company's difficulties. Meanwhile the directors were making strenuous efforts to tide the institution over. All day Saturday they worked, but it became apparent shortly after noon to-day that the crash was inevitable. Application papers for a temporary receiver were prepared and left at the offices of the trust company, after which the directors went to the meeting of the clearing house association to make a last appeal for help. The newspapers were aware of the trend of events, and had men stationed at the bank building ready to flash the closing of the bank if it occurred. There were probably fifty bank presidents at the clearing house to meet the directors of the trust company. The latter stated that they needed $7,000,000, but the best the banks could do was to guarantee $3,500,000. This was not enough, and the vice-president, Mr. Houston, telephoned the bank to suspend, and sent the receivership papers to court.

The story soon was on the street, and created consternation. Hundreds of persons gathered about the building, clamoring for news, and they were so great that a force of police was sent for to clear the street.

President Hipple, the application says, by false reports to the directors of the loans made by him, brought about the condition of the company, which was first discovered by the officers of the bank, subsequent to the death of the president.

The court appointed Mr. Earl receiver, and he entered security to the amount of $1,000,000. After his appointment, Mr. Earl conferred with the directors and officers of the company, and the receiver was told of the condition of the company. Mr. Earl afterwards said:—'While I appreciate the danger of making statements until I have made a thorough examination, I think it my duty to state that in my effort to keep the institution open (an effort made for public reasons) I have necessarily ascertained a great deal concerning its condition. This knowledge brought me to the conclusion that the company should not be permitted to fail, and that conclusion still is so strong with me that I believe, although it may be against my own interest, that the receivership should not be continued any length of time. It is my hope that so soon as I may be able to verify my beliefs, I can make a recommendation to the directors that will better serve their interests and terminate the receivership. I believe the examination will show that large returns may be derived from the assets that are not certain.'

Mr. John H. Converse was greatly shocked by the failure. He was an intimate friend of Mr. Hipple, and was associated with him not only in business, but in church affairs.

CAUSE OF THE FAILURE.

'The failure was due directly to large loans made by Mr. Hipple on insufficient security,' he said. 'We were not aware of this, as his reports to us were always proper.'

Asked to name the men to whom loans were made, he at first demurred, but finally said: 'There were loans made to several men, among them Adolf Segal, of this city. He secured loans aggregating $5,300,000, for which he gave securities of the Majestic Hotel, in this city; the Pennsylvania Sugar Refining Company of Philadelphia, and the Swedish Steel Company, of Lancaster, Pa. The two latter concerns have never been placed in operation.'

'What does Mr. Segal propose to do?' he was asked.

'Segal promises to work out the matter satisfactorily, but whether he can do so I cannot say.'

Mr. Converse, who is chairman of the trustees of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, said he believed the securities of the trustees are safe.

'The auditors employed by the company went over the trust fund and other securities of the company, which amount to more than $26,000,000, and found them intact,' he said. 'The accounts of the trustees are among the accounts. The funds of the trustees are kept invested as far as possible, and little cash is kept on hand.'

Mr. Samuel F. Houston, vice-president of the company, said to-night that no other banking institution would be affected. Gilt-edge security was given for whatever money was borrowed from other banks. The board of publication of the Presbyterian Church, which had between $18,000 and $20,000 on deposit with the company, tried to withdraw the money, but failed by three minutes. The Board of Ministerial Relief of the Presbyterian Church had $50,000 deposited with the trust company. Mr. Hipple, as treasurer of the board of trustees, had in his charge General Assembly funds amounting to $963,996, distributed as follows:—

Bonds and mortgages, first liens on property	$716,016.67
Invested securities	196,339.96
Advances to secure bequests	3,325.07
Paid to secure property under foreclosure	44,315.49
In trust for benefit of Board of Ministerial Relief, real estate mortgage of	5,000.00

EMBEZZLED $5,000,000

Philadelphia, Aug. 30.—Examination of the list of securities held by the defunct Real Estate Trust Company to-day disclosed the fact that Frank K. Hipple, president of the institution, who committed suicide, was an embezzler. Mr. Earle, the receiver, declared that Hipple had hypothecated $65,000 worth of paper, securing $50,000 for the securities, which he never returned. Mr. Earle further declared that President Hipple embezzled the $5,000,000 he loaned to Adolf Segal, the promoter, as the directors had no knowledge of the loans.

SPELLING REFORM

THE LONDON 'TIMES' COMMENTS ON THE DANGEROUS INNOVATION.

Toronto, Aug. 27.—A despatch to the 'Globe' from London says:—

The 'Times,' in an editorial this morning, says: 'There are two great dangers, very serious in their outcome, to which the common English tongue may be exposed by the rather headlong leap President Roosevelt has taken into the abyss of spelling reform. If the lead of the President is not universally followed by the press of the United States, and there is every indication that it will not be, a great gulf will sooner or later be fixed between the official language of the United States and the common language of the people. Still worse, if the new fashion should be universally adopted in the United States, and universally repudiated in this country, a still greater and perhaps in the long run an almost impassable gulf would be fixed between the language, literature and thoughts of the English-speaking peoples on either side of the Atlantic and in other parts of the world. Surely, this would be a calamity worth while taking some trouble, even at the cost of logic, uniformity and consistency, to avert. The English language has a common and a noble history for both sides of the Atlantic, and even its chaotic system of spelling is no inconsiderable part of that history. We are ready to learn many things from the United States, and we might even have been persuaded to adopt some of its views on spelling had we been consulted beforehand, but it seems rather inconsiderate of President Roosevelt!ll to have suddenly thrown the great weight of his authority and personality on the side of a reform about which, as far as we know, no one on this side of the Atlantic has been consulted. The community and historical continuity of the noble English tongue is a bond uniting the two peoples far stronger than any which can be formed by treaties and international understandings. It is painful to think its rupture may be enriaked by the sudden and unconcerted action of a man whom all Englishmen respect so highly as the President of the United States.'

'YANKY PANKY.'

The 'Globe,' in a leader, under the heading, 'Yanky Panky,' concludes: 'We freely think Ruzvelt and his friends mite leve us our own lanwige. They have not left us much else. In sum instances it may be puzling, espeshuly to a foriner and an imature skoolboy, but its orthografy has a sertin historikal valu, and we do not like to part with it. Of kors, if Ruzvelt, backed up by Karnegi, sez we hav got to reform our spelling, we shal hav to, and that wil be the end of it, for Karnegi has awl the dollars and Ruzvelt has awl the branes, but awl the same it wil be dasht hard lines.'

THE PRESIDENT'S ORDER

Washington, Aug. 28.—The President's order regarding phonetic spelling will be extended to all parts of the United States Government. By his direction all public documents are to be printed with that form of spelling. A meeting was held yesterday, called by Mr. Stillings, public printer, of all the chief clerks of the various departments, and a committee was appointed to formulate rules for carrying out this order. The committee will report at a future meeting.

HUDSON BAY RAILWAY

THE G. T. P. COMPANY DENY THAT THEY WILL JOIN THE C. N. R. IN BUILDING IT.

Ottawa, Aug. 29.—One of the leading officials of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company declared to-day that there is not the least foundation for the report published by a Winnipeg paper about the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Canadian Northern Railway having entered into a joint arrangement for the construction of the Hudson's Bay Railway. Both companies have charter powers to undertake this work, and the Canadian Northern indeed has a considerable stretch of line already constructed in that direction. There is a Dominion subsidy available of 6,400 acres per mile along the portion of the Hudson's Bay Railway that would pass through Manitoba and 12,800 acres for the portion through the Territories. This is still open to any company that undertakes the enterprise.

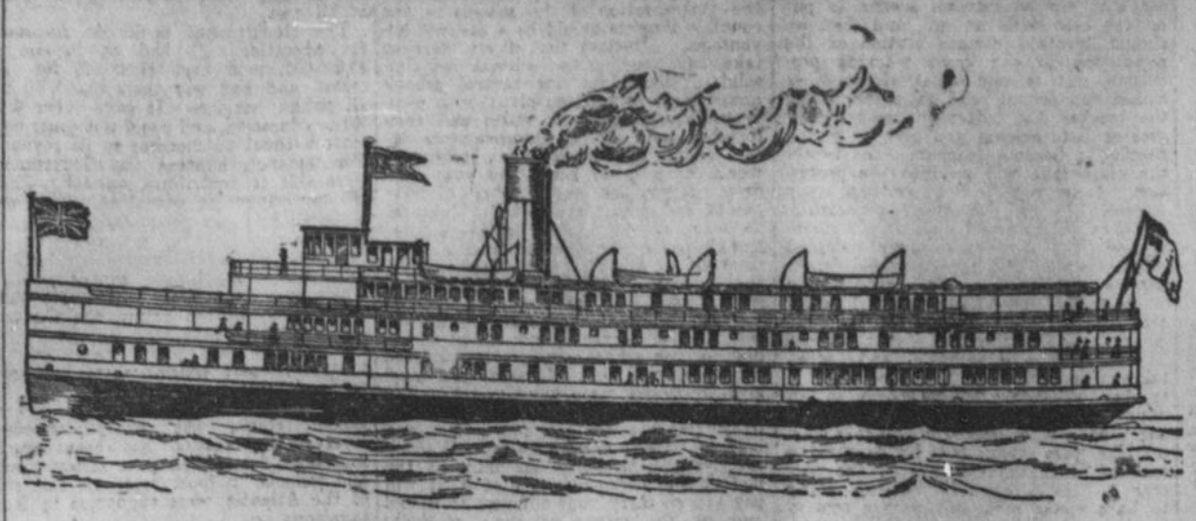
AUSTRALIAN TARIFF

PLACES CANADA ON THE SAME PLANE AS FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Ottawa, Aug. 31.—In a cable despatch to the Trade and Commerce Department to-day, Mr. J. S. Larke, Canadian Commercial Agent at Sydney, says the Australian Government has introduced a measure providing for a tariff preference to Great Britain and New Zealand. The duties are increased on Canadian bacon, butter, cheese, grain, onions, pototoes and timber. The amount of the increase on these items is not given in Mr. Larke's message, but on the following articles the increase is ten per cent, with the exemption in favor of Britain and New Zealand, viz.: On ammunition, woodenware, boots, shoes, furniture, engines, paints, paper hangers, saucers, and plated ware.

The Canadian Government some time ago made proposals to the Australian Commonwealth for a mutual preferential trade agreement, but up till the present the latter have shown no disposition to accept this advance, and it looks as though the tariff rates against Canadian imports are now to be on the same scale as against the United States and other foreign countries.

THE NEW R. & O. STEAMER.



The above is a cut of the new rapids steamer now being built for the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Company by the Canadian Shipbuilding Company, of Toronto. This steamer will be by far the largest vessel that has ever regularly run the rapids, and is specially designed to give passengers large, comfortable decks, protected by permanent shade awnings. The extremely heavy travel on this line has demonstrated that a dinner service is not prompt enough, and arrangements are being made to instal the most modern lunch counters on this steamer, as also the other rapids steamers, which will overcome the difficulty. She was ordered for delivery on July 1, 1906, but unfortunately the builders will only be able to deliver her for the season of navigation of 1907.

Her dimensions are: Length, 240 feet; beam, 43 feet 6 inches, and draft loaded, six feet. She will have 94 state rooms, two bath rooms, and four parlors. The hurricane deck will be left entirely open, and will be used as an obseravtion deck for passengers when runnings the rapids. This deck will be covered with a light awning roof.

The engines will be of the triple expansion, twin screw type, each engine to have four cylinders working on four cranks, and to be jet condensing, with independent pumps. The boilers are to be of the Scotch or cylindrical return tubular type, and carrying 160 pounds pressure. She will be lighted by electricity, and have a searchlight.

ELECTION APPEALS

THE HALIFAX AND QUEEN'S-SHELBURNE CASES TO BE SUBMITTED TO SUPREME COURT.

Ottawa, Aug. 29.—Notice has been received at the Supreme Court of intended appeals to that body at the October term in the Roche and Carney (Halifax) election cases and with the personal charges against the Hon. W. S. Fielding in Queen's-Shelburne. The latter were dropped at the trial, no evidence being adduced in their support. Subsequently, however, steps were taken for an appeal to the Supreme Court, which will determine whether this feature of the case against the Finance Minister's election has been disposed of. In the meantime, Mr. Fielding is in receipt of assurances from leading Conservatives of the constituency declaring that he will be re-elected by acclamation.

Ottawa, Aug. 31.—The issue of the writ for a by-election in Queen's-Shelburne, which had been expected to follow yesterday's cabinet council, has been delayed on account of the court proceedings in Halifax that were taken by the Hon. Mr. Fielding's opponent for the presumed purpose of delaying the by-election. Although advised that he has good ground for appeal from the decision of the trial court in the Queen's-Shelburne election case, Mr. Fielding is of the opinion that the better way of dealing with the latter is to appeal, not to the courts, but to the electors. Consequently, the Finance Minister's counsel did not file any appeal to the Supreme Court. 'My opponent,' said Mr. Fielding, 'has, however, filed an appeal with the object of preventing that appeal to the people of Queen's-Shelburne that I am desirous of making. My opponent abandoned at the trial the personal charges that had been preferred against me and not a single witness was called to justify them. Judgment was accordingly given in my favor upon this feature of the case, and the Conservative appeal is clearly intended only to cause me embarrassment. How far these tactics will succeed remains to be seen, but meanwhile I am in receipt of letters from the strongest Conservatives in the constituency who are most pronounced in their condemnation of the proceedings taken by a few vindictive men.'

An Ottawa despatch says that it is generally thought there that the pending by-elections for the House of Commons will be fixed for the middle of October. If possible all will be held on the same day.

THE CRIMINAL CODE

MR. TROWERN, FOR THE RETAILERS, PROTESTS AGAINST SECTION 520.

Toronto, Aug. 30.—A rather remarkable address was given by Mr. E. M. Trowern, general secretary of the Retail Merchants' Association, at the directors' luncheon at the Canadian National Exhibition, this afternoon. It was manufacturers' day, and a number of prominent manufacturers were guests. On behalf of the retail merchants, Mr. Trowern asked the assistance of the manufacturers in securing the repeal of section 520 of the Criminal Code, which is directed against conspiracies in restraint of trade. 'It is necessary that the interests of the manufacturer, wholecaler, and retailer should be united,' said Mr. Trowern. 'We are handicapped by section 520 of the Criminal Code, which cannot be found in any other country on the face of the earth; a piece of legislation that was never put there by manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers, but by men who had no knowledge of the great industrial affairs of this country. The result is the hands are tied, and it is a criminal offence for the manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers to get together and consider what is best in their interests. We are the largest body in the commercial classes. The retail men are spread all over the Dominion. We have gone to Ottawa, and are asking to have that section amended, so that we can meet together intelligently and not feel that we are liable to have the police van drive up and take us away. It is a blot on the statutes, and we want to have it removed. We are in the work and in the fight, and we want you to assist in having the Criminal Code amended.'

QUEBEC DISTRICT MEETING AT RICHMOND.

Richmond, Que., Aug. 29.—The meeting of the Quebec District of the Methodist Church met at Richmond yesterday and continued in session one day. The Rev. C. S. Deprose, chairman, presided, the Rev. W. T. Smith, of Danville, financial secretary of the district. The district is the largest in the Montreal Conference, comprising the territory from Gaspé and Quebec along the Quebec line, taking in Sherbrooke and Lennoxville and Richmond. The first business of the meeting was to consider the needs of the missions on the district, viz.: Windsor Mills, St. Philippe de Chester, Agnes, Little Metis and Cape Ozo. The Rev. Mr. Dalporte, who has been in charge of St. Philippe, has been called to the Craig Street Methodist Church, Montreal, and provision was made for a teacher to take his place. Agnes will be supplied by Mr. J. Jones, who will attend the Academy at Cookshire and visit the Mission on the Sabbath. Mr. Oliver will go to Cape Ozo. Mr. McNeil volunteered at the Conference to go to Gaspé, and is now there, with his sister, living in the parsonage and attending to the work there, also supervising the work at Cape Ozo.

It was thought that possibly some one would be provided for Trenholmeville in the near future. Enquiry is being made for a student who might avail himself of the St. Francis College for educational work and supply this place five miles away at the same time. Arrangements were made for missionary meetings or these are in process of arrangement throughout the district. It is hoped that enthusiastic educational meetings will also be held.

A ministerial association was formed, with the Rev. E. R. Kelley, of Cookshire, as president, and the Rev. A. E Sanderson, of Lennoxville, secretary. It is expected that meetings will be held each month from October till April, and papers read on live topics and discussions held.

The following ladies entertained the district meeting, lay and clerical, at their homes: Mrs. Dement, Mrs. Cramer, Mrs. England, Mrs. R. Cross, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. J. Boast, Mrs. Levi Ward, Mrs. F. Dyson, Mrs. Gilchrist, Mrs. Caswell, Mrs. M. Kay, Mrs. Tomkins, and Mrs. Chapman. A very hearty vote of thanks was given to the hostess.

The district meeting of next May will be held in the new church now being built at Danville, by the Rev. W. T. Smith. The General Conference meeting in Montreal will send some of its delegates to a few of the congregations in the district for Sunday supply. The district meeting was cheerful and hopeful for a very successful year upon which it is now entering.

THE 'POMERANIAN' CASE

CAPTAIN AND PILOT CENSURED BY THE COURT.

Judgment was rendered in the Wreck Commissioners' Court yesterday by Commander Spain in the case of the Alian Line SS. 'Pomeranian,' which collided with Father Point wharf early on the morning of June 10. After reviewing the evidence, he spoke as follows:—

'The court therefore considers that the primary cause of the casualty was the fog-horn at Father Point not being in operation, which, however, does not altogether exonerate the master and the pilot of the ship, and the court considers they are deserving of censure for maintaining such a high rate of speed, and steering such fine courses in the existing conditions of weather. The engineer's log shows that the vessel was kept at full speed, although fog was prevalent until 3.40 o'clock a.m., when she was stopped; at 3.43 a.m. she was full speed astern; and she struck the wharf at 3.44 o'clock a.m., so that at the time of striking the 'Pomeranian' would have lost very little of her way. Passing the Rimouski buoy so closely, and not seeing Father Point light or the wharf, should have been sufficient warning to induce them to reduce speed and haul the vessel out. Captain James Harrison and Pilot Arthur Boquet are hereby censured and warned to be more careful in future.'

Special Year-End Offer to New Subscribers.

'DAILY WITNESS.'
Remainder of 1906 to NEW SUBSCRIBERS, on trial, for.. .. $ .40
or, a club of 5 for.. .. .. $1.50
'WEEKLY WITNESS AND CANADIAN HOMESTEAD.'
Remainder of 1906 to NEW SUBSCRIBERS on trial for.. .. .. .15
or a club of 5 for.. .. .. .50

John Dougall & Son,
'Witness' Block, Montreal:

Please find enclosed.....in payment of my subscription to the .....Witness,' on trial to Jan. 1, 1907, as per your offer above. I have not been taking the 'Witness.'

Name.. .. ..

P. O.. .. ..

Prov.. .. ..

Date.. .. ..

N.B.—This form can easily be changed to c ver club or yearly subscription.

NEGLECTED CHILDREN

PARENTS IN WELLAND, ONT., SOMETIMES LEAVE LITTLE TOTS ALONE IN THE HOUSE FOR DAYS.

St. Catharines, Ont., Aug. 30.—Mr. Boyle, the agent for this county of the Children's Aid Society, has been notified of a case of gross neglect of little children by a man and woman in the town of Welland. It appears from information supplied by neighbors that these people are in the habit of leaving their three little children alone in the house for whole days at a time, and not providing them with food. The eldest of the children is only six years of age. It is common practice for the parents to leave the little ones alone until late at night, and to come home and find them huddled together in the darkened house, half dead with terror. To make it worse, it is said, the inhuman parents severely beat the children when they cry for something to eat. The Hon. Adam Brown, of Hamilton, whose attention was called to the matter by a lady living in Welland, wrote Mr. Boyle here about it, and asked him to investigate. As Welland is out of his jurisdiction, Mr. Boyle has applied to Mr. J. J. Kelso, superintendent of neglected children, for instruction. It is understood that a complaint was some time ago laid against the parents with the Welland magistrate, and the latter warned them that if they did not look after the children properly they would be put in other care. They have apparently failed to heed the warning.

CANADA'S FOREIGN TRADE

RETURNS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR.

Ottawa, Aug. 30.—Returns just published of Canada's foreign trade for the year ending June 30, 1906, show that exports of Canadian cheese to the British market totalled 214,877,077 lbs., of a value of $24,300,908. This is almost the same quantity as found its way to the United Kingdom in 1905, but the better prices prevailing in 1906 showed an increase in the value of this trade of $4,126,097.

In Canadian butter, 32,904,990 lbs., valued at $6,802,003, found its way to Britain last year, which represents an increase of 2,914,321 lbs., and an increase in value of $1,233,004.

In bacon, 98,173,242 lbs., valued at $11,563,619, were sold in England, which is a considerable decrease from the preceding year, when the trade was 116,705,157 lbs., worth $12,180,817.

Canadian wheat exports to the Motherland in 1906 were 30,027,692 bushels, as compared with 11,230,407 in the previous twelve months.

In canned meats, 13,503,789 lbs., valued at $1,349,880, were marketed in Britain, compared with 38,190,651 lbs., valued at $3,525,270, in 1905.

Cattle to the extent of 166,278, valued at $11,079,065, were exported to the Motherland last year, which about equalled the trade of 1905.

Sale of Canadian eggs in England in 1906 totalled 2,688,977 dozen, valued at $448,463, as compared with 3,362,485 dozen in 1905, of a value of $560,410.

Ottawa, Aug. 31.—According to the foreign trade returns of Canada for the last financial year imports of British woollens into the Dominion were valued at $14,700,000, which represents an increase of a million and a half dollars over 1905, and more than twice the amount of this trade ten years ago. Notwithstanding the increased duty collected on British tweeds since 1904, the demand for these goods is still on the increase, and last year's imports represented an increase of $100,000 over 1905. Imports of British cotton manufactures last year were $6,650,000, an increase of almost a million dollars over 1905, and twice the value of the trade that was done in these goods in 1896. British iron and steel manufactures were imported to a value of $7,640,000, which represents a gain of upwards of $2,000,000 over 1905, and more than three times the trade of ten years ago.

NEW EASTERN RAILWAY

PROGRESS OF THE MACKENZIE & MANN LINES.

With the exception of a three-mile stretch, the Halifax & Southwestern Railway is now completely railed, according to Mr. C. W. Spencer, general manager of the Mackenzie & Mann lines east of Fort William, who returned yesterday from a trip of inspection through the Maritime Provinces. He is confident that the road will be carrying through traffic by the late fall. Mr. Spencer further said that the new road from Middleton to Victoria Beach would be opened for business in a few days. This road was started by Mr. M. J. O'Brien and later purchased by Messrs. Mackenzie & Mann. With regard to the Inverness coal road, he remarked that everything now was going on smoothly, save that it was exceedingly difficult to get enough miners. In order to overcome this difficulty five hundred experienced Scotch coal miners were to be brought out within a month or two.

FRUITS OF THE TRAFFIC

ARTHUR CARSON FELL TO HIS DEATH OVER THE REVETEMENT WALL LAST NIGHT.

Arthur Carson, a Scandinavian, forty years of age, employed by Messrs. Peter Ferns & Sons, stevedores, as a gearman fell off the revetement wall at the foot of Berri street last night and was instantly killed.

The deceased, who arrived in the city from his native country only recently, met three of the crew of the Leyland Line SS. 'Oxonian,' and the four made their way to a saloon on Berri street, where they all took a quantity of liquor. Carson then decided to see the sailors to their ship, and according to the explanation of his companions, he lost his balance while staggering around at the top of the wall at the foot of Berri street. He fell a distance of twenty feet and fractured his skull.

The sailors gave their names as Geo. Ramsay, steward; John Sullivan, boatswain, and Fred Loggin, carpenter. The body was taken to the morgue.

Coroner McMahon opened an enquiry into the case yesterday.

CHICOUTIMI VS. BAGOTVILLE.

Chicoutimi, Aug. 30.—Application has been made by Mr. J. E. A. Dubuc, of this town, on behalf of the General Port Company of Chicoutimi to the Council of the village of Bagotville for certain rights in their village in order that the company may make their headquarters in that village in preference to Chicoutimi. A bonus of $12,000 is also asked for, on the understanding that the Port Company will either build or have built a railway from the Quebec & Lake St. John Railway to Ha Ha Bay. If this railway is constructed there is no doubt but that a great deal of the business which is at present handled in this town will pass to Bagotville.

ENGLISH PROTESTANTS IN QUEBEC

FRENCH-CANADIANS DO NOT WANT THEM TO LEAVE.

Referring to the campaign inaugurated to prevent the English speaking Protestant element from leaving the Province of Quebec, the 'Canada' says: 'It is with the greatest pleasure that we join our own entreaties with those that come to our friends from their natural advisers. We wish our English Protestant fellow-citizens to remain with us, and that wish is not one of mere courtesy. It is also in our interest to wish it. The English Protestant people of Quebec live among us in perfect harmony, and thus give the lie to the fanatics of the other provinces who pretend that the universal supremacy of the French-Canadians is calculated to render existence impossible, in every respect, for English speaking Protestants. Their presence places us in a position to show that race antagonism, a spirit of religious domination, ambition to bring down everything to the level of the prejudices and fancy of the prevailing nationality in no way exist in the Province of Quebec, where the French-Canadians form a large majority.

The writer asks why should the English Protestants leave Quebec where they find a field for their activity and where their views, customs and religion are respected. They get their share of funds for public education, get fair representation in the local legislature, and in Montreal, where they number one-third of the population, they get a mayor in their turn.

The writer points out the advantages to be derived by the French Canadians by their contact with their English speaking friends in broadening their views, improving their methods of agriculture and creating friendly competition for the general good of the country.

The article concludes as follows: 'Since we agree so well and have everything to gain by remaining together in the same conditions, why go to new parts and run risks that can be avoided by remaining at home?

H.M.S. 'DOMINION'

BUILDERS WILL MAKE A THOROUGH EXAMINATION AT HALIFAX.

Quebec, Aug. 29.—H. M. S. 'Dominion' is expected to sail for Halifax on Wednesday, where, it is said, she will be docked, and the builders, who are coming out from England, will board her and make a thorough inspection of the vessel. If necessary, men will be sent out from England to make the necessary repairs while she is detained at Halifax. The 'Dominion' is said to be in a much more serious condition than generally believed, and is making water in all but three of her tanks.

A GAY YOUNG MAN

CUTTING A FIGURE ON PACIFIC COAST WITH BOGUS C. P. R. CHEQUES.

From Tacoma it is reported that for some time a young man has been cutting a big figure in various Pacific coast towns, posing as a son of Mr. William Whyte, second vice-president of the C. P. R. He gave all sorts of wine parties and automobile drives to the select few of the various cities he honored with visits, paying for them with bogus cheques and such real money as he could raise, passing by the name of J. W. Whyte. His rate of living varied from $40 to $110 a day until the detectives cut his career short by putting him in jail. The cheques he passed were lithographed imitations of the regulation C. P. R. cheques, and signed by 'J. H. Drinkwater, manager, C. P. R. advertising department.' Naturally they were eventually dishonored, and 'Whyte's' gay career came to a sudden end, after he had spent several thousand dollars.

After his arrest he admitted that his cheques were not the real thing. He refused to reveal his identity, but claimed that his parents were wealthy Montrealers, and that as soon as he wrote them plenty of money would be forthcoming to pay his debts. So far, however, the wealthy parents have not been reported.

SIR VICTOR HORSLEY AND ALCOHOL

A BOARD OF GUARDIANS MEDICAL OFFICIAL'S STATEMENT.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

New York, Aug. 28.—The truth is, says the 'Morning Advertiser,' that, while there is no disputing Sir Victor Horsley's skill and ability in his profession, he is like many other clever men. He has a fad, and that fad is the dislike of alcohol.

The 'Westminster Gazette' says Sir Victor Horsley's pronouncement has been widely challenged, and more will be heard when he returns.

Dr. Dodson, medical officer for the Wandsworth Board of Guardians, says in his report on the problem of pauperism that during the twenty years of his experience, one hundred thousand inmates of the workhouse have come under his observation, and of this number he had not come across twenty total abstainers from alcohol.

BRITISH ENGINEER MISSING.

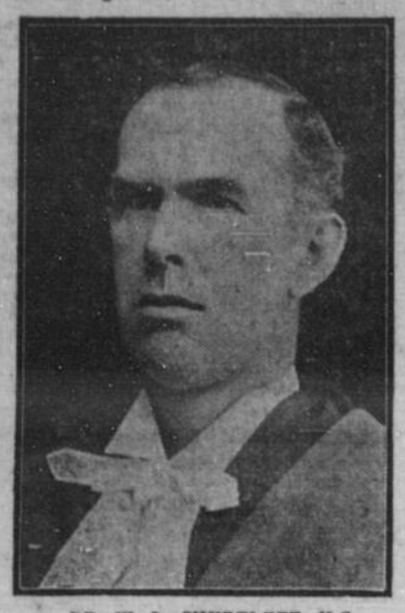
Tientsin, Aug. 30.—A British engineer named Wills, who was travelling from Jeholl to Tientsin, has been missing since July 2. It is feared that he has been murdered by bandits.

EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION AT AYERSCLIFF.

Eloquent Addresses Were Delivered and Enthusiasm Prevailed.

FARMS IN THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS ARE TAXED LESS THAN ONE MILL ON THE DOLLAR FOR SCHOOL PURPOSES.

The last of the series of conferences in the Eastern Townships on the subject of elementary education, which was held at Ayerscliff Thursday afternoon, was characterized by the same enthusiasm and keen display of interest on the part of the general public as was the dominant feature of the preceding conferences. The special committee responsible for the gatherings had chosen Ayerscliff as the scene of the closing meeting in view of the fact that the conference arranged for Coaticook could not be held last week on account of inclement weather. The annual fair was in progress, and it was a happy idea to hold the conference on the fair ground, for the attendance of



DR. W. L. SHURTLEFF, K.C.

people from the whole county was very large, and the speakers were enabled to address those whom they particularly wished to reach. The time chosen for speaking was just prior to the parade of the prize-winners, when the grand stand had filled up, and all the speakers made their speeches within the precincts of the stand, thus addressing some thousands of country folk and commanding great interest and close attention from first to last. The addresses were short and to the point, and made an impression upon all who heard them.

Dr. Shurtleff, in opening the proceedings, said that through the kindness of the directors of the fair it had been made possible for two or three gentlemen to speak on the conditions of Protestant elementary education in this province. It had been expected that the Hon. Sydney Fisher would be present, but he had received a telegram from that gentleman stating that he would be unable to attend, and wishing them success in their commendable work. 'I do not know,' he continued, 'whether to introduce Mr. McCorkill as Provincial Treasurer or as Judge McCorkill—(cheers)—but in any case he is interested in the educational movement, and sufficiently so to give up his holidays this summer and go about the province calling the attention of the people to the needs of Protestant elementary education.'

DR. G. W. PARMELEE.

The Hon. J. C. McCorkill, who had a most enthusiastic reception, said: 'Unless Dr .Shurtleff is in some secret of the gods, of which I know nothing, I am still Provincial Treasurer. Allow me to say to you people of the county of Stanstead that it is with the greatest pleasure that the Treasury contributes something towards making the county fair the success it is to-day. I am not here as Treasurer of the province, nor as a member of the government. I am here as a native of the Eastern Townships and of this province, and as one who is interested in Protestant elementary education. You know that we have two systems of education in this province—one the Roman Catholic, or French, and the other the Protestant system. It has been brought to the attention of the government by many of the leading citizens of the province that Protestant education has not been keeping pace with the progress of the province and of the country. You will remember that during the last session of the Legislature a very warm discussion took place on this subject. You have no doubt had it brought to your attention, the press having taken the matter up during the last few years. When we go about these beautiful Eastern Townships, which were settled by our forefathers, and see the old red schoolhouse closed up in various corners, and farms passing from our people to those of our fellow-citizens of French origin, we cannot but be struck with the gravity of the question which we are up against in this province. We find during the last year a large number of our elementary schools closed, and it has been brought very prominently to the attention of many of our people that something must be done in order to provide the rural population and the rising generation of boys and girls with just as good an education as is being furnished in the towns and cities. We have just as intelligent inhabitants in the rural sections and on the farms as they have in any part of the Dominion, and it devolves on the government and the school commissioners and on the prominent men in various parts of the province to see that the rising generation is given that great opportunity which we feel that good elementary education will afford. We have in this province some of the finest colleges to be found on the continent. Superior education is being attended to, and large amounts of money are being subscribed by our philanthropists for the endowment of these institutions. But no such sums of money are being subscribed towards elementary education.

GOVERNMENT AID LIMITED.

Reading the history of elementary education in the United States, I find that in its early stages among the pioneers of that country elementary education was taken up in local sections by people who were residents in the various municipalities. The government had nothing whatever to do with elementary education in the early history of that country. It was only afterwards, when they found that in certain localities the elementary education furnished was of a very advanced character, while in other portions it was almost neglected, that the government considered that it should supplement the money subscribed by the various localities by a government grant. I wish to call your attention to the fact that our system in this province is exactly the same. We cannot expect that the government, with the obligations it has before it, will be able to undertake the payments of a larger portion of money necessary for the conducting of our schools. We find that it takes several millions of dollars in order to keep up the elementary schools in various parts of the province. Our government can only pay half a million of that expense. We are contributing year by year larger sums towards elementary education, but what we wish to impress on the people is that if they are to have good schools in the rural sections they must do as is done in the cities, and raise more money.

In Montreal during the last session a bill was passed providing for raising additional taxes by the Protestant School Commissioners. What is the result to-day? You have free education for every boy and girl in the English schools of the city of Montreal. That has been made possible because the people of Montreal tax themselves. I wish further to impress upon you that in Montreal the commissioners receive from the government of the province, out of $550,000, only some $6,000. So you see, from this small proportion, that of the money which is devoted to educational purposes in Montreal, a large proportion comes from the public purse. It is a local effort for the needs of the people themselves. They have declared that they will have just as good a system of education as it is possible for them to obtain, and they said further: 'In order that we should have a good system of education, we must have good schools and good teachers. And in order to have good schools, money is necessary to build them, and in order to have good teachers, money is necessary to pay them.' The consequence is that in Montreal the salaries paid to the teachers are the highest in the whole Province of Quebec. And if we, in the country parts, want to have our young men and women going in for the teaching profession, we must make it worth their while to qualify. I am not one of those who believe that teachers are born. They must be trained, as in every other profession and calling; and I feel that it is absolutely necessary that we should give every encouragement to our young men and women to adopt the teaching profession—one of the noblest professions that there is. When you compare the employment of our various young men and women, tell me one of them that compares for nobility and responsibility with the teaching profession. I remember as a boy going over the Eastern Townships, that it was always looked upon that one or more boys or girls in the family should be taught the teaching profession? Some remained in it all their lives, and others for a certain number of years, but we find today that they are going in for other professions and employments.

MUST IMPROVE SCHOOL SYSTEM.

I wish to impress upon the people of the Townships that it is our duty as patriotic citizens of the country to see that our educational system is put on the best basis we can, and that we should devote a certain portion of the population to the great teaching profession. It is said that the teacher makes the school, and that the better the teacher, the better the school. The greater inducements you give to young people to become teachers, the better the class that will go into the profession. I am not here to criticize any portion of the teaching population. There is no class of people in the country to which we are more indebted than to those who have adopted teaching as a profession. We should give them every encouragement. I know that one of the great complaints made is the great indifference of the parents to the quality of schools, and what takes place there. I know that a teacher is leaving the academy in an important section of the Townships. He has been a most successful teacher during the past year, but he is leaving because of the indifference of the parents to his work. If we are going to have young men and women remain in the profession, it is for the parents, brothers, and sisters of the school children to take these teachers by the hand and give them every encouragement they possibly can. They are the ones who are going to make the citizens of the country. Next to the mother comes the teacher in the moulding, bringing up, and the launching on our country of the future citizens of Canada.

I have no doubt that here in the county of Stanstead and the district of Bedford we have some of the indifference to elementary education that we find in our own sections of the country. I am going to give you a living example of such indifference. I have in my pocket my receipt for the school tax on a farm which I sold last Saturday for $5,000. The valuation of that farm was $2,500. Do you know what the assessment for school purposes on that farm was? One mill and eight-tenths on one-half of the valuation! In other words, it was less than one mill taxation for school purposes. In Montreal they are paying four and a half mills full valuation, and in many other parts of the country they are paying very much more for school purposes. I mention this fact to show you that there are sections of intelligent people in these Eastern Townships who are not doing their duty.

I know that I have been as recreant as any person here. I have never been a school commissioner, and never had the matter brought so closely before my mind until the discussion in the Legislature last spring. But I have registered a determination that I shall do my share as a citizen of the country, as one born here and interested in its prosperity. The better educated our people are, the better citizens they are going to be. They tell us we are a nation, and that we are a prosperous nation. It should be the duty of every one of us to see that in the near future they not only speak of us as a prosperous nation and as a physically strong nation, but as an educated nation.

Mr. P. A. Bissonette followed. After congratulating the directors of the fair on the all-round success achieved, he said: Some time last winter, during the session of the Legislature at Quebec, a great discussion took place on education. There was a great deal said about elementary education in our rural districts. Many members took part in it . . . and I contributed my small share to the debate. I told the government of the sad condition of our rural district schools in this county; I told them that we had several schools with an attendance of six or eight scholars, and that many of our teachers had no diplomas. I said that perhaps one reason for this was that our teachers could not afford to spend their time and money to go to the Normal School in Montreal, and then return here to earn seventeen dollars or eighteen dollars a month, and that only for six months in the year. I thought that perhaps our great academy at Coaticook, or our large Wesleyan College at Stanstead, could issue diplomas, or that probably we might return to the system of 1898, when we had a central board of examiners in the capital of the Eastern Townships.

QUALIFICATIONS AND SALARIES.

We have in this county two hundred and eighty teachers without diplomas, and fifty schools with an average attendance of five scholars. The average attendance throughout the whole province is fifteen scholars. In the Township of Stanstead we have thirty one schools, with an attendance of three hundred and thirty-five scholars, making an average attendance of eleven for each school. We have twenty-nine teachers, of whom nine have diplomas, and are paid eighteen and twenty dollars per month, thirteen of them for eight months and sixteen for six months. Two of the schools here are closed for want of scholars. The school tax is five mills. In the town of Hatley there are only ten schools, with an attendance of two hundred and fifty-four scholars. They pay from eighteen to twenty-five dollars per month, and their taxes are forty-five cents on a hundred dollars. All their teachers, with one exception, have diplomas. In the town of Barnston we have twenty-nine schools, including the model school, with an attendance of five hundred, and an average of seventeen for each. There are twenty-eight teachers, of whom sixteen have diplomas, and they are paid from $14 to $20 per month, some for six months and others for eight months. In this town also there is one school closed for want of scholars. The tax in Barnston is fifty-four cents on a hundred dollars. But if I am not mistaken, the valuation is very low there, so that really the school tax is pretty cheap.

You will see by these figures that the English-speaking townships are really to be pitied, so far as educational matters are concerned. How can you expect a young girl to teach your school properly at fourteen or even eighteen dollars a month for six months? How much can you expect for eighty-four or a hundred dollars a year. Some of you have told me that your schools did not amount to anything. I am not surprised. You do not pay your teachers, and surely your children forget in the one six months what they learned in the other six months of the year. I do think that the centralization of the schools in our country districts would be a distinct advantage. I believe that if you were to take, say, four or five schools and consolidate them into one central schoolhouse, built on modern plans, with plenty of breathing space, warm and comfortable, with all the improvements upon which the government insists, it would be a great benefit to your children. If you had, say, a school of forty pupils, and good teachers with diplomas, to whom you would pay forty dollars per month for ten months in the year, your children would then get the education they deserved. Of course, I know that some people will object to the distance they would have to send their children. But, gentlemen, you cannot all be at the door of the school-house. If you want your boys and girls educated, you must give yourselves some trouble. You can manage to carry your milk and cream to the factories, three or four miles away because it pays you to do so. Well, if it pays you to carry the milk to the factory and get money out of it, it will pay you to carry your children to school and be the means of their receiving what is more to be desired than riches—a good, practical education, by which they can afterwards make their way in the world. Your children are as bright and intelligent as those in the cities and in the towns. And they need an equally good education, perhaps not the same kind, but just as good. I ask you, for the reputation of our beautiful townships, for the aggrandisement of our great Province of Quebec, and for the general good of our country, which is destined to be one day one of the greatest in the world, to put into practice the good advice which you have had given to you by those who have spoken at these educational conferences. Get together and discuss this matter of education, and remember that education is worth more to your children than the few dollars you may be able to save for them.

As your representative, should you decide to build this central school-house, which will cost large sum of money, I say, as long as I am your representative I will work day and night to obtain assistance. I will tease the Provincial Treasurer, who knows that I am a teaser, to loosen the governmental purse-strings and give you such substantial aid as you richly deserve.

DR. PARMELEE GIVES STATISTICS.

The next speaker was Dr. Parmelee, secretary of the Protestant Board of Education. Having declared his pleasure in attending the conference, he said that the object of the whole series was to stimulate an acute interest in elementary education in the Province of Quebec. Education varied in quality from 'excellent' to 'fair' in the cities, the towns, and the villages, and was bad in only a few instances. There were some schools which were open for ten months during the year, and the teachers in these schols were qualified by experience, and by training in the majority of cases, the school buildings and general equipment being creditable. But these were in places favorably situated for educational purposes, and there was, relatively speaking, a large amount of taxable property and a large number of pupils within a narrow area. The rate of taxation, for instance, ranged from five to seven mills on the dollar (of market value) and despite the fact that a number of the schools were certainly capable of marked improvement, they were nevertheless infinitely superior to the rural schools that no real concern was experienced regarding them.

'The rural, or farmers', elementary schools,' proceeded Dr. Parmelee, 'are about 900 in number. The most significant features about them, speaking of them as an entity, is that they are very sparsely attended, are working for short terms only, and are in many cases superintended by unqualified teachers. There are, for instance, 29 schools with an average attendance of 5 pupils or less; 170 with from 5 to 10, 231 with from 10 to 15, and 430 schools with an average of about 12 scholars at each attendance. The children are, generally speaking, taught in groups of twelve or so, and, moreover, efficiently taught, the cost per pupil being excessive. For instance, in Montreal, with all its vast resources, we can only furnish, on the average, one Protestant teacher for every forty Protestant scholars, and if the Montreal Protestant School Commissioners were obliged to supply one teacher for twenty scholars, they could not continue their administration. Yet, even under administration which is held to be much more unfortunate at the present time, no fewer than 430 schools are endeavoring to provide one teacher for every twelve pupils. But as a matter of fact the cost per pupil is realized to be so heavy, so excessive, that the only way of meeting the difficulty has been discovered, not by paying more, but by reducing the duration of the school term and by obtaining a cheaper teacher.'

This, Dr. Parmelee continued, had operated so that last year 47 schools had been open four months or less, 42 for five months, 98 for six months, 54 for seven months, and 314 for eight months. Furthermore, there were in elementary schools 281 teachers without diplomas, and the significance of this could easily be gauged from a brief consideration of the fact that the average salary of female teachers, with diplomas, in rural districts, was $170, while it was no less than $475 in the North-West Territories, and in Ontario was $300 as a minimum fixed by law.

Thus, Quebec has the unenviable advantage, he said, 'of paying its teachers a lower salary than any other province in the Dominion of Canada, or indeed any country with which it would wish to be compared. Moreover, this province pursues the same policy, generally of offering the same salary, generally —$17 per month—both to the old, experienced teacher and to the veriest tyros in the profession. The consequence, naturally, is a lack of teachers.'

The remedy for these evils, Dr. Parmelee declared, rested in a marked increase in the expenditure on education, and in a more economical expenditure of the cash available. Teachers must be supplied; schools must be kept open for at least eight months in the year, at all cost.

The Government could do no more for education. It had an income of $5,000,000, paid over $1,500,000 for interest, and had less than $3,500,000 for all public services. It gave over $50,000 to education, and could not contribute more without an increase in its revenue. For instance, suppose the Government were able to contribute, annually, $205,165 per annum to education. This was not expected by anybody who knew the resources of the province, but in any case it would be only $1 per annum for each elementary school pupil,—which was an entirely inadequate sum.

Moreover, in the future the Government grants would tend to go to the more remote and poorer parts of the province, where assistance was required, while increased votes would not be noticed in the better parts, where school reform was urgently needed. Everywhere taxation had been largely increased during the past thirty years, and schools, in most cases, on this side of the Atlantic, were supported by local taxation.

Rates of taxation could not be compared with other rates where conditions were variant, but comparisons regarding expenditure were both permissible and instructive. He showed that in Quebec, for all educational purposes and from all sources about eleven dollars per pupil enrolled for the year was spent, this including both high school and university education and cost of inspection of the schools. The cost per pupil, on a basis of average attendance, was $44.62 in New York, $39.04 in Massachusetts, $36.57 in Rhode Island, $34.13 in New Jersey, $25.29 in New Hampshire, $22.45 in Vermont, and $20.04 in Maine. Again, while the average payment per head for population in the United States was $4.44 we were only paying about $2.50, while in Manitoba and in British Columbia the cost was thirty dollars per head, in Prince Edward Island $14.40—these being the extremes in Canada, excepting Quebec.

In Stanstead County there was an average attendance of 1,909. The people contributed $18,270, and the government $2,091—an average of $13.35 per pupil on average attendance. On the same comparison, New York was speending $44.62, Massachusetts $39.04, Rhode Island $36.57, New Jersey, $34.13, New Hampshire $35.69, and Vermont $22.45. It was an absolute impossibility for the Province of Quebec to expect to get for one dollar the results obtained in other places for two or three dollars.

Concluding, Dr. Parmelee expressed the hope that the results of these conferences would be that an interest at once keen and effective would be aroused among the people in regard to the general work of education, and that the entire system of elementary Protestant education would soon be placed on a basis wholly satisfactory to all concerned.

The proceedings closed with the usual votes of thanks.

DRANK BEER ON PREMISES

A TORONTO BREWING COMPANY FINED FOR VIOLATION OF LICENSE ACT.

Toronto, Aug. 30.—A novel point in the license act received prominence at the Police Court this morning in a case in which the O'Keefe Brewery Company were summoned for a breach of the law. It had been the practice of the defendants, in common with other breweries, to allow the men in their employ to take three or four glasses of beer per day, but the act distinctly said that no person authorized to sell by wholesale shall allow liquor to be consumed on the premises. Mr. Haverson, for the defendants, admitted the practice, and said if His Worship was of opinion that this was in contravention of the law, he would have to plead guilty. Colonel Denison imposed a fine of twenty dollars and costs, or fifteen days' imprisonment.

A MARVELLOUS ESCAPE

TRAIN ON A MAINE NARROW GAUGE RAILWAY OVERTURNS.

Phillips, Me., Aug. 30.—A passenger train of three cars, from Farmington, on the Sandy River Narrow Gauge Railway, was overturned into a ditch to-day about six miles from Phillips. Several passengers were slightly injured. The escape of the 50 or 75 passengers from serious injury or death when the cars toppled over was due to the train's reduced rate of speed. The passengers were taken to Strong, and later brought here by special train.

TRAIN WRECKED BY COW

ONE WORKMAN KILLED AND SEVERAL INJURED.

Winnipeg, Aug. 30.—A construction train on the Selkirk and Lake Winnipeg Railway line was derailed fourteen miles north of this city just before noon today by running into a cow. Peter Feddler was killed and seven other workmen were injured.

WORLD'S FAIR FOR TOKIO.

London, Aug. 31.—The correspondent at Tokio of the 'Daily Telegraph' states that the Japanese Government has decided to open a grand semi-international exhibition there at an estimated cost of $5,000,000.

ONTARIO LABOR BUREAU.

Toronto, Aug. 30.—Referring to the resignation of Mr. Robert Glockling as secretary of the Labor Bureau, the Hon. Dr. Reaume stated to-day that there had been considerable trouble in the working of this department. Manufacturers had objected to giving the information asked for. He could not say whether the office would be abolished or not. That was a matter of policy for the cabinet to decide, but he thought it should either be put on a working basis or done away with.

NEW ELECTRIC RAILWAY

Sir Adolphe Caron's Scheme Received with Great Favor in England

THE LINE WILL CONNECT ALL CITIES BETWEEN MONTREAL AND LAKE HURON.

Sir Adolphe Caron, K.C.M.G., was one of the passengers returning to Canada by the 'Empress of Ireland.' Interviewed at the Chateau Frontenac yesterday, Sir Adolphe said he went to England with Senator Domville for the Electric Railway. He found the British public greatly interested in Canadian enterprises, and the belief prevailed among financial and engineering circles that there was a great future for electric railway enterprises in Canada. A considerable number of prominent people had become interested in the Central Canada Electric Railway. In fact, the scheme had met with great favor, and both he and Senator Domville were confident that as soon as the vacations were over, there would be no difficulty in raising the necessary capital.

'The road,' he said, 'will undoubtedly be built, and that without any great difficulty.'

Sir Adolphe explained that the railway would be an air line running between Montreal and Midland, on Lake Huron, and connecting all the cities between Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, London, etc.

MARITIME BAPTISTS

STEPS TAKEN AT LIVERPOOL, N.S., TO FORM A DOMINION CONVENTION.

Halifax, N.S., Aug. 31.—At a meeting of the Maritime Baptist Convention at Liverpool, N.S., on Tuesday last, action looking to the organization of a Dominion Baptist Convention was taken. The following resolution was carried: 'That a committee be appointed to co-operate with committees appointed by other conventions of the Dominion and the Grande Ligne Mission, to arrange and report to this convention some plan of union or co-operation in such branches of our work as it may seem to the joint committee could be better promoted by such union or co-operation, it being understood that no arrangement shall be made likely to weaken the efficiency or usefulness of the provincial convention.

The Rev. Mr. Laflamme, of Ontario, spoke strongly favoring the union, and the Rev. W. T. Stackhouse, Winnipeg, superintendent of missions for Manitoba and the North-West, made a powerful speech in the same strain. He lauded the great west, saying that in the last four years the Baptists had organized 33 churches and 50 Sunday-schools, and erected 35 church buildings, and had baptized 1,100 converts. They had increased their membership over 2,100, and had raised $32,000. 'Somebody said we are living in an age of boneless codfish, horseless waggons, wireless telegraphy, and spineless Christians. This is not so with our Christians out west. People are coming to us at the rate of 150,000 per annum, and we Baptists must give them the word of God in their own language and the bread of life. We aim to make a line of New Testaments from the Atlantic to the Pacific.'

EQUITABLE LIFE

ACTION BY STATE ATTORNEY MUST BE DEFENDED.

New York, Aug. 30.—The Equitable Life Assurance Society and its directors, according to a decision by Justice Bischoff to-day, must defend the suit brought against them by State Attorney-General Mayer to compel an accounting as to the management and disposition of the funds and property of the society. The suit also demands that the directors be compelled to repay any of the society's money which may have been lost or wasted by violation of duties by the directors. The Attorney-General's suit also asks that any defendant now a director or any officer of the society shall be removed upon proof of misconduct.

MUTUAL'S TRUSTEES.

Albany, N. Y., Aug. 30.—The appeallant division of the Supreme Court, third department, this afternoon affirmed the order of Justice Howard in special term, denying the application for a mandamus requiring Superintendent Kelsey, of the state insurance department, to remove from the 'administration ticket' for trustees of the Mutual Life Insurance the names of four members of the international policy-holders' committee. The arguments in the case were made this morning, concluded about noon, and the court almost immediately gave its decision.

TORONTO JUNCTION

WANTS SUNDAY CARS.

Toronto, Aug. 30.—The town of Toronto Junction has applied to the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board to declare that the Toronto Railway Company has the right to run on Sunday. It also asks that the application of John Brown to have it declared that he is entitled to $40,000 penalties from the company for running cars to the Junction on Sunday be not granted. The board will sit next Tuesday to hear all sides.

OFFICERS SWEPT OVERBOARD.

London, Aug. 29.—The British steamer 'Balakani,' from Philadelphia, Aug. 11, for London, which has just arrived here, reports that the commander, Captain Hewitt, and her third officer were washed overboard on Aug. 20.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCES.

ONTARIO.

Delicious figs are now being grown in the Niagara district.

J. R. Dundas, at one time a coachman for the Hon. J. R. Stratton, has been arrested on charge of personating that gentleman in a Toronto hotel.

The residence of Mr. Joseph Pitts, sr., was burned in Cornwall the other morning, and his daughter, Miss Aggie Pitts, was burned to death.

At Chatham, two men have been sent to the penitentiary, one for seven and one for five years, for the offence of bringing stolen goods into Canada.

The contract for the construction of the big grain elevator at Port Colborne, for the Department of Railways and Canals, has been let to Messrs. Peter Lyall & Sons, of Montreal.

Charles Armstrong, foreman of the Grand Trunk bridge building force, middle division, fell off the top of a twenty-eight foot pile at the Cove bridge, near London, on Tuesday afternoon, and died in less than an hour afterwards.

A tramp set fire to a schoolhouse near Woodstock with the intention of ending his life. His courage failed him as the fire waxed hotter, and he ran out and gave himself up. His home for the next five years will be the penitentiary.

The Toronto Garment Workers give it as their opinion that the best interests of citizenship demand that full citizenship be extended to women, not only in justice to the women but as a necessary step towards raising the scale of wages for all.

People living in the vicinity of Killaloe, a village on the Grand Trunk Railway, 96 miles from Ottawa, are deeply incensed over a brutal assault committed on Minnie Hardroick, the 18-year-old daughter of Herman Hardroick, a farmer living about five miles from the place, on Sunday night when the farmer was away from home.

The New Ontario exhibition will be held at Fort William from Sept. 3 to Sept. 7 inclusive, and will be in connection with both Port Arthur and Fort William towns. A large and attractive programme of prizes for horses, cattle and produce has been prepared, as well as a long list of sporting events and fireworks.

The ceremony of formally opening the Industrial Exhibition at Toronto took place on Tuesday afternoon without a hitch. Sir William Mulock, in the Dairy building, before a large gathering, pressed the button from which radiated electric wires to all parts of the grounds. The wheels were set turning, whistles blowing and flags were hoisted, all in a twinkling, and the Fair of 1906 was then an institution.

The Ottawa district on Tuesday responded for the call of the West for men to assist in the work of gathering in the record wheat crop. Over six hundred people left the Union station bound for different points west of Winnipeg, part of the number going by the Imperial Limited, while the greater portion travelled on a special which left at two o'clock.

John Murphy, the English army man, who was seized in the street at Ottawa a couple of weeks ago by Charles Goulden, and handed over to the police on the charge of stealing 40 cents, a cane and a cap from a friend of Goulden's, J. J. Herron, 90 Bank street, a Toronto man, was allowed to go this morning in the county court, before Judge MacTavish, on suspended sentence.

QUEBEC.

A large plant for the manufacture of valves is about to be erected in the town of St. Paul, Messrs. Jenkins Brothers, of Bridgeport, Conn., and Elizabeth, N. Y., having decided to establish a Canadian branch of their works.

Fourteen mining properties in the townships of Wakefield and Templeton were sold last week at the Hull registry office by Sheriff Wright. Mr. C. M. Cotton, of Montreal, with power of attorney from the Development and Finance Company of London, England, bought in 13 of them. The total amount realized by the sale was about $9,000.

Tenders are being called for the proposed new hospital to be erected in East Sherbrooke. The plans are so arranged that the building can be added to from time to time. In the first instance the contract will call for an expenditure of over $100,000, but the completed buildings as called for by the plans will mean an amount approaching $300,000.

WESTERN CANADA.

There is an ice famine in St. Vincent and Emerson.

The union men of British Columbia are raising strong objection to the importation of Hindu laborers into the province.

The Winnipeg police force has been supplied with an automobile for the purpose of detecting automobile owners who indulge in excessive speed.

The C. P. R. will erect a sawmill at Hosmer, B.C., at once, to manufacture mine and other lumber for work at that point.

Owing to a shortage of stock cars the C. P. R. were forced to use sixty-five box cars in the shipment of cattle from Waldeck last week.

The C. N. R. is now laying the track of its spur line into Battleford, and the station building at that point will be erected in the near future.

The lathers of Regina have raised the price of lathing to 4½c per yard.

Over 150,000 pounds of binder twine has been handled by Grenfell firms this season so far.

A large black bear has been seen on several occasions in the heavy timber on the Red River below Emerson.

A provincial Normal School has opened in Calgary, with the following staff: Messrs. W. J. Bryan, principal; W. H. Thompson, assistant principal; J. E. Rumions, Miss E. M. Burnett. An attendance of between eighty and one hundred from all points of Canada is expected.

That fruit can be successfully grown in Alberta has been demonstrated by Mr. H. C. Robinson, of De Winton, near Calgary, who has produced excellent crops of gooseberries, currants and other fruits which equal any raised in British Columbia. Beyond a little protection from sun and hot winds in autumn the fruit needs little attention, as there are no insect pests.

MARITIME PROVINCES.

Six thousand tons of 75 pound steel rails have been shipped from the Sydney, Cape Breton, mills to Port Guichon, B.C., for use in the construction of the Victoria, Vancouver & Eastern Railway.

The Baptists of the Maritime Provinces are taking action looking towards the organization of a Dominion Baptist Convention. They are warmly seconded by delegates from Ontario and the west.

Father McAuley, of New Ireland, N. B., has identified Collins, suspected of the murder of Miss McAulay, as having been in his employ and also identifies as his own clothing found in the prisoner's valise.

MONTREAL.

The German gunboat 'Panther' is to be at Montreal from the seventh to the seventeenth of September.

Four million dollars will be spent next year in the construction of new bank buildings on St. James street.

The Philadelphia Pilgrims defeated all Montreal in a friendly game of cricket on the McGill College grounds last week by one innings and 87 runs.

Labor Day (yesterday) was celebrated by the local labor men by a monster procession to Dominion Park, where games were indulged in. Fifty-one unions and about fifteen hundred persons were in line.

Thanksgiving Day, Oct. 18, is to be celebrated in Montreal by a big sham fight. The Montreal volunteers will defend the city against attacks from St. Hyacinthe, Three Rivers, Sherbrooke and Quebec.

Hyman Schlecter, only married six weeks ago, threw himself into the canal on Tuesday afternoon in an attempt to commit suicide, but was pulled out by eye-witnesses before he could accomplish his purpose. Schlecter is said to be of a jealous disposition. Mrs. Schlecter, when told that her husband had attempted to commit suicide, made no comment, but smiled at the information.

The R. & O. steamer 'Dundurn' crashed into the upper gate of lock No. 4 on the Lachine canal here the other afternoon and carried them away. As a result a body of water four miles in length, one hundred and twenty-five feet in breadth, and fifteen feet deep was partially set free, and quickly covered the surrounding wharves, leaving destruction in its wake. The resulting damage to the lock gate and the adjacent business houses is estimated at $10,000.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Earl Grey and party are touring western Canada.

Iceland is planning to import many of her supplies direct from America. She expect a visit from King Haakon VII. next summer.

A despatch from Roswell, New Mexico, says a waggon has been found in the desert with four mules dead in their harness and two dead men on the seat.

A saloonkeeper of Newark, N.J., was killed in his own bar-room last night by a shock from an incandescent lamp over the bar.

His Excellency Earl Grey, while in Winnipeg, met with a painful accident. An incandescent light globe near which he was standing exploded, and a piece of the glass struck him in the right eye.

The Alliance National has decided morning to admit women, though not on equal terms with men. They will have the benefit of the endowment insurance but not the sick benefit.

The son of the Crown Prince of Prussia, and first grandson of the Emperor William, was baptized at Potsdam yesterday. The ceremony was witnessed only by the family.

The tunnel under the Detroit river is to be begun within thirty days.

Applications have been received by the Russian authorities from many women who are desirous of marrying and accompanying sailors who have been condemned to Siberia for mutiny.

The shooting match for the Palma Trophy is likely to take place at Ottawa next year.

This fall the Canadian Pacific is placing exhibits in all the larger fairs, and will have at each a successful farmer from the West to explain them to the crowds.

Chicago's chief of police proposes during the summer months to uniform the force in khaki.

Winston Churchill, the novelist, is a candidate for the governorship of New Hampshire.

Washington State's wheat shortage is 9,000,000 bushels, due to hot, dry weather.

There is an agitation in some parts of the United States in favor of a reduction in the rate of letter postage from two cents to one.

The gambling disease has become so bad in New South Wales that a bill is being passed through the Legislature to close all places where it is carried on, and reduce the number of race meetings.

THE AMERICAN LUMBERMAN INDICTED.

Lumbering is the chief industry of that vast region bounded on the north by Alaska, on the south by California, on the west by the Pacific Ocean, and on the east by the Rocky Mountains. In this territory, known as the Pacific North-West, nearly two hundred thousand men are employed in cutting down the last primeval forests of this country, and slicing these stately armies of spruce and fir and cedar into five billion feet of lumber and six billion shingles every year.

This prodigious activity has built up cities and launched a mighty commerce. Its allied industries directly support half a million people. This timbered area is the richest natural treasure of the American continent, compared with which the gold mines of Alaska and Nevada are of picayune value for this and for coming generations. It is so wonderfully rich a treasure that its owners are squandering it like drunken spendthrifts. In these mighty western forests a billion feet of lumber is wasted every year, enough to build one hundred thousand comfortable American homes.

'Do these people ever think of the centuries through which their harvest has been growing?' implores a western man, with the interests of his state at heart. 'Does it never occur to them that they are the trustees of a heritage for future generations to be guarded, cared for and watched, to be used only as necessity requires or price justifies, and not to be wantonly wasted or destroyed, or disposed of without adequate return? And how are they fulfilling their trust? They are leaving half their crop in the woods to be burned,' and for the half they are marketing they are obtaining a beggarly return. They are leaving the ground a fire-swept, desolate waste. They are taking to themselves the whole of the heritage intrusted to them. The sacred right of property is theirs, and they do as they will with their own.'

It is possible, however, to see American enterprise and headlong haste after quick returns attacking the 'last stand of the big timber' with an energy that is fairly infernal. A thousand mills, and fleets of steam and sail are waiting for this harvest, and yet it is tragic and almost pitiful to think that the future is being robbed of great treasures for the sake of a little profit in hand, and that a nation's birthright is being sold for a mess of pottage.—Ralph D. Paine in 'The Builders,' in the 'Outing' Magazine for September.

ALLEGED SWINDLE

NEW YORKER BRINGS CRIMINAL ACTION OVER A COBALT CASE.

Toronto, Aug. 28.—A criminal charge, arising out of a deal in Cobalt lands, was before Police Magistrate Denison to-day. Joseph T. Montgomery, H. H. Thompson, S. S. Parsons and Malfong, were remanded for a week on a charge of receiving $5,000 from Charles M. White, of New York, on false pretences. J. F. McLaughlin, of Toronto, who acted for White, was the complainant. White purchased from the defendants lot 9, concession 6, township of Cobalt, on statements, he alleges, that the property had been prospected, and the ore assayed 17 ounces to the ton. He made no investigation of the property before paying over the purchase money, but now claims that the affidavits were false. Owing to the absence of necessary witnesses, the remand was granted.

TORONTO USURY CASE

CHARGED CLIENT 192 PERCENT.—JUDGE COMPROMISED MATTERS.

Toronto, Aug. 28.— Wm. Kehr, a money broker, appeared before Magistrate Denison to-day on a charge of fraud arising out of a loan to Richard W. Parmer. The complainant said he borrowed $35 from the defendant. He did not know the rate of interest he would have to pay, believing that he would not have to pay more than 12 percent. When he figured it out, however, he discovered that he was being charged at the rate of 192 percent. Parmer said he signed a blank document. Kehr claimed that the document was filled out in the usual way, and that he made no representations that were misleading as to the rate of interest. The magistrate compromised matters by instructing the complainant to pay the defendant $50, which includes the amount of the loan and the interest.

MONTREAL TAILOR SUED.

Some time ago eight New York and Chicago creditors of Mr. Louis Vineberg, president of the Vineberg Tailoring Company, St. Antoine street, acting through their attorney, Mr. H. Hutchins, caused a seizure to be placed on 50,000 shares of the Beaver Silver Cobalt Mining Company, held by him, on the allegation that he owed them for goods delivered to him while he was doing business in Detroit, about a year ago. The same parties have now entered actions in the Superior Court to recover the balance of what they allege to be still due them.

ENDED HIS LIFE

BODY OF AGED COBOURG RESIDENT FOUND IN THE HARBOR.

Cobourg, Aug. 28.—Levi Taylor, an aged resident of this town, had been missing from his home since Friday morning last, and this morning between nine and ten o'clock his body was found in the west harbor. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor keep a boarding house here. On Friday about, nine o'clock, he left the house, telling his wife he was going to work in the garden. He did not return, and on Saturday, at nine o'clock in the evening she notified Chief of Police Ruse. Mr. Thos. McGurty, jr., found a handkerchief on the life line at the west pier, containing a note, signed by Taylor, and stating that he would make away with himself. He took this to the police. On Sunday members of the life boat crew, accompanied by Chief Rose, dragged the harbor, but there was a heavy sea and the body was not recovered until today. Coroner Eliot at first issued a warrant for an inquest, which was afterwards withdrawn. Mr. Taylor leaves a wife and one child.

COSTLY CABLE COMMUNICATION.

Cable communication is now open to Seydisfjord, Iceland, via the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's Telegraph. The rate is forty-two cents a word.

QUEBEC FRUIT GROWERS.

Annual Meeting at Chateauguay Basin was a Great Success.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE FAMEUSE APPLE AND ABOUT DESTRUCTIVE INSECTS.

It would be difficult to estimate the value of the work which has been done for the fruit growers of Quebec by the Pomological and Fruit Growing Society of the province. Before the society came into operation fruit growing was much more a matter of chance

MR. R. W. SHEPHERD,
President of the Provincial Pomological Society.

than it is now, and large quantities of the fruit were annually destroyed by mysterious pests. The society has sought out and applied the remedies for those pests, and Dr. James Fletcher, the Dominion entomologist, says that by this work alone the society has saved for the market seventy-five per cent of the apples now sold.

Chateauguay is a celebrated fruit growing centre, and it was with particular pleasure that the members met in that locality. They were made welcome by the mayor of the place, Mr. Reed, and also by the local member of the Legislature, Mr. Dupuis, and the residents of Chateauguay did all they could to make the meeting a success. The members were most hospitably entertained by that gifted lady, Mrs. Annie L. Jack, and her sons and daughters, and were given the opportunity of looking over the extensive gardens and orchards belonging to that family. They were also taken for a drive during the morning, and shown other orchards in the vicinity.

Two meetings were held in the hall during the day—one in the afternoon and the other in the evening, several young ladies enlivening the latter by contributions of music. The president, Mr. R. W. Shepherd, presided, and there were large attendances, including quite a number of the ladies of the neighborhood.

In opening the first meeting, Mr. Shepherd expressed the great pleasure which it gave the members of the society to be holding their meeting at last in the celebrated fruit district of Chateauguay. They had enjoyed their drive around the orchards of the district very much, but they were sorry to find that the orchards in that district, as well as those in other parts of the province, had suffered a good deal of loss owing to the very trying weather of last winter, which had killed off many of their finest trees. The damage by the extraordinary temperatures of the 1904 winter were enormous; they were followed up by further losses in the winter of 1905; and last winter many of the trees that had survived were killed outright. Last winter, indeed, was remarkable not only for the damage to orchards, but also for the number of forest trees that were killed in their branches, or killed to their roots.

Mr. Shepherd touched upon the Dominion Congress of Fruit Growers, which took place at Ottawa in March last, pointing out what a good thing it was for growers to have secured proper definitions of the grades of fruit, as well as universal markings and universal sizes of fruit packages throughout the whole Dominion. He hoped that similar meetings would be held from time to time to regulate subjects relating to the fruit industry within the Dominion.

THE GREAT FAMEUSE APPLE.

Mr. E. A. Buzzell, of Abbotsford, who was unable to be present, sent in a paper entitled 'The great fameuse apple,' which was read by the secretary. Apple growers, Mr. Buzzell pointed out, had been ransacking the world for perfection, and planting all sorts of strange varieties in their orchards, and now—often too late—they found they had perfection right at hand in the fameuse apple—the apple of the people. La Fameuse was a household word in the Province of Quebec; it would grow almost anywhere, it was good in color, and in flavor it surpassed any other apple in the world. Growers could make more money by it than by any other variety. In the local markets it was always in demand, and it commanded higher prices than almost any other kind. In Europe it was well known, and even Royalty had condescended to approve of it. In the Fameuse they had a general purpose apple—a fine looking apple, the very best of dessert apples—and an apple with a season extending from October to March. Further than that, the climate of Quebec was especially adapted to growing this great apple, and fruit growers instead of searching for perfection in other varieties, should direct all their energies to perfecting La Fameuse.

In the course of an interesting discussion on the paper, Mr. R. Brodie said he could not agree with all Mr. Buzzell had written. There were other apples decidedly better for cooking than La Fameuse. Besides that, there were parts of the province where this apple could not be grown, while Wealthys and other varieties could.

Mr. J. M. Fisk observed that the Fameuse was certainly the leading apple of the province, and now that they found they could keep it clean by spraying, he did not see why it should not continue to hold that position. Where one variety like the Fameuse was so well known and was such a success, why should they put it aside for another that they knew nothing about? They all knew from experience that for the number of barrels the Fameuse would yield per acre there was no other apple that would approach it. It was very productive; in its quality it was the best, and in its season he did not think it could be rivalled.

Mr. Jones, representing the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association, said that in his district they found there was no apple which could take the place of the 'Snow,' as they called La Fameuse, as a money maker. In their section they considered La Fameuse a Christmas and holiday apple, and they were in particular need of a winter apple.

Mr. Newman, of Lachine Rapids, said many of them were left with orchards planted by their fathers, and there were so many planted to the Fameuse that they found difficulty in getting labor to pick them in time. They could not pick them before they were colored, and they had to pick them before they began to fall, and the result was that they had not more than 10 or 12 days in which to handle the crop. Of course, the Mackintosh apple was not so well tested, but as a market apple he did not think there was any doubt about its being superior to the Fameuse, besides being more easy to handle. It colored earlier, and was a better shipper.

Mr. Norman Jack thought they ought to be careful about recommending the planting of orchards to the Fameuse alone. For one thing, it ripened just at the period of the equinoctial storms, and there was a danger of the fruit being blown off the trees. As a commercial apple for shipping, he considered the Mackintosh the best. The Fameuse had been badly killed in some sections in that district, but the Mackintosh seemed to be hardier.

The chairman said it was a curious fact that although La Fameuse undoubtedly originated in France, it could not be found there now, and the French people preferred yellow or green apples to red apples like La Fameuse. This apple, however, was much appreciated in England, and he for one did not think the Mackintosh better than La Fameuse for shipment. He pointed out that the apple was one which was peculiarly suited to the climate of the province, and only in Eastern Canada did it attain perfection. The King had fifty trees of La Fameuse, coming from his nursery, planted in Sandringham, and some time ago, when he was visiting Sandringham, he found from the gardener that although they were bearing alright, they could not get the color in that climate.

The difficulty with La Fameuse, Dr. Fletcher pointed out, was that there were a hundred apples called Fameuse that were not; they were simply seedlings from La Fameuse. He thought they should get back to the original Fameuse, and propagate only that.

HARDINESS OF FRUITS.

Mr. W. T. Macoun, horticulturist at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, read a paper on 'Conclusions on Hardiness of Fruits after Nineteen Years' Experience at Ottawa.' He said he had over 3,000 species of trees and shrubs under observation, and he found that the trees or shrubs which were able to withstand the test winters which came about every ten years were only those which ripened their wood early, and he had also found that with scarcely an exception, there had been no apparent increase in hardiness in any new specimens. He detailed the varieties of apples which it had been shown could withstand the severe winters of Canada, and those which, though standing ordinary winters, were killed in the test winters. He also spoke of the extensive experiments being conducted in the search for a winter apple, and said he had strong hopes that in the near future he would have found a winter apple which he could recommend them to plant. He believed that such an apple would be one that ripened early, and yet had qualities that would preserve it in good condition all the winter. He also dwelt on the relative hardiness of various varieties of peaches, plums, and cherries.

SPRAYING NECESSARY TO SUCCESS.

A question having arisen as to whether spraying was really so invaluable as was claimed, Dr. Fletcher most emphatically declared that the fruit growers could not afford not to spray, for spraying saved them thousands of dollars every year. Orchards could be kept absolutely free from such pests as codlin moth and black spot by spraying properly done, and he had no hesitation in saying that spraying quadrupled the crop of marketable apples, while 25 cents a tree was the outside they could spend on it. The trees should be sprayed before the buds burst with one pound of bluestone to every 25 gallons of water, and this should be followed by at least three sprayings fifteen days apart with a mixture made of 4 lbs. of lime, 4 lbs. of bluestone, and 4 oz. Paris green to 40 gallons of water, doubling the Paris green where it was thought necessary.

FRUIT INSECTS OF THE SEASON.

At the evening meeting Dr. Fletcher gave an instructive address on 'Fruit Insects of the Season.' He spoke first of the ravages that used to be caused by the codlin moth, and pointed out how that most destructive insect was now kept in control by judicious spraying. Then he dwelt with an insect which is this year causing a great deal of loss to the growers in the Chateauguay district—the plum curculio. This, he said, is a little beetle, which attacks plums and also apples. It is exceedingly hard to see, being exactly like a piece of bark. It cuts a little hollow in the apple or plum, and deposits an egg that hatches a grub, which eats into the fruit, and destroys it for market. Even when the egg does not hatch out, the apples 'stung' by the curculio are destroyed for market, as they become gnarled and distorted. It had been found that this beetle during July or August is in the ground, and in a very delicate condition, and Dr. Fletcher said they could then be destroyed by ploughing up the orchards at that time.

The tussock moth caterpillar, he said, was another insect causing trouble this year. It not only ate the foliage of the trees, but also had a bad habit of eating pieces out of the apples. The best remedy was to collect the white cocoons from the trees and destroy them.

For the canker worm, also doing a lot of harm, the only remedy was spraying.

Another insect, which had not come into that district, but was causing great loss quite near them, was the apple maggot. Apples might look perfectly sound, and yet be channelled inside in every direction by the apple maggot. If they got this insect into the district, they would be able to ship no apples at all. It was worth their while to be on the look-out for it. Directly it appeared, they must at once, all of them, join together and destroy all windfalls, either by feeding to pigs or other stock or in some other way.

He added that at the Experimental Farm at Ottawa a spraying calendar was published, giving full directions for spraying for insects and diseases, and it could be had for the asking.

Dr. Fletcher later on gave a short address on the hybridization of plants and flowers, and on the preparation of house plants for winter.

Mr. W. Saxby Blair, assistant horticulturist at the Macdonald Agricultural College, Ste. Anne de Belevue, briefly addressed the meeting on the work that it was hoped to do for agriculture and fruit growing at the college.

FRUIT GROWERS AT COMO

ENTIRE CROPS DESTROYED BY THE APPLE MAGGOT.

The summer meeting of the Pomological and Fruit Growing Society of the Province of Quebec concluded with two sessions at Como, on Thursday. The morning visits to orchards in the vicinity disclosed the evil wrought by a pest against which Dr. Fletcher, entomologist at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, had warned the members at Chateauguay Basin on the previous day—the apple maggot. So bad was the pest at Como that in some orchards practically the entire crop had fallen to the ground and become wholly unmarketable. Dr. Fletcher repeated the advice he gave at Chateauguay—that the fruit-growers should at once band themselves together to adopt what had been found the most practical remedy, the destruction of all windfalls. One person having a single tree affected by the maggot was jeopardizing the whole district if he would not take the trouble to destroy the insect. The fruit could be fed to stock, and the best stock was young pigs, which should be turned into the orchard.

IMPROVING OLD ORCHARDS.

The afternoon meeting was held in the Sunday-school room. Mr. W. Saxby Blair, assistant horticulturist at the Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, gave an address on 'How best to improve our old orchards.'

One of the first essentials, he said, was to have a good root formation to the tree, one that was doing active work in taking up the plant food. Another essential was to have an available supply of plant food, so that the fruit buds might form year after year. There was also needed a good and proper supply of moisture, and a good leaf area—a good leaf formation on the trees.

Mr. G. Reynaud, horticulturist, La Trappe, read a paper on 'Orchard drainage,' in which he said that proper drainage was one of the best savings banks an orchardist could possibly have.

Several members spoke of injury to strawberries and other small fruits during the winter of 1905-6, showing that the strawberry plants had suffered severely, being in some cases practically destroyed. In some places raspberries had also suffered heavily.

THE SOCIETY'S IMPORTANCE.

The evening session was held on the lawn of the residence of the president, Mr. R. W. Shepherd. The lawn was prettily illuminated with Chinese lanterns.

Mr. Gustave Boyer, M.P., Rigaud, briefly addressed the gathering, saying that the society was well known by the amount of useful and appreciable work it had accomplished everywhere in its vast field of action. The work undertaken by the industrious and disinterested men enrolled in it certainly merited more government encouragement. The society was a seat of theoretical and practical education in the matter of fruit growing, and from its meeting emanated information which was of immense service to those who desire to avail themselves of it.

Mr. Pilon, M.L.A., also made a few remarks, speaking of the importance of agriculture, and regretting that the farmers of the district generally did not pay more attention to the culture of apples and fruit, which might be made to play an important role in the province. It was a mistaken idea on the part of many farmers that it was a waste of time to grow fruit; successful fruit culture was profitable.

Dr. Fletcher gave a very interesting talk on 'The preparation of house plants for the winter,' which he followed by an illustrated talk concerning insects, remarking that one-tenth of every product grown was destroyed by insects and another one-tenth by fungus diseases. He described the habits of many of the insects that are injurious to crops, and mentioned the steps to be taken to lessen their ravages.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

THE ENGLISH EXODUS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I see that you and the leading Protestant men of Quebec are sorely puzzled to prevent the exodus of the English-speaking Protestants from the rural portions of your province. Will you allow me to say that it cannot be done. Quebec must become French and Catholic. If you will turn to your files for the year 1864, in the month of July or August, I think, you will see a letter of mine in which I forecast this result. That which I then saw as inevitable has been coming within the range of other men's vision ever since, and is now forcing itself upon everybody's attention. The reason is not far to seek, and the cause lies away back beyond the time when Confederation was decided upon. And those responsible for this are the public men and newspapers of Quebec that the English-speaking and Protestants then supported. Or, in other words, these people brought this result—calamity, if you will—upon themselves. They had been offered the opportunity to avert it, but were too short-sighted to adopt the means, or, possibly, like Esau, sold their future for a mess of pottage. They almost to a man, only two, a Mr. Sommerville, of Huntingdon, and Allanson Cook, of Ottawa, ever voted with George Brown for representation by population, till, despairing of help, and disgusted with their stupidity or venality, he chose a federal union, and left them to their idols, and to that which you now all deplore. I was then of Quebec—old Chateauguay. I recall my closing sentence of that letter: 'If we had not the sagacity to avert the blow, let us at least have the manliness to conceal our tears.' JAMES FINDLAY.

Pembroke, Aug. 29, 1906.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness,')

Sir,—In response to your suggestion that your readers should give their views on the cause of the exodus of the English Protestant population from the Province of Quebec, and on the wisdom of their course I may, perhaps, express what I think on these two points as briefly as possible.

I am not a farmer, but I was born in the country, and know the conditions of farm life, in at least three of what may be called the English-speaking counties of the province—Sherbrooke, Compton and Stanstead.

First, why are the English Protestants leaving these counties? Primarily to better themselves financially. In an intimate acquaintance with the farmers of Sherbrooke County extending over thirty-five years, I have yet to know one who has become rich by means of farming. I know a few who have been able to retire to Lennoxville in their old age and with strict economy live upon the interest of their capital; but even such cases are exceedingly rare. I do not know of one gentleman farmer in that district who invested money in farming who was not the poorer for the investment, nor do I know of one who was able, outside of his other property, to support himself and his family from his farming operations.

On a visit to the North-West four years ago, in August and September, I found scores who in from ten to twenty years had made enough money by farming to retire and live in the towns and villages of the west and of the Province of Ontario in comfort during the rest of their lives.

May I give a concrete example of what I mean Partly within the village of Lennoxville and partly in the adjoining township of Ascot there is a farm of about a hundred and seventy-five acres which is recognized as one of the best farms in the County of Sherbrooke. The owner of the farm had a family of four sons—three of whom were men. Four years ago two of them left home and went to the west. Two years ago a purchaser for the farm, an English Protestant by the way, was found. The price was invested in a half section of improved land near Indian Head. The three sons preempted each a quarter section about thirty miles south of the C. P. R. main line. One of them has sold his quarter section for $2,500, and the others are equally valuable. The father last year had five thousand bushels of wheat and about an equal quantity of oats and other grain, in addition to the usual returns which come from mixed farming. This year the crops are what Dominie Sampson described as 'prodecgious.'

Four years' of life in the North-West have added a material prosperity to that family which could not have been attained in twelve years, under the conditions which existed in this province, although their conditions were favorable, far above those of the average farmer.

The farmer with a family of boys growing into manhood, who can sell his farm at a reasonable price is, in my opinion, doing both himself and them a serious financial injustice if he stays in this province.

A second reason lies on the very surface of things—the educational problem about which we have heard so much lately. Poor schools, insufficiently supported, partly, at least, because of a decreasing population, are growing poorer year by year, and he who remains and deprives his children of the opportunity to obtain the necessary education is doing them a moral wrong. It is easy to be patriotic provincially when you have nothing at stake yourself, and the latest proposition to form an English Protestant society whose object shall be to buy up all the farms of English Protestants who leave the province will require very large enthusiasm and no small capital. Provincial patriotism must give way to a broader and more comprehensive Canadian patriotism. Whether we will or not, this province as to the country part must become more and more French Canadian and Roman Catholic. We who live in the city and have our churches and schools, our social and family relations with those who speak our own tongue and worship at our own altars are not in a position to advise others to give up, for provincial patriotism, what we so highly and so justly prize.

A. R. OUGHTRED.

Montreal, Aug. 31, 1906.

SATISFACTORY CURE FOR SUMMER COMPLAINT

Nothing is so certain and prompt as Polson's Nerviline. Used for years with unfailing success. Pleasant to take, and sold everywhere in 25c bottles.

THE CHAIN LETTER.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I was glad to see attention called to what a great many believe to be a product of a mistaken enthusiast kept circulating and in some degree popular by an unthinking public. Some time ago the Sunday-school class to which I belong received several 'chain letters' asking for prayer that more young men might enter the mission field. Now, the members of this class thought that at present means of support, and not candidates, were lacking in the foreign field, making prayer for that object for them impossible, and yet the chain was continued, I think, from an unworthy fear of wrongdoing, inspired in part by the extreme earnestness of the appeal. In order to make a call to prayer effective it must express a need forcibly felt by the individual who adopts it, and then whether found in appropriate form and read from a prayer book, or simply extempore, makes no difference. But just so far as we allow prayer to become a duty we copy a part of the pharisaical service which was not accepted. Aside from the great outlay in postage, which might have been turned into a useful channel, I believe the chain letter appeals only to the superstitious and cowardly side of its victim.

N. M. BROWN.

Elgin, Ont.

A TRANSCENDENTAL QUACK.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Some of the leading English newspapers having been giving space during the current 'silly season' to one T. L. Harris, a somewhat notorious transcendental quack, whose death was recently reported from his agapemone in California. Parson Prince in England, the Dis De Bar woman, and Angel Dowie have familiarized the public with the sayings and doings of some of these gentry. Harris, like the rest of them, preached poverty, chastity, temperance, and all the virtues of the 'new life,' and the 'divine breath in man,' all the while going the pace, spending his own substance, and other people's substance to boot, in riotous living. Naturally these courses brought him to the verge of dissolution at about his sixty-fifth year. He, however, pulled himself together, and, aided by a good constitution and an open air life, made a good recovery and became a 'new man.' This recovery he impiously proclaimed to be 'an ecstatic partaking of the very breath of God,' declaring that now he would live for ever, and his true followers accepted this rubbish as gospel truth.

Harris's most distinguished convert was Lawrence Oliphant, the brilliant English politician and man of letters. He dragged into the community his equally brilliant mother, Lady Oliphant, and his sainted wife, Alice le Strange. All three turned over their persons, their cash, and even their souls into the keeping of Harris, such was their infatuation for the 'new life.' Lawrence was made teamster and Lady Oliphant washerwoman to the community. What became of Alice, the beautiful wife, is, I believe, not altogether known. Mrs. Margaret Oliphant has written a memoir of her brilliant kinsman who undoubtedly had a vein of insanity stowed away somewhere in his otherwise clever brain.

As for Harris himself, his writings, prose and so-called poetry, are mere rhapsodies, or rather rantings, plagierized from such writers as Swedenborg. After his 'reincarnation' he became more and more blatant. He was absolutely sinless. He had conquered all the lusts and weaknesses of the flesh. Hunger and thirst no longer assailed him; neither did fatigue nor sleep. He had conquered pain, and would assuredly conquer death. This blatant hypocrisy went on for a while but by and by the king of terrors claimed his own.

The newspapers say that a member of the brotherhood, Mr. Edward Markham, the author of 'The Man With the Hoe,' pronounced the 'funeral oration,' and is engaged on a life of his chief.

CENSOR.

ARGENTEUIL THE BANNER COUNTY.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Dr. Rexford while addressing the meeting in Victoria Hall, on the 23rd of this month, on education, termed the county of Argenteuil the banner county on taxation for education. Had the learned doctor been aware of the fact that the valuation roll did not represent one-third of the actual value of property in the county (Lachute town excepted) he might have had a different compliment to give to this county. There can be no objections to Argenteuil taking the lead in educational matters, but there is very great objections to this county appearing under false colors.

Any person who would examine the valuation roll and then examine the properties there represented would have no difficulty in finding farms worth $6,000 put down on the valuation roll at less than $2,000. In the same district you will find the teacher's salary about $20 a month. Now, if the same rate was levied on the actual value of the property they would be able to pay the teacher $60 a month without government aid.

It has been represented that the people of this county are heavily taxed for school purposes. You can find farmers not far from Lachute who have an income from milk and maple syrup alone about $1,000, who do not pay more than $10 in taxes.

One ratepayer when questioned about the value of his property acknowledged that he had cleared over $1,000 last year after paying all expenses, yet his taxes for both municipal and school purposes was less than $10.

In the town of Lachute the case is different. Property there in many cases is over valued. A house there was lately sold for $2,500, which was down on the valuation roll for $3,000, so that when a county tax is levied the taxpayers of Lachute town have the lion's share of the taxes to pay. There is some talk about prosecuting them for evading payment in that way. The writer of this article is well aware that exposing these matters is not a popular course to pursue. But popularity gained by deception or hiding the truth will in the end bring those who practice it to shame. Truth alone will stand the test in time of trial.

WALTER McOWAT.

Lachute, Aug. 28.

THE POOR USURER!

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I trust you will find space in the valuable columns of your paper to insert the following and in doing so, you would render a great service to one who feels as though The Montreal Daily Star have reached in the usury crusade what might be termed ridiculous. Within the past eight days in one of their evening's issues, they cited an instance of a young gentleman (gentleman) who got the best of a Loan Company by misrepresentation and defrauded them out of three hundred dollars ($300) this occurred some time last winter and hardly needs to be recalled and especially by a paper who holds themselves forth as all thats righteous. This case is one of pure theft, the manner in which it was recalled the other evening savored of gratification and approbation. This is hardly upholding the tenth commandment. Since they are so persistent in their efforts against the usurers, why dont they spare a little to other good causes and open up a bureau for some of the abusers that are indulged in other lines of commerce. For instance, we will take the professional man, the doctor who nurses his suffering patient along till he gets respectable size fee out of him, regardless of his sufferings in the meantime. The lawyer who heeps on costs on his unfortunate victim then drives him to despair in his efforts to collect it. The tradesmen for instance who sells furniture on the instalments plan and when a payment is missed, they immediately remove it and sell it over again. This line of business, there has been as much as three hundred and fifty per cent made to my knowledge. Pianos that are laid down in the show-rooms at ninety dollars are sold at three hundred dollars, they are also subject to a writ of revendication in default of anyone payment. But the poor usurer cannot revendicate his money as he is unable to identify it.

FAIR PLAY.

Montreal, Aug. 18.

SOUTH AFRICA.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Your editorial in your issue of the 7th instant calls for remark. You sympathize with the Imperial Government in its policy of giving the Boer equal rights with the British in that country. As the Boers are five times the number of the British, it is easy to see that they would govern the British inhabitants, and what that would be history already shows. It is vain to speculate how just they would be to the minority in the light of past events. They declared that they would drive out the British from South Africa, and their proclamations during the first months of the war prove their purpose. Besides the British people there (who are better judges than we can be) are opposed to the course marked out to give the Boer equal rights with them, declaring that they would repeat their old tactics of discrimination and injustice over again.

Now I am not going to speculate with some what the Boers in power would do. That is in the future. We know that they are hostile now to our own people there, and we may say, bitterly so. Now, with these two opposing elements it is proposed to alter the present status of government there and profess to give 'equal rights' to both Boer and British!

We know that such is an impossibility, and that the policy of the present Imperial Government as reported would enable the Boer to dominate the British under the name of 'equal rights!' What a farce as well as treason that course is may be seen by any one who is a friend to the British people there. To talk about equal rights there is nonsense. The whole question is: 'What should be made of South Africa? Should it be made British or Boer?' Having decided this matter, the way of doing so is plain. If it is to be a British country, then its present British people and their successors must be the masters, but if it is resolved to make it a Boer country, then it is equally plain that the government must be handed over to them. I repeat that the whole question is: 'What is to be the future of South Africa?' Is it to be British or Boer? and all speculation outside of this question about rights and what the good Boers would do for their friends! the British, is farcical and foolish.

As to the happy solution of the Protestant and Catholic question in Canada, proposed by Lord Durham, a goodly number will say that that solution is still insolvable, and at times threatens trouble. That quiet has been preserved by the British portion breaking itself up into two senseless political factions, to-day bidding for the Roman support to help it govern the other, while the French, or rather the Roman, governs both, even in the Province of Ontario, and has always done so.

What was done here is a warning to do so in South Africa. A foreign language and an alien people hostile here are no examples to be held up for the people of South Africa. Let the question never be lost sight of. Is that country to be British or Boer? Once decided, the policy is plain as to what is necessary to make it so.

CANADIAN.

Aug. 11, 1906.

Note.—What is proposed here is Roman rule, not British rule.

TEMPERANCE OBJECT LESSONS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Through the kindness of the executive of the Dominion Alliance I have been permitted to enjoy a very pleasant vacation, during the tropic heat of July and August. On one or two occasions the thermometer has risen several degrees higher than I ever knew it during fifteen years' residence in the West Indies.

My vacation has not been altogether a holiday. I have preached five sermons and delivered four lectures on temperance in the course of two weeks.

During my absence from the city I have come across several important and interesting object lessons on the subject of temperance. With your permission I would be pleased to place some of these before your readers.

In the Township of Gore, in Quebec, where I am residing, there has not been a license for the sale of liquor issued for twenty years. There is no reason to suspect that any liquor is being illicitly sold. I have sought the most reliable and trustworthy testimony concerning the results of this no-license policy.

This is the testimony: 'In our township we have not one family that needs help in the form of charity. The absence of the liquor license means peace in the community.'

An intelligent Christian lady speaking of this subject, said: 'I suppose we women of this section have a right to be thankful that we know nothing about the evils of the drink traffic. We never see a drop of liquor in our houses. Nor do our men ever touch it. All we know about it is the horrible stories we read in the newspapers.'

Mr. Editor, I would that I scould adequately sketch the difference between the locality which adopts, and rigidly adheres to the practice of temperance and total abstinence, and those little miserable incorporated villages which have four or five licensed liquor dives for the making of drunkards, and to curse the community in which they exist. I could not think of any two words which more accurately describe the difference than paradise and pandemonium.

I asked from a well-informed gentleman this further question: What about crime? You have no saloon, and hardly any drinking. How does that effect the matter of crime in your community? This was the answer:

'I do not know of a single case of any one being arrested or convicted of crime in our township for many years. The jail would be entirely empty from year to year as far as we are concerned.'

This statement brings us face to face with a very important fact. If we could close up all the saloons of the country we might save at least ninety percent of all the money which we expend directly or indirectly on the criminals. The revenue from the traffic bears no proportion whatever to the loss which it entails.

During my holiday travels I enjoyed exceedingly a visit to the beautiful little village of Morewood in the County of Dundas. The congregation there, like that of the Irishman, filled the church both inside and out.

The history of the liquor traffic in Morewood is quite unique. The miserable trade died—died of itself, a natural death; because the people of the village and vicinity withdrew all patronage from the bar-room. The proprietor could not sell enough liquor to pay for his license, and so he gave it up. It strikes me that would be one of the wisest and most effective methods of dealing with the vile business.

One day, in that same village, I asked of two bright young ladies the following question: 'If I were to place glasses of beer and brandy and gin on the table would either of you be able to say which was the beer and which was the brandy or gin?' One of them answered, 'I never saw a drop of any of them in my life; I would not know the one from the other.' The other answered, 'I was once visiting a sick person. I saw some brandy on the chest of drawers. That is the only time I ever saw a drop of liquor in my life.' Would it not be a splendid achievement if we could raise families who would never see the venomous poison of alcohol

All parents who have any interest in their children would do well never to allow the demon of strong drink in their houses.

During my trip I visited one of the beautiful towns on the banks of the majestic St. Lawrence. It was a most interesting spot, with any number of stately and handsome residences. A good street car service, with educational institutions second to none in the banner Province of Ontario, with a number of very fine churches and clergymen, eminent for their abilities and for their devotion to their Master's service. But alas in the midst of all this an abnormal number of saloons, with the usual sad results of the whiskey trade.

If the Christian churches and the barrooms of this town should ever come into direct conflict with each other, it would be difficult to predict which would win.

In many places I found a good deal of dissatisfaction over the change in the Ontario license law—demanding the unreasonable majority of sixty percent from the temperance electorate. This discounting of the relative value of the temperance voter is very offensive. It will serve as an effectual handicap to the Christian people in their fight against intemperance. It will give a very decided advantage to the liquor interest in fighting for their traffic.

No member of the government ever has, or can, give any satisfactory reason for such a piece of manifestly caste legislation. It proves, beyond doubt, that the sympathy and political influence of the government are with the saloon.

What the effect of this may be in the next provincial election no one can foretell. The temperance reformers, who went back on Mr. Ross because he demanded an unreasonable majority in the referendum—these will discover that in the change they have gone from the frying-pan into the fire, and will very likely return to their former fold.

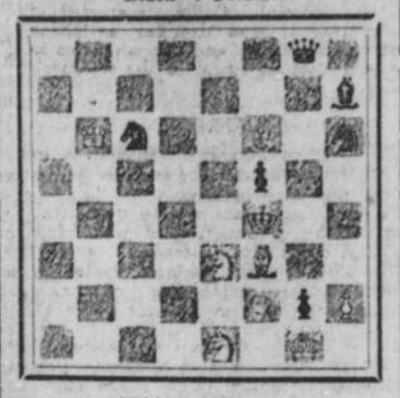
Meanwhile, the distiller, the brewer, the saloonkeeper, and the patrons of the saloon will hurrah for whiskey and Hanna. These gentlemen will very likely hold on to their majority; but it will be drawn from a very different class of men.

G. G. HUXTABLE.

129 Colonial avenue.

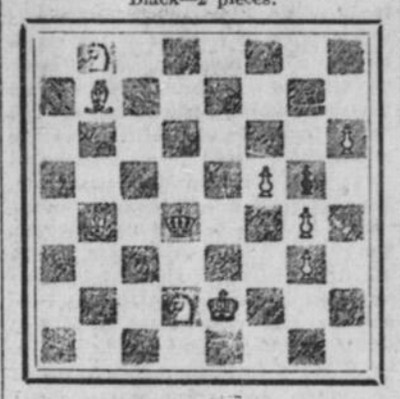
Tuesday, Sept. 4, 1906.

PROBLEM NO. 1082.
(By Herr J. Berger.)
Black—7 Pieces.



White—7 Pieces.
White mates in two moves.

PROBLEM NO. 1083.
(Composed for the 'Witness' by Mr. W. E. Rudolph, Brooklyn.)
Black—2 pieces.



White—9 pieces.
White mates in three moves.

Two instructive Ostend games. Notes by L. Van Vliet, Hereford 'Times.'

FRENCH DEFENCE.

White.	Black.
D. Janowsky.	A. Burn.
P K 4	1 P K 3
2 P Q 4	2 P Q 4
3 B K 3 (a)	3 P x P
4 Kt Q 2	4 Kt K B 3
5 P Q B 3	5 B K 2 (b)
6 Q B 2	6 Q Kt Q 2
7 Kt x P	7 Kt x Kt
8 Q x Kt	8 Kt B 3
9 Q B 2	9 B Q 2 (c)
10 Kt B 3	10 B B 3
11 B Q 3	11 Q Q 4
12 Castles (K)	12 Q K R 4
13 Kt K 5	13 Kt Kt 5 (d)
14 Kt x Kt	14 Q x Kt
15 P B 3	15 Q R 4
16 B K 4	16 Castles (K) (e)
17 B x B	17 P x B
18 P Q Kt 4 (f)	18 P Q R 4
19 P Q R 3	19 R R 3
20 Q R K sq	20 K R I sq
21 R K 2 (g)	21 B Q 3
22 P Kt 4	22 Q R 6
23 B B sq	23 Q R 5
24 Q K 4	24 Q B 3
25 P K B 4	25 Q R 5 (h)
26 P B 5	26 P x B P
27 Q x K B P	27 P B 3
28 P K Kt 5	28 Q R P x P
29 Kt P x P !	29 K Kt P x P (i)
30 R Kt 2 ch	30 K K sq
31 B Kt 5 (j)	31 P x B
32 Q B 6 ch	32 K Kt sq
33 R x P ch	33 Q x R ch
34 Q x Q ch	34 K R sq
35 Q B 6 ch	35 Resigns (k)

(a) One of the numerous innovations introduced in the openings by Alapin, and, like most of them, of passing excellence.

(b) If 5..... P Q Kt 3, with the view of defending the Pawn by B Kt 2, then 6. B Kt 5 ch, Q Kt Q 2; 7. B B 6. Or, if 6..... P Q B 3, 7. B R 4.

(c) Castles, to be followed by P. Q Kt 3 and B Kt 2 seems better.

(d) The counter attack is ingenious, and requires to be met very carefully, but that is about all that can be said for it. The attack was premature, and Black suffered in position in consequence.

(e) If B x B, 17. P x B, and White would have the open file for his Rooks. The alternative leaves Black's position badly damaged on the Queen's side.

(f) In order to keep the doubled Pawn for ever isolated.

(g) He had to guard against P x P; 21. R P x P. R R 7.

(h) The Queen roams about quite impotent to do any damage, proving once more that to give this important piece too much to do early in the game is generally a mistake.

(i) This loses almost immediately. Q x B P was his only chance.

(j) A very pretty as wel as a very forcible move, and which Mr. Burn appears to have overlooked.

(k) Mate is forced in a few moves by 36. R B 2, etc.

SOLUTIONS.

'Pawn' sends for No. 1076....1. Q B 5; No. 1077....1. Q R 7; No. 1078....1. Q Kt sq; No. 1079....1. Kt B 4.

Four very good problems: cannot see any real need for the pawn on K 7.

Mr. W. E. Rudolph, Brooklyn, sends correct solutions to problems Nos. 1074, 1075 and 1076. Notes received and contents will be examined and used.

According to Wochenshach, of Berlin, there were one hundred and sixty-six Queen's pawn openings adopted in the recently concluded masters' tournament at Ostend, thus establishing the popularity of this opening among the experts of the present day beyond a doubt. The other openings favored were in the following proportions: Ruy Lopez 51; French defence, 26; four knights, 24; Sicilian, 13; Vienna, 12; king's bishop, 10; king's gambit declined, 6; Giuoco piano, 3; centre counter, 3, and centre gambit, 3.

The contests in the Chicago chess tournament are progressing satisfactorily Commencing last Monday six games per player in each section have been completed, and so far Winnipeg has reason to be proud of its representatives. Magnus Smith heads his section with six wins, having been victorious in all the games he has played so far. Blake, the other Winnipegger, has won three, and if he is successful in scoring wins in the three remaining games to be played in this round, he has still a chance of qualifying for the final round. There is no doubt but that there are some very strong players competing for the honors of this tournament. The following is taken from the St. Paul 'Despatch,' dated Aug. 18:

THE WESTERN CHESS TOURNEY.

The seventh championship tourney, held at Chicago, commenced on Monday last, and will continue through the week, or until the games are finished.—Manitoba 'Free Press.'

Queen's Gambit Declined.

White. A. Burn.	Black. R. Swiderski.
1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4
2 P—Q B 4	2 P—K 3
3 Kt—Q B 3	3 Kt—K B 3
4 B—Kt 5	4 Q—Kt Q 2
5 P—K 3	5 B—K 2
6 Kt—B 3	6 Castles
7 B—Q 3	7 P Q—Kt 3
8 P x P	8 P x P
9 Castles	9 B—Kt 2
10 Q—K 2	10 P—B 4
11 Q R—Q sq	11 P—Q R 3
12 Kt—K 5	12 P—B 5
13 B—Kt sq	13 P Q—Kt 4
14 Q—B 3	14 P—Kt 5
15 Kt—K 2	15 Kt—K 5
16 B—K B 4	16 P—B 4 (a)
17 Q—R 3	17 R—B sq
18 P—B 3	18 Kt—Q 3
19 P—K Kt 4 (b)	19 P—Kt 3
20 B—R 6	20 R—K B 3
21 Kt—B 4	21 P—B 6
22 R—B 2	22 Kt—B 5
23 Kt x Kt (B 5)	23 P x K Kt P
24 Q x P	24 R x Kt (Q B 5)
25 Kt x Kt P (c)	25 P x Kt
26 B x P	26 K—R sq
27 R—Kt 2	27 Kt—K 4
28 Q—R 5	28 Kt x B
29 B—Kt 5 (dis ch)	29 K—Kt sq
30 B x R	30 B x B
31 R x Kt ch (d)	31 B—Kt 2
32 K—B 2 (c)	32 R—B 2? (f)
33 Q R—K Kt sq	33 Q—K B sq (g)
34 R—R 6 (h)	34 Resigns

(a) Leaving the strongly posted Kt in the centre. There was no very serious objection to Kt x Kt; and, if P x Kt, Q Kt 3; or, if 17, B x Kt, P B 3.

(b) A strong move, as it generally is in all positions of this kind.

(c) A nice combination, which should win by force, if correctly pursued.

(d) Stronger was 31, Q x Kt ch, K—B sq; 32, Q R 7.

(e) A curious idea, which might have cost White the game; 32. K R sq looks so simple and obvious, that it is rather difficult to understand what could have prompted so experienced a warrior to play K B 2 in this position.

(f) One good turn deserves another! P x P might have won Black the game.

(g) Frightened to death. P x P was still a strong move; whereas the text move loses instanter.

HANGING AT SEA.

(From the Boston 'Transcript.')

The assertion that there is nothing new under the sun has again been disproved. For unnumbered centuries executions have taken place on land and sea, legal and illegal, but it is doubtful if a community ever before deliberately took a prisoner under sentence of death out to sea to hang him in order to prevent the decree of the law from being overridden by the mob, as has been done in Maryland. Public feeling against a negro culprit there ran so high that it was openly asserted he would never be allowed the honor of hanging, but must instead be burned to death. The manner of his taking off was the only point upon which the law and the mob differed. To have their way, however, the stubborn officers of the law took gallows and a coffin with them on board a steamer which was to convey the prisoner to the county where he belonged, but its course has been so delayed that the execution can take place as soon as the steamer's prow enters the waters of that county, and the mob on the land will be 'at sea,' too. If this method finds favor in the South there may yet be a call there for the observation trains employed for the New London boat races to witness these scenes on the water.

FLAG FUNERALS.

Britain is the only country which allows its historical flags to go into the pawnshop or the auction room. One such flag, after having waved over the 39th Foot for three years during the great Siege of Gibraltar, was actually found covering the sofa cushions of a tradesman's sitting room!

In 1886 the 1st Battalion Gloucester Regiment recovered from a pawnbroker at York four flags which it had borne from 1795 to 1810 through the Egyptian and Peninsular campaigns.

There may be seen in the Kendal Parish Church a pair of the old colors of the 2nd Battalion Border Regiment. They were rescued in 1888 by Lord Archibald Campbell from a London upholsterer who had advertised them for sale as though they were mere window curtains.

To prevent old colors meeting with such fates many have been cremated with great ceremony and the ashes carefully preserved in a box. Others have been buried with full military honors among them being sets belonging to the King's Own Scottish Borderers and the 2nd Battalion Worcester Regiment.—'Answers.'

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Post-Office Order can be obtained at the following rates: $2.50 or under, 3c; $2.50 to $5.00, 4c; $5.00 to $10.00, 6c.
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Any subscriber who would like to have Specimen Copies sent to friends, need only send upon a post card the name and addresses to which he would like papers sent.

PREMIUMS AND CLUBS.

New High Arm Drop-Head, Ball Bearing Sewing Machine, given to 'Witness' subscribers for $40 worth of new subscriptions to the 'Witness' at full rates.
For Sale, including the 'Daily Witness,' one year, $29.00, or including 'Weekly Witness,' one year, $27.00.
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'Weekly Witness' Club rates are: Three copies, separately addressed, $2.40; four, $3.00; ten, $7.00.
Bagster's Long Primer Bible for three subscriptions to 'Weekly Witness,' two of which must be new, or a list of six renewal subscriptions at $1.00 each, or ten subscriptions at 80 cents each. For sale to 'Witness' subscribers, $1.75.
None of the above premiums can be claimed solely on one's own subscription, new or renewal.

EXPIRING SUBSCRIPTIONS.

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

SEPTEMBER, 1906

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

DIED IN SMOKING CAR.

Kenora, Aug. 28.—The secretary to the French consulate in Vancouver died suddenly in the smoking car of the westbound C. P. R. express near here today. The body was brought here to be embalmed. Heart disease was the cause.

While the publishers of the 'Witness' exercise all possible care in excluding from its columns all financial and other advertisements of a doubtful or suspicious nature, and in accepting only such as they believe to be genuine and bona fide, it must be understood that they in no way guarantee these advertisements, and must leave their readers to exercise their own discretion in the way of putting faith in them.

The Witness.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1906.

We have a unique letter from one who signs himself 'Fair Play,' but who according to his own showing has little notion of what fair play represents. Because a local paper has held up base acts on the part of borrowers as worthy of public sympathy if not imitation, our correspondent asks for our sympathy for the poor usurer. We confess that we are unable to squeeze out a tear on his behalf, although he complains that he cannot always get property as security for his loans at hundreds per cent. We print this letter because it throws light upon the mind of the usurer. We are used to effusions from borrowers which insist that they are an ill-used race; they will now see that the usurers also consider themselves put upon.

Mr. Gear, ex-president of the Montreal Board of Trade, is strongly in favor of a convention or congress of the boards of trade of the Dominion, as he is assured that such a gathering would broaden the minds of those participating, and that the increased breadth of view of the participants would be disseminated throughout the Canadian community. Not only would it be impressed upon the country at large, he says, that each section of Canada is essential to the upbuilding and extension of all the component parts; not only would the Dominion Government gain strength at home and abroad if it were shown that in any policy it might advocate the commerce of the country was as one in its support; but the strength that would be gained by the greatest union among ourselves, founded primarily upon commerce, would teach us that union with the empire, on a broad commercial basis, would add to our and the empire's greatness. Such a consummation is devoutly to be wished, and its possibility must appeal to the vast majority of Canadians.

Sympathy for the people of Chili will be increased by the courageous manner in which they have faced the recent terrible earthquake disaster. The ground had not ceased shaking under them ere they were at work clearing the debris, rescuing the injured, removing the dead, protecting property from plunderers, distributing food to the destitute, and preparing to rebuild their shattered homes. The admirable spirit they have displayed under the most appalling of visitations has raised them greatly in the estimation of the outside world. This increased respect will have a good effect on the material prospects of a people whose courage and self-reliance have been so signally demonstrated. They will not suffer in comparison with the people of San Francisco under like circumstances. Chili has always been in the van of South American countries, as a progressive and well-ordered republic, somewhat aggressive, it may be, on her neighbors, but remarkably free from shotgun politics.

Not so long ago, President Roosevelt was accused of keeping a Lucullus table—a newspaper published an alleged White House menu containing all sorts of highly-priced and indigestible dainties. The President, however, immediately went into print with a circumstantial denial. At the White House, he said, the daily bill of fare was most simple. He gave details of the kind of food served at breakfast and dinner and tea. It came out that the chief 'frilling' for the bread and butter and temperance beverages was eggs, hard-boiled eggs! Immediately the caricaturists displayed Mr. Roosevelt as an egg-eater performing astounding feats of strength; they depicted thin men grown fat on egg diet, weak men strong, bent men straight, thieves honest, fools wise, the old young, and so forth. Possibly struck by so easy a notoriety, Mr. Bryan has now written to his paper, the 'Commoner,' praising up the egg to the skies, and enlarging on his dependence upon it. In his seven months' trip abroad, he says, he and his family have been afraid of the raw vegetables, have distrusted the water, been skeptical about the meat, have not found the butter inviting, and the same with the milk and the bread. But the hen was a constant friend throughout. When all else proved impossible, the boiled egg came to the rescue and saved the situation. Therefore, Mr. Bryan declares that if he is not henceforward a poultry fancier in the technical sense of the term, he shall return to his native land with an increased respect for the common, everyday, barnyard fowl—the one indispensable link between the east and the west. Mr. Bryan, who has just reached New York, is to be given a great reception. The banquets will have to consist largely of eggs, and when he makes the passionate political pilgrimage that is expected of him and makes the great speeches that he squanders so lavishly, even his enemies, the trusts, may long to contribute towards his entertainment with specimens not hard boiled.

The butter and cheese associations throughout the country will have the sympathy of the public in their efforts to raise the standard of Canadian dairy products higher and higher. At one time the United States exports of dairy products to Great Britain were enormous, but so much trickery was condescended to, so much 'filled' cheese and 'faked' butter was put on that market that the trade became discredited, and the cheese trade fell largely into Canadian hands. The principal reason was that about the time United States dairy products were deteriorating, ours were improving, very largely as a result of the educational campaign that was carried on among our farmers and shippers by Mr. Sydney Fisher and Professor Robertson, of the Department of Agriculture. There is still, however, a remnant of ignorant or careless makers who send poor goods to market, and to some extent depreciate prices for the whole product. The chief faults seem to be lack of cleanliness and ignorance of temperatures. These and other faults there is now to be a determined effort to overcome. Many are in favor of all butter and cheese makers being required to pass an examination, and the Department is said to regard such an examination with favor. Another reform proposed is the establishment of a central warehouse, a sort of clearing house, and government inspection. Mr. Fisher may be depended upon to give all suggestions his best thought, and the butter and cheese men are to be congratulated upon their determination not only to preserve but to increase the already high general reputation of Canadian dairy products.

From all parts of the west, both in Canada and the United States, comes the cry for help. Not only are hands needed to gather the crops, but all industries are in want of workers. Wages are higher than ever before and the chances of steady employment are so good that any working man is sure of earning enough to establish himself in a permanent home with the prospect of future independence. Although the harvest fields make the loudest demand for laborers, the railways, which have to move the grain and are building new lines, are ready to absorb all workers when the harvest is over. The Grand Trunk Pacific cannot get enough men to perform the work it has in hand. The same condition exists south of the line. From Pittsburg comes the report that railways entering that city are becoming distressed over the scarcity of labor to handle the rapidly increasing traffic. These are resorting to many expedients to secure help. A few years ago they all adopted an age limit, and refused to employ men above it. In a number of instances that limit has been raised, in others abolished altogether, and wages have been increased as an inducement to attract men into their service. Still the shortage continues, largely by reason of the superior attractions in the Canadian west. The demand for hands to move the crops is even greater in the western states than in Canada. An indefinite extension of the period of prosperity seems thus assured. The capacity of the east to consume all that the west can supply is constantly on the increase. There is no excuse for any one to be idle, for any person with ordinary energy can find his way to where his help will be gladly welcomed and well paid. True it is now, as it was fifty years ago, when the poet sang—

Where a man is a man if he's willing to toil,
And the humblest may gather the fruits of the soil.

Now we have in Russia a threat to use assassination against assassination and terrorism against terrorism. A letter has been published threatening with murder a number of Liberal leaders, some of whom at least have as little to do with the prevailing thuggery and less knowledge of the assassins of officials than the officials themselves. This may be a mere threat; but Russia would seem to have a virulent gangrene of lawlessness gnawing at her bones, a lawlessness which no doubt has passions noble and ignoble behind it, but which is fast degenerating, as in the case of the lynchers in the United States, into a pure love of crime, and of the adventure and excitement of it. This is not necessarily an incurable disease. People who go to war go killing each other in a most indifferent way, and come home and live as kind and good citizens. It is likely that this carnival of deviltry will burn itself out. In point of numbers the loss of life would be easily outdone by a very small battle. Assassination loves a shining mark, and its victims are, on the whole, more significant than their mere numbers would count for, but the horror of it is the terror in which everybody lives. If some powerful personality should arise who could command the respect and esteem of the people, the people would find that they are very tired of terrorism, and want nothing so much as stability and peace. It is unfortunate that, though the Premier seems to be in every way patriotic, the ring of greatness is not found in the proclamation about to be issued in the name of the Czar. There is in it, so far as revealed, nothing to warm the blood of a nation, as it always warms toward a real leader, and especially towards a benevolent one.

THE EXODUS OF THE ENGLISH.

Our veteran correspondent, Mr. James Findlay, says that the exodus of the English from Quebec is the result of our fathers not having voted for representation by population, and that there is now no remedy for it. If we gather the meaning, it is that if the united province of Canada had remained a unit and if representation had been distributed in proportion to population, the English would have had the upper hand and would in some way have been able so to arrange things that the movement of population would not have taken place. It is not clear how this would have followed. The very struggle referred to implies that Canada was not then a unit. Two provinces had indeed been united, but the marriage was not one of mutual attraction, and had been followed only by quarrelling. The Upper Canadians could see nothing but wickedness in the refusal of their demand for representation in parliament in proportion to their numbers, while the Lower Canadians, who had for a time been under-represented in the days when they were in the majority, saw no fairness in changing the rule just because Upper Canada, or as it was then called, Canada West, had now come to have the majority. The solution that was reached was almost inevitable, namely, to federate the two provinces in a way that would give each to a considerable extent the management of its own affairs.

Nor are we sure that Mr. Findlay is right in saying that there is now nothing for it but to accept what he considers the result of this arrangement, namely, the monopolization of the province by the French. We prefer to believe that the worst will soon be over, and that as the west fills up there will be a back flow which will produce a much more fraternal condition of things than is implied in these old recriminations. There was a time when Ontario had filled up and before the North-West was opened, when business houses in Montreal were thronged with young men from Ontario, who were the very life of business here. The opening of the west changed all that, but there will ever be ebbs as well as flows. It is far better to live in hope than die in despair. The 'Canada' yesterday said, speaking of the exodus of English Protestants from this province, as referred to at the education meetings: 'It is with the 'greatest pleasure that we join our own 'entreaties with those that come to our 'friends from their natural advisers. We 'wish our English Protestant fellow-citizens to remain with us, and that wish 'is not one of mere courtesy. It is also 'in our interest to wish it.' The writer goes on to ask why should the English leave Quebec, where they find a field for their activity and where their views, customs and religion are respected, and concludes: 'Since we agree so well and have 'everything to gain by remaining together in the same conditions (of mutual respect and friendly competition) 'why go to new parts and run risks 'that can be avoided at home?' The spirit of the writer is kindly and his advice is good. We commend his words of wisdom to our readers who are concerned.

MR. BRYAN.

We have now before us the platforms of the political leaders of the two parties in the United States, that of President Roosevelt, in the shape of a somewhat crude letter to a local party manager, and that of Mr. Bryan, in a singularly clear and concise speech delivered at Madison Square Garden on the day of his arrival from abroad. Of the two platforms we have no hesitation in preferring Mr. Bryan's. The quality of mind of the two men is as the poles asunder. Mr. Roosevelt is no theorist. He follows opportunity and instinct. He sees the practical and effective, not the theoretical side of things. If his instinct was not the instinct of an entirely honest and unselfish man we should call him an opportunist. In so far as that phrase means anything bad, it must not be applied to him. A man cannot be a political leader at all unless he can take advantage, not only of the current occasion, but also of the current conviction, and make the best use of it. Happy is he who is of so sympathetic a nature that the current conviction is his own. Such a man we imagine Theodore Roosevelt to be. Mr. Bryan, on the other hand, is extremely a theorist, he carries notions to their ultima ratio, and only proceeds to trim them when he realizes that, however correct they may seem to him, they are not practicable. If he is more consistent in his views than Mr. Roosevelt, he lacks that horse sense, as the old English phrase is, which shows a man the thing to say and do at the right moment. However much these differences of attitude towards policy may be a matter of temperament, there is no doubt cause for them also in the antecedents of the two men, the one, having lived a healthy, boisterous life of active initiative in the affairs of mankind, the other being a product of superficial reading and one-sided thinking. But, though a theorist first and foremost, Mr. Bryan would be nowhere as a leader if he could not limit his theories by possibility, and this we find him doing. To this extent he also is an opportunist.

Taking the two declarations as they stand, however, we have no hesitation in preferring Mr. Bryan's, which, though it outruns wisdom, is in the line of popular conviction, and is warmly in touch with ideas that are now close to the nation's heart. With true rhetorical instinct, Mr. Bryan buries the dead silver question in the middle of his speech. We give him credit for believing what he says when he tells us that the increased product of gold has had the effect of supplying the people with more money and thus has superseded the need for monetising silver. The people who hang on his lips will suppose this to be true in some transcendental sense. Most of them probably remember when they once saw a gold dollar or a gold eagle, but as they never had any gold in their pockets they can only accept it as a mystery. As a matter of fact the most direct effect to them of the increased product of gold has been to make everything they buy or sell somewhat dearer. Another less direct, but more pleasing, effect has been to make enterprise hum, as enterprise is profitable when commodities increase in price. Mr. Bryan's economic blunder in this respect is offset by that of Mr. Roosevelt when he says that the trust evil is not the product of the protective tariff and not to be dealt with through the tariff. On this point Mr. Bryan talks obvious sense when he tells us that, though it is possible to conceive of monopolistic combinations under free trade, most combinations would give way at once under a regulation that would, not in theory, but in point of fact, place on the free list every article in which there was a price combination. We have that regulation in theory among us, but in practice it has been found impossible ever to convince government that there was a price combination.

Mr. Bryan's theories with regard to arbitration, both as between nations and between employers and employed, have in them, as we have often pointed out, the essential weakness that there is in most cases no standard to which to bring such questions for decision, except the relative strength of the parties to the conflict, in which case the arbitrator is nothing more than a go-between who brings the parties to terms before, instead of after, fighting. That is a good thing to do, but the basis of it would be gone if the power which really determines the decision were not somewhere in the background. Cases like boundary decisions that can be referred to a regular court should, of course, go there. Mr. Bryan does well to teach his own countrymen this, as there is no people that more glaringly needs to learn it. Beyond this, what is said about arbitration is good in that many a quarrel could be settled if it were the habit, and looked on as a mutual duty, to consult and consider a good while before acting. Mr. Bryan sets forth his modified views of public ownership. He thinks all public services which are monopolistic in their nature should be publicly owned. As he says, no one can deny the abstract principle that the people should have the profit of all monopolies. Mr. Bryan does not suppose the party or the country is ready for it yet, but he would have all interstate railways owned by the national government, and local railways owned by the state governments. Experience where government ownership has been tried would advise a very tentative approach to this ideal. If it be found, as we have found, that while a privately managed railway makes lots of money, a government railway loses money, the conclusion will be that government is not yet mature enough or honest enough to go into business where it is possible to keep out. Probably the best compromise would be for government to own a single line where there are many, and secure competition by refusing to enter into combination.

What is really the marrow of Mr. Bryan's policy is his declaration on behalf of free trade. He does not propose to wipe out the tariff whole and at once. Complete free trade may be referred to the same category of pious opinions to which Mr. Bryan himself refers his suggestions as to government ownership, but his policy would always point that way, and to begin with, the free list would grow rapidly if the present combinations did not dissolve of their own accord. Our own government went into power with some such profession as this, but an era of astonishing prosperity set in, which made the people very tolerant of burdens; and it cannot be said that all the acts of the government have pointed in the direction of free trade. The course that the United States may follow is of the greatest interest to us, as we receive our notions so largely by induction from a large contiguous nation that we can hardly expect to conquer protected privilege among ourselves until the great bubble bursts in the United States, as it is pretty sure to do should a period of commercial adversity supervene that would make the people feel keenly in practice the oppression which in theory they almost unanimously resent. While all goes well, people let well alone. When distress comes they jump at drastic changes. It would apparently at present take but a small reverse of fortune to prepare the people for considerable changes.

NO PLACE LIKE HOME.

A school for future housewives is being planned for Cleveland. The girls will be taught to sew and to cook and to understand something about art and chemistry as applied to household affairs. Instruction will also be given in marketing and the care of children, and it is intended that the education of the future housewives shall be complete so far as science can make it so. Nothing seems to be contemplated in Cleveland for the education of future husbands, although a little training for them, such as bringing in ice from the sidewalk, carrying out scavenging, lighting and tending furnace, carving joints, might not be amiss—to say nothing of being trained to wash up in an emergency, to cook a dinner or sew on a button. The critic, however, who is always abroad with his objections when anything new is contemplated, complains that it is not all of married life to have the science of the household well in hand. Of course not, neither is marriage the whole of life, but it makes a big difference to the individual whether it is lived well or ill. Undoubtedly the companionship that is tactful, that knows when and how to say things and when to leave them unsaid; that is impressed with the truth that the intimate attitude of husband and wife towards each other must be very different from that which their individual talents give them before the world; undoubtedly such understanding and conduct is essential to happiness. We read of a husband and wife who parted recently in New York because each was too witty. The things they said to one another cut so that the smart was permanent. Such a difficulty as this, we are told, could not be smoothed away by a course in such a school as is proposed. We are not so sure. Perhaps, even, the difficulty might not have arisen if such a training had been had. The wit of the husband may have been begun upon the wife's early cooking, he may have taunted her with her ignorance of baking, told her that she could not make a pie, like mother, and the beginning of her 'tongue lashing' may have been retaliatory. At any rate, in comfortable surroundings there is likely to be far less chance of a war of words than in a household of ignorance and disorder.

VALUED VISITORS.

Eastern Canada, and especially Montreal, has during the past few weeks been visited by representatives of three branches of sport—two from Great Britain and the third from the United States. First came a large party of bowlers gathered from all parts of the United Kingdom, representing many thousands of bowlers in the old land. A few days after the departure of the bowlers from our midst came a team of association football players chosen from the flower of the great universities of Oxford and Cambridge. Another short interval, and a cricket team from the United States played in Montreal. Neither of the three games of which these teams were exponents is played to any great extent in Canada, and it is not surprising that the two British teams had things pretty much their own way whatever opponents they met here. The cricket team, the Pilgrims of Philadelphia, had

not quite so easy a time, but yet had the advantage strongly on their side. It is not in wins and losses, however—in the number of goals scored for or against—that the real value of these games is to be estimated. The friendly feeling, the good fellowship and truly sportsmanlike behavior that the various contests have brought about, show up in marked contrast to the spirit that is too often engendered in some of the games played on this continent.

It is true that the games played were 'friendly or 'exhibition' games, and that no championship—as championship is understood at the present time—was involved in any of them. Nevertheless, they have been permeated with the spirit with which every game should be played: played for its own sake and the recreation to be obtained from it, and not merely for the sake of getting a better average of wins than the next team, no matter by what means. The same spirit that rules a friendly match such as the above should also predominate in 'league' or 'championship' matches in any branch of sport. It by no means follows that a game will lose any of its strenuousness, but it should and would lose that spirit of meanness which knowingly takes unfair advantages, which sacrifices every quality that a sportsman should value—saving that of his physical capacity—and which too frequently makes of a splendid sport a brawl. If the visits of teams such as those that have recently been among us do nothing else than infuse into our own games the real spirit of sport, it is to be hoped that the future will see still more frequent interchanges of visits. The visits of the British teams have another phase—that of imperialism. Much can be done to further the greater cohesion of the empire through the medium of sport and the value of frequent exchanges of visits, by amateur teams especially, cannot be over-estimated. There is another view of their value even more material to us in Canada. Every member of a visiting team returns to the Old Land virtually an unsubsidized advertising agent for this country. He will take back to Great Britain a vivid mental picture of all the attractiveness of Canada, of its prosperity, and of the opportunities offered to sober and industrious citizens who by reason of over population are making but little headway at home.

WHITE HOUSE SPELLING.

Many of the objections that are being made to the proposed simplification of spelling are the result of ignorance or prejudice or mere dread of change. Some say that the reformed spelling would obscure the etymology of the words reformed, forgetting or being ignorant of the fact that in most the change proposed is a reversion to an old spelling. Scholars would certainly have no more difficulty in tracing a word's origin under the proposed form than under the dictionary one. There could not be a more complete transformation of spelling than that by which modern Italian represents words derived from the Latin, as, for instance, Giovanni for Johannes, John Giacomo for Jacobus James, Giulio for Julius, and so on and so on, but it does not make it any more difficult to have the derivation, which is all very interesting, but of infinitely less import than to know how to read a spelling when one sees it, which one can do in almost any language but English. As to the contentions that the very difficulties and absurdities of the present system are a mental stimulus to the childish mind of an invaluable nature, that is nonsense. There are enough of obstacles to stimulate the youthful powers without making artificial obstructions. It is worse than wasting a child's mental powers to exhaust them in the acquisition of the incongruous and absurd.

Dr. Furnivall long ago urged that we should discard the -ed and use the -t according to the older usage in such words as kist, crust, leapt, affixt, chapt, dasht, disht, and so forth. Now all the national documents of the United States are to be so spelled, or rather spelt, which must result in giving the fashion more or less vogue. How far it will affect newspaper spelling or spelling in the schools, or spelling in books printed in the United States remains to be seen. It is possible that the complaint of the London 'Times' that Mr. Roosevelt did it without consulting the English will tend somewhat to its popularity and acceptance by the United States press. Publishers with dictionaries in stock might perhaps object, but it is said that most of the great lexicographers of the day have put their names on the list of the advocates of the change. Of course phonetic spelling should be the ultimate goal of all changes. The most practical objection urged against phonetic spelling is that many convenient distinctions would be lost. Under a phonetic system there would be no visible distinction between you, ewe and yew, or between right, rite, wright and write, and so in many another case. But then we have already as many meanings for a single form, as, to box the compass, a box on the ear, a shooting box, a box tree, and a work box, without any more confusion than in the spoken speech. In the spoken language there is no difference in any case and yet we always know which we are speaking about.

A GIGANTIC SWINDLE.

The other day, what may be described as a wholesale bucket shop failed in New York. It was a bucket shop with many branches throughout the United States and Canada, three or four of which—or so-called 'affiliations'—were in Montreal. When the head office closed, all the branches or 'affiliations' shut up, too, leaving thousands of petty speculators to bemoan their 'winnings.' The men at the head of this vast bucket shop were toughs of the worst kind. One recently came out of Sing Sing, and all the others had been guilty of some villany, of greater or less degree. Notwithstanding that, thousands of men who deem themselves wise and respectable 'did a flutter,' as such gambling is called among the gambling fraternity, in their low-down offices. Surely it is true that a fool is born every second, or how could such places be kept going even for a minute? The result is always the same, and the bucket shop votaries must know it well, and to their more or less bitter sorrow. With the bucket shop it is invariably and inevitably, 'Heads I win, tails you lose.' The bucket shop accepts as low as five dollars for a gamble, which it euphemistically calls a 'margin.' This 'margin' it puts in its pocket, although there is, of course, a pretence that the stocks dealt in are actually purchased. While the market in its fluctuations is overwhelmingly on the side of the bucket shop, the establishment flourishes—its owner may be seen on horseback, on his automobiles, even on his yacht, smoking the most costly cigars, drinking the most expensive wines, and going to the devil generally in the most ostentatious way. But if the market should chance to go against the shop, as it does by accident once every year or two, then the 'shop' closes up like a trap, and the little speculator is left to whistle for his winnings.

The 'Witness' has made war upon these places constantly for years past, and several times has been instrumental in closing them up. In fact, the section of the Criminal Code making it an indictable offence to gamble in stocks without the bona fide intention of purchasing them was the result of a 'Witness' crusade. The snake proved, however, to be scotched, not killed. In spite of the law declaring that the bucket shop keeper is liable to five years' imprisonment and to a fine of five hundred dollars for every offence; in spite of the fact that everyone is liable to a year's imprisonment who frequents a bucket shop for the purpose of gambling; in spite of all these pains and penalties, we are credibly informed that there are actually forty bucket shops in full blast in Montreal at the present time. It is striking evidence of the persistence of certain forms of evil and the eternal vigilance that is necessary to keep them down. Much indignation is being expressed against them throughout the city at the present time, principally, perhaps, by victims of the recent gigantic swindle, and it is said that representations are about to be made to Sir Wilfrid Laurier concerning them, with the hope that action will be taken to close them up. There is, it would seem, plenty of law, and all that is required is its enforcement. But the law is rarely, if ever, enforced unless the victims 'squeal,' and that not many of them care to do before the public. They know they are entitled to no pity, and they are certain to incur a measure of contempt.

WHY THE BANKS BREAK.

About twelve months ago there was an epidemic of bank failures in the United States and millions of dollars of the people's savings were engulfed. It is evident that this year will not be backward in respect to the failure record, as already there have been some exceedingly heavy ones reported. Banks in Chicago, Boston and Philadelphia have broken up in very quick order during the past few weeks, and the failures have reached into tens of millions of dollars. These United States bank failures have been brought about by criminal speculation and fast living, so that they do not indicate that the general financial position of the country is impaired. The almost weekly occurrence of these disasters is, however, a blot on the honesty of a class and shows that the system of inspection is very imperfect. Still it must be recognized that a corrupt general manager or president has the advantage of most inspection schemes, more especially when he is a man of apparently high moral character. In the most recent failure at Philadelphia, Frank K. Hipple, the president of the Real Estate Trust Company, was supposed by his friends and clients to be the soul of honor; but since his tragic death it is seen that he had exploited his supposedly fair reputation to speculate in real estate, with the result that he became involved and mis-applied the funds of the company to an extraordinary extent. It is an old story, but one that is all too frequent in the United States. Fortunately Canada has not been severely afflicted with this kind of scourge, and there can be no doubt that it is due, not alone to fairly efficient inspection, but to a higher financial standard obtaining in Canadian banking circles.

Inevitably, in all these cases, blame is laid upon the directors. They are told that they have not done their duty, that they are guinea pigs, even when worse faults or crimes are not laid to their charge. The fact is, of course, that the most competent director in the world is more or less at the mercy of those engaged in the practical working of the details of an institution, and the more complex those details are the more must the directors necessarily rely upon the uprightness of the chief officials. The director is not usually an accountant, and if he were unless he shrewdly suspected deceit and had some sort of a guide to its incidence, he could easily in most cases be put off the track by the collusion of, say, the president and the general manager. Even if he had the time thoroughly to examine the books, and to check all the securities, clever rogues might baffle him in general cases, but, necessarily, he has not the time for such work. The director of a financial institution, although thus of necessity limited in his purview of the affairs he is popularly supposed to direct, has still much and valuable scope for his talents and character. The appointment of the president and general manager and other officers is in his keeping, and who they may be will depend upon his estimate of their character and ability.

He has other important work to do, such as passing upon the nature and amount of the credit to be given to customers and the nature and extent of the institution's investments; but, in the last resort, his chief value to the shareholders who have elected him to represent them is his own acumen and high character and an acute discrimination as to character in others. The present epidemic of dishonesty in high places is chiefly due to the haste to get rich. The Morgans, the Harrimans, the Fricks, the Schwabs, the Gateses, the Murphys, the Rogerses, the Ryans, the Belmonts, and scores of others, have made their millions in ways more or less risky, if not shady, and others handling the money of other people are tempted. So long as to get rich is made the chief object of a people's life, the hall-mark of life's success, so long will there be Stenslands and Hipples. No amount of directorship will cure the evil. In Victor Hugo's 'Toilers of the Sea,' a remarkable analysis is given of the character of one Clubin. Clubin built up a splendid reputation for honesty in the course of years of faithful service, although all the while he was a thief at heart, waiting for a 'coup.' There are very few Clubins, but there are many whom the unlimited confidence of their fellow-men tempts to irregularities which end in dishonesty that astounds the community.

HOME RULE.

Many as are the objections to a federal system as compared with government by a single parliament, the ultimate federation of the United Kingdom, somewhat after the fashion of Canada, has long seemed to be a consummation that might be postponed, but that must come some day. There was a time when parliament was so congested with municipal matters and questions of town pumps that it was impossible for it to fulfil at once its municipal, its national and its imperial tasks. The devolution of a large amount of home work on the county councils has enormously relieved this congestion. But when it is considered how a single bill or two can absorb the whole attention of parliament and the country for a whole session, it is obvious that general legislation must continue to be put through in a very perfunctory manner. To the fair question, why this federal system should be applied to Ireland alone the only answer is that Ireland has long been clamoring for home rule. If home rule is given to Ireland we may look for a similar agitation in Wales and even in Scotland. Against giving it to Ireland first is the bitter enmity of the mass of the Irish nationalists towards the empire, a condition which renders independent action on the part of that country more or less of a peril to the Empire. Those who think that, whatever is done, Ireland always will have a grievance as long as she is attached to Britain, have very small hope from any measures which may be devised for her.

An outline has been forwarded us of what is supposed to be the measure for Ireland that is running in the minds of the Liberal party, or at least of some of its members. The Liberal ministry is known to consist of home-rulers and anti-home-rulers, and that they can agree on any measure of home rule is yet to be learned. It is known, however, that the Nationalist party has been docile so far in the support of the Liberal Government, and it is presumable that there is some sort of understanding between the Premier and their leader, and, if so, between the Premier and his ministers. If there is such an understanding its nature must be more or less known in the caucuses of both parties and it might be thought wise by some who shared the information that the public should share it also. The government might think it time to test public opinion upon it or the Irish leaders might think it well to precipitate action by casting their burning question on the sea of politics. As the outline appears in the 'Chronicle,' distinctly a government organ, it is possible that we have a semi-official announcement. It proposes an entirely new form of government for Ireland, though not one unthought of when the question was actively before the electorate before. Indeed, it is a much moderated edition of Mr. Gladstone's very drastic, and, as must now be seen, very dangerous measure.

The 'Chronicle's forecast proposes a council for Ireland, not a parliament, nor a legislature. What's in a name? This council is to be elected from the same constituencies which now exist. Whether or not its members are to be the same men who are elected to parliament is not made clear. In any case, the adoption of the present constituencies in a constitutional measure would have for a by-product the rendering permanent of the present over-representation of Ireland in parliament, which will rightly be objected to, and will be a serious weakness to the measure. In addition, there would be a sort of House of Lords or Senate elected by the land-owners down to the humblest. But the members so elected would not meet in a separate house, but would be simple members of the council. There would be 103 members of the council from the present constituencies and 48 elected by property holders from larger constituencies. It is said to be believed by the promoters of the measure that with this leaven from the land-holding interests, including all with a ratable value over a hundred dollars, would be a sufficient ballast against extravagances on the part of the Nationalist party. If it failed, there would still be the extraordinary safeguard that every measure would have to pass the imperial Parliament. It might be said that this is in reality no more than the veto that the King—that is the imperial Ministry—has over the acts of our parliament. But our acts, though they may be vetoed, do not come before parliament to be discussed and revised. The veto in our case has come to be understood to be used only where imperial interests might be endangered. It would remain to be seen how far parliament might think it wise to reverse Irish measures. In practice it would probably come to be that parliament would not interfere except on behalf of imperial interests. The council, like our legislatures, would be essentially a parliament, as the administration would be in the hands of ministers selected by the leader of the majority. The Chief Secretary for Ireland would be the chairman, and he, 'as representing the Viceroy,' that is to say, he and not the Viceroy, would exercise the functions of royalty as exercised by our governors when it came to the selection of ministers. So far as appears, the principal interests that would be confided to the council would be land and education. This would not fail to make of the schools the same bitterly separatist propaganda that they seem to be in this country.

THE LOBBYING EVIL.

It is said that at the next session of parliament an effort will be made to get rid of the lobbying evil. Lobbying has been defined in a well-known case before the United States courts as 'personal solicitations by persons supposed to have 'personal influence with members of 'Congress to procure the passage of a 'bill.' In holding a contract for secret lobbying and personal solicitation illegal, the United States Supreme Court declared that it was 'aware of no case in 'English or American jurisprudence 'where such an agreement was not held 'to be illegal and void.' The courts in the United States draw a line between secret lobbying and open advocacy, but it is a matter of great difficulty to get rid of illegitimate methods without at the same time interfering with those that assist public men in gaining complete knowledge of matters with which they are called on to deal. With this difficulty, Mr. Aylesworth, the Minister of Justice, will have to try to cope. We may presume the general temper of the House to be in complete sympathy with the effort to do so, as except a member be personally corrupt, the wire-pulling, log-rolling, lobbyer, must be an infinite nuisance to him. In England the evils of lobbying have been largely eliminated by the system of private bill practice, which prescribes strict regulations for parliamentary agents and counsel representing private or local interests. Parliamentary agents must be registered, must furnish bonds, and agree to abide by the standing orders of parliament. Any breach of these requirements leaves them open to suspension from further practice. Something of the same procedure might perhaps be adopted at Ottawa.

The United States recognizes that all persons whose interests may be in any way affected by any act of a legislature have an undoubted right to urge their claims and arguments, either in person or by counsel; but a hired agent assuming to act in a different character is considered as practicing deceit, and services involving the use of secret means, or 'the exercise of sinister or personal 'influences upon legislators, are illegal.' Four years ago the State of Connecticut made any attempt improperly to influence legislation punishable by fine or imprisonment or both. The entertainment of legislators is set down as improper influence. In Georgia, lobbying is declared to be a crime, and all lobby contracts were many years ago made illegal as against public policy. In Kansas, a contract for services as an attorney before a legislative body is valid, but for lobby services is void, as against public policy. In Maryland, Massachusetts and Wisconsin, legislative counsel or agents are required to register and to file written authorization from the persons for whom they act. They must register moreover for each particular measure in which they are employed, also sworn statements must be presented of the expenses that have been incurred in connection with different bills. Municipalities and minor political units are exempt from this requirement. The punishments vary, but include fine or disbarment, or both. Last year, New Jersey adopted an anti-lobby resolution, and appointed a special committee to investigate lobbying. Attempting to influence members of the legislature, other than by appearance before committees, is flatly forbidden by the laws of Wisconsin. In Oregon, lobbying with members of the legislature without disclosing the lobbyists' interests, is declared to be a crime. Any person hiring to influence legislation in Utah is guilty of a felony. Tennessee also ranks lobbying among the felonies. Arizona, Minnesota and Mississippi, all have laws to punish log-rolling. Mississippi goes so far as to require her legislators to take an oath not to engage in log-rolling, and Colorado, Montana, North Dakota and Wyoming have all constitutional provisions declaring 'log-rolling' to be bribery.

In the last session of the Canadian Parliament a law was passed to punish any member of parliament who accepts compensation, direct or indirect, for services rendered in connection with any matter coming before parliament itself or its committees. A member of the House of Commons, who should violate this statute is liable to a fine of from five hundred to a thousand dollars, together with the loss of his seat and disqualification from the holding of any office in the public service. A guilty senator is liable to a fine of from one to four thousand dollars for a like offence. The person who attempts the corruption of any senator or member of parliament is liable to a fine of from five hundred to two thousand dollars and a year's imprisonment. All that is good, so far as it goes, but at the time that legislation was being enacted attention was called to the kind of lobbying that does not involve the use of open bribes, but is none the less most harmful in its effects. It will be Mr. Aylesworth's task to attempt to abolish or restrict the more insidious forms of lobbying which year by year have grown more menacing. He has plenty of anti-lobbying legislation to choose from, as we have shown. The registration of all parliamentary agents and their operations certainly seems most desirable. Publicity has great curative properties.

SUDDEN RICHES.

The great finds of native silver we read about as occurring at Cobalt nowadays recall the romance of Silver Islet a generation or so ago. Silver Islet was a speck of land in Lake Superior, almost in the shadow of the curious natural landmark called Indian Head, and near Port Arthur. A Montreal company was prospecting for silver on the mainland, and in taking some measurements found it necessary to visit the little island and set up an instrument there. In scratching the surface silver was discovered, and, in fact, the island was found to be practically all silver. After thousands of dollars' worth of surface silver had been removed, in the most easy fashion, a company was formed consisting of United States capitalists, among whom was Ward, the father of the famous, or rather infamous, Clara Ward, once the Princess de Chimay, and Colonel Vanner, the inventor of the process for concentrating fine ore which continues to bear his name, and which makes possible the milling of low grade free milling gold and silver. Under the direction of Ward and Vanner and others, Silver Islet became an institution. Originally less than half an acre in extent, if we remember, it was enlarged artificially to about three acres by the building of huge concrete walls about it. There was eventually a church, a library, and what not on the place, and altogether about three and a half million dollars' worth of silver was removed. The difficulties that were overcome were phenomenal, several times the huge walls that preserved the plant were swept away and renewed, and there was always trouble with water in the mine, which had to be pumped out night and day. The premature end of the mine came through a drunken captain of a coasting vessel failing to deliver a cargo of coal, which was wanted to keep the pumps going. The mine soon filled up with water, and it was decided that it would be too expensive to pump it out again and put the mine into working order, especially as silver then had declined in value nearly fifty per cent. The island is now desolate, as most mining districts become when the metal has all gone or is no longer profitable to work. It is not known that the money taken out of Silver Islet ever did anybody any good. Certainly, in the Ward case, at least, it was contributory to harm. The same was the case with the money made from the mines of Australia and California and the same is true almost universally of money suddenly acquired. On the other hand, that discovery of silver and others contemporary with it did the world in general unspeakable mischief, putting silver all out of focus as a standard of value, and raising what has been called the silver question everywhere. The only effect of increasing the abundance of metals whose merit is their scarcity is to make them less valuable, and to dislocate all the mutual arrangements of mankind in so far as these are dependent on the value of money.

'WORLD WIDE.'

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

ALL THE WORLD OVER.

The Vacillating Czar—New York 'Evening Post.'
Buying Off the Peasants—'Globe and Commercial Advertiser,' New York.
The Report of the War Stores Commission.—The 'Spectator,' London.
The Boers and Racial Feeling—Correspondence of the Manchester 'Guardian.'
President Sounds the Key-note—American Papers.
The Pope and France—The 'Tribune,' London.
Text of the Encyclical.
Discontent in Persia—Correspondence of the 'Times,' London.
The Illness of the Sultan—Correspondence of the 'Westminster Gazette.'
Cuba and the United States—New York 'Times.'
The Perfect Game—G. K. Chesterton, in the 'Daily News,' London.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.

Nature and the Musician—Harold E. Gorst, in the 'Saturday Review,' London.
In Memoriam, John Lawrence Toole—'Punch.'
Days with Toole—Joseph Knight, in the London 'Graphic.'
An Anecdote of Toole and Irving—London 'Standard.'
'American' Music Once More — Springfield 'Republican.'
'Parsifal,' and the Pilgrims at Bayreuth 'Morning Leader,' London.

CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.

The Buckwheat Fields—Poem, by Theodore Roberts, in the 'Youth's Companion.'
Where Go the Boats? — Poem, by Robert Louis Stevenson.
Bacchus—By John Keats.
Mrs. Craigie's Work—New York 'Times' Saturday Review, Brooklyn 'Eagle,' 'Westminster Gazette,' Manchester 'Guardian.'
The Little Clay Cart—An Ancient Hindu Drama—Boston 'Herald.'
Bird and Bough—The poetry of John Burroughs—Brooklyn 'Daily Eagle.'
Fairy Tales—The 'Speaker,' London.
The Sin of George Warrener—The 'Spectator,' London.
From Buenos Ayres to Valparaiso — W.H.K., in the Manchester 'Guardian.'

HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.

Dr. Lankester and the Museum—'Christian World' and London 'Times.'
Spelling Reform by Executive Order—Providence 'Journal' and New York 'Tribune.'
An Educational Question—The Value of Personal Influence—John Smith, in the 'Outlook,' New York.
Health and Clean Streets—'Youth's Companion,' Boston.
How Autos Destroy Good Roads—Some Experiments of Uncle Sam—Brooklyn 'Daily Eagle.'

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

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THE HAVEN OF REST

(By William Gilbert (Congregational), England.)

'And He arose, and rebuked the wind, and said unto the sea, Peace, be still. And the wind ceased, and there was a great calm.'—Mark iv., 39.

'For they all saw Him, and were troubled. And immediately He talked with them, and saith unto them, Be of good cheer: it is I; be not afraid.'—Mark vi., 50.

Have you observed in your reading of the New Testament that Christ demonstrated his choicest lessons of calmness and peace upon the boisterous wave and amid the blinding storm? It is a very striking truth which ought not to be disregarded. We can all be calm in a country lane on a June afternoon, with the blue sky over our heads and the merry birds trilling their songs from the hedgerows and the trees. But it is a different thing to be calm when our sea of life is lashed into a white foam, 'when sorrows like sea billows roll,' and every moment threatens grim despair. And yet, to have a secret peace, an inward stillness, a quiet and tranquil heart amid life's sudden and furious storms, is the real test of a man's resources and highest strength.

Both of these texts have their setting in storms, and, strikingly enough, both of them are unique demonstrations of calmness and peace. That the first storm was of no ordinary calibre one can well believe, for even the fishermen-disciples, accustomed as they were to the angry moods of the lake, were stricken with the wildest fear. But not so Jesus, who, amid the timid disciples and the raging storm, was as quiet and calm as if he were in the cornfield, or the wilderness, or the Temple court. These storms give a vivid contrast between the spiritual, on the one hand, and the material on the other. Spiritual power is opposed to brute force. In the sweeping hurricane, on the heaving, tempestuous sea, the Master is distinguished from the rest by his quiet confidence and calm serenity. If the example of Christ is of any value to us, it forcibly shows that the Christian life and character should bear the hall-mark of unruffled peace. It should not be unduly agitated by wild alarms or anxious fears. But is that our experience? Are we tranquil in the midst of the fretful cares and daily worries of life? Do we exhibit the peace of Christ in the fierce storms that beat upon us? We gaily sing:

'With Christ in the vessel, I smile at the storm.'

But do we? Is the sentiment of those lines in harmony with our experience? Putting poetry on one side and turning to the dull prose of life, we more often give way to disturbing fears and needless anxieties. None the less, there is an experience of oneness with Christ—and every Christian ought to know something of it—which bequeaths such a tranquility and peace that the soul remains undisturbed while passing through the storm-zones of life. A cyclone is a kind of revolving hurricane which sweeps the tropical seas in a circle, and woe betide the vessel which it strikes. But if a ship can gain the storm-centre, if she can reach the middle of the circle swept by the gale, she is secure from all danger. For there the wind is still and the sea is calm. The ship can lie in the very heart of the cyclone untouched by the fury of the tempest, and as quiet as if she rode at anchor in a sheltered bay. So, also, in the heart of every trial and conflict, the Christian should find Christ; and where he is, there is stillness in the midst of the storm. The recollection of a somewhat similar experience led the Psalmist to say: 'For in the time of trouble he shall hide me in his pavilion; in the secret of his tabernacle shall he hide me.' In this way we can face our times of stress and strain with unfailing courage, and not only that, but we shall also recognize in them occasions for serene confidence and unruffled peace. Above the clash of conflict, from the heart of a bewildering grief, the gentle murmur of the divine voice will be heard speaking: 'In quietness and confidence shall be your strength.'

In the first storm Christ calmed the sea, and when the wind had ceased quietness and peace returned to the disciples' hearts. 'Peace be still' is the sovereign word of command to the tempest. The cessation of the storm subdued the fears and restored peace in the hearts of the panic-stricken disciples. In the second storm exactly the opposite is the case; for then Christ first allayed the excitement and fear of His followers and afterwards subdued the storm. The command, 'Be of good cheer, it is I. Be not afraid,' was to the anxious, trembling occupants of the boat. When the word of peace had been spoken Jesus entered the ship, 'and the wind ceased.' The difference between the two storms may be contrasted as follows. In the first incident, Christ stills the tempest and then subdues the fears of His disciples. In the second case the Master calms the fears of His followers and then stills the storm. To the disciples both events were times of trouble and anxious alarm; but both occasions were made supreme examples of peace through the comradeship of Christ. But notice the two methods of appeal Christ employed — the one indirect, the other direct. The first storm reveals the former method, for the Master spoke peace to the disciples' hearts through the stilling of the tempest. In the second storm we have the latter method, for He first spoke the word of 'good cheer' to the distressed rowers, and after that 'the wind ceased.' Here is a clear case of development, for God has often to speak to our souls indirectly — through the trials and storms of life—when the soul is not sufficiently trained to receive a direct communication from above. 'Let us separately consider these two ways of Divine appeal to man.

CHRIST'S INDIRECT APPEAL.

First, the Divine mode of 'indirect' appeal. In the first example before us Jesus revealed Himself and manifested His power to the disciples through outward circumstances. They were not sufficiently advanced for a straightforward, direct communication. It may be their ears were not yet attuned to the thrilling music of His voice. He could only calm their fears, through subduing the storm. Their spiritual perception was not so highly developed as to admit of their making a free, instinctive, trustful response to His sweet appeal. So He speaks to them through the storm. That is often God's way of dealing with the soul. In this connection you will recall the experience of Elijah at Horeb. When the Lord passed by, when the Lord drew nigh to him, 'a great and strong wind rent the mountains, and brake in pieces the rocks before the Lord . . . and after the wind an earthquake . . . and after the earthquake a fire . . . after the fire a still, small voice.' The wind, the earthquake and the fire exhibit God's method of indirect appeal and preparation for the still small voice of direct communication to the soul. If your soul is not responsive to God's voice, He may speak to you through the ordinary routine of the day's duties. Then if you will not listen, He will force your attention, and arrest you by life's earthquakes, fires or storms, until you are trained to listen for and respond to His voice.

Now this method of indirect appeal is the way in which God chiefly spoke to His people during the old dispensation. In the Old Testament God is set forth as speaking through some medium to His chosen race. Sometimes the channel of communication is through divinely inspired men, who declare God's will to the nation; at times, it is through untoward events, such as defeat in battle, the ravages of a famine, the devastation of a plague, or the storm which 'teareth up the cedars.' The spiritual sensibilities of the people were not sufficiently refined for the perception of His voice. He spoke to them through their history, their deliverance from the grip of Pharaoh, and their settlement in the promised land. Thus, by His very modes of revelation, God appeared to them an austere sovereign, rather than a loving Father. The prophets and bards proclaim His mighty deeds, not His tender Fatherliness. They sing of His sovereign power, not of His saving love. They fiercely declare God's intention to destroy the wicked, not to save them. That is the way of the Old Testament. The nation had not the spiritual sensitiveness to hear God's voice in their hearts, so He revealed Himself in other ways, 'through the earthquake, wind, and fire.' Thus the nation's impression of God was one of greatness, majesty, sublime dignity and awful power. This is God's primary way of dealing with man. If the soul's ear is deaf to the music of His voice, He draws near in other ways, but chiefly in the storm. Thus He is speaking to us through sorrow, trial, disappointment and death. So these storms are not purposeless. They are the heralds and harbingers of a diviner calm, and 'a peace which passeth all understanding.'

Second, the Divine mode of direct appeal.

I have said there are clear traces of development between these two storms. The second may not have been quite so violent as the first. A strong head wind impeded the progress of the toiling rowers. The long watches of the night came and went, but ever found them in the midst of the sea. And, as always, when the wind is rough, the sea was heavy; and the swelling, heaving billows threatened to founder the frail craft. In the fourth watch of the night, Jesus appeared unto them, and his appearance smote them with dread. The toiling struggle through the night, the faint and heavy spirit that had settled down upon them, had sapped the springs of their courage, and they cried out in great fear. Then Jesus spoke directly to their hearts, 'Be of good cheer, it is I, be not afraid.' That is the word to the disciples. Afterward, when he had entered the ship, 'the wind ceased.' In this instance he first calmed their fears, and then stilled the storm. This illustrates God's mode of direct communication. It is the difference between the Old and New Testaments. In the Old Testament God spoke indirectly to his people, through various men and things, as they were able to receive his messages. In the New Testament, God spoke directly through his Son.

Now, brethren, the method by which God speaks to your soul is conditioned by the soul's sensitiveness, or otherwise, to Divine influence. He does not, and cannot, speak in the same way to all. The method depends upon the degree of the spirit's development. To one soul, God can speak in the rolling thunder, the flashing lightning, or the furious storm, To another, he speaks in the solemn chant, the quiet prayer, or the silent hour. One hears his voice in the hospital ward, or the chamber of death, or in the midst of bewildering grief; another, when beneath the glittering stars, or in the solitary places, or in the 'spirit's secret cell.' The difference in the divine method of appeal lies with ourselves, not with God. Some men are drawn near to God by the thrill of pure joy; others only through the agony of some appalling cross. It is a good thing when God speaks to us at all, no matter what the mode of appeal may be. We should thank God for his revelations to us, whether they come through joy or pain. For met in the right spirit, 'all things work together for good.' How, then, does he speak to us? What is the testimony of our experience? Does he come to us indirectly through the storm, or directly speak to the soul? It is well if he appeals to us in life's storms, int he trials that beset us, in the sorrows we endure. It is better still if he can speak straight to our anxious hearts, 'Be of good cheer, it is I, be not afraid.' The way in which he speaks to us often registers our degree of spiritual attainment on the religious thermometer. For it is just this. If God comes to us only through the storm, it is because we have not got beyond the old dispensation. If he draws near and speaks straight to the soul, we are under the new covenant. 'Peace, be still,' to the storm is the sovereign command of the King. 'Be of good cheer,' to the soul, is the soothing word of the Friend. So I put it to you this way. Is God the mighty King, who, by his imperious command, gives peace to your soul? Or is he the gentle companion and inspiring friend, who breathes peace into your heart and mind? In times of spiritual conflict, in moments of moral storm, in seasons of depressing sorrow, have you trained your soul to listen for his 'Be of good cheer'? For this is the true secret of enduring strength.

We must remember, too, though God may speak straight to the soul, it is not always in the same way. A ministerial friend, who has drunk deeply of sorrow's cup, once told me that the hymns 'Lead, kindly light, amid the encircling gloom,' had kept him from despair. Charles Kingsley wrote that St. Mark xi., 24, had saved him from madness during a twelve months' sorrow. Though the voice may be direct, it may appeal to you in a hundred ways. It may come to you through the familiar refrain of a long-cherished hymn, or through the lilt and rhythm of a scrap of poetry, or through the undying message of a single text. It is the voice of the Friend, bidding you 'Be of good cheer.' And, brethren, the sweeter the companionship, the dearer our Heavenly Friend is to us, the more real will be the comfort, the more tender and sweet the voice. Under its magic spell, the storm is made a calm, strength is made perfect in weakness, and victory is assured in battle. Modern commercial life, I know, involves each of you in a continual din, a feverish haste, and a ceaseless strain. But there are times when the heart, trying to free itself from the grip of its barren environment, goes out in a passionate desire for a deeper peace and a diviner calm. How can you get it? You have tried many ways and failed. You have fled to the green fields, or strolled along the country lanes, or wandered by the placid streams; but disturbing cares have followed you there, and destroyed all prospect of peace. A story is told of how Dante, wandering one day over the mountains of Lunigiana, eventually drew nigh to a lone, secluded monastery. It was at a time when his mind was racked with internal conflict, and was seeking refuge from the strife. So he loudly knocked at the monastery gate. It was opened by a monk, who in a single glance at the wan, pale face, read its pathetic message of misery and woe. 'What do you seek here?' said he. And with a gesture of despair, the poet replied: 'Peace.' Ah, it was the same old craving followed by the same old search. But neither the solitary places, nor the anchorite's cell, ever brought true peace to the afflicted heart. It comes not from without, but from within. We can have it in the winter of age or the spring of youth; in the lowly cottage or the stately castle; in distressing pain or in buoyant health. The secret of it is in comradeship with Christ. You can have peace in the midst of the storm, if you have Christ. He is the shelter from the tempest, the soul's haven of rest. If we have learned to value his friendship, we have mastered the secret of the 'peace which passeth all understanding.' In the sixteenth chapter of St. John, the Master consoled his followers against trials by the promise of the Comforter. His whole teaching on this point is summed up in the mighty words of the last verse: 'These things I have spoken unto you, that in me ye might have peace. In the world ye shall have tribulation; but be of good cheer, I have overcome the world.'

BRITISH NEWS.

ENGLAND.

There were 140,000 less visitors to the British Museum last year than in 1904.

North Sea herrings were selling in Yarmouth the other day at twenty-two a penny.

Though Bank of England notes are legal tender in England and Wales, they are not so in Ireland or in Scotland.

It was stated during the hearing of a case at Neath that a father had sold his little daughter to gypsies for half-a-crown.

In the Cleveland district of North Yorkshire an eye-glass chain, with two small keys attached to it, was found inside a jackdaw's nest in a tree.

More than thirty-eight thousand people took part in the annual fete of the Great Western Railway Mechanics' Institute at Swindon. Four tons of cake were distributed among the children.

It is stated that a certain drapery establishment, which has just been robbed at Liverpool, has been burglariously entered not less than once every twelve months for the past thirty years.

A letter has been delivered by the postal authorities at Clacton which bore the address:—'Corner house; two stone dogs in front.' The writer had forgotten the correct name and address.

Workmen excavating at Colchester a few weeks ago found an earthen vessel, of Romano-British make, containing a large quantity of Roman coins bearing dates from 250 to 300 A.D.

In a shop window at London street, Greenwich, the following notice appears:—'Beware.—Anyone entering these premises after they are closed will receive 800 volts by electricity through them.'

The Pontefract Board of Guardians has assented to a proposal from the local Musical Competition Committee that the old men in the workhouse should be interviewed with a view to the discovery and preservation of Yorkshire folk-songs.

Falling from his bicycle near Kirby Moorside, Yorkshire, a boy's hand stuck in the loose earth at the roadside and dislodged a lady's diamond ring, which had evidently been buried there for a considerable time.

A child dropped an empty ginger-beer bottle on a full one at a picnic at Blaby, Leicester. The full bottle exploded, and a piece of the glass severed the jugular vein of a little boy, causing death within an hour.

On one side of the Fyfield cricket ground there is a dry ditch, overgrown with vegetation, in which the ball is frequently lost. A member has trained his dog to field and recover the ball from the ditch.

A mischievous boy placed a small parcel in a cage of monkeys at the Zoo, London. They opened it cautiously, and were very angry to find that it only contained two bumble-bees, which flew out into their faces.

A tradesman who sold a tin of spinach that he admitted having had in the shop seven years was fined thirty shillings at Clerkenwell because the spinach was adulterated with an excessive quantity of copper for coloring.

A rock on Lundy Island, near the abandoned Montagu, has been locally named the 'Campbell-Bannerman rock' from the supposed resemblance of its outline to the prime minister.

In a strange church dispute at Cotheridge, near Worcester, the bishop has rebuked the parishioners for paying the vicar 'a stipend which did not equal a laborer's wages.'

It was reported at a recent meeting of the Rotterdam Board of Guardians that forty-five paupers had complained that they were served with margarine instead of butter, and were eating their bread dry.

Hundreds of roach and jack have been found floating helpless or lifeless in the River Stort at Bishops Stortford, and it is believed that the fish have been poisoned by disinfectants used in the street gullies and the exudations from motor cars.

A Somerset farmer has been compelled to pay £42 damages for riding a hired horse to death by making it do the distance between Bristol and Wells in what the judge called 'the outrageously short time' of two hours and five minutes. The journey by train takes ninety minutes.

A Hindoo cook on one of the vessels in Tilbury Docks, London, was reprimanded for some slight fault, and disappeared. Four days later he was found huddled up in a small tool-hut on some allotments. He had sat down with the fixed intention of dying, and had been without food all the time.

The latest addition to the navy is a 'coal-bagging lighter,' which, by means of special contrivances, can transfer 1,000 tons of coal from its hold to that of any other vessel without the choking dust and the dirtiness usually attendant on coaling. Shovelling is done away with altogether, the bags being filled by an ingenious process.

The beach officer at Hunstanton, who was recently instructed by the council to stop the dogs from barking and creating a nuisance on the beach and sea front, has tendered his resignation. He says he is unable to satisfactorily carry out the duties imposed upon him.

On Hurst green, Brightlingsea, Essex, a sow has given birth to a family of fourteen pigs, and as she was only able to bring up thirteen, a spaniel bitch who has recently given birth to a family, has taken compassion on the outcast, and is tenderly bringing it up in company with her own.

The Rev. Dr. Inskip, headmaster of the Framlingham College, said at the speechy celebrations that out of 200 boys at the school all but nine could swim, and at a recent examination by the Life-Saving Society seventy-two certificates were gained without a single failure. During recent years eight persons have been saved from drowning by old boys of the school.

A couple were married at Crayford parish church, who were both deaf and dumb. The officiating clergyman pointed to the lines in the marriage service with his finger as he read them, and the bridegroom signified his assent by an inclination of the head and the bride by making a guttural sound.

The remarkable step of calling a blind man as a witness to a street accident was taken at a St. Pancras inquest on the body of a youth who sustained fatal injuries while cycling in the Marylebone Road, London. All this witness could say was that he heard a crash, a crack, and the yells of the bystanders.

It is understood that there will be a special service in Westminster Abbey on Wednesday, Oct. 24 next, the first day of the Michaelmas Sittings of the Law Courts, at which the judges and members of the legal profession will attend, and that the arrangements will be the same as last year.

A Southend hawker named Albert Hedges, who was fined for allowing a mare and a foal to stray on the highway, made the following appeal to the bench: 'Couldn't your worship knock off the fine against the foal? The foal must go where the mare goes. If a woman gets drunk with a baby in her arms you let the baby off!'

A mysterious treasure-seeking expedition which left the Thames recently for parts unknown, is backed by numerous influential persons. Lord Aberdare, the Earl of Albermarle, the Marquis of Tweeddale, Sir A. Conan Doyle, several judges and admirals, and Captain Jackson, late of the Jackson-Harmsworth Polar Expedition, are shareholders. Captain Jackson is a passenger on the vessel.

Playing with the handle of the door in a railway carriage approaching Warrington, a five-year-old boy turned it just as an express was passing. The draught from the express pulled open the door, and the boy fell out, followed by his mother, who had tried to take hold of him. The boy lost a leg, and may recover. The woman, who is about thirty, had both legs cut off, and is in an extremely critical condition.

Twigs from a tree 2,300 years old, under which Hippocrates taught the art of healing to his visitors on the island of Cos, have been presented to the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons. St. Paul and St. Luke spent a day on Cos, and in commenting on this the late Dean Farrar pointed out that 'the beloved physician' would probably feel particular interest in visiting the scene of 'the great medical school of the ancient world.'

The sagacity of a dog saved a tourist's life at Ilfracombe. Cut off by the tide, the man had climbed 200 feet up the Tors cliffs, when, finding progress and retreat alike impossible, he shouted himself hoarse. A lady heard him, and sent a search party off in a boat, but the man, exhausted, could no longer shout to guide them in the darkness. The dog, however, bounded up the cliff and stayed barking at the man's side till the rescuers came.

Leigh (Essex) cockles were recently banned from the London market, owing to the fact that the plant which had been erected for cooking the shellfish and destroying all harmful germs had not been regarded as effective by the authorities. The rector, the Rev. R. S. King, in his sympathy with the fishermen, threw off his coat and spent a whole day experimenting with the cookers, finally overcoming the mechanical difficulties which had baffled his neighbors.

Fontevrault Abbey, from which it is proposed to remove the remains of Henry II. and his undutiful son to Westminster, was turned by Napoleon into a reformatory. The recumbent effigies of the two Plantagenet kings in the Abbey church were much damged at the Revolution, but have been carefully repaired, and are alleged to be lifelike portraits, especially that of Richard Coeur de Lion. A pathetic female effigy of remarkable beauty represents Isabelle, the widow of King John, who died a nun of Fontevrault.

It is distressing to hear of the further crumbling at Winchester Cathedral, which will necessitate another addition to the already heavy expenditure upon repairs. It was Bishop Walkelin, a kinsman of the Conqueror, replaced an earlier Saxon cathedral by a Norman one, and it is Bishop Walkelin's building which forms a substantial part of the present cathedral. Many alterations in the original edifice have naturally been effected from time to time, until the nave, one of the glories of English cathedrals, became one of the finest specimens of perpendicular architecture extant. With the exception of Canterbury, Winchester has the distinction of being the longest cathedral in England.

Up to the day of the Salisbury disaster, July 1, the London and South-Western Railway Company had carried (in seventeen and a half years) 1,220,000,000 passengers, almost equal to the estimated population of the world, and of all that number only one person met with his death through an accident to the train in which he was travelling. Sir Charles Scotter, mentioning this fact at the annual meeting, said the sole cause of the Salisbury accident was the excessive speed—double the maximum allowed—of the train. There would be no racing on that line. Though 40,000,000 passengers have been carried by the Waterloo and City Railway since its inauguration, no train accident has occurred. The South-Western is to take over the line.

IRELAND.

Ballaghaderin, County Mayo, possesses a population of one thousand, and has seventy-two public-houses.

Within the last few days a pike of twenty-two and a half pounds was taken out of Corrib, one of Ireland's finest lakes.

Much interest has been aroused in County Roscommon by the discovery in a quarry at Boho, near Castlerea, of a lump of pure gold, which has been vouched for by a Dublin analyst. Numbers of people are visiting the place.

Another discovery of gold is reported in Ireland. This time it is stated that some quarrymen have found a lump of virgin gold as large as a goose's egg between two layers of rock at Boho, near Castlerea, Co. Roscommon. There is a rush to the 'diggings.'

A centenary memorial in honor of Charles Lever, the novelist, will be in the form of a chancel, to be erected at Ardmurcher Church, Moate, County Westmeath, of which the Rev. John Lever, the author's brother, was the rector from 1844 till his death there in 1864. Charles Lever paid long visits there, worshipped in the church, and found material for some of his books in the vicinity.

TRAVELLERS.

(From the Boston 'Herald.')

The popular notion that the continent of Europe subsists on American travel receives a rude shock from heartless figures published by an official of the Chemin de Fer du Nord. He also shatters another superstition—that the English have always, beyond all people, been the fondest of travel. Some 250,000 travellers leave America in a year for all Europe. Let us hide our diminished heads. One million two hundred thousand Englishry go annually to the Continent.

Every one has been told since childhood that the French are a stay at home folk. That idea is now driven back among the disillusions. That small portion of the French population which is dependent on the Chemin de Fer du Nord, representing, with Paris and its suburbs, ten or twelve millions of inhabitants at the most, exchanges with northern Germany and Belgium more than 3,500,000 passengers, three times more than the visitors from England to the entire continent.

DUKE AND LABOR M.P.

Will Crooks tells this incident of his adventures at a fashionable reception, whither he had gone without putting on evening dress. He passed the policeman with difficulty, and became—on his entrance into the brilliantly-lighted halls—the cynosure of all eyes—in fact, it was a great occasion for the lorgnette. Nobody spoke to him, and he wandered round the rooms, alone, looking at the pictures and braving it out. Presently who should be announced but His Grace the Duke of Norfolk. He saw what was going forward, and walked straight across the nearly empty floor to where Will Crooks was standing. 'Mr. Crooks,' he said, 'have you found your way to the supper-room? Come and let us have a cup of coffee together.' And Duke and Labor member spent the best part of the evening together.—Bristol 'Times and Mirror.'

ICELAND WANTS TO GO IT ALONE.

(London 'Globe.')

Autonomy for Iceland is again becoming a prominent topic between that island and Denmark. That the Icelanders ardently long for the independent management of their own affairs has long been known, and the recent visit paid by the members of their Legislature to Copenhagen has pushed the question once more prominently to the front. Iceland's claim is for an organic instrument between the two states, under which the common sovereign would assume the style of King of Denmark and Iceland. The island's formula is as follows: 'One king, one flag—union with Denmark, but with freedom to manage our own affairs.'

THE OLD PLANE TREE OF COS.

(From the London 'Times.')

In the island of Cos, in the Aegean Sea, there stands, jealously guarded, a huge plane tree, measuring nearly eighteen yards in circumference. It is surrounded by a podium, or raised platform, breast high, doubtless built to support the trunk of the tree after it had become hollow and weak from age. The lower branches are still well preserved, and have been shored up by pieces of antique columns, over the upper ends of which the branches have grown like caps in consequence of the pressure of their own weight.

Close by the tree is a solid marble seat, which is said to be the chair of Hippocrates, the father of medicine, and it is supposed that he taught the art of healing from that seat. He was born at Cos 460 B.C. This gives a clue to the age of the celebrated plane tree, which must be considerably more than 2,000 years old.

MONTENEGRO TO HAVE A PARLIAMENT.

(From the London 'Globe.')

Prince Nicholas of Montenegro has just promulgated the decree under which the grand old race of fighting mountaineers will shortly go through, for the first time in their history, the experience of electing a parliament. The election takes place on Sept. 27, and the deputies will be elected for four years. Every captaincy, as the district are suggestively named, will return a member, as will each of the six towns of the principality. Every adult male of twenty-one is a voter, and every man of thirty paying about thirteen shillings a year in taxes is eligible. The following have also seats, ex-officio: The Orthodox Metropolitan, the Roman Catholic Primate, the Moslem Chief Multi, and members of the Privy Council of the High Court, of the Court of Accounts, and three generals of brigade, nominated by the ministry.

NOBILITY RUN TO SEED.

('Pall Mall Gazette.')

The death in an almshouse at Kingston-on-Thames of a man who claimed descent from King Edward I., and collaterally from Archbishop Cranmer, is only another of the many instances of the slow extinction of noble families, instances well known to those who study genealogy from the eugenic standpoint. The garrulous Burke mentions how one co-heir of our Plantagenet kings became a shoemaker, carrying on his trade in a suburb of London; how another was a butcher at Halesowen, and a third a tollbar keeper near Dudley. And up and down the country may be found many men who are the sole representatives of great and powerful families that once held undisputed sway over lordly acres. Hardy, as every bookman knows, made splendid use of this fact in 'Tess of the D'Urbervilles.'

POOR TREATMENT OF A NOBLE LANGUAGE.

(From the 'Mexican Herald.')

In a City of Mexico street car one hears Spanish spoken in various ways and with queer shadings and accents. The foreigners' 'd's' are as hard as nails, the vowels get squeezed up into shapelessness, and all the sonority of the tongue of Cervantes and Alfonso XIII. evaporates. Nassalized Spanish is common, and the consonants, which are often softer than in English, are uncompromisingly hard. Bero, gue inborda? A good accent is not worth bothering about, say the indolent.

TO AN ABSENTEE.

What far lands fairer than our own,
Have lured your lyric soul astray
From the wide fields your wings have known,
And bounty of our northern day?

Now in our woodland, waxing strong,
And over-mantled with the May,
Spring listens for its perfect song,
Love, for its loveliest overlay.

O lyric soul, you do us wrong—
Come from your fields of alien blue,
Spring in our woodland waits your song,
And, hark, the silence calls for you!

J. C. M. DUNCAN.

THE WORLD'S WELFARE.

BIBLE STUDY SUNDAY, SEPT. 9 OR 16.

It is no longer necessary to urge the intelligent pastor to interest himself in the education of the members of his congregation for Christian activity. Neither is it necessary to remind him that there is no more stimulating influence toward that end than the church Bible class. Evidence of the recognition of this fact is found in the increasing number of organized Bible classes, the movement to enlist the entire body of young men in the Presbyterian denomination in a Bible study brotherhood, and the presence of Bible study classes in the large majority of Young People's Societies, St. Andrew Brotherhoods, etc.

Indeed so strong is the tendency that the conscientious pastor finds himself overwhelmed with the added responsibility which is imposed upon him by public sentiment, and by his own enlarged ideals. All the more welcome therefore are the attempts made by organizations, denominational and interdenominational, to enable the pastor to carry on the educational work of his church, with system and precision, according to the modern educational standards, and yet without unnecessary waste of time and energy. In the autumn, especially, when in all the activities of the church a new start is made, it seems difficult for the pastor to see all around his work, and to give to each enterprise its due proportion of prominence.

With this difficulty in mind, and in order to avoid the possibility of loss of time in starting so important a matter as the Bible study work of the church, as well as to give the largest publicity to the subject, in 1900 the American Institute of Sacred Literature with the cooperation of hundreds of ministers throughout this country and Canada, initiated a plan for setting apart one Sunday in September, upon which the chief service of the church should be devoted to an address upon some phase of Bible study in its relation to the Christian life, and the work of the church. This idea was so simple as to attract wide attention; it was adopted by many Christian organizations, and has become with some of them an established custom.

It is not alone the church participating in it which is benefited by this movement. Through chance attendance upon the service, and published reports of it in the local press, the non-church-going community is called upon to note that the Bible is still a living theme, and that the reasons for studying it are not all such as should confine its careful examination to members of the Christian Church.

In the United States 2,500 churches is but a small number. What results might we not expect should even a small majority of the total number of churches in this country and Canada join in the movement?

The Institute in issuing the call for this year provides for all who register at its headquarters an intention to observe the day, various suggestions for the service, material to assist in preparation for it, and suggestions of means for making permanent the results. There is no fee for such registration or materials. There are no denominational limitations to the movement. No minister joining in it assumes any further obligation toward the Institute.

Address immediately. The American Institute of Sacred Literature, Hyde Park, Chicago, Ill.

PROSPECTING IN THE PAGAN SOUDAN.

(F. B. Hadow, Gordon Memorial Mission, Soudan, in the 'Church Missionary Gleaner.')

In this journal I have to tell of another journey up the river in a southerly direction, in which we reached the boundary of the Dinka country and even penetrated the Bari territory. Dr. Cook, the Rev. A. M. Thom and myself started on Monday, March 12. We were not able to get off early and so, rather than march in the heat of the day, we decided to wait till 4 p.m. I have only my little Dinka boy, Nipput, as I sent the other boy, whom I shared with Dr. Lloyd, back to Khartoum; so I spent the morning in superintending the washing of clothes, etc., and in the afternoon I ironed them and made a pair of knickers for Nipput, as he had torn the first pair in shreds. I only tell you this to show you that a missionary's life does not altogether consist of sitting under a tree and teaching a crowd of heathen.

Well, we started just before 4 p.m., taking with us a tent in case of rain, food for ten days, including food for the Baganda porters, for there is no possibility of getting any for them on the road. They are laying down a telegraph line between Bor and Mongalla for the use of the new Mudir, and we followed this line for part of the way. It runs near the river. We passed through some wild country, and at twelve o'clock reached the village of Apech. This was, until a few months ago, the 'wooding' station, where all the steamers call for wood for fuel as they pass up or down. They now 'wood' higher up the stream, as they have cut all the suitable wood here. The place seemed rather deserted, but we saw a few people, and Dr. Cook gave out some more medicine.

I noticed one curious custom while we were at Apech. One of the women there appeared to be the sister of one of the Dinka porters. It was interesting to watch their greeting. First she kissed him on the right side of his mouth, then on the left, after which she kissed him on the right ear and then on the left ear. And then, what pleased him most, she carried his load for part of the way!

As far as I can make out at present the children do not address their parents as 'Father' or 'Mother,' but by their ordinary names by which they are generally known. For instance, when I send Nipput to call his father, he does not shout 'udia,' which means 'my father,' but 'Achau,' which is the man's ordinary name. From this I rather expect that 'Father' is a word which they do not properly understand, and how should they until some one teach them? In the same way when Nipput returns from a journey with me there is no greeting between himself and his mother. She only calls to him and asks if he has any food for her to eat. We had a very fair night at Apech, but the mosquitoes seemed unnecessarily aggressive.

After a while we came to another lagoon, and this we decided to ford to save time. First the porters carried over their loads, and then the strongest of the men came back to carry us across. I am afraid my porter found me rather heavy, though I sent my rifle over with my boy. I was wearing thick boots and leggings, and carried my camera, compass and ammunition, besides my belt, to which was attached a leather case, which holds my Bible and Prayer-book, a hunting knife, and my watch, as well as another heavy knife, containing a tin opener, etc. Somehow he managed to get me on his shoulders and we got across in safety, though I had a narrow escape from going over his head into the water.

We tramped on through somewhat uninteresting country until we reached a swamp. There was no possibility of being carried through this, for there was nothing but thick mud, and it was too far to go round so we walked through it. I went in up to my knees and it stank horribly, but this is nothing for Africa. We shall have much more and far worse when the rains begin.

We reached the boundary of the Dinka tribe and passed over to the Bari tribe, which extends along the river, beyond Mongalla and Gondokoro, and into Uganda. We eventually came to the Bari village of Kulnng, and here we decided to camp. We chose a spot under a large tree a little distance from the village.

We halted just under a tree, and the chief or Sheikh, came out to pay his respects. He is a big man and very ugly, but very friendly. He understands a little Arabic, but conversation was carried on in Bari, though we knew only a very few words. Among the three of us we spoke in five different languages that day, English, Arabic, Bari and Luganda.

They very soon brought out their sick folk, and meanwhile I went into the village to see what I could find. I discovered a man in the last stage of fever. He was sitting on the bare ground without a vestige of clothing, and in spite of the fact that it was a very hot day there was a fire at his back. He lay out in the open, and all his friends were sitting round. I went to tell Dr. Cook, but when he saw him he said he would not live very long. We did what we could for him, but next morning we had a message to say that he was dead, and that they had thrown the body into the river. I expostulated with our informant, and suggested burial in the earth, but he said that was only done when a great chief died. It was an unspeakably sad sight, and I shall never forget the look of hopelessness on his face (for he was quite conscious when we saw him), and on the faces of those who sat around him. What they believe about the future I do not know, but it is all dark to them, and they have no light to chase away the gloom and misery of death. I see no chance of doing anything for these Baris until we have more reinforcements out here. They are very few in number beside the Dinkas, but are just as valuable in the sight of God.

When we pitched for the night we were in a very wild place, and we had rather a lively night. Just after dark we heard that one of the Baganda porters had, contrary to all camp rules, gone out alone to the river for water, and had not returned. He had only been gone for a little while, but when they shouted for him he did not reply. Four search parties were at once organized, and between them they searched a large area, including the bank of the river, but it was a dark night, and they could find no trace nor hear anything of the missing porter. When they at length got into camp they said that in their opinion he had either got too far into the river and been swept away and drowned, or caught by a crocodile, or a hippopotamus had met him, and, as they expressed it, 'had bitten him in two, or a leopard had caught him. This was not cheering news, and we had rather an anxious night. Nothing could be done until the morning, and we decided to search the edge of the river for any traces. We learned that the man had refused to wait for his friends, and had gone off in anger, taking their grass torches with him as well as his own.

This was not the end; about two o'clock in the morning the wind began to blow. I had just time to get up and carry my bed into the tent where Dr. Cook and Mr. Thom were sleeping, when a fearful storm burst upon us, with thunder and lightning. Our tent threatened to blow over, so we had to have two porters holding on to the poles. The rain was very heavy and sounded like leaden bullets falling on to the tent.

A trench was dug, but even this did not keep the water out, and at one time the outer covering of the tent blew away. The Baganda porters are really splendid. They had no proper shelter for themselves, and if it had not been for them we should have had a very miserable night. The storm raged till eight a.m., and there was nothing for it but to stay where we were until the worst of it was over. We were greatly cheered, however, when at six o'clock our missing porter walked into camp. He had lost his way the previous night, and had climbed a tree and spent the night there in safety. He must have had rather a miserable time in the rain. I do not think he will break that camp rule again! Well, at 8.30 I crawled out, dressed, and rolled up my bed and made room for the other two to dress. Somehow the boys had managed to get a fire together, and had cooked some porridge and rice, and fortified by this we started off while it was still raining. Of course, all the country was under water, and we had to wade the whole of the way back to our river station. Sometimes the water was only up to the ankles, at others it was a good deal deeper, and on account of the mud our progress was rather slow.

We got in at 12.30, feeling all the better for our change, and within a few minutes Mr. Shaw and Mr. Wilmot arrived, having been some sixteen miles to the northward. We had a most enjoyable time in every way. We had reached the southern border of the Dinkas and the northern border of the Baris, and this in itself is useful information, besides which we have been able to make some progress with the language.

I saw a very pretty sight near by. Under the eaves of a 'tukhl' lay a little tiny baby, in the shade, fast asleep in a gazelle skin, slung as a cradle. I took a photograph of it, and I wondered at the time whether the future of that child here on earth will be brighter than that of the dying man who lay within a few feet of the child. Is it too much to expect that when that child is ten years old he, if he lives, may have a chance of hearing the Gospel taught in his own village? Humanly speaking, the answer rests with you at home. There are only six of us out here to cope with a district four times the size of England, containing probably as many different tribes, and speaking as many different languages as there are counties in England.

AFRICA UNKNOWN TO WHITE MEN.

(Miss Jean Kenyon Mackenzie, in the New York 'Observer.')

Lolodorf station is to move four miles to the west. This will bring us nearer home, but there are other primary objects to be served by the move. The present site is thought to be unwholesome, and is known to be small. It is impossible either to feed or employ our school boys on our limited ground. If there were a purpose to serve, I could talk of swamps and river banks, of hollows and of other flaws in our location. I could convince you that we had really best move.

We have bought 1,050 acres of land, comprising three towns, some gardens and a tract of forest. The towns show a handful of huts, the gardens are clusters of plantations shaking out their banners in little clearings, but we own a world of forest. On Saturday of last week the head men came to be paid. They had served us to all sorts of African dalliance, and we thought that the payment in trade goods was to be of a piece with the bargaining—but not so.

When the three head men arrived, followed by their henchmen and women, they played an unexpected part. In less than an hour, and with no more palaver than you might hear over the purchase of a basket of food, they were paid. We think that they were dazed by their opportunity as small boys might be who were invited—(O, I know how fantastic my simile!)—who were invited to eat their way out of a candy shop. Certainly they had a tranced air. When I came out to see the play, thinking it to have just begun, they were making ready to leave in a kind of cautious silence, a comparative silence be it understood—and in very much the spirit of a missionary who is dreaming of home and fears to awake.

The head men were in full dress, two wore hats that were uncommonly grand, still being incased in these cylinders of pasteboard in which they had been packed, two wore green broadcloth coats by the epaulets, the uniform of some regiment, and not originally intended for our friends, one of whom was too small for his coat—the other, not small enough. They listened abstractedly to Dr. Johnstone's caution that they were not to buy rum with their gains. They were not in a hurry to be off, and presently they started they and their wives and their friends, all laden with their goods. As a spectacle it was imposing and of a kind that drew a head out of the door of every hut by the way. There were nests of zinc buckets, of iron pots, piles of hats—perfect towers of hats—sheaves of umbrellas and of cutlasses, there were tin trunks of a splendor unknown to you provincials, but familiar to us of the East Coast—very gay, preferably green with a lavish belt of red and no scrimping of gilt. In the trunks were yards and yards of trade cloth, bars of soap, pocket knives, padlocks, matches and many other cherishable articles that will change hands in numberless marriage palavers. With some such glitter of spoil must Tamerlae have returned from the conquest.

Yesterday was Sunday, nad I went down the government road, speaking in the towns as I went. I passed our new lands, and the town where the goods were held for distribution. Such clamor and hum—such bustlings about people clad in the magnificence afforded by our store—such declamations from a head man who was talking of distribution palaver and emphasizing his eloquence with his staff—such an aspect altogether of a village fair gilded with sunshine! Nor was my passing without honor—'The women of the Minisi,' and down the street came the dressy community. 'Come and tell us of the word of God!' was the cry, for there was abroad a spirit of indulgence—to each his prerogative. But my instinct was the other way.

'Not to-day, you are too noisy. How am I to know but that you have been drinking rum!' Drinking rum? What great accusation was this? Why did the woman hate to speak in the palaver house? For peace sake, I ducked into a house and spoke to some women. Outside all the eager tumult of tongues, the passionate voices of covetousness filled the bright air, but in the dark hut were women at the primeval occupation of grinding food and not unwilling to listen to the white woman who was of an optimistic mind about the uncertain dreadful future. Presently I went on, but with eyes and ears full of the animation of the little town.

Sometimes of a Friday I go to a town twelve miles from here. Half the way is by open road and the last happy half through the forest. It is lovely to go to Ipose—they do so much want a minister there. I am espied climbing the hill afar off, for this cluster of villages lies in a beautiful hill country—they rejoice at my coming. An ivory horn announces me quite as Elsa is announced in the first act of 'Lohengrin'; the hut where I put up is opened, and before I can make a cup of tea there are delegates from the country about. This will be four o'clock in the afternoon, at five we have a service, and again at 7.30 of the next morning. Truly, the morning service is moving to your missionary. There will be an audience of say, fifty people, poor, ignorant Africans, but minded to know of the high things of God. I always go away—back into the forest and home—with a burning heart. Every other week, Benzhuli, the young elder, preaches to the people of Ipose. They say that his audiences are very large.

A year ago, Africa as a spectacle was tremendously interesting. I saw continually the forests and the rivers, the interminable melancholy file of carriers, the curiously tempered light, the curiously modified color. But more and more a missionary come to do with individuals his labors and his problems are with them. Mr. Nevison, in the August 'Harper's,' very truly says that the African is not known to the white man. He is not. I have hardly a fixed conviction or an inference as the fruit of this year's observation. But the missionary comes to feel that the African is known to God. He feels himself to be—he knows himself to be—one in an affair of three, and God is the third. He knows himself to be necessary to that union; he, too, feels the mind of the Spirit and is not without his share of the joy. He is the friend of the Bridegroom.

IRON MAKES NEW BLOOD

There is more or less mystery and doubt as to the specific action of many drugs, but it is positively and definitely known that iron forms new red corpuscles in the blood, or, in other words, makes the blood rich and nourishing.

But iron alone cannot be taken into a delicate stomach. The great secret of the success of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is in the way iron is combined with certain other restoratives so as to make a preparation that can be used with the greatest benefit by even the most weak and delicate person.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is also slightly laxative as well as tonic in influence, and while building up the system insures the regular and healthful action of the digestive, filtering and excretory systems.

If you would enrich the blood, strengthen the nerves and replace weakness and disease with health and vigor use Dr. Chase's Nerve Food; 50 cents a box, 6 boxes for $2.50, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

REMINISCENCES OF AN ARCTIC HERO.

(By the Rev. W. Spendlove in the 'Church Missionary Gleaner.')

Dr. Bompas, whose recent death we mourn, is another name added to the list of good and brave men who have solved problems in the dreaded Arctic regions. The moral problem attracts very few to go and stay in surroundings where life to the majority of persons would be intolerable. The explorer asks, 'Can we get there and return in safety? To live there we would not wish. To see and know will suffice.' Bishop Bompas, like a few others, went to stay there and to carry the Gospel to Indian tribes inhabiting regions lonely and dreary.

Volumes of daring and heroism have been written on intrepid explorers and venturers into icy regions around and within the Arctic Circle. I have read these books, and have met and travelled with some of the heroes during my residence of about a quarter of a century in the land of ice and snow.

I desire to record a few incidents which form part of that unique life of a brave missionary, Dr. Bompas. To know him was a privilege; to understand him was to love and admire him and the Christian character which shone out in all his actions; to follow or copy him was not easy. A truer or braver missionary never lived. Shortly after his acceptance by the Committee at Salisbury square, he called and asked timidly the distance to his mission; the reply was, 'We think it is over 8,000 miles.' 'Then, how long will it take to get there?' 'Well, you may or may not get there this year.' Instead of startling or alarming him, the missionary aspirant caught on at once, saying, 'I see I must start with a "small bag."' Within a fortnight all ceremonies and farewells were over, and he was on the way. After about eight months' continuous and wearisome travel with that 'small bag,' he arrived at Fort Simpson on Christmas Day, just in time to preach to Indians and others from the words, 'Behold I bring you good tidings of great joy.' That initial journey was typical of his after career: indifference to comfort, fearlessness of danger, perfect readiness to endure any hardships—and few men, if any, in modern times, have endured more—characterized his life as a missionary.

Follow him in his work. An iron cup, plate and knife, with one or two kettles form his culinary equipment. A hole in the snow, a corner of a boat, wigwam or log hut, provided space, six feet by two, for sleeping accommodation. Imagine him seated on a box in a twelve-feet room, without furniture, and there cooking, teaching, studying, early and late, always at work, never seen at ease, never known to take a holiday.

He had suffered much from snow-shoe-sickness and snow-blindness, ministering to others but not ministered to, and one asked him why he endured such miseries. 'Oh,' he replied, 'they are delights; the first foot-print on the earth made by our risen Saviour was the nail mark of suffering, and for the spread of His Gospel I, too, am prepared to suffer.' Indeed, his whole career was one of physical suffering in different ways, and mental pain, too, at times, for it grieved him to be the cause of others doing likewise in the necessary prosecution of missionary work.

After a few years of wandering about among Indians and Eskimo he was invited home to be consecrated Bishop of a diocese comprising an area of about one million square miles.

In order to be consecrated he left the Mackenzie River hurriedly and travelled by boat, canoe, dog-train, horse-waggon and ox-cart. Arriving in Winnipeg, he went straight to the house of the Bishop of Rupert's Land, and the servant mistaking him for a tramp told him to go round to the back door. The Archbishop came to interview him after keeping him waiting some time. Imagine his surprise and the hearty laugh with which he welcomed his friend the missionary from the North, whom he recognized beneath dark skin and tattered and worn garments.

His stay in England for his consecration was very short. He had grave objections to rich food, and he quite perplexed his friends how to provide him with a bed to his taste. His discontent with ease was genuine, and the expression, 'I cannot endure the conveniences and comforts of civilization,' was perfectly real, for he declared he would never return to them. He never did.

His love for, and constant thought of, our Lord Jesus Christ led him to habitual self-denial. He would choose the smoky side of camp, the draughty side of the log hut, the least coveted place near the camp fire, the least convenient place in the boat, the hardest mission-station, and always the most northerly and least accessible diocese of the three in turn created by him.

In dealing with natives he showed the most attention to the poorest, the greatest patience with the dullest, the deepest love for the worst, and to missionaries the most sympathy to the least efficient. His methods were absolutely unworldly. In times of semi-starvation he would share his provisions to the full with the natives, and often grew thin, weak, and gaunt in consequence. During these periods he would visit them on snow-shoes, and walk over land knee deep in water, or ankle deep in mud, to comfort and instruct them. He expected his missionaries to do the same, consequently we had some narrow escapes from starvation, yet always some special Providence or remarkable deliverance occurred. Sometimes a fish of unheard-of dimensions was caught in a most unlikely place; or an animal approached us and was killed by quite unusual means. Missionary life in the North is full of incidents bordering on miracle.

The example he set was beautiful. If a person endeavored to damage his reputation, tried to take advantage of him, or spoke evil of him, he would be sure to do him a kindness as well as spiritual good, and in such a manner as to overcome his enemy and disarm opposition. He would lend or give such a one anything, even to his last meal.

Bishop Bompas believed in putting into practice the actual teaching of Jesus, whom he loved dearly, followed closely, and served faithfully. Perpetual acts of kindness characterized his life. One severe winter our scanty supplies would not support two workers at Fort Simpson, so he elected to spend it at an out-post. After visiting us he would write and thank us, adding that our great kindness had shortened his stay, as he preferred showing kindness to receiving it from others.

Oh that God may raise up similar men imbued with missionary devotion and filled with the Holy Spirit to enable them to live for souls and labor to win them for Jesus, as did good Bishop Bompas.

CHRISTIAN LITERATURE IN CHINA.

('The Yonkers Statesman.')

The Rev. Dr. Griffith John, who went from England to China when he was only twenty-three years old, labored for half a century in that Empire; now he is in Yonkers, at the home of his son, seeking restoration of his health.

Not only as preacher of the gospel has this venerable man rendered inestimable service to the Church and to millions of his brother-men; he has been abundant in labors as pastor, as translator of the Scriptures, as author, as theological teacher, as director of a high school, and of a medical college, and in many other capacities. One of his missionary tours was a journey of 1,700 miles.

He built a tall lighthouse in China when, thirty years ago, he founded the Central China Religious Tract Society, an undenominational organization whose healing beams are thrown far and wide. The thoughtful Christians in that vast Empire realize the importance of the society, and now propose to increase its usefulness by erecting suitable buildings for it in Hankow, a city which is destined to become the greatest centre of commercial activity in the country. The buildings are to be known as The Griffith John Memorial.

When the Rev. Dr. John went out as a missionary, China was asleep, but now it is awake and hungry for western learning. Among its eighteen provinces are two in which are fifty-five million people. The influential Viceroy of those provinces, who once invited Dr. John to call upon him, and to whom the missionary gave much information about the Christian religion, recently issued orders that the New Testament shall be introduced in the public schools of those two provinces as a text-book on morality.

The wide distribution of Christian literature will hasten the spread of the Gospel in China, because, where missionaries cannot be supported, by reason of lack of funds, Christian tracts and books may be scattered. They are 'tiny points of light' for 'those who sit in darkness and in the shadow of death.' A two-cash tract often constitutes the only chance many a Chinese has of learning of the gospel of Jesus Christ. Christian books are readily purchased and carefully read. Many Christians volunteer to carry the literature to distance places.

The titles of the publications of the society indicate the value of their pages. Among them are: 'Bible Readings in Chinese,' 'Pilgrim's Progress,' 'Prodigal's Return,' 'Guide to Heaven,' 'Commentary on the New Testament,' 'The Sermon on the Mount,' 'Doctrine of the Resurrection,' 'Outline Life of Christ,' 'Repentance and Renewal,' 'The Life of Joseph,' 'Life of Moses,' 'Lost Sheep,' 'Opium Gambling 'and Foot-Binding, 'True Saviour of the World,' 'Christ the Atonement,' 'The Prodigal Son' (illustrated), 'Anti-Infanticide Tract,' 'The Ten Commandments,' 'Catechism of Christian Doctrine,' 'The Gospel Narrative in Verse,' 'Old Testament Narrative in Verse,' 'The Acts of the Apostles in Verse,' 'The Rich Fool,' 'Commentary on the Psalms.'

Large quantities of tracts are going into many of the mission hospitals of the country. At one large hospital every outdoor patient receives one of the society's tracts, with a prescription written on the back of it—medicine for both soul and body.

BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS ENGLISH.

The other day a prominent critic, reviewing Mr. O'Connor Power's book, 'The Making of an Orator,' remarked that the standard of speaking in the House of Commons is disgracefully low. A correspondent who has returned to England after an absence of several years in the East writes that, apart from the alleged absence of oratory, what struck him most forcibly during his recent visits to the House was the slipshod enunciation of the majority of the speakers. In general, he thinks, the accent and articulation of the older men are greatly superior to those of the younger; and he is led to the conclusion that the process of phonetic decay which has been partially recorded by Mr. Sweet and his fellow-laborers is exemplified to the full by the people's representatives. There is, of course, an abundance of Scotch and provincial accent in the House, but it is not against diversity of accent that our correspondent's criticism is directed, but rather downright slovenliness of speech. During a debate on one of the early clauses of the Education Bill he heard speaker after speaker (including the Minister of Education himself) discussing the proposed 'bargain' between the church schools and the local authority and with one accord calling it 'bargain.' It is some years since the present Foreign Secretary was chaffed for his pronunciation of 'Ugandar,' but to all seeming the English of the Imperial Parliament is still capable of improvement.

GIRLS IN GERMANY.

The German girl leaves school at about fifteen years of age, by which time she has learned to sew, mend and supposedly to speak English and French. She has not learned higher mathematics, but she learned the small things which fit a girl for housewife or companion, and that, in Germany, is woman's only sphere. However much we American girls may enjoy our college we dare not pity the German girls, for they have something which takes their place and of which we have no conception until we reside in Germany a few months.

Did you ever hear of a pension? It is one of the most enjoyable things which exists. Certain influential ladies, mostly widows or maiden aunts; make known that they are willing to take a limited number of young ladies into their families. We went to Hanover, two of us girls, with a horror and dread of a boarding school, as we heard a 'pension' described. We found ourselves in a family of eight girls, all from the very best class of Germans, and all placed under Frau von H.'s care for a year or more. None of the girls had any special object in life; a few wanted to learn how to keep house, a few indulged in an hour's music lesson a week, but most of them came, as is the German custom, for the sake of becoming polished and being escorted to concerts, theatres, balls, receptions, student Kneipes, etc., opportunities not afforded in the smaller cities and even not in many cities that are larger than Hanover.

Consequently our chaperon accepted invitations for the girls, parties were given and the great intimate family spent a year full of pleasure.—'Modern Women.'

NUTMEGS.

(From the 'Stewards' Bulletin.')

The nutmeg, properly clothed, is about the size of a peach and is an edible fruit. When ripe it breaks open in halves, and our warm friend, dressed in a scarlet undershirt, peeps out laughingly. The undershirt soon turns brown, and is called mace.

THE ROCK OF WEEM.

During the last week or two paragraphs have appeared in the newspapers stating that Sir Neil Menzies, of Weem, Bart., had shut up and reopened the Episcopal Church at Weem. In the 'Statistical Account of Perthshire,' published sixty years ago, an anecdote is told by the incumbent of the parish. Toward the end of the eighteenth century the minister was requested by the baronet of that time to conduct Mr. Playfair (afterwards principal) to the top of the Weem Rock by the most difficult passes consistent with safety. The Rock of Weem is 600 feet above the low grounds of Castle Menzies, is beautifully wooded, and at some places rises up so steep as to be almost perpendicular. When the commission had been executed to the letter, Mr. Playfair, on looking back at the rock which he ascended, exclaimed, 'Has there ever been a living creature here before!' He received for an answer, 'Oh, yes—goats and eagles.'—Dundee 'Advertiser.'

'FAIR SICKNESS.'

The medical dictionary is enriched with the name of a new disease. It is, in fact, a species of sweating sickness, but in the light of recent observations, French pathologists have agreed to call it 'fair disease.' Rare cases had been observed before, but it had not been considered epidemic, and had been named the 'soldier's sweat.' It has now been observed that the disease broke out close upon the holding of fairs, and has shown such epidemic virulence that in the Lower Charente region 3,775 cases have been reported in a month, death sometimes ensuing with great rapidity.—London 'Globe.'

SCOTTISH HISTORY

A PLEA FOR ITS STUDY.

(Edinburgh 'Scotsman,' Aug. 4.)

Though the day was dull and wet, an auspicious start was made on Tuesday with the Holiday Courses in Modern Languages at the Edinburgh University, which will run during the present month. Over four hundred students of both sexes, including many from France and Germany, assembled in the Natural History Classroom at eleven o'clock to be present at the opening ceremony, which took the form of a welcome by the Lord Provost on behalf of the Corporation, and an inaugural address by Professor Lodge.

Professor Lodge, Edinburgh, said that he wished to speak a few words on the history of Scotland, in the ancient capital of which they were now assembled. He did not know if Scottish history was studied much on the Continent; he knew it was inadequately studied in Scotland itself, and it was almost systematically neglected in the neighboring kingdom of England. He felt that the growing ignorance of Scottish history was largely the result of a growing neglect of the Waverley novels. A young lady student was once asked in a history paper about the battle of Sedgemoor and the reply was quite right that the Duke of Monmouth was defeated at that battle; but, unfortunately for her, she went on to add, 'Monmouth was not killed in the battle, but after many adventures in the Highlands, he escaped to the Continent with Miss Florence Nightingale.' (Loud laughter.) The dear young lady had confused Monmouth with Prince Charlie, and Florence Nightingale with Flora Macdonald.

AN ADAPTABLE NATION.

He proposed to speak only of one aspect of Scottish history, viz., the relations of Scotland with other states and other peoples, and in connection with that he would advance the proposition that the Scots had proved themselves the most adaptable nation in the history of Europe, the most eager and the most ready to learn from its neighbors and allies. He believed that this proposition would sound preposterous to purely English ears. In England, traditionally the Scots were a hard, stubborn, rather repellant people, difficult to coerce, and dangerous to meddle with—something like their national emblem, the thistle, with its famous motto, 'Nemo me impune lacessit.' There was another tradition in England that the Scots were a hardy, capable, and pushing people, well acquainted with the road across the Borders, and both ready and able to hold the most important and the most lucrative positions throughout the Empire. (Laughter.)

Scottish history practically began with the conversion of the people of the northern part of Britain to Christianity. That conversion, and all the lessons of civilization that accompanied it, came from Ireland, from St. Columba and his mission station at Iona: and for some centuries after Scotland was a purely Celtic state, having as its southern boundaries on the east the Firth of Forth, and on the west the Firth of Clyde. But in the eleventh century there came one of those great and sudden changes which made Scottish history so startling, and such an absorbing subject of study.

ABSORBED BY ENGLAND.

Celtic Scotland extended southward to the Tweed and to the Solway, and in this extension absorbed in the east a district of England as thoroughly English as any other part of England, and in the south-west it absorbed a district not as yet English, but destined within the next one or two hundred years to become preponderatingly English and Teutonic. Now, the result of that absorption was a complete change in the history of Scotland. Scotland ceased to be a predominating Celtic state, and became in large measure an English and Teutonic state. Everything at this time seemed to point to a peaceful and cordial union between the two states. But at the end of the thirteenth century came a second great turning point in Scottish history. The policy of King Edward I. towards Scotland led to the War of Independence, and that war marked a complete change in the development of Scotland. Scotland and England, which had been on excellent terms since Malcolm Canmore's daughter married Henry I., became violent enemies.

As an answer to England, Scotland became the intimate ally of France, and a league was concluded which lasted for more than two centuries—far longer than most alliances recorded in history. This led to a complete transformation in Scotland. Scotland ceased to develop upon English lines and began to look to France for example and guidance.

THE INFLUENCE OF SCOTLAND.

It was not until the beginning of the nineteenth century, he said, that intercourse with the Continent of Europe, first with France and afterwards with Holland and with North Germany, ceased to be such a conspicuous element in the development of Scotland. He attributed this change above everything else to the genius of Sir Walter Scott. It was his genius even more than the Act of Union or the growth of commerce which bridged the gulf which had so long divided Scotland from England. The increased unity of interest and outlook which marked the history of the nineteenth century might be traced, he thought, very largely to the enormous interest in Scottish history and Scottish traditions which Sir Walter Scott inspired for a long time on the other side of the Border. But though Scotland had ceased so conspicuously as in the past to look for formative influence and guidance to Continental countries, yet that peculiarity of Scottish history, that readiness to learn from its neighbors, and which made these outstanding Continental nations more influential for a long time than the nearer neighbor in England, still survived. The Scot, largely in consequence of his past history, was still more cosmopolitan and less obtrusively insular than the English. (Applause.)

That was generous for him to say, as he could not claim to be regarded as a Scotchman; only an alien settler. He thought that this distinction between Englishmen and Scotchmen, which had always been, was still visible to European peoples. At times when Englishmen had been, whether deservedly or undeservedly, unpopular on the Continent, an exception had been made in favor of the Scottish people. (Applause.) He hoped this feeling of amity between Scotland and its Continental neighbors would be extended and established in favor of Englishmen as well. (Applause.) This history of Scotland and the external relations of Scotland in the past had still some interest for them at the present moment. Scotland was as ready to learn as it ever was. Scotland, fully sensible of its great obligations to France, Holland, and to Germany, was eager to do what it could to repay its debts; and this vacation course so happily and so successfully inaugurated in Edinburgh last year, and which had now again been opened, might well serve both as a reminder of the past associations of Scotland with its neighbors on the Continent, and also, he hoped, as a link of continued amity and intellectual friendship. (Loud applause.)

IBSEN'S PERSONAL TRAITS.

Ibsen, the son of a Danish skipper who retired from sea to keep a shop in Norway, and of a German mother, had the impulsiveness of one whose forebears had drunk deeply of beer and ardent spirits. He himself drank freely (but not to the tippling degree) of whiskey, gin and grog.

I saw him take in the coffee room of the Grand Hotel, where he held a daily levée, what I may call a Scotch glass of whiskey, neat, and in about three-quarters of an hour a nip of gin. Most Norwegians of his years would not have noticed these potations, and they did not affect the poet's head in the least. I dare say that a spirituous stimulant unloosed the ideas that had been collecting in his head and enabled him to make a satisfactory start in writing, for he did not take up his pen to answer letters until he had taken the pick-me-up.

I noticed that he never took drinks with Americans who had made his acquaintance, and that he preferred conversing with fair Americans. They generally brought flowers to present to him on being introduced or on introducing themselves.

Ibsen had no mock modesty in receiving these acts of homage to his genius. Garden flowers, such as tea and La France roses, are not to be had for the asking in Christiania, and I should fancy must be imported as cut buds. Ibsen liked carnations, which have the perfume of the clove pink. On the day of my presentation I followed the American ladies in offering up a bonquet on the altar of genius—that is to say, on the little table behind which he sat, at the far end of the coffee room of the Grand Hotel.

As an homme-pontiff I thought him immeasurably below Victor Hugo, but still extremely interesting, and somehow uncommon and striking, though he might have been a country lawyer, or a doctor, or a minister attentive to externals, carefully dressed in superfine black cloth, with a buttoned-up coat, which gave his small figure a spruce appearance, and a cravat immaculate in its whiteness and tied in a perfect bow.

I almost think he talked better than he wrote. Speaking of women, he said that in a hidebound community they rose far higher in mind and spirit than the mail clods around them. They had always some fresh or original ideas to bring out, and were really more inclined to heresy than attached to orthodoxy, but were not prepared to fight for what they preferred. Their worst enemy was gentility, which perverted the moral sense and placed morality where it did not exist.

The French appeared to him in a better moral condition than the English. There was less self-deception in France and a far wider practice of austere and stoical virtue. — London 'Truth.'

ARABI PASHA.

('Pall Mall Gazette.')

In a little house up a by-street of the Mohammedan quarter, old, friendless, broken, lives the man who might have ruled Egypt. If you ask twenty people in Cairo to-day, 'Where is Arabi Pasha?' fifteen will tell you that he is dead, while the other five do not know. In fact, after the bombardment of Alexandria he was sent to exile for life in Ceylon, but was allowed some four years ago to return to his native city. It was only after a week's hard ferreting that I discovered, through a native journalist, the whereabouts of the great man. Even now, in his seventieth year, he is a big man; in his prime he must have been immense. White hair and beard; a broad, thoughtful forehead, surmounted by the Turkish tarboosh; kindly eyes, dulled a little by age but lighting up wonderfully when he talks about things which interest him; a straight, powerful nose; a large mouth, which must once have been hard and cruel, now softened by adversity, though the day is warm, he wears an overcoat, and he walks heavily on a massive ebony stick.

Hawthorne buds are known among Englis'i children as 'bread and cheese,' and are sometimes eaten by them. They have, however, poisonous qualities, due to the presence of calcium oxalate, and the other day a girl at Penrith died after eating some.

MOSQUITOES! MOSQUITOES!

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SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON

Sept. 16.

JESUS SILENCES THE PHARISEES AND SADDUCEES.

(Mark xii., 13-27. Memory verse, 27. Read also Mark xi., 27-33; xii., 1-12; Luke xx., 1-40; Matt. xxii., 15-33.)

Golden Text.—Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's, and unto God the things that are God's.—Matt. xii., 17.

Time—Tuesday of Passion Week.

Place—The Temple courts.

Connection with last Sunday's lesson—After the cleansing of the Temple, Christ with his disciples again retired to Bethany for the night, returning to Jerusalem in the morning.

FOR JUNIOR CLASSES.

Do you remember the children we learned about last Sunday? Yes, they were shouting, and so happy because Jesus was coming into Jerusalem, but the Pharisees did not like that, because they hated Jesus. In this lesson we learn more about the Pharisees. You see, Jesus was so good and the people crowded about him so much that these men were jealous and tried everything they could think of to get him out of their way. They thought if they could only make him say something the people would not like, that would be a fine way. Explain as well as possible how the Jews were governed by the Romans, who were greatly hated. Take a cent and ask whose head is on it. Yes, that is our King's head, and means that, no matter how far he is away, he is our ruler, the head of our country, and we owe him all respect and obedience to his laws. We are glad to honor him, but suppose he was the Czar of Russia, and had conquered us and put a lot of soldiers in our land to make us obey him. why, every time we saw a cent we would be reminded of it, and hate to have to pay our money to support his soldiers. That is the way the Jews felt. Show from this the trap the Pharisees tried to catch Christ in, either that in the event of his saying the payment of taxes was right when he would incur the enmity of the people, or that should he say they were unjust he would lay himself open to arrest for teaching rebellion against the authorities. Explain how Christ supported the allegiance to our lawful rulers, but only under our supreme duty to God. Deal with the general opposition to Christ, and his self-possessed manner in return.

SENIOR CLASSES.

It would be well to deal with these two instances of hostile questioning as samples of the series which filled this day from the time that Christ first entered the city in the morning. In connecting this with last Sunday's lesson notice the instance of the withered fig tree (Mark xi., 12-14, 20-23), which had been cursed on the Monday. This is a parable in action whose truth was again set forth in the parable immediately preceding this lesson—the wicked husbandman. The popular favor expressed in the honors of the Triumphal Entry, the undisguised authority of Christ in the cleansing of the temple, his calm parrying of their determined attack in the morning (Mark xi., 27-33), had driven the various sects to a united effort at self-defence. Their authority was being undermined, their true characters unhesitatingly exposed, and besides this there was the undoubted fear of an uprising in Christ's favor on behalf of the common people. The Passover week was always a time of danger through riot, if it were in any way possible to have some excuse for the arrest of Christ, it would be well to get him out of the way as soon as possible, or they would be in danger from the Roman authorities (John xi., 47-50). This day is a day of endeavor to entangle Christ, and the calm wisdom of his replies provokes even his adversaries to admiration (Luke xx., 39).

(Selections from 'Tarbell's Guide' and 'Peloubet's Notes.')

Just as in his treatment of the Sabbath question Jesus led the Jews to acknowledge, by their silence at least, the principle that works of mercy were lawful and necessary on the Sabbath, despite their countless rules against working on that day, so in regard to their question whether it were lawful to render tribute to Caesar, he skilfully leads them to see the truth of his general principle of rendering unto each one his due. Here, as always, he goes beyond the special local question and gives a principle of conduct which is everywhere valid. Right conduct is more than the keeping of countless commandments. 'In the Sermon on the Mount, as also in his parabolic teaching,' says the 'Temple Bible,' 'Jesus laid down certain specimen principles of his method, laws of the kingdom of heaven, but never did he pretend to offer to men an ethical system in which they might expect to find all moral difficulties codified and ticketed with their appropriate fines and punishments. He knew that to do so would be to deny the laws of true life, to deny the deepest want of human nature, which needs effort and discipline, and choice and failure, in order that it may grow and flourish. He laid down, therefore, broad principles of righteousness and truth, and love and helpfulness, and he left his followers to work out the details for themselves.'

There is no definite line drawn across the continent of North America to separate the United States and Canada, but wherever the direction of the boundary line changes, posts are erected. Such landmarks of conduct Christ had given in the general principles he laid down for right conduct.

'Jesus said in effect: The kingdom of God is not of this world; it is possible to be a true citizen of the kingdom, and yet quietly submit to the civil rule of a foreign potentate. A shrewd reply, safe and true, by which Jesus outwitted his crafty foes.'—Expos. Greek Testament.

Rules may contradict, confuse; principles are constant, consistent. To live by rule is too often to miss the nobler mastery, the mental and moral developing of principle. To live by principle is to be led to the best rules. When Jesus spoke of going two miles with the one who asked for one mile's companionship, of giving the extra cloak, of turning the other cheek, he was not laying down rules, but lifting up principles. Washing the disciples' feet, and bidding us do 'as' he did, was not a rule, but a principle; otherwise, it could only be an Oriental idiom, whereas now it is a universal idea. Given the idea, the idiom will follow. The greater involves the less. Principle is prophetic, genetic, dynamic. Love will take care of politeness, for it is its heart, and the heart vitalizes the hands; but rules of etiquette and deportment are no guarantee of love.—'Sunday-School Times.'

The Christian man will give cheerful obedience to the authorities, will obey the laws of the country, will pay his taxes as a religious duty, will cheerfully bear his part of the burden of the state, and will 'render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's.' Tolstoy's doctrine arose from a one-sided appreciation of the teaching of our Lord, who enforced the duty of obedience to rulers.—J. D. Jones.

'The Sadducees based their denial of the resurrection on the alleged silence of Scripture, and on the incredibility of existence after the death of the body (Josephus, 'Wars of the Jews,' ii., 8, 14). Christ demolishes their premises by showing that the Scripture is not silent, but teaches the reality of existence after death.'—Int. Crit. Com.

Illustration. 'No man has all the truth, and our opponent may be seeing a side of it which we cannot see. God sometimes gets the whole truth given to the church only by the halves of it, held by different minds, meeting at first in conflict. The fire generated by their collision unites them at last in perfect fusion.' Stalker, 'Imago Christi.'

BIBLE REFERENCES.

Acts xxiii., 8; Deut. xxv., 5-10; Rom. xiii., 7; Luke xii., 1.

HOME READINGS.

Monday, Sept. 10.—Mark xii., 13-27.
Tuesday, Sept. 11.—Mark xii., 1-12.
Wednesday, Sept. 12.—Matt. xxii., 15-22.
Thursday, Sept. 13.—Matt. xxii., 23-33.
Friday, Sept. 14.—Matt. xii., 34-45.
Saturday, Sept. 15.—Luke xx., 20-25.
Sunday, Sept. 16.—Luke xx., 27-40.

THE MARVELS OF SCIENCE.

(From the 'Pall Mall Gazette.')

When we hear of rays of light capable of achieving photography through a foot thickness of solid iron; of the charting of the sky itself on such a scale that a thousand million members of the firmament can be recorded each in its appointed place; of the discovery of something like the sense-organs of human knowledge on the roots, stems and leaves of plants; of the tracking of diseases which decimate humanity to their obscure source in the parasite of a parasite, and of the process by which two patient and humble scientists working upon a few grains of an element in a mere secondary form managed to revolutionize our whole conception of the most stupendous forces of the physical world—it seems indeed a mystery that the appetite for surprise and sensation should turn aside from what the pursuit of truth can offer and prefer to regale itself with the petty products of trumpery invention and ingenuity.

BIBLE TRUTHS.

NOT OF THIS WORLD.

Three words used for world. One 'Kosmos' usually means mankind, frequently mankind estranged from God, sometimes as a place. Another word translated world is 'Aion,' meaning age, or period of duration and is always so represented in margin of R. V. A valuable and important correction. Kosmos occurs over 170 times. Aion and its derivities about 120 times. The third word 'Oikoumene' means the inhabited land, or the world as a dwelling place. It is used in Matt. xxiv, 14. Under the first meaning Christ is not of this Kosmos. He made it, came into it, but it knew Him not. (Jno. viii, 23, xvii, 14, i, 9, 10, viii, 23,). He came to save it and take away its sin by dying for it. (Jno. i, 29, iv, 42, vi, 51). He is the light of the world, but not of it. (Jno. vii; 12, 23, xii, 46, 47). His people are not of the world (Jno. xv, 19, xvii, 14.). They have been given to Him out of the world (Jno. xvii, 6). If they love this world there can be no love of God (i Jno. ii, 15). This world's wisdom is foolishness with God (i, Cor. i, 20, 21). Love of the world and love to God cannot exist in the same heart, (i Jno. ii, 15). What is the teaching about 'aion,' age? It is a definite period of time having its beginning and ending. The Jewish age began with Moses and ended with the rejection of Jesus, then began the Christian age. This age and the age to come sometimes refers to the order of things in this life. (Matt. xii, 32), at other times to individual life with a present experience altogether different from that which relates to disembodied spirits, or glorified bodies hereafter. (Lu. xx, 34, 38). There is a present age a wicked one, to which we are not to conform (ii, Tim. iv, 10, Ro. xii, 2, Gal. i, 4). Satan is the God of this age (ii. Cor. iv, 4). Christ came at the end of the Jewish age to put away sin (Heb. ix, 26). The present age of mankind is one of darkness and estrangement from God, the new age, is the Kingdom of Christ and of God. God's grace delivers out of the present evil age and places in the Kingdom of His Son, that we should be a holy people, zealous of good works.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

H. A. Tuttle, M.D.V., Montreal. My Dear Sir,—Possibly you have thought it strange that you did not hear from me in answer to your kind and courteous letter of May 26th, but believe me, I was not ungrateful or unappreciative of your advice, and I had the elixir used exactly as you instructed, and it did the trick, as my horse got entirely over his lameness. Now, I write to ask you to please send me by express another half-dozen of Tuttle's Elixir, with bill. I want some of this to use and some of it to give to my friends. I am, very sincerely yours, Thos. J. Foster.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

RAGS AND TAGS AND VELVET GOWNS.

''N there was a new boy at school yesterday, 'n he had great patches on his knees; 'n when we choosed up the boys didn't choose him; 'n his face got red, oh! as red as fire; 'n he walked away 'n stood lookin' off over the water at the ships. Served him right, I say.'

Ted had been rattling on in this fashion for at least fifteen minutes; and mamma, who was reading up for her next club paper, hardly heard a word, but this last caught her attention, and she looked over the top of the book with a little start.

'Perhaps he was watching for his ship to come in,' she said quietly.

If Ted could have seen the rest of her face, he would have done some thinking before he said any more.

'His ship! 'Tisn't like a boy like him would have a ship—is it now? Course he can't help the patches, p'r'aps,' said Ted, condescendingly, 'but he oughtn't to come to a pay school with us. Harold Winston said it wasn't—suitable; and so did all the other boys. He ought to go to the public school where the other patches are.'

Mamma's eyebrows went up in a fashion that would have alarmed Ted if he had happened to look at her, but he was striking the spotless knees of his own velvet trousers.

'I used to know a boy who wore patches.'

'You, mamma?' cried Ted.

'Yes, I used to play with him every day. Patches and bare brown feet, and a hat without any brim.'

'Was he a nice boy?' asked Ted doubtfully.

'I think, taking everything into consideration, he was the nicest boy I ever knew,' said mamma, with an emphatic little nod. 'And I ought to know, for I went to school with him for years.'

''N when the boys choosed up, did they leave him out?' asked Ted.

'Oh, dear me, no!' said mamma, decidedly. 'They wouldn't for the world have done anything so impolite.'

Ted looked blank for a moment. Then his face grew red, oh! as red as fire.

'His ship hadn't come in then, continued mamma, 'but it has since. He owns a big factory now.'

'W-w-what's his name?' sputtered Ted.

'John Hartley Livingston.'

'Uncle John Livingston!'

Mamma nodded. 'All boys who wear patches—and bare brown feet—don't become rich men; but I fear they are more apt to become something worth while than boys who wear—velvet suits, because they are used to hardships and dirt, and disagreeable things. Men who amount to something have a great deal of hard, disagreeable work to do.'

'This is my best suit, anyway,' cried Ted, twisting in his chair. 'I don't always wear velvet. You know I wore it 'cause it was Friday and speakin'-day.'

Mamma went back to her book, and Ted stole away and lay down on a fluffy white rug with his feet on the seat of a sofa—a favorite position when he wanted to think.

Monday night he came home greatly excited and stood before his mother with his feet crossed.

'The boys choosed again, 'n I choosed the patched boy, 'n they wouldn't let him play, 'n we went off 'n played mumb'elty-peg by our two selves,' he cried, the words fairly tumbling over each other. Then he uncrossed his feet and swung the under one forward. There was a jagged hole in the knee of his trousers. ''N I want that patched,' he cried, with a defiant ring in his voice. 'If you please, mamma,' he added in gentler tones.

'Very well,' said mamma, soberly, but her mouth was smiling behind the book.

'The boys have all come 'round, mamma,' Ted announced, cheerfully, a week later. 'Harold Winston came round to-day. He held out two days longer 'n any of the rest, 'n he did hate to give in, but he got tired of walkin' 'round all by himself.'—'Selected.'

A CURIOUS BIRTHDAY PRESENT.

'It is a great trial.' Of course it was mamma who said it, and who sighed the sigh that came right after it. But Carroll was so busy lying in his little white bed trying to think of something to give mamma for her birthday present that he did not feel any curiosity as to what was a great trial, or why mamma sighed over it.

'Why don't you help yourself to all you want, you little foolish?' This was Aunt Lill's laughing voice, and no sigh followed it. Carroll was just trying to choose between a box of checkermints and a toothbrush—toothbrushes cost the most.

'If I had a little brown face whose cheeks looked good enough to kiss, I'd kiss 'em! Suppose I'd let him grow up without it?'

'That's what worries me, he's growing up so fast! Some day it will be too late! But I can't make him let me kiss him, can I,—and hurt his dear little man feelings? If he only didn't think it was a disgrace to be kissed! Lillian, I tell you it's a great trial.'

'Well,' the laughing one said again, 'you can kiss him while he's asleep!'

Carroll was listening now, and, if it had been light enough to see, his cheeks would have looked rather red. For it was he they were talking about out there. Uncle Bill called him 'The Boy Who Wouldn't Be Kissed.'

'In his sleep? Do you think I'd take advantage of him like that?' Mamma's sweet voice was indignant. 'But, dear me, how hard it is not to? I go in and look at his little face on the pillow and long to kiss it, till I have to shut my eyes and run! And every single minute he's growing bigger—and he's all the boy I have to kiss!'

'Mercy! Don't you ever kiss him good-night, or good-bye, or anything?' Aunt Lill's voice ejaculated. 'How long has this been going on?'

'Since he was seven,' mamma's voice laughed. 'He asked me then, in his little polite way, please not to kiss him any more now that he was grown up! He's nearly eight—almost a year since I kissed his little round cheeks and his lips and his rough little hair! What do you think of that?'

Carroll burrowed into the pillow, for he didn't want to hear what Aunt Lill thought of that. All at once he pitied mamma for having a 'Boy Who Wouldn't Be Kissed.' She would have enjoyed another kind so much—the kind who would be.

He went back to the birthday problem hurriedly, but neither the checkermints nor the tooth-brush suited him now. He felt suddenly as if he would like to give a mother who never took advantages the present she would like best in the—What? That? That?

The first thing Carroll did next morning was to get his slate and pencil and do a sum like this:

365
2

730.

That would give her two kisses a day—one in the morning and one at night. Seemed as if two a day ought to satisfy! Still, she'd been in and wanted to when he was asleep—that wouldn't leave any over for then. Carroll did another sum like this:

1000
730

270

That would give her two hundred and seventy when he was asleep. Anybody couldn't want to kiss a boy more'n two hundred and seventy times in his sleep! He went over the multiplication 'sum' again, and the subtraction one, to make certain they were right. He had decided now that he would give mamma a thousand kisses for a birthday present. His cheeks felt queer and hot, as if he could feel them all there that minute!

'I wouldn't give 'em to anybody else—no, sir!' Carroll murmured, throwing up his little cropped head proudly. 'Not—another—single—anybody!'

But mamma—well, maybe mamma's kisses would feel kind of—kind of good again. It had been a long time—maybe he'd been kind of lonesome without 'em!

Uncle Bill was consulted, for Uncle Bill was a lawyer and knew everything. He put his cropped head beside Carroll's cropped one, and the result was a little white envelope at mamma's plate on the morning of her birthday, with a little white card on it. The little white card said:

1,000 kisses
payable on
demand.
Carroll Dill.

—Annie H. Donnell, in Zion's 'Herald.'

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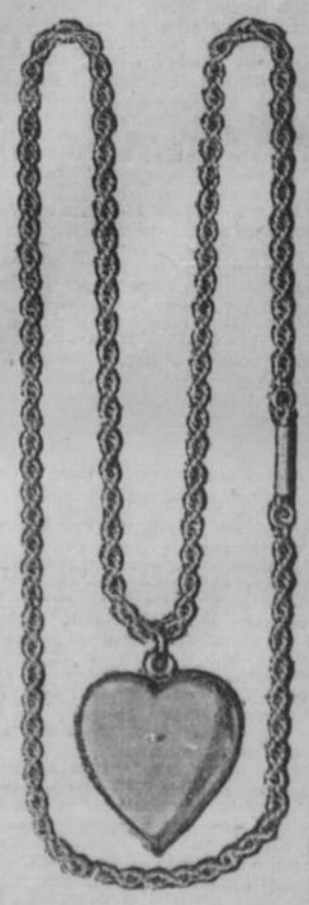

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SEPTEMBER 4, 1906. Montreal Weekly Witness and Canadian Homestead. SIXTY-FIRST YEAR.

Agricultural.

CEMENT ON THE FARM

I saw lately in an American paper a statement that a farmer in South-western Iowa, who raises large numbers of hogs, had made a hog-wallow of concrete, one foot in depth, between six and seven feet square. Water was supplied to this hog-wallow through an underground pipe from a hill some distance off, and every three or four days the wallow was emptied by removing a plug in the bottom, and a supply of clean fresh water let into it. Since hogs do not sweat they require to have their bodies wetted in warm weather to cool them, and usually they resort to some filthy mud-hole to wallow in.

It seemed strange to me that concrete hog-wallows were not much more plentiful in the western states, where the weather is so dry and hot and hogs are raised in large numbers, but the western farmers, like their brethren in Canada, seem slow to comprehend the many useful things about a farm where cement might be used with advantage to all concerned. Three dollars' worth of cement and a waggon load of sand and gravel would supply the material out of which this hog-wallow would be constructed; two men could make it in less than a day, but it would cost a good deal more to lay down the pipe which brought the water to it. But such expenditure would repay itself many fold in the comfort and superior healthiness of the porkers.

In most places where hogs are kept, a concrete floor in their pen would be more promotive of the health and comfort of the hogs than the foul-smelling, decaying planks, which are a shelter for rats and a breeding place for disease.

A writer in the 'Cement Era' enumerates the various things where concrete can be used with advantage on the farm. He says you can build concrete foundations, side-walks, fences, water-troughs, cisterns, water-tanks, cesspools, gutters, floors of all inds in the cellar barn, and stable, steps and stairs, well curbs, horse blocks, stalls, pig-pen troughs, chicken houses, corn cribs, ice houses, incubator cellars, mushroom cellars, hot-bed frames, bridge abutments, chimneys, ventilators, dams, windmill foundations, fence posts, clothes posts and hitching posts. Every farmer can be his own builder. He can mix his concrete, shape it into something useful, and when he is done he feels that it will not only serve him in his lifetime, but that he has produced something that will stand as long as the very rocks themselves.

A quarter of a century ago, only a few thousand barrels of cement were made in Canada; now the product is almost a million barrels annually, and is rapidly increasing. Last year over thirty million barrels of cement were made in the United States.

RUSTICUS.

THE NEW FARMING IN BRITAIN

The welfare of British agriculture is a subject which for many years past has provoked not a little thought in the Old Country. Thirty years ago the British farmer was a producer of wheat, meat and wool. Development of over-sea production, of the steamship and railway and of the science of refrigeration have changed all this and some have gone so far as to say that British farming was doomed.

Others, however, have been active in teaching the British farmer how he may adapt himself to the changed conditions. Among these is Mr. E. A. Pratt. In his recent book, 'The Transition in Agriculture,' he points out that the policy which opened the door for a flood of foreign and colonial products has developed manufactures enormously and has given the workers more spending money. Bread and meat have cheapened by the abundance of foreign supplies and this has allowed of much more money being spent on variations of diet. The demand for milk, cream, fruit, vegetables, preserves, poultry, eggs, etc., has increased enormously during the last two decades. British agriculturists have been slow to meet this new demand and this has led shrewd English traders to establish depots on the Continent and elsewhere. Hrere they collect supplies from the peasantry over a large area, sort, grade and consign them to England with advantage, both to themselves and the consumer.

Great Britain receives from abroad every year about a hundred and thirty-five million dollars worth of dairy produce. As this comes mainly in the form of butter and cheese it is no loss to the farmer. He can get from thirty-two cents to forty-four cents for the quentity of new milk which would go to make a pound of butter for which he would only receive from twenty to twenty-six cents. The annual production of milk in the United Kingdom is placed at the large figure of one billion seven hundred and twenty-three million gallons. The railways offer every facility for its transport and such is the increased popular demand that the Great Western Railway carries more cans now to London than it did all over the system in 1892.

Milk is sometimes brought four hundred and thirty miles to the metropolis and the demand both in London and elsewhere is always for more. Poultry and eggs are also required in much larger quantities than they can be obtained. England produces the very best birds and eggs and the public naturally prefer a fresh native article to one which has been carried from Ireland or the Continent. In spite of this dealers in 1904 were obliged to import eggs to the value of thirty-five million dollars; and poultry valued at five million four hundred thousand dollars. The greater part of this could have been produced by the British farmer.

AN ONTARIO BULLETIN ON SWINE

Information regarding the swine industry of Ontario has been gathered by the Bureau of Industries and published in bulletin No. 149, dated July, 1906.

The following extracts from the foregoing bulletin will suggest the nature of its contents:—

The object of procuring and compiling this information is to place everyone interested in a position to obtain a more intimate knowledge regarding the hog production of the province, with special reference to the present conditions affecting production. Each person should thus be able to decide more intelligently as to what his policy should be with reference to the production and feeding of hogs at the present time.

Following is the list of questions sent out:—

(1) What breeds, grades or crosses of hogs appear to be most popular in your district?

(2) Has there been any general tendency to change from one breed or type of hog to another during the last two or three years?

(3) If there has been any change in the kind of hogs fed, please describe the nature of the change.

(4) Are grade sires used in your district?

(5) What is the general feeling among farmers in your section as to the hog production this year? Do they show a disposition to increase their output, and to what extent?

(6) About how many breeding sows were kept by the average farmer of your section in 1904? How many in 1905? How many this season?

(7) What is the average number of pigs to reach weaning age in spring litters this year? Has the percentage of loss been greater than usual?

(8) How will the delivery of hogs between now and Sept. 1 compare with that of 1904 and 1905?

(9) What do you consider the average cost of production of bacon hogs fitted for market? (a) Summer feeding; (b) winter feeding.

With reference to question 1, a large number of correspondents replied to it by giving the name of breed or breeds most popular in their district. While, in the particulars regarding each county, credit is given to these breeds, it must undoubtedly be read to include not only the pure-breeds of the breed mentioned, but also the grades of that breed. It should also be noted that in reply to this question some correspondents answered the question as asked, giving the most popular breed and perhaps the breed found next in favor, while there is no doubt there are other breeds or grades of other breeds found in that locality, small in numbers compared with the breeds mentioned, but given no standing at all in the report. Other reports gave particulars as to all breeds found in the district. Taking the reports as a whole, therefore, while the statements as to the popularity of the breeds will be correct, it is almost certain that the breeds least mentioned will be found to some extent more plentiful throughout the province than the summary for each county would indicate without the above statement being borne in mind.

Question 4 was answered in a great many cases by either 'Yes' or 'No.' In the former case it was understood to mean that grade sires were used in that section, but not necessarily to any considerable extent; and that grade sires were not used in any large numbers in any district, unless the fact was specially stated in the reply to this question.

In reply to question 8, a great many correspondents made no distinction between 1904 and 1905, and in these cases the comparison was taken to be with 1905.

POPULARITY OF BREEDS.

Yorkshires: Out of 42 counties the Yorkshire is reported to be the principal breed in 33, and in seven others is a tie with some other breed for first position. In one county Yorkshires are in fourth place, and one county fifth. In 14 counties of the 33 first mentioned the Yorkshires are far in excess of the next most popular breed.

Berkshires: In one county the Berkshire is the principal breed, and in seven divides first place with some other breed. In 23 counties the Berkshires come second, while in eight counties they divide honors for second place. In three counties they are third.

Tamworths: In two counties the Tamworths tie with some other breed for position of most popular breed. In two counties they are second, and in eight counties equal with some other breed as second choice. In 23 counties they come third; in 10 of these counties as well as in six others they are in small numbers.

Chester Whites: In one county Chester Whites tie with some other breed for position of being most popular, and are second in one county and a tie for second place in two countries. In five counties Chester Whites are third, and in two other counties equal with some other breed for third place; in 18 counties they are in fourth place, an explanation from some of these counties stating they are very few in numbers.

Duroc Jerseys and Poland Chinas: These breeds are seldom mentioned except in the counties of Essex and Kent.

Yorkshires are found in the strongest numbers, comparatively, in counties west of the county of Ontario, while the Chester Whites are mostly found in counties east of the county of Durham. The Berkshires are fairly evenly divided in almost all counties. The Tamworths are mostly used in sections taking in the counties of Bruce, Grey, Simcoe, Dufferin, Peterborough and Victoria, and counties Northumberland to Dundas. While all crosses are used, there is no doubt that the most popular cross throughout the province is a cross between the Yorkshire and the Berkshire.

Taking the province as a whole, the evident tendency is to produce more hogs of the approved bacon type. In the western part of the province there is an inclination to use more Berkshires than heretofore for the purpose of crossing, principally with the Yorkshire, although crosses with other breeds are also noted. In the eastern part of the province the tendency in most sections is to go more to Yorkshires. In one or two counties the Chester Whites find considerable favor; also the Tamworths, although the general impression given by the reports is that these two breeds are both decreasing in popularity. It may be noted, however, that in the counties where the Tamworths are mostly found, there seems to be no general tendency to change; the principal breed in these counties, however, is Yorkshire, the Berkshire being slightly in excess of the Tamworth. It would also appear that while the Yorkshires are increasing in the greatest numbers throughout the province, the Berkshires are showing a higher percentage of gain.

QUALITY OF SIRES.

Pure-bred sires are used almost entirely in twenty-five percent of the counties, while in about twenty percent grade sires are used to a limited extent. In about thirty-five percent of the counties grade sires are used still more frequently, while in about twenty percent they are found in a great many sections, and, as some of the correspondents state, are used in some districts of their counties almost altogether. As a rule the counties in which the smallest number of grade sires are used are west of the county of Hastings, and the district taking in the northwestern peninsula will be found to be freer from the use of grade sires than any other section of the province, although there are other individual counties from which the reports are just as favorable. Considerable numbers of grade sires are still being used in many sections of the eastern counties.

PRODUCTION.

The general tendency throughout the province is slightly to increase production. In the eastern part of the province it has been customary for many farmers to depend upon breeders in their locality for their supply of young pigs for feeding; it has been noted that the demand this spring considerably exceeds the supply, the breeders who usually sell their pigs retaining them this year on acccount of the good prices for hogs. It is quite probable that the feeders who are short this year may be inclined to breed pigs for themselves another year, which would add considerably to the production in that locality. While the tendency throughout the province is to increase as above, considerable caution is observed among many individual breeders and feeders not to go into the business too extensively, for fear that overproduction might bring prices down to an unprofitable point.

The number of breeding sows was decreased considerably during 1905, while 1906 shows an increase in the number not only over 1905, but also over 1904. The reports indicate that in 21 counties the cows were deceased in 1905, while 13 counties report slight increase and eight counties report no change. Comparing 1906 with 1905, 35 counties report increases, while only two report decreases and five counties no change in the number of sows. Comparing 1906 with 1904 in 26 counties, correspondents report increases in sows, while in nine counties decreases are reported, and in seven counties no change.

The districts in which increases are noted in 1905 and 1904 are confined mostly to the eastern counties. It is also worthy of notice that in the comparison of 1906 with 1904 the returns show that the counties in which a decrease is reported are practically all in the western part of the province; also that the increase in the number of breeding sows are largest in the eastern counties. This would indicate that the eastern part of the province is relatively increasing production much more rapidly than further west. In almost all portions of the province there is an apparent good demand for brood sows which considerably exceeds the supply.

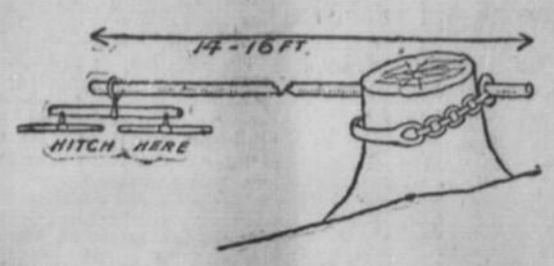
While the number of broods sows has increased almost generally throughout the province since 1905, the reports of most counties indicate that the delivery of hogs up to Sept. 1 will be lighter than 1905. About sixty-five percent of the counties report lighter deliveries probable, while about twenty percent report no change. This apparently indicates that, taking into consideration the large reported increase of breeding sows, with the lighter deliveries before Sept. 1, hogs will be marketed very heavily later in the fall.

The percentage of loss in young pigs, however, is greater than usual in a large proportion of the counties, which will have its effect upon the fall deliveries. Taking the province as a whole, the average number of pigs in spring litters to reach weaning age this season is 7.61. The average size of the spring litter from the seventeen counties which report a normal loss is 7.77, the average from the two counties reporting less losses than usual is 7.43. A comparison of these averages will demonstrate that in years when there is the usual percentage of loss throughout the province the average number of pigs per litter to reach weaning age is 7.77.

COST OF FEEDING.

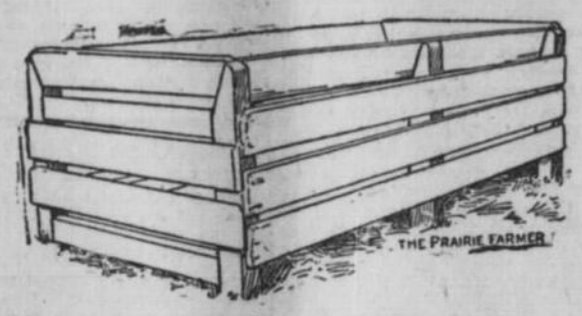
Taking the averages of the cost of feeding as given in the different counties, the average for the province for summer feeding is $4.51 per cwt., and the winter feeding $5.38 per cwt. In very few cases do correspondents state that the figures given are the results of actual experiments. In a number of cases no information is given as to whether the figures are the result of experiment or an estimate. In a small number of cases, however, it is stated that experiments have been made and that the figures given are the result of such experiments. It is almost invariably noticed where this is done that for both summer and winter feeding the cost is considerably below the average given above. A number of correspondents, especially in western Ontario, state that, with comfortable quarters and roots, the cost of feeding is no greater in winter than in summer.

STUMP PULLER



The accompanying cut, says Thomas Patton, in the 'Practical Farmer,' shows a No. 1 stump puller that costs really nothing, except a stout hook, with six or eight links attached, the last one being a ring six inches to seven inches in diameter, to admit pole or arm, which should be from fourteen to sixteen feet long. With this arrangement and a common pair of horses, you are able to twist out many stumps. This work should be done when the ground is soft. If stumps are very large, and with many roots, dig earth away from a couple of them and chop off. This will cause them to let go much sooner. Any one who has worked around the obstructions, knows how troublesome they are, often causing breaks of one kind or other, and sometimes very costly ones, generally occurring in the busy season, when time is precious. With this simple device the stumps can be readily removed.

GRAIN BENCH FOR THE YARD

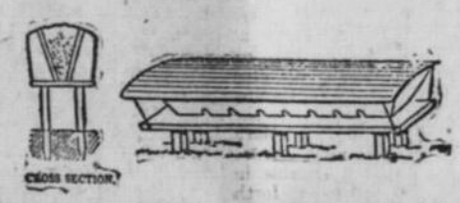


Recently while a representative of the 'Prairie Farmer' was at the Nebraska experiment station at Lincoln, where they are doing considerable cattle feeding, he made a snapshot of one of their grain-feeding racks which is reproduced herewith. The general structure is brought out with reasonable clearness in the illustration. The bottom of the rack stands about thirty inches from the ground. Six posts are used with the top six inches flared so that the sides are given a slant.

The sides are boarded up so as to give additional strength and prevent hogs from getting under the rack.

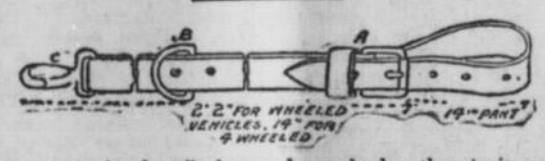
Where grain is fed in the yard this rack proves to be very handy in cases where the roughage is placed in racks that are useful for no other purpose. Many men desire to keep the grain and the roughage entirely separate from grain-feeding. Such a rack as this enables a man to accomplish this without difficulty.

SALT TROUGH



The trough may be of any length to suit the requirements of the flock; but generally a length of from six to nine feet will suit the purposes of most breeders. One board is made a sole or tablepiece, and the other two set on it, so as to form a V, say two inches wide at the bottom and fourteen inches wide at the top. The whole contrivance is, in fact, a light trough mounted on a stand about fifteen inches high, to keep it out of the dust and mud. Each side of the trough is pierced near the bottom with pigeon-holes, through which the salt will run out by gravity. These holes are not placed right opposite to each other, but alternately. The salt is placed in the trough a couple of bags at a time, and covered over with a sheet of galvanized iron, which is strapped down to the tablepiece with wire hooks, as seen in the illustration. This keeps the cover in its position, and prevents it being blown away by the wind, or being overturned by animals, and keeps the salt dry and clean. In the tablepiece near the edge a few auger-holes are bored to run off any water that might lodge on it. The tablepiece is framed around with a three-inch batten to prevent it from warping and splitting, and if it has a slight arch upward it will be all the better. The weight of the salt will always keep a small supply on the tablepiece, which will be renewed as the sheep lick it off.

THE KELLY CHECK STRAP



The check-strap may be described as a device for preventing the horse or horses used in a conveyance from running away with it when left unattended. The invention, as shown in the accompanying diagram, which we reproduce from the 'Natal Agricultural Journal,' is simple and effective.

When using the check-strap on a two-wheeled conveyance with one horse, first fasten A around the shaft on the off side, C around the felloe of the wheel and hook into B, then put the reins through the loop so formed, and fasten them to the small strap which shoud be fixed at the back of the trap. If the horse moves forward the revolving of the wheel pulls the reins and stops him. If the horse backs, the strain on the reins is released, and the wheel locks. When first used the horse may make two or three forward and backward movements, but the alternate pulling on the reins and the locking of the wheel soon show him that he is mastered.

Practically the same procedure applies to a four-wheeled trap, but in this case the strap operates best when fastened to the shaft in front of the master bar. With four-wheeled vehicles having two horses the same directions are followed, but the check-strap should be fastened to the master bar just on the inside of the bolt which fastens the swingle bar to it. It may be added that on alighting the whole operation can be completed in a few seconds.

QUESTION DRAWER

SCALY LEGS ON FOWL.

Subscriber, Exeter, Ont.—Q. Please tell me what remedy to use for scaly legs on fowls.

A.—Scaly legs are due to minute parasites, too small to be seen, but which rapidly multiply. To cure it is easy if taken in hand when it begins to make its appearance, as an ointment composed of one part coal oil and two parts lard will clear it entirely off, but when the legs become thickly covered with heavy scales, some work must be done. First scrape away as much of the scales as possible, and grease the legs from the thighs to the toes with the following ointment: Gas tar, one gill; lard, one gill; carbolic acid, one teaspoonful; coal oil, one tablespoonful. Wash and dry the legs after scraping and rub the mixture on well. Do this every week, repeating the rubbing and scraping, and as the parasites which cause the disease will soon succumb to the ointment the scales will gradually come off. The best plan is to use the ointment early and often as the disease is contagious.

CABBAGE-ROOT MAGGOTS.

A subscriber from Newfoundland sends specimens of maggots—preserved in alcohol—which were found on the roots of young turnips, causing them to wither, and asks for a remedy to prevent their depredations. They seem to be the common cabbage-root maggot, and are the larva of a small beetle which lays its eggs in the ground at the root of the plant which in course of time develop into the maggots. After the maggots are at work it is rather difficult to destroy them, since it would cost more than the plant is worth. A tablespoonful of crude carbolic acid put into a quart of water, and this water poured around the rot of the plant will kill the maggots, also a little of this carbolized water poured on the surface of the ground around the young plants will prevent the parent beetles from depositing their eggs there. A piece of tar-paper, six inches in diameter, with a cut to its centre, and placed around the stalk of the young plant, spread on the ground, will also prevent the beetle from depositing its eggs there.

CARE OF SUCKLING COLT

The attention of farmers has been more and more directly called each year to the profit in growing the various kinds of horses for which the market will give a paying price. Much of the profit that will accrue, whether prices are high or whether they are low, depends on the care which is taken of the colt while it remains a suckling.

There are several things which farmers do which serve to undo the good things they do. One is allowing the colt to follow the mare to the field or to church or to town. Keep the colt at home. Don't take the mare away from home until the colt can endure her absence for a while. Then give it a box stall, or small lot, surrounded by a good, substantial fence. Give it the company of another colt or an older horse, if possible, and give it something to eat as soon as it will eat anything, which will be before it is a month old.

The best feed for the colt is good oats and bran. Commence by giving it enough to nibble at, and when it begins to relish it give it plenty. Don't be afraid of giving the colt too much after it has once become accustomed to it. No ordinary mare will give milk enough to push the colt as fast as it ought to be pushed. The colt usually does well enough for the first month. By the time it is two months old it is twice as heavy as it was when it came, and has no more and perhaps less milk than at first. Hence, if you are going to push it forward you must give it additional feed, and there is nothing better than ground oats and bran.

Training or education is quite as important as growth, and this should be commenced the first time you see the colt. As soon as it is able to stand put your left hand on the fore shoulder, the right hand behind the hips, and hold it. We say 'hold' it, for if you let it go you have spoiled your colt. Give it to understand that you are absolutely its master; that you are omnipotent. Give it to understand also that you do not intend to hurt it; that you love it. Then when it has learned that it is impossible to resist you, handle it all over from head to tail, first one side and then the other. Make the colt understand that you are its friend, and that while you are its friend it is nevertheless impossible for it to resist you, and that no harm can possibly come from obedience to your wishes.

With this care and proper feed and home keeping you can grow a colt worth fifty dollars more than it is possible to grow it in the ordinary way in which most farmers handle their colts.—Wallace's 'Farmer.'

ONIONS vs. STRIPED BEETLE

Writing in the 'Eptomist,' Mr. J. W. F. Copenheaver, Broadbecks, Pa., says: Frequently persons enquire how to raise cucumbers, squashes, or melons so as to avoid the ravages of the striped beetle (diabrotica vittata). During the last ten years I have had no trouble with the beetle. This is what I have been doing: When I plant cucumbers, which are planted in hills five or six seeds to the hill, I stick into each hill two or three small onions. The beets always give my cucumber or melon patch a wide berth. There is no loss; the cucumbers grew just as well as if the onions were not there and when the cucumbers are done bearing I get several messes of good onions.

PLOUGHING UNDER COW PEAS

Whenever it is possible to make the crop of cow pea tops into hay and feed it to stock and then use the manure on the soil it is preferable to the plan of ploughing under a heavy growth of green tops, for there is always danger in ploughing under a heavy crop of green material, because it is apt to make the soil sour if done in hot weather. It may be safely done, however, after the pease mature in the fall, and will do the soil much good, although, as stated, the better way is to cure the hay, feed it to stock and apply the manure to the soil, ploughing under only the root growth of the peas. After ploughing under the cow pea tops, the soil should be given a liberal application of potash and phosphoric acid, and, in the spring, an application of 25 bushels to the acre of lime, if a crop of consequence is to follow.

COW TESTING ASSOCIATIONS

The fourth test at St. Edwidge shows a steady improvement since April, an increase of 6.3 lbs. of fat per cow.

The column headed 'highest individual yield of fat' indicates the greatest weight of butter fat from any one cow in each herd, as well as the yield of milk containing that fat. The lowest fat record is similarly given.

As illustrative of the difference between individuals, note the lowest yield of fat in herd 21 is better than the highest in herd 11.

While there are many individual yields of under 20 lbs. fat, there are some good ones of over 40, and in herd 1 one of 50.8 lbs. Aim high!

St. Edwidge, Que.
30 days ending July 9, 1906.

Herd No.	No. of Cows.	Herd average. Milk lbs.	Test.	Fat lbs.
1	30	618	4.1	25.6
2	5	798	3.7	29.9
3	8	682	3.7	25.6
4	11	770	3.7	28.8
5	10	738	3.5	26.4
6	9	737	3.8	27.8
7	12	682	3.7	25.6
8	15	797	3.5	29.8
9	8	731	3.6	26.3
11	9	606	3.7	22.2
12	12	721	3.6	25.8
13	7	707	3.7	26.4
14	12	787	3.6	28.6
15	8	880	3.6	31.8
16	8	1,007	3.5	35.7
17	14	810	3.6	29.7
18	7	650	3.8	24.6
19	10	618	3.7	39.0
20	13	687	4.0	27.9
21	12	1,005	3.9	39.0
22	5	645	3.7	27.7
23	6	822	3.4	28.1
24	6	740	4.1	30.2
25	12	527	3.6	19.3
26	9	672	4.0	27.1
27	8	805	3.9	31.1
28	13	567	3.4	19.6
29	18	684	3.9	27.2
31	10	834	3.7	30.8

Herd No.	No. of Cows.	Highest Individual Yield of fat. Fat lbs.	Milk lbs.	Lowest Individual Yield of fat. Fat lbs.	Milk lbs.
1	30	50.8	1,000	12.7	310
2	5	33.8	940	23.9	570
3	8	37.7	740	18.2	480
4	11	38.0	1,000	17.6	550
5	10	37.6	1,140	16.8	560
6	9	35.6	990	20.8	520
7	12	34.4	820	18.9	630
8	15	53.3	950	21.0	540
9	8	35.7	1,050	16.8	410
11	9	28.8	800	17.2	430
12	12	31.9	910	19.4	510
13	7	35.3	840	16.7	450
14	12	40.3	1,120	21.6	600
15	8	44.8	1,180	23.8	680
16	8	43.3	1,110	27.5	810
17	14	37.2	980	24.4	520
18	7	31.6	810	17.1	380
19	10	35.2	880	18.0	500
20	13	42.7	790	19.8	440
21	12	48.0	1,200	29.3	770
22	5	25.2	700	20.9	580
23	6	38.5	1,100	18.0	600
24	6	43.4	1,010	23.1	525
25	12	29.8	930	7.4	240
26	9	40.9	730	20.4	600
27	8	37.4	870	24.0	670
28	13	28.2	830	13.6	340
29	18	32.0	747	18.2	457
31	10	46.4	1,220	22.2	900

No. of cows tested, 307.
Average test, 3.7.
Average yield of milk, 725 lbs.
Average yield of fat, 27.2 lbs.

The table below gives the result of the sixth test at Brockville, Ont., with a decrease from June of four pounds of fat per cow. Herd No. 12 is particularly good, averaging 1131 lb. milk per 12 cows. The cow in this herd that gave 1510 lb. milk calved in May; the 330 lb. cow in herd 15, calved middle of April. Selection pays.

30 days ending July 30, 1906.

Herd No.	No. of cows.	Herd Average. Milk lbs.	Test.	Fat, lbs.
2	9	1,065	2.8	30.1
4	18	824	2.8	22.4
7	15	766	3.6	28.0
8	12	940	3.3	28.4
9	12	844	3.3	27.8
12	12	1,131	3.0	34.4
13	14	700	3.6	25.5
14	24	830	2.8	23.8
15	15	564	3.2	18.2

Herd No.	No. of cows.	Highest Individual Milk yield. lbs.	Test-ing.	Lowest Individual Milk yield. lbs.	Test-ing.
2	9	1,246	2.6	829	2.5
4	18	1,090	2.7	320	3.2
7	15	975	3.6	580	4.3
8	12	1,040	3.6	620	3.6
9	12	1,070	3.3	520	3.5
12	12	1,510	3.0	630	2.9
13	14	790	3.4	590	3.7
14	24	1,260	2.9	580	2.7
15	15	840	3.7	330	3.5

No. of cows tested, 121.
Average test, 3.1.
Average yield of milk, 823 lbs.
Average yield of fat, 26.0 lbs.
Ottawa, Aug. 15, 1906.

The tables herewith give the results of the second tests at the two Lake St. John associations. Both show a falling off from last month. Laterriere is 5 lb. of fat less per cow, but has one good record of 980 lbs. milk testing 3.4.

Herd Average.

Herd No.	No. of cows.	Milk lb.	Test.	Fat, lb.
3	4	433	3.7	16.2
9	10	628	3.8	24.0
8	5	694	3.4	23.8
12	5	479	3.6	17.6

Herd No.	No. of cows.	Highest Individual Milk yield lb.	Test-ing.	Lowest Individual Milk yield. lb.	Test-ing.
3	4	520	3.6	390	3.4
9	10	760	4.2	480	3.6
8	5	980	3.4	560	3.3
12	5	530	4.2	310	4.0

No. of cows tested, 24.
Average test, 3.6.
Average yield of milk, 578 lbs.
Average yield of fat, 21.3 lbs.

St. Felican, Que.
Lake St. John District.
30 days ending Aug. 1, 1906.

Herd No.	No. of cows.	Milk lb.	Test.	Fat, lb.
2	6	553	3.8	21.4
4	8	521	3.5	18.4
6	6	625	3.8	24.1
9	7	530	3.7	19.6
13	8	667	3.6	24.3

Herd No.	No. of cows.	Highest Individual Milk yield lb.	Test-ing.	Lowest Individual Milk yield. lb.	Test-ing.
2	6	660	3.3	430	3.8
4	8	680	2.8	400	3.8
6	6	770	3.6	480	3.8
9	7	615	4.3	465	3.6
13	8	810	3.6	520	4.0

No. of cows tested, 35.
Average test, 3.7.
Average yield of milk, 578 lbs.
Average yield of fat, 21.5 lbs.
Ottawa, Aug. 17, 1906.

The results of the fourth test at St. Camille are given herewith. Between herds 16 and 19 there is a difference of 12 pounds of fat in the average yield per cow. Two dollars and eighty cents a month extra per cow is worth having.

St. Camille, Que.
30 days ending Aug. 1, 1906.

Herd No.	No. of cows.	Herd Average. Milk lb.	Test.	Fat, lb.
1	4	685	4.8	33.1
5	7	492	3.9	19.4
6	8	488	3.7	18.3
7	4	545	4.1	22.5
8	9	622	3.7	23.4
9	13	579	3.8	22.2
10	12	701	3.8	26.7
12	16	597	3.9	23.7
13	5	612	3.6	22.5
16	8	818	3.5	29.3
17	6	608	4.1	24.7
18	7	540	4.1	22.4
19	10	443	3.8	17.1
20	6	535	3.8	20.3
21	9	492	3.8	18.8
22	12	752	3.5	26.3
25	12	683	3.8	26.4
27	9	667	3.4	22.8
28	6	497	3.8	19.0
30	8	720	3.6	26.2
31	6	493	4.1	20.4
32	3	758	3.7	28.1

Herd No.	No. of cows.	Highest Individual Milk yield. lbs.	Test-ing.	Lowest Individual Milk yield. lbs.	Test-ing.
1	4	865	4.4	5.20	4.8
5	7	545	4.0	415	2.9
6	8	555	3.5	385	4.1
7	4	660	4.4	430	3.8
8	9	800	3.5	420	3.7
9	13	803	3.6	480	3.7
10	12	870	4.4	510	4.5
12	16	745	4.8	380	4.6
13	5	698	3.8	520	3.9
16	8	920	5.5	700	3.4
17	6	870	4.0	610	4.3
18	7	620	4.1	465	3.9
19	10	486	4.2	370	2.5
20	6	670	4.1	445	4.0
21	9	660	3.8	420	4.0
22	12	900	3.3	590	3.6
25	12	910	3.1	540	4.3
27	9	717	3.2	580	3.7
28	6	575	3.9	435	4.4
30	8	858	4.0	600	3.6
31	6	605	4.2	335	2.9
32	3	895	3.5	560	4.2

No. of cows tested, 180.
Average test, 3.8.
Average yield of milk, 612 lbs.
Average yield of fat, 23.4 lbs.
Ottawa, Aug. 16, 1906.

Number of cows tested, 180; average yield of milk, 612 pounds; average test, 3.8; average yield of fat, 23.4 pounds.
Ottawa, Aug. 16, 1906.

The third test at Mansonville, Que., gives the same average of butter fat per cow as the June test. There is a strong contrast in the average yield of butter fat between herds 3 and 8, and actually a difference of 335 pounds of milk between the best individual yields in the two herds. Every cow in herd 16 tests over 4.0 fat, an excellent record for 25 animals.

Mansonville, Que.
30 days ending July 27, 1906.

Herd No.	No. of cows.	Herd Average. Milk lb.	Test.	Fat, lb.
1	28	638	3.9	25.1
2	23	558	4.4	23.8
3	15	736	3.9	29.2
4	17	525	3.8	20.7
5	23	479	4.3	18.9
6	21	580	4.0	25.8
7	16	590	3.8	22.7
8	11	388	3.2	12.5
9	14	564	4.1	23.4
11	8	626	3.8	23.9
12	10	517	4.3	22.2
13	10	570	4.0	22.8
15	20	494	4.1	20.6
16	25	564	4.2	24.0
17	9	570	3.7	21.1
18	15	426	4.0	17.8
19	34	577	4.1	23.7

Herd No.	No. of cows.	Highest Individual Milk yield. lbs.	Test-ing.	Lowest Individual Milk yield. lbs.	Test-ing.
1	28	810	4.0	560	5.0
2	23	825	3.7	290	3.8
3	15	835	3.2	570	4.1
4	17	640	3.3	310	2.5
5	23	640	4.7	510	4.0
6	21	720	3.8	400	3.8
7	16	820	3.9	470	3.4
8	11	560	3.9	290	3.2
9	14	750	4.2	280	4.0
11	8	885	3.5	425	3.2
12	10	730	3.7	240	5.5
13	10	705	4.2	325	5.0
15	20	640	4.3	275	3.3
16	25	770	4.2	330	4.4
17	9	680	3.9	440	4.0
18	15	650	3.4	300	3.0
19	34	860	3.6	350	4.4

Number of cows tested, 299; average yield of milk, 555 pounds; average test, 4.0; average yield of fat, 22.5 pounds.
Ottawa Aug. 16, 1906.

THE DRY COW

The Rev. J. J. Dietrich, who has made himself famous by successfully keeping fifteen cows on fifteen acres of land, tells an exchange how to care for the dry cow. He says:

'A heifer that is coming in soon should have the same feeding as the cow that is dry. No bag, no cow. Feed as you get an udder—the eye makes the dairyman. Keep a strict gestation table and read it over every week. Group your cows coming in at different times, and count 285 days for a cow to drop her calf. The right way to dry a cow is to put her on timothy hay and water only, and milk her dry by skipping teats, and never let her dry up herself, for that is likely to cause a bad udder. I know the carelessness of cow-keepers—they don't deserve the name of dairymen. After the cow is dry (and all my cows must be dry four weeks, not more nor less) we feed her for health and a good calf, and give the cow plenty of exercise by having a boy lead her and making her walk. Her hind legs in walking rub her udder better than any man's hand can, and if she is fat and you are afraid of milk-fever, walk her for exercise. Even if it takes two or three miles, give it to her, and I will guarantee no milk-fever if you walk her six or seven miles.

'Bran is the safest feed that goes down a cow's throat; give her hay and bran when she is dry. In ten days or two weeks before calving she ought to begin to make a bag. If she does not on four or six quarts of bran and all the hay she can eat, and her bowels are right, commence to give her a handful of cake-meal; increase it to two handfuls and on up to a pint if necessary. At every feed keep your eye on the cow and her udder. The udder should not be a big, red, inflamed, ulcerous looking thing, as hard as a brick, and out of shape, but a splendid pendant receptacle for milk, dignified for maternity.

'During the dry period our eye is always on that dry cow. If she is handled by exercise and fed for the day the calf is to come, your eye will tell you just the progress she is making, as your ear can tell when a violin is in tune. If her manure is hard and knotty, and she is fat, a dose of salts, ginger, and molasses is given her, and always at the time of calving is given to every cow, and if the cow is inclined to swollen udder, a half pound more of salts is given her thirty-six hours after calving. The bran and water is given the cow little and often; that is, one quart of bran is given the cow five or six times a day in three to four quarts of cold water, and if she will drink more water, offer three of four quarts in between the bran and water, and feed hay sparingly for two days. The cow will refuse the bran and water after two days. Then you can commence to give her a light mess of cut hay and bran and about the same amount of linseed as you fed her before she was fresh. The next meal give her a little more cut hay and silage, bran, a little more linseed, and on the fourth day a little more, and on the fifth day about same as the fourth day, depending on the cow, her udder, her manure, and her general looks; but never increase her feed at any one time more than one-half pound at a feed. After all danger is over and her udder in good shape, you can feed the full ration that your cow can digest profitably, and she will be all right for 330 days' milk if you treat her right.'

THE SALABLE HORSE

Prof. Nelson S. Mayo, in a work on the care of animals, writing to the man examining a horse with the intention of buying him, gives this advice:—

In examining the horse in the stable do not disturb him at first, but watch him closely for a few moments; he will be likely to show any stable vices that he possesses. Among the vices to be looked for is 'weaving,' a habit that some horses have of swinging the head or body from side to side, often for an hour at a time, especially when not eating. Cribbing and wind-sucking are other vices and should be carefully looked for. Kicking in the stall and crowding an attendant against the side of the stall are vices. Some horses have the bad habit of kicking at the side of the stall. Persistent pawing is also to be looked for. The horse should be made to 'stand over' by gentle pressure against the hip, when he will frequently show signs of chorea or stringhalt. A common symptom of this disease is the apparent inability of the horse to lift the foot of the affected hind leg—the foot is seemingly glued fast to the floor. After a considerable effort the horse gets the foot loose, lifts it high and moves over with a kind of straddling hop. These symptoms are not shown when the horse is made to jump suddenly by the cut of a whip or slap of the hand; therefore such action about a horse should be looked upon with suspicion. It should also be noticed whether a horse stands squarely on his feet, or 'points' a foot to get relief from the lameness or soreness in the part. Halter-pulling is another vice that it is difficult to detect. A sudden movement about the horse's head, which startles him, will usually cause him to fly back on the halter, if he possesses this vice. Horses that are very strongly tied with ropes or similar arrangements about the head should be regarded with suspicion.

OVER-WATERING PLANTS.

It is not easily understood by some that plants can be over-watered. But the fact is, they may be literally drowned—and this often happens.

The position of water in the life-workings of a plant is chiefly that of carrier—it is taken up by the roots, carries food to all parts of the plant, and mostly passes off into the atmosphere through the leaves. This routine is necessary—without it growth cannot be made, while a surfeit of water brings decay of the parts in touch with the excess.

The times when over-watering is most possible are when a plant is without leaves, dormant or nearly so, and water cannot be used speedily; when the soil is heavy and does not give up the moisture quickly: when a plant has been recently transplanted and new feeding fibres have not been formed to take up the moisture, and when evergreens are in question, the leaves of which do not pass the water so readily.

Transplanted plants like moisture to give them a start, and usually take a thorough soaking, but that once is all that is needed, and that the plant can well stand.

Just a little of forethought and study are needed to make evident a plant's needs and its limitations and there is really but little excuse for over-watering, yet, strange to say, it is a more common occurrence than many would suppose. —'Floral Life.'

Eggs and Poultry.

TO SQUAB RAISERS —I HAVE A SMALL loft of fine imported Homing Pigeons for sale at reasonable prices. CHAS. E. CHANTLER, Stroud, Ont.

FOR SALE, ALL MY BREEDING STOCK, Yearling Barred Rock Hens, Boyce's winning strain, at 4 for $3.00; also two Cocks 'Admiral Togo' and 'Boyce.' A. R. LATTER, Roseburst Poultry Yards, Ravenna.

FOR SALE, APRIL HATCHED CHICKens, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Rocks, Leghorns, pair not related, $1.50; 5 pairs $5. WADE & SON, Sarnia, Ont.

FOR SALE, CHEAP, 3 COCKS, 10 HENS thoroughbred White Plymouth Rocks; satisfaction guaranteed. GEORGE C. HOWISON, Senior, Brockville, Ont.

HIGH CLASS WHITE WYANDOTTE Eggs (Martin's Regal Strain), $1.50 per 15. WILLIAM FINLAY, Corriemuirie Cottage, Greenlay, Que.

FOR SALE — PURE BRED SINGLE comb White Leghorn Eggs, from first prize stock, including first cock at Ontario Show, Guelph, 1904; no better laying strain on earth. Pure bred White Wyandottes, Duston (Regal) strain. Also, pure bred White Pekin Ducks. Eggs from above, 12, $1.00. G. A. LUNNEY, Collingwood, Ont.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, $1 PER 15; $4 per 100. E. C. BROWN, Breeder and Importer, Hay-ville, Ont.

MORGAN'S ROUP CURE

Is guaranteed to cure Roup in all its forms; is a preventative of Colds, Gapes, Cholera, Diarrhoea and all Germ Diseases, no trouble. Price 25c, postpaid.

Ask for Free article on Feeing Chicks and Poultry.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED, MILK SHIPPER FOR SEPT. 15; 40 to 50 gallons; will pay highest price. T. COSTELLO, 252 St. Antoine street, Montreal.

MANUFACTURERS, I POST UP SIGNS and distribute advertising matter throughout Muskoka district. Address JOHN VON ALMA, Kilworthy, Ontario.

DYSPEPSIA CURED.—WAIT'S HOMEOpathic Dyspepsia Remedy cures Indigestion, Weak Stomach, Water Brash, Bad taste in mouth, Coated Tongue, Loss of Appetite, Loathing of Food, Constipation or Costive Bowels, Scanty, Knotty, Small, Hard, Dry or Insufficient Stools, Biliousness, Yellow Earthy Complexion, Drowsiness, Acid Stomach, Starving and Cannot eat.—Positive cure. Price $1. Send Registered Letter or Postal Note. JOHN T. WAIT, Box 385, Arnprior.

POSTCARDS — CANADIAN VIEWS, 12c dozen; colored, 20c; moonlight views, 25c. A. RICE, Granby, Que.

25 ENVELOPES PRINTED WITH Return name and address on corner, postpaid, 15c. Samples free. W. HOWIE, Printer, Beebe Plain, Que.

Farms Wanted.

WANTED!

Information regarding good farm for sale, with good title, somewhere near Montreal. Give price, description and character of soil. Also state when possession can be had. Owners only need answer. State how far from town. Address W. C. CUNNINGHAM, Andrus Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

Situations Vacant.

MEN WANTED — LET US START YOU working for us, tacking up show cards, and distributing advertising matter; $840 a year, and expenses $2.50 per day. We want one good man in each locality, local or travelling. Write at once for particulars. SALUS MEDICINAL CO., London, Ont.

WAGES! WAGES!

THOUSANDS of good, General SERVANTS wanted by our customers. Wages, $12.00 to $25 per month. We book places ahead and send you right to them. THE EDMONTON AGENCIES AND INFORMATION BUREAU, Edmonton, Alta.

MAN WANTED!

Near Montreal, to show and assist us to sell properties. No experience necessary, if you are willing to let us teach you the real estate business. Salary $60.00 a month to start. Steady position to good man, who is willing to devote part of his time to handling customers. Address SECURITY LAND & COMMERCIAL CO., Andrus Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

FARMERS' SALES AND WANTS.

Live Stock.

FOR SALE — CHOICE SHORTHORNS, Scotland's Challenge 'Imp.' at head of herd. Also registered Lincoln sheep. Satisfaction guaranteed. R. CORLEY, Belgrade, Ont.

FOR SALE, THOROUGHBRED SCOTCH Collie Puppies (male) 3 months old, good colors, bred from trained stock; also Brood Bitch, 2 years old; Puppies, $5.00; Bitch, $10.00. VICTOR G. BOWES, Strathnairn P.O., Ont.

J. C. ROSS, JARVIS, ONT. COTSWOLD Sheep. Prize-winners at America's leading shows. Imported and home bred. Also some good Clydesdale Horses.

A FEW NICE, SMOOTH HEREFORD Bulls for sale, from 16 months to 20 months old. Priced right to do business. W. BENNETT, Box 428, Chatham, Ont.

FOR SALE, SABLE COLLIES, REGISTered puppies, extra good pedigree and well marked; bred for work; also, one year old bitch. JOHN E. PEARCE, Wallacetown, Ontario.

GIVE YOUR BEES A CHANCE. — IT costs as much to winter over a poor colony as a good one. An old failing queen means a weak colony in the fall. Probably a dead one next spring. Now is the time to requeen. A young, vigorous queen put at the head of a colony, will put that colony in good shape for wintering. If she is an untested queen she will have just started to lay when you get her, and she will keep right on laying. That colony will go into winter quarters strong in YOUNG bees. It will build up fast, because the queen is young and prolific, and when next year's honey flow comes along, well—the bees will be there to gather it. Order now! Don't wait. There is none better than the Bow Park strain of Italians. Untested, each $1; six, $5; twelve, $9. Tested, each, $1.50; six, $8.00; twelve, $15.00. F. P. ADAMS, Bow Park, Brantford, Ontario

Seeds, Plants, etc.

STRAWBERRIES PLANTED NOW Yield next year. Catalogue free EUSTACE HARTLEY, Milton, Ontario.

GINSENG FOR SALE — GINSENG Roots and seeds for fall planting. Send five cents for booklet to THOMAS A. GORDON & SON, Canadian Ginseng Gardens, Hall's Bridge, Peterborough County, Ont.

FOR SALE — STRAWBERRY PLANTS. Decide now. Send for our free catalogue and prices. EUSTACE HARTLEY, Milton, Ontario.

Agents Wanted.

AGENTS WANTED, NO EXPERIENCE necessary. We teach you how to build up a route of regular customers quickly. Better than a bank account. Write quick. ALFRED TYLER, London, Ontario.

FOR SALE — EVERY WOMAN WANTS it—thread-cutting thimble; sells like hot cakes; gold mine for agents. Sample, 10 cents. A. A. GRIFFIN & CO., 3417 Avenue I, Brooklyn, N.Y.

LADIES, MEND THAT RENT IN YOUR skirt with our tissue; no sewing; ten cents sample sheet. Agents wanted. THE OAKWOOD CO., Toronto.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE, Old and young. Write at once for particulars of our $200 prize offer in addition to generous commission. Previous experience unnecessary. Address RADSTOCK MANUFACTURING CO., Dept. P., Toronto.

THE PERFECTION COW TAIL HOLDER (patented) insures comfort and cleanliness while milking. It will please you. Thousands sold. By mail, 15c; two for 25c. Agents wanted. Prices right. Address, WM. NOXON, Picton, Ont.

WANTED, NOW, RELIABLE AGENTS TO sell fruit and ornamental trees. We positively guarantee our trees to be hardy for Quebec, selling selected varieties approved by Government Experimental Farm. Trees true to name. Delivery guaranteed in good condition; exclusive territory; outfit FREE. Established over 25 years. For terms write, PELHAME NURSERY CO., Toronto, Ont.

WANTED, A RELIABLE LADY IN EVery town where we are not represented, to take orders for our tailor-made costumes and other specialties. DOMINION GARMENT CO., Box 209, Guelph, Ont.

MEN WANTED — RELIABLE MEN IN every locality throughout Canada to advertise our goods, tack up show cards on trees, fences, along roads and all conspicuous places; also distributing small advertising matter. Salary $900 per year, or $75 per month, and expenses $3.00 per day. Steady employment to good, reliable men. No experience necessary. Write for particulars. EMPIRE MEDICINE CO., London, Ont.

AGENTS WANTED, TO PUSH 'WORLD Wide' on special trial rate offer. Nothing nicer to canvass for. Generous commissions; it is just what intelligent people are looking for. Write for terms, samples, etc. JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, Montreal.

Teachers Wanted.

WANTED, TEACHER FOR SCHOOL Section No. 15, Huntingdon. Duties to begin after summer holidays. THOMAS NEVILLE, Sec.-Treas., Madoc P.O., Ont.

WANTED, FEMALE PROTESTANT Teacher, holding third-class certificate, to teach in S. S. No. 1, Dawson, Manitoulin Island; duties commence after summer vacation; musical education preferred. Apply, stating salary, to WATSON H. FITZPATRICK, Secretary, Meldrum Bay, Manitoulin Island, Ont.

Books, &c.

YOUR NAME ON 100 LATEST STYLE, best quality Visiting Cards, with confidential terms and samples, sent postpaid for 50c. Agents make $2.50 to $7.50 per day. W. HOWIE, Printer, Beebe Plain, Vt.

Farm and Other Lands.

ONE HUNDRED ACRES, WEST MISsouri, near St. Mary's; good dairy farm, in high state of cultivation; never rented; brick House; large bank barn; water in both; reason for selling, age of proprietor. JAMES PATTERTSON, Oliver, Ont.

$1,500 WILL BUY 54 ACRES, PART OF Lot 2, Ninth Concession, East Whitby. Good house, barn; well fenced and watered. O. HEZZELWOOD, Oshawa, Ont.

FARMS! HOUSES! LOTS! FOR SALE in all parts of the city. Insurance, Fire, Accident, Sickness, Plate Glass, Burglary, Guarantee. R. G. IVEY, Special Agent. W. MIGHT, 326 George street, Peterborough. Phone 2.

FOR SALE, 200 ACRES IN COUNTY Simcoe; good soil; good buildings; about seventy acres hardwood bush; three miles from railway station. GEORGE FRASER, Craighurst P.O., Ont.

50-ACRE FARM, WITH GOOD BUILDings; 30 acres cleared, peach orchard; 20 acres good timber; 3 miles from railroad station; crops, farm implements, horse, cow, large number full-blooded chickens, incubator, etc., go with farm; price, $1,800; free catalogue. CHARLES M. HAMMOND, Real Estate Broker, Milford, Del.

FOR SALE — ONE OF THE BEST IN town, clean pastures; good water in pastures, house and barns; much wood to spare, $6.50 to $7 per cord; 80 tons hay, all cut with machine; soil dark loam; large, convenient buildings; 40 head grade Jerseys. S. HARRIS HOLMAN, East Roxbury, Vermont.

FOR SALE — GET MY LIST, BEST farms, Parry Sound District, near Sundridge. J. CARTER, Sundridge, Ont.

ONE HUNDRED ACRES FOR SALE —One mile from Belmont; good state of cultivation; 15 acres good bush; good brick house; fair outbuildings. Apply, NEIL McKELLAR, W. A. BROWN, Executors, Belmont, Ont.

ONE-HUNDRED-ACRE FARM For Sale: three miles from Niagara Falls, on electric road; thirteen acres grapes; good buildings; well fenced; easy terms. Particulars, R.T., 'Witness' Office, Montreal, Que.

FOR SALE, DELAWARE FRUIT, Grain and grass Farms; fine land; healthy climate; good markets. Catalogue free. Come and see some bargains and a fine country. J. R. McGONIGAL & SON, Dover, Del.

FOR SALE, FARM COTAINING 163 acres, situated 3½ miles from the town of New Liskeard, Ont. For particulars apply 5 Havelock street, Toronto.

NORTH-WEST LANDS FOR SALE—Saskatoon District—good farm lands for sale at reasonable prices and terms. BURK & CO., 28 Toronto street, Toronto.

SOME BEST FARMS IN BEST PART Parry Sound District. Bargains. Send for list. JOHN CARTER, Sunbridge, Ont.

FOR SALE, SOUTHERN OKANAGAN and Similkameen Valleys, farm and fruit lands for sale; also Penticton town site lots. For particulars write MARTINSON & CO., Penticton, B.C.

FOR SALE, IN SIMCOE COUNTY, SIX acres of good land; two acres orchard, bearing fruit; good frame house, small barn; close to church and school; three miles from Orillia town and railway station. For particulars apply to WM. REID, Sadowa P.O., Ont.

FOR SALE, IN NORTH ORILLIA Township, Simcoe County, about fifty acres of bush land; no improvements, good clay soil; close to church and school; four miles from railway station; seven miles from town. For particulars apply to WM. REID, Sadowa P.O., Ont.

FOR SALE, HOUSES IN KENNEDY, Edmonton, Carlton, Young, Agnes, Maryland and Simcoe streets; also on William, Gertrude, Wardlow, Alfred and Manitoba avenues. Lots in all parts of the city. Farms in Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan. Ocean tickets to and from all parts of the world. Agents for the Great West Life Assurance Co. Open evenings till 9.30. DAVID REID & CO., Phone 5376, 92 Stanley Block, Main street, Winnipeg.

WESTERN CANADIAN LAND AND BUSINESS BROKERS,
Suite 23, Stanley Block, Winnipeg.

TWO A1 PRAIRIE FARMS, FAIR Buildings, well improved, thirteen and sixteen dollars per acre; easy terms; one and three miles from town, just outside Manitoba.

HALF SECTION, 6 MILES FROM Broadview, serviceable buildings, 160 acres broken, 115 in wheat; all arable land; $14.00 per acre; half cash; very cheap.

HALF SECTION NEAR BROOKDALE: rich land, seventy-five acres broken, fifty in crop; can break three hundred Sixteen per acre; any terms. Write us for splendid offerings.

MANITOBA LANDS.

FOR SALE — MANITOBA LAND FOR sale; good settled district; soil cannot be beat; good water; near town. Write for prices, that are snaps. CAMERON CAMPBELL, Forget, Sask.

Business Chance

FOR SALE — BOARDING HOUSE FURnishing and complete outfit. House situate on Germain street, containing 12 rooms. Enquire, ALEXANDER W. BAIRD, Solicitor, etc., Pugsley Building, St. John, N.B.

$200 A YEAR PERMANENT INCOME TO you and your heirs after you, for $100 down; prospectus free. This proposition is to less than two thousand people and won't go begging. Address JOYCE MFG. CO., Macdowall, Sask., Canada.

HAVING BEEN FORTUNATE AT COBalt, want to sell small hotel here less than half value; beautiful lakes; good, steady trade winter and summer; two hundred miles east of Winnipeg; fifteen hundred cash; fifteen hundred like rent. Address MANITOU HOTEL, Gold Rock, Ont.

Make the Farm Pay

A Fairbanks-Morse Jack-of-All-Trades
GASOLINE ENGINE

will pump water, saw wood, shell corn, run cream separator, in fact furnish power for any purpose.

Every Farmer Should Have One.

Cut out this advertisement and send it to

THE CANADIAN FAIRBANKS CO., LIMITED.
444 St. James St., Montreal.

Please send me (without cost to me) your catalogue with full information regarding your Gasoline Engine for farm use.

W. W.

NAME .....

TOWN ..... PROVINCE .....

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

[We invite questions on all possible subjects of general interest, to which we shall do our best to obtain correct answers, and shall insert such queries and replies as we can make room for. This must not be used, however, as an advertising column or as an enquiry bureau for matters not of public interest. Every query must be accompanied with the name and postal address of the sender, and no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.]

GENERAL.

GRANDFATHER'S CLOCK.

H. B. McK., who asked for the old song, 'Grandfather's Clock,' is indebted for it to the courtesy of B. Rodney, Ormond, Ont.

My grandfather's clock was too large for the shelf,
So it stood ninety years on the floor;
It was taller by half than the old man himself,
Though it weighed not a penny-weight more.
It was bought on the morn of the day that he was born,
And was always his treasure and pride,
But it stopped short—never to go again—
When the old man died.

Chorus—

Ninety years, without slumbering, (tick, tick, tick, tick),
His life seconds numbering, (tick, tick, tick, tick),
It stopp'd short—never to go again—
When the old man died.

In watching its pendulum swing to and fro,
Many hours had he spent while a boy;
And in childhood and manhood the clock seem'd to know
And to share both his grief and his joy.
For it struck twenty-four when he entered at the door,
With a blooming and beautiful bride;
But it stopp'd short—never to go again—
When the old man died.

My grandfather said that of those he could hire,
Not a servant so faithful he found;
For it wasted no time, and had but one desire—
At the close of each week to be wound,
And it kept in its place—not a frown upon its face;
And its hands never hung by its side;
But it stopp'd short—never to go again—
When the old man died.

It rang an alarm in the dead of the night—
An alarm that for years had been dumb;
And we knew that his spirit was pluming for flight—
That the hour of departure had come.
Still the clock kept the time, with a soft and muffled chime
As we silently stood by his side;
But it stopp'd short—never to go again—
When the old man died.

CARE OF YOUNG DUCKS.

A Constant Reader.—What do you think is the trouble with some Pekin ducks, which are quite helpless, and eat but very little. They are about a month old, and until just recently have been well and strong. At first, their heads would incline to one side, necks become crooked and drawn back, until they would fall over. The ducks have been fed on soft food, such as rolled oats, boiled and mixed with milk, boiled rice and milk, with plenty of drinking water, and water to wash and bathe in occasionally. Ans.—Ducks are generally less liable to disease than fowls or turkeys, but when hatched in hot weather they are not so strong as they are when hatched early in the spring. They sometimes are affected with indigestion from improper feeding, and they take chills and rheumatism from getting wet before they are full feathered. They sometimes eat poisonous substances, or drink water out of dishes where paint or Paris green had been used. The trouble with ducks you refer to seems to have been feeding. For young ducks their food was too contracted, and ought to have had a large admixture of cut grass, lettuce, etc. Boiled potatoes and turnips are also good to increase the bulk of their rations. Wheat bran, shorts or cornmeal are much better food for ducks than rolled oats or rice. They should not get milk to drink, as their down will get daubed with it, and be pulled out. Their drinking water should be in a dish, in which they cannot dabble. They should get sand or grit.

SELECTION WANTED.

M.L. would like to know where she can obtain the reading, 'Old Spot,' about an old horse matched against a young one, and winning.

LEGAL.

QUEBEC.

REPAIRS TO FLAT.

'Witness' Reader.—Landlord is moving furnace in lower flat, and insists on taking up my floors in flat above, to alter furnace pipes. Please say if I must submit to the inconvenience? Ans.—Yes, unless the repairs are so extensive as to render the premises uninhabitable.

CERTIFICATE OF BIRTH.

J.R.—How can I obtain a certificate of birth of a child (illegitimate), born in England eight or nine years ago, exact date not known? 2. What fee is payable? 3. What information must I supply to get the certificate? 4. Where must I apply? Ans.—You should communicate with some solicitor in England, giving him all the particulars which you have.

RIGHTS OF AN ORPHAN.

R.A.K.—A's wife died seven years ago without making any will, but requested that at her death their daughter (the only child), should get half of the property, which request was fulfilled. Since that time A has lived with his daughter, who is married. Now A dies, leaving no will. L. is daughter now sole heir to A's property, he having three brothers and three sisters? 2. A's property is now all in cash and bonds. There is a small amount in the Bank of Montreal savings department; $700 is in the hands of the trustee board of the Methodist Church, for which a note is in hand signed by eight of the trustees; $50 is in the hands of a private citizen, for which a joint note is in hand. Please advise what steps should be taken to have bank accounts and notes transferred to rightful heir; also, when would be the best time to have the matter attended to. Would it be a good time when interest on notes becomes due? Ans.—1. The daughter is the sole heir. 2. The bank will transfer the account to her name if furnished with a certificate of death, and a statutory declaration setting forth that A died intestate, and that the daughter is the only heir. 3. The proper time to have the change made in the notes would be when they come due, if a renewal is to be given. If already matured, ask for a renewal at any time.

A CREDITOR'S RIGHTS.

O.K.—A owing B a sum of money, deeds to B his rights in an estate, of which he is one of the heirs. C having obtained a judgment against A fifteen years ago, garnishees the executors to the amount of his claim. B's deed, drawn by notary, not registered. 2. Has C a claim? Ans.—B should intervene in the garnishment proceedings and set up his transfer, which would defeat C's claim, unless C could show that the transfer was made with the intent to defraud the other creditors of A, or to obtain a fraudulent preference. The fact that the transfer was never registered might be considered an element in establishing this.

A SALE OF WOOD.

Inquirer.—A is removing from a house. He has wood for sale, it being too far to move it. B, who is moving into the house, comes to look at wood, helps to measure, and is satisfied with the quantity quality, and, market price, as agreed, being got by A from a merchant of the place, who deals in wood. B agrees to take the wood from A, and gives his note for payment. When the note falls due B refuses to pay, or take the wood, saying there is neither the quantity, quality, and, market price, posed when he bought it. He also brings a man to measure it, who says (some two months after delivery), that there is less; also that price is too high. A is positive that the wood was measured correctly, having piled it himself, and if now it is less, it has either been used by B or stolen during the two months since A removed. Can A make B keep the wood and pay the note he gave him, he also having witnesses that B bought the wood and gave note as above. How should he proceed to collect the note? Ans.—Yes; suit should be taken on the note.

A TENANT'S RIGHTS.

Subscriber, Que.—How far has an occupant of the lowest flat to suffer from tenants of the upper ones in the matter of watering plants, sweeping galleries, or hanging out dripping clothes on their line? My line on the bottom flat is nearly always occupied with bedclothes exposed to the sun and air, and it has occurred that plants have been watered, not once, but numbers of times, and the drippings have fallen, not only on the bedclothes, but as the case may be, on newly washed and starched clothes, and when the people are remonstrated with, they take offence and act as if their rights were being infringed on. Ans.—Your proper course would be to take an action to recover whatever damage you have suffered from the actions of the people occupying the upper tenement.

ONTARIO.

BEAR TRAPS.

F.E.D., N.S.—A set a bear trap on B's land. C's dog got in it, although the trap was almost a mile away from C's home. C found the dog in trap, and took him out, and says if the dog dies he will make A pay for him. 1. If the dog dies can C make A pay for him? 2. Is it unlawful to set a bear trap without advertising it on your own, or with permission on your neighbor's land, the trap being well fenced? Ans.—1 and 2. We doubt it, but as these questions are largely governed by local regulations we do not venture to answer them definitely. It would be well for you to consult a local solicitor.

LOCATING MILL.

A Subscriber, Ont.—1. What distance can a mill, that is run by gasoline, be built from dwelling and store and stables? 2. In case of explosion and burning, say, dwelling, store and stable, would it bar the insurance? 3. My house and store and stables are on my lot, and neighbor has built just over the line fence on his lot close to my stables. What is the proper distance that he can build such, and if too close what legal steps can I take to have him remove? Ans.—1 and 3. He is legally entitled to build along the boundary line. 2. Not if the insurance company have notice of and consent to it. It is material to their risk, and you ought promptly to obtain their written consent, attached to or endorsed upon the policy.

VETERINARY

Conducted by M. C. Baker, D.V.S.

EXUBERANT GRANULATIONS IN WOUND.

D. G., Ont. — I have a young driving mare that, on the evening of Aug. 8, got her right hind leg badly torn by a neighbor's barb wire fence; the tear is on the front of the knee joint (on the very same spot as the knee cap had it been on front leg), and is torn straight across, laying the sinews bare. The mare is not lame at all, but the leg was badly swollen. We have that reduced somewhat, but the sore, which was hollowed in about half an inch, has extended about one inch farther out than the skin. It resembles in appearance a large growing rose. It is very sore, but is not discharging any matter to speak of. We wash it out frequently, and use creoline in the water; am also applying to the sore, sweet oil, two parts; carbolic acid, one part. What can we do to remove the apparent proud flesh; it is about four inches in diameter? For the swelling, we have been bathing it with hot water, and frequently with a solution of wormwood, vinegar and saltpetre. Can we improve on this? What would you advise us to use for the swelling? Would a caustic remove the surplus flesh? Ans.—It is evident that the tendon has been cut into, and the use of the carbolic acid has produced the exuberant granulations, or proud flesh, as it is commonly called. Carbolic acid should not be used in such wounds, but some astringent or caustic. I would advise showering or bathing the part freely two or three times a day with cold water, containing about two percent of creoline, and then dress the part with burnt alum, applied with a large pad of absorbent cotton. If you can do it properly I would recommend trying the actual cautery (red hot iron) to reduce the granulations, and then dress with the astringents and absorbent cotton.

Tuttle's Elixir

cures nearly all common horse ailments. When we say cure, and it fails, $100, reward. Never claimed yet. Get free "Veterinary Experience." 100 pages. Makes you master of horse ailments and diseases. Write for copy.

Tuttle's Elixir Co., 76 Beverly St., Boston, Mass.
CANADIAN BRANCH: 22 St. Gabriel Street, Montreal, Quebec.

LADY CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN DEAD

Marienbad, Bohemia, Aug. 30.—Lady Campbell-Bannerman, wife of the British Premier, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, died to-day. She had been an invalid for years.

AN OLD VETERAN.

Belleville, Ont., Aug. 25.—A fine old soldier has just passed away at Frankford, in the person of Sergt. E. J. Bowen. He was for 21 years a member of the old 100th Canadian Regiment and was with it in Malta, Gibraltar, and other places. He was also a veteran of the North-West Rebellion. He was 76 years of age, and was buried with military honors by his old comrades in the Forty-Ninth.

MRS. ISORA CHANDLER.

Kingston, N.Y., Aug. 25.—Mrs. Isora Chandler, of New York, a well-known miniature painter and writer of children's stories, died here to-day.

MR. HENRY H. McCURDY.

Halifax, N.S., Aug. 27.—Mr. Henry W. McCurdy, of Sydney, the leading retail dry goods merchant in Eastern Nova Scotia, died this afternoon, after a week's illness. He was a son of the late Hon. David McCurdy, and a brother of Mr. A. W. McCurdy, for a time a resident of Toronto.

MR. CHARLES E. FULFORD.

Brockville, Ont., Aug. 27.—Alderman John H. Fulford to-day received word of the death at Sydney, Australia, of his son, Charles E. Fulford. He was thirty-six years of age, and was the sole proprietor of 'Bilebeans' in Canada, and of 'Bilebeans' in the Old Country. He had established offices all over the world, and while only a few years in business had amassed a large fortune. His business partner died last fall.

FRANK MACKELCAN, K.C.

Hamilton, Aug. 28.—Word reached here last evening of the death at his summer residence at Minnicoganashene, on Georgian Bay of Mr. Frank MacKelcan, K.C., one of the oldest and best known members of the Ontario Bar, and for many years Hamilton's city solicitor. A year or so ago he was stricken with paralysis, and suffered from two strokes, which confined him to his home for several months. Early this spring, however, he was able to return to his office, and his health continued to improve up till the time that he left on his annual vacation about a month ago. Last Friday he had another slight stroke, but it was not thought to be serious, and friends here knew nothing about his illness until word was received of his death, which occurred about five o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Mrs. Frank MacKelcan, who survives her husband, was for many years Canada's leading contralto vocalist.

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Date.. .. ..

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MRS. ELIZABETH M. LARMOUR.

Mrs. Elizabeth M. Larmour, wife of the Rev. Dr. James Yarmour, died yesterday at the residence of her mother, Mrs. Shouldice, near Britannia. She was the daughter of the late John Graham, of Nepean, and her husband, Rev. Dr. Larmour, is a well-known Methodist clergyman, at present stationed at Manotick. Mrs. Dr. Hudson, of Aylmer, is a sister of the deceased.

Mrs. Larmour was in her 40th year, and died after a short illness. She was an active Christian woman, and, like her husband, was popular in every congregation in which they were stationed. Her death will be deeply regretted by all who knew her, and especially by her friends about Ottawa, and in the congregation at Manotick.

PROFESSOR W. B. DWIGHT.

Cottage City, Mass., Aug. 29.—William Buck Dwight, professor of geology and mineralogy at Vassar College, died suddenly of apoplexy here to-day. Professor Dwight was at work on a pier in front of his summer residence, and it is supposed that over-exertion brought on the attack. He was seen to fall from the pier into shallow water and when brought ashore was dead.

Professor Dwight was born in Constantinople, May 22, 1833, the son of Harrison Gray Otis Dwight, an American missionary. He came to the United States permanently in 1849 and graduated from Yale in 1854. In 1859 he founded the Englewood (N. J.) Female Institute, and later taught at West Point. For twenty-seven years he had been connected with Vassar College and since 1894 had been university examiner in geology for the State of New York. In 1891 he invented a rock-slicing machine for making scientific sections of minerals, for which he was awarded a bronze medal at the Paris exhibition in 1900.

MR. BERNATCHEZ.

Quebec, Aug. 29.—Mr. Bernatchez, governor of the jail of this district, died this morning. He was formerly M.P.P. for Montmagny.

AN OLD TIMER GONE.

Calgary, Alta, August 28. — James Riddell, a prominent old timer, died suddenly last night. He was in Winnipeg in 1872, and in Calgary since 1883. He was of enormous stature, having been 6 feet 10 inches in height, and weighing 300 lbs. He was a brother of Mr. W. R. Riddell, K. C., of Toronto, and Dr. Riddell, of Calgary.

THE LATE DR. RACEY.

John Racey, M.D. (Edin.), the physician and surgeon so well known in Quebec in connection with the Jeffery Hale Hospital, and whose skill as a surgeon made his name famous in his day, died at his residence, 'Glenburn,' near Lennoxville, on Aug. 26, at the age of seventy-two. Death was caused by heart failure, and up to a few hours before passing away Dr. Racey enjoyed exceptional health. He was an earnest Christian, doing much good in his quiet way, and will be greatly missed by many. Dr. Racey leaves a widow and nine children. One son, Gerald S. Racey, of Baden Powell's S. A. C., died in Capetown during the late Boer war. Another son is Mr. A. G. Racey, the caricaturist. The late Dr. John Racey was born in Montreal in 1834, and was a son of Dr. John Racey, who sacrificed his life in aiding the immigrants during the great ship fever epidemic of 1847. He studied medicine and surgery in Paris, London and Edinburgh. Coming to Quebec on completion of his studies, his skill as a surgeon soon attracted wide attention, and for many years Dr. Racey was governor of and physician and surgeon to the Jeffery Hale Hospital, the founder of which, the late Jeffery Hale, was one of his closest and warmest friends. In 1865 he married Martha S. Ritchie, of Dalhousie, N.B. About eighteen years ago Dr. Racey retired from practice, and, purchasing a beautiful country residence and farm near Lennoxville, Que., had resided there since.

LIVED IN MONTREAL

DEATH OF MR. P. D. EVANS, AT WATERLOO, (ENG.,) ANNOUNCED.

The death of Mr. P. D. Evans, which occurred at Waterloo, Eng., on Monday, Aug. 13, is announced in the papers of that city, just to hand. The funeral took place from his late residence, 26 Lyra Road, to St. Luke's Church, Great Crosby, on the following Thursday. The deceased was in his eighty-fourth year, and had been living in retirement for the past eleven years.

In his early life Mr. Evans held a position as civil engineer for the government in Ireland. Afterwards he came to Montreal and resided here for thirty-four years. While here he was employed for many years as accountant and confidential clerk with Mr. John Lee, ship broker. He was at the same time a consistent member and generous supporter of the Reformed Episcopal Church. Mr. Evans had been quite ill for about three months prior to his death, his sickness being due to old age and its infirmities. The chief mourners were Dr. A. Paul Swanson (nephew), Mr. Thomas P. Parratt, brother of Mr. John Parratt, of this city; Mrs. Parratt and Mr. John McNeilly. The funeral service was conducted by the Rev. S. J. Sykes, of St. Mary's Church, Waterloo.

SAW SEPOYS SURRENDER.

DEATH OF MR. JAMES KELLY, OF LAKE MEGANTIC, REMOVES ANOTHER BRITISH VETERAN.

Lake Megantic lost one of its oldest inhabitants in the death of Mr. James Kelly, on Aug. 26, at the age of 82 years and four days. Of late his health had been gradually failing, but he was able to be out until two days before his demise.

Mr. Kelly was born in Lisburn, Ireland, on Aug. 22, 1824; enlisted in the 2nd Battalion, 60th Royal Rifles in 1842, and later volunteered into the 1st Battalion. He served fifteen years in the East Indies, being present at the siege of Moultan, the battle of Gujerat, the surrender of the Sepoys at Rawul Pindi, the occupation of Attock and Peshawur, the expulsion of the Ameer Dost Mohammed Khan beyond the Kyber Pass; the battle of Budlie Keseria, the taking of the heights of Delhi, the subsequent siege operations before Delhi, the storming of the city on Sept. 14, and the occupation of the palace on Sept. 20, 1857. He also served in the campaign of Oude and Rohilcund in 1858 and 1859. He received his discharge from the army in 1863, after 21 years and four months of service.

Mr. Kelly came to Canada in June, 1874, and for years was active in the Canadian volunteers, being first lieutenant commander of No. 9 company, 58th Battalion, and as Captain Kelly he had charge of the troops of No. 9 Company sent in September, 1888, to quell the Italian riots on the Hereford Railway.

In 1864 at Thatchem, England, he was married to Sarah Ann Loader, who survives him, together with three children—Mrs. A. H. Layfield, of Stornoway; Mr. W. J. Kelly, of Megantic, and Miss Katherine Kelly, who is a teacher in the Lowell, Mass., public schools.

The funeral took place on Tuesday, Aug. 28, from the St. Barnabas Episcopal Church, the Rev. George Pye officiating. A large number of friends followed the remains to the grave, which was covered with beautiful floral offerings.

A FATAL ACCIDENT.

On Aug. 17 a very sad accident took place at the home of Mr. Frank Cathcart, of the Kennebec Road, Que., when his wife was fatally burned. While handling the lamp, which either broke or exploded, her clothing caught fire, and before the flames could be extinguished they did their deadly work. The accident happened about eight o'clock in the evening, and she lived till about half-past nine the following morning. After the fire was quenched she declared to her friends the conviction that she could not live, but told them she was not afraid to die; her only regret was in parting with the dear ones she was leaving behind, and she expressed the hope that friends would be kind to them and render what help they might need. In the midst of her suffering she conversed till about midnight, when she became unconscious and remained so till the end came. Her husband, who was away at the time, failed to get home to see her alive; but all was done for her that could be done by medical skill and the help of friends. Mrs. Cathcart will be greatly missed as a 'friend in need.' She was full of 'good works and alms deeds which she did.' She was a most exemplary Christian and member of the Presbyterian Church, and very seldom, indeed, was her place vacant in church. She has lived a life and set an example which should be a comfort and stimulus both to her friends and to the community at large. As evidence of the esteem in which the family is held, the funeral was one of the largest ever seen on the Kennebec Road, about one hundred and twenty-five carriages were counted. Fully two-thirds of those present consisted of their Roman Catholic neighbors. Not more than half of the people could gain admission to the church, though filled to the doors. Though the day was very warm, the congregation listened attentively and reverently during the funeral service. Her remains were laid to rest in the St. George Presbyterian Cemetery.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS

THE GRAND CHANCELLOR APPOINTS DISTRICT DEPUTIES AND COMMITTEES FOR THE YEAR.

The grand chancellor of the Knights of Pythias for the Province of Quebec, Mr. B. T. Campbell, has appointed the following district deputy grand chancellors and committees for the ensuing year:

Noel E. Powers, No. 1, District; Frank E. Starke, No. 2 District; Clarence Gray, No. 3 District; A. H. Davis, No. 5 District.

Judiciary Committee—Dr. G. A. Berwick, W. A. Dougherty and M. J. Baker.

Grievances and Appeals—A. S. Morrison, J. Albert McLean and R. C. Miller.

Finance Committee—W. S. Campbell, John Campbell and E. T. Ashcroft.

Returns and Credentials—H. J. W. Powers, M. D. Weist and J. J. Ulley.

Distribution—E. C. Powers, W. J. Brown and E. S. Poulin.

State of the order—J. R. Bain, W. H. Baker and A. Corrie.

Printing—M. D. Weist, H. J. W. Powers and H. J. Cregeen.

Warrants and Charters—W. Jackson, Charles McNulty and W. Armstrong.

Mileage and per Diem—A. H. Davis, W. E. Henderson and A. L. Friedman.

Fraternal Correspondence—E. Allison Powers.

D.R.A. MATCHES

Results of Last Week's Shooting at Ottawa

Ottawa, Sept. 4.—The annual rifle matches of the Dominion Rifle Association, which opened on Monday at Rockliffe ranges, were concluded on Saturday. The shooting was all excellent, as the scores of the prize-winners show:

The opening match was for tyros—seven shots at 500 yards—and the top score was a tie, two 34's out of a possible 35, by Col.-Sergt. T. H. Bird, of the 5th Royal Scots, Montreal, and Sergt. H. A. Sampson, of the 53rd Regiment, Sherbrooke. The match for team prizes was won by the 10th Royal Grenadiers, of Toronto, with a score of 150, while the second went also to a Toronto team, viz., the Queen's Own Rifles, with the same score.

The defeated teams were: 13th Regiment, 148; 43rd Regiment, D. C. O. R., second team, 146; 48th Highlanders, 145; 43rd Regiment, D. C. O. R., first team, 143; Light Horse, Alberta, 142; 12th Regiment, 135.

In the Bankers' Match, seven shots at 600 yards, Lieut.? Webster, of Winnipeg, put on a possible and the scoring generally was very high, and the prizes well distributed among the various provinces.

In the running man competition a prize of $5, given for best score, fell to Captain H. V. Complin, 23rd, who makes a feature of this match.

The winner of the Walker Match is Major Rennie, with 32, 35—total, 67. Next in order comes Lieut. Boult, 6th D. C. O. R., and S.-Sergt. A. Graham, 48th.

The McDouglass challenge cup and $25 was captured by Pte. J. S. Stevenson, of the 53rd Regiment, Sherbrooke.

Pte. W. M. Eastcott won the Harold L. Borden cup, medallian and $30, with a score of 34 out of 35 at 600 yards.

The prize-winners in the following matches were:—

Ross, seven shots, rapid fire, 200 yards—First prize, $20, Pte. W. Short, G. G. F. G., 34; second prize, $18, Q. M. S. W. Dymond, C. S. M., 32; third prize, $15, Major A. H. Todd, R. O., 31. $12—Sergt.-Major Hutton, R. C. R., 31; Sgt. J. R. Claire, 1st Hussars, 30.

Henshaw match, ten shots at 1,000 yards—First prize, $20, Corp. J. Freeborn, 13th, 47; second prize, $18, Sergt A. H. Stone, 13th, 46; third prize, $15, Pte. D. McNaughton, 5th R. H., 46; fourth prize, $12, Major M. S. Mercer, 2nd Q. O. R., 45. $10—Q. M. S. W. Dymond, C. S. M., 45; Capt. F. B. Anderson, 74th, 45; Sergt. S. Dawson, G G. F. G., 44.

The Cadet match was won by the team of the Harbord Collegiate Institute, Toronto.

The Walker match was won by a well-known Toronto shot, Captain R. Rennie, of the Queeen's Own Rifles, with a score of 67 out of 70. This match was shot at 500 yards and 900 yards ranges, and is open to members of the association. The challenge cup and team prizes are open to teams of six officers, non-commissioned officers or men of any regiment or corps, who are efficient members of the active militia.

Thee 6th D. C. O. R., of St. John, Que., won the challenge cup and $30, first prize in the team competition of the Walker match. The score was 373 out of a possible of 420. The second prize, $24, went to the 48th Highlanders of Toronto, which secured 371. Next in order was the 43rd D. C. O. R., of Ottawa, 366; 12th Regiment, 366; 5th R. C. A., 361; G. G. F. G., 361; 9th Regiment, 356.

Following are the leading results:

Kirkpatrick Cup Match, open to teams of affiliated associations. Awarded to team making highest score in Walker and Dominion matches:

Cup and $30, 5th Canadian Artillery, Victoria..	720
Second, $20, 48th Highlanders, Toronto..	718

Caron Cup Match—For tyro teams, awarded to the team making the highest aggregate escore at 500 and 600 yards only(in the Tyro, Bankers, MacDougall and Dominion matches:

First, cup and $20, 69th Annapolis Regiment..	574
Second, $10, Queen's Own Rifles..	548

Gillespie Cup Match—Challenge Cup for team and medal for highest individual score, for highest aggregate in the Bankers', MacDougall, Walker and Dominion matches:

First, the Cup and $20, 48th Highlanders..	1,269
Second, $10, 5th C. A. Victoria.. ..	1,265

London Merchants':

First prize, the cup and $80, British Columbia..	685
Second prize, $60, Nova Scotia.. ..	639
Third prize, $40, Quebec..	935

The Dominion match consists of seven shots at each of the 600 and 800 yards ranges. The possible is 70. The prize is a challange cup and $791 added by the D. R. A.

First prize, cup and $30, Sergt. W. Kelly, 10th R. G..	66
Second prize, $20, Sergt. P. Armstrong, 10th..	65
Third prize, $18, S. Maj. J. Caven, 5th C. A. P..	65
Fourth prize, $16, Sergt. W. Mitchell, 12th.. .. .. $14 each—	64
Capt. T. S. Bertram, 77th	64
Mr. J. Plumley, Medicine Hat.. ..	64

TRIED TO SAVE HER SON

BOTH WERE DROWNED IN THE UPPER ST. MAURICE.

Three Rivers, August 28.—Word comes from the Upper St. Maurice of the drowning of two persons early last week. A young man by the name of Lacroix was in the St. Maurice river and in danger of sinking, when his aged mother went to his assistance. The mother had in the past been a good swimmer; she was not, however, able to save her son and the two were drowned. The bodies were recovered.

FINANCIAL REVIEW.

'Witness' office,
Sept. 4, 1906.

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, has presented to the shareholders an account of his stewardship during the past year. In almost every respect the statement is an improvement on that issued twelve months ago, although the previous statement was considered to be one of the most exceptional records of advancement in the history of steam railways on this continent. The great increase in the volume of traffic has been due, of course, to the continuous development of business generally wherever the system has laid its tracks. The president points out the favorable showing in regard to working expenses, which amounted to only 62.75 percent of gross earnings, contrasted with 69.35 percent for the preceding year. The annual income account shows a surplus available for dividends of $16,592,215, which represents four percent on the preferred stock and about fourteen and a half percent on the common stock outstanding at the end of the year, or twelve percent on the aggregate amount of stock outstanding. The balance sheet shows an increase of about seven million dollars received through the common stock, a sale of about five million dollars of preferred stock, and a sale of about twelve million dollars of consolidated stock. There was, however, a decrease in the funded debt of the company of $13,500,000. Apart from the natural development of the country, with the consequent increase of business offering to the Canadian Pacific, the president and directors are to be heartily congratulated upon the capable manner in which a system that is practically a transportation chain half around the world, has been handled with the best possible economic results. The future is bright, and if the July earnings, the beginning of another year of effort, are any criterion, the shareholders will have another period of prosperity and profit.

* * * * * * *

One result of our continued industrial activity is the prosperity of practically all concerns that are fortunate in having competent management. Stockholders in nearly all enterprises are now beginning to see some return on their original outlay, a good deal of which was parted with under the influence of picturesque prospectuses. Not only are dividends being initiated, renewed and increased, but the various corporations are enabled to place in safe keeping an accumulation of surplus profits, as nest-eggs for times of less profitable operations. Beside the increases made in the rate of several of the bank stocks, industrial and traction companies are also well represented in the list. Even where an actual increase in dividend has not been made, there has frequently been a bonus in the shape of subscription rights, such as were given to Canadian Pacific, Twin City, Montreal and Toronto street railways, Bell Telephone, Montreal Steel and the several chartered banks that have increased their capital during the past year or so. Dividend increases, together with renewals after a cessation of payments, have directly benefited a considerable number of stocks, of which the most conspicuous are Toronto Street, Detroit, Halifax, Havana Electric, the Mackay stocks, B. C. Pack, pfd., Laurentide, common, Montreal Steel, common, Toledo, Montreal Power and Canadian Colored Cotton. To this imposing array should be added those stocks upon which it may reasonably be supposed dividends will soon be increased or renewed, including Soo, common, Detroit, Richelieu, Nova Scotia Steel, Twin City, Dominion Coal and Dominion Iron preferred. On the whole, this record is very satisfactory and reflects great business development in every part of the Dominion. It will have a tendency to renew the shaking confidence of the public in Canadian securities for investment purposes, and will also encourage the foreign capital we hear so much about, when some of the stocks are boosted up a few points.

The change in the market price of Canadian securities during the past five or six years can hardly be imagined without some form of statistical evidence, and with that object in view a compilation of market prices, the highest and lowest since 1900, is given on the financial page of this issue. It is a remarkable exhibit, and familiar as Canadians are with our rapid development in most lines of business, the price changes will certainly be surprising to those who have not followed the improvement. It is true that quite a number of the stocks are now selling infinitely below the prices ruling around 1902, but it should be remembered that at that time there was speculation of the most wanton kind—a speculation that has not yet had its marks effaced from our financial records. On the other hand, some of the increases are remarkable. That of Canadian Pacific, for instance, from 84 3-4, in 1900, to a fraction less than 180 last week, an increase of 138 percent. Even more startling is the change in 'Soo' common and preferred, the former selling at 14, in 1900, and at 164 in 1906. This actually represents an increase of 1,071 percent in six years—a very fair return on the investment, surely! Detroit is another stock that has shown considerable price development. In fact, practically all the traction companies have succeeded in 'making good' during the years of plenty since 1900. There are also many industrial corporations that have prospered and have paid out fair to good dividends to stockholders, while there have also been unfortunate concerns that by suspending interest payments have proved anything but profitable to the holders.

* * * * * * *

With the exception of the sudden appreciation in Canadian Pacific stock last week, the market was exceedingly quiet, even for this market. The swinging pace of the New York bull movement has attracted the interest of local operators, and there was no sympathetic movement here, notwithstanding the generally expressed opinion of a few weeks ago that this market was only awaiting a forward advance in Wall street. The advance in New York came along 'smr enough,' but there was no corresponding movement at this point. Perhaps the New York boom was too attractive to speculators here, but the fact remains that there was actually a decline in the general local list during the week. Speculative interest is not keenly alive to any so-called opportunities for profit on the Canadian markets. The speculators seem to prefer to take a 'fling' at the stocks that have an almost daily movement rather than those that are held for months in one position. These must wait for genuine investors, who will come along when the time is ripe for the yearly 'boom' that has characterized this market.

RECORD OF STOCK CHANGES

The tables show the fluctuations of inactive and active stocks respectively, their dividends, and the return on the investment at the last sale, up to Friday noon:

Stocks	Dividend	Payable	High 1905	High 1906	Low 1906	Last sale	Return
BANKS							
Mont.....	2½	Q. Sept.	269½	261	253	259¼	3.9
Merch....	2	Q. Sept.	172½	175½	164½	172¾	4.6
Hoche....	3½	H. Sept.	154¼	155½	144	152	4.6
B. T.....	2½	Q. Oct.	168	165	160½	161	5.6
Mols.....	2¼	Q. Oct.	232	230	224	226	3.9
Toronto..	5	H. Sept.	247	250	231	234	4.2
Quebec...	3½	H. Sept.	143½	145	139½	144¼	4.8
Union....	3½	H. Sept.	145¾	155¼	143¾	154¼	4.5
N. S.....	2½	Q. Nov.	280	290	273	276½	3.6
Comm.....	3½	H. Sept.	170¼	182¼	170	178½	3.9
Sovereign	1½	Q. Nov.	132¾	155¼	135	139¾	4.3
BONDS							
Coal.....	2½	H. Sept.	104	102½	101	102	4.9
Scotia....	3	H. Jan.	110¾	109	106¾	109	5.5
M.S.R....	2¼	H. Feb.	106	105	104	104½	4.2
Col. Cot..	3	H. Oct.	90	100	97	97	6.1
Lke.Wds.	3	H. Dec.	113	112¼	110	108¾	5.0
PREFERRED STOCKS							
Scotia....	2	Q. Jan.	117	122¼	118	125½	6.4
Iron.....			89	83½	73	78½	...
Coal.....	3½	H. Sept.	118¾	121	115½	115½	6.0
Ogilvie...	1¾	Q. Sept.	140	130	122	125¾	5.6
Switch...	1¾	Q. Oct.	115	115	110	112	6.1
Mackay...	1	Q. Oct.	75¼	75¾	70	72¾	5.4
Lke. Wds	1¾	Q. Sept.	127½	113	111	112	6.1
Illinois..	3	H. Jan.	....	101¼	91	93	6.4
MISCELLANEOUS							
Bell. Tel.	2	Q. Oct.	162½	158½	150	152	52
Mon Tel.	2	Q. Oct.	165	170	157	168	4.7
Mon. Cot.	1¾	Q. Sept.	134	129¾	124	125	5.9
Hfx. Ry	1½	Q. Oct.	110	106¼	101½	108¼	5.8
Trinidad.	1¾	Q. Oct.	94¾	91	85	88	5.6
Toledo...	1	H. Nov.	37	36¼	29	32	6.3

	Div.	Payb'l	1905 High.	1905 Low.	1906 High.	This week. Low.	This week. High.	Last sale.	Price per share.	Return.
C. P. R.	3H	Oct.	177	131¼	179¾	165¾	175¾	174	$174.00	3.4
Power	1¼	Q Nov.	95	77	98¼	86	96½	95	95.00	6.3
M. S. R.	2¼	Nov.	240½	212	283¼	230½	282	281	140.50	3.5
Twins	1¼	Q Nov.	122½	212	283¼	109¾	115¾	115½	115.50	4.3
Tor. Ry.	1½	Q Oct.	114	103	126	104½	117¾	117	117.00	5.1
Detroit	1¼	Q Nov.	97	89½	122	90¼	95¼	94	94.00	4.2
Richelieu			77	61¾	85	69¼	82½	82½	82.50	...
N. S. Steel			69¼	51¼	73½	59½	71	69	70.50	...
Dom. Coal			86¼	60	84¼	73¾	76	76	76.00	...
Iron bonds.	2½	H Jan.	86¼	80	87	83	83½	83¼	835.00	6.0
Iron Com.			30¾	17	34¼	25½	28¾	28	28.25	...
Mackay Com.	1Q	Oct.	59¾	38	77	57¾	74	74	74.00	5.4

SHOULD PLEASE DULUTH SHAREHOLDERS

The following is from the annual report of the Canadian Pacific directors:—

'It will be observed that the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic Railway Company failed to meet any portion of the year's interest on the bonds of that company held in your treasury. Although the earnings showed a substantial increase over the previous year, the necessity for defraying out of revenue some large and extraordinary expenditures, including the cost of the new ore dock at Marquette, left nothing to apply towards interest on the bonds in question. Your directors anticipate very much better results from this property in the next year.

MONTREAL CLEARINGS.

Montreal Clearing House statement:

Week ending Aug. 30, 1906	$26,322,287
Week ending Aug. 30, 1905	22,305,397
Week ending Aug. 30, 1904	18,726,527

BANK EXTENSION AT CALGARY.

Calgary, Aug. 31.—Calgary, Aug. 31.—The Bank of Toronto has purchased a building site for a branch here, and the Royal Bank will also extend its business to Calgary, making sixteen banks represented here.

The Calgary Milling Company have completed the largest shipment of flour ever sent from here to the Orient. It consists of 10,000 sacks for China and 1,000 sacks for Japan. Heretofore shipments were in the line of sample orders.

N. Y. MANAGER RETIRES

Mr. William Lawson, manager of the New York branch of the Bank of British North America, has retired from business after forty-one years' service with the bank. He was for ninteen years manager in New York.

His friends and associates presented him with a silver coffee service and tray, designed by Tiffany. A number of the leading bankers of New York were present and letters of regret were received from M. V. Potter, James Stillman and others. Mr. Lawson and his family sailed for Europe on Wednesday on the 'Baltic.' He intends ultimately to make his home in England.

BANK OF ENGLAND

London, Aug. 30.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve, increased	£ 840,000
Circulation, decreased	125,000
Bullion, increased	717,355
Other securities, increased	15,000
Other deposits, increased	1,514,000
Public deposits, decreased	580,000
Notes reserve, increased	86,300

Government securities, unchanged.

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 51.05 percent as compared with 50.36 percent last week.

London, Aug. 30.—The Bank of England's rate of discount remained unchanged to-day at 3½ percent.

THERE ARE OTHERS.

Figure it as you will, you are only one, but not the only one.

FISCAL YEAR BEGAN WELL

C.P.R. Gross for July Increased 28.92%—Net Increased 44.82%

VERY FAVORABLE SHOWING ON OPERATING ACCOUNT—SOME EXCEPTIONAL FIGURES

The first month of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's new fiscal year has made a standard of earnings that if continued throughout the whole year will be a remarkable exhibit of railway traffic development. Some of the figures for the month of July are exceptional when contrasted with those of a year ago. Gross earnings, for instance (the account which demonstrates the actual volume of business that is being conducted), showed an increase of over a million and a quarter dollars, equivalent to 28.92 percent over the figures of July 1905. Net earnings showed even a greater degree of expansion, which in itself is a tribute to the low cost of operating the road during the month, the increase being 44.82 percent. With such a good showing in net returns it would only be natural to look for a corresponding favorable rate of working expenses. That account demonstrates that it cost the company 60.25 percent of the gross receipts to 'run' the road in July, contrasted with 64.62 percent in July of 1905. This reduction in costs is clearly a favorable reflection on the manner in which the roadbed and equipment are kept. A reduction in expenses of over 4 percent on the gross receipts of July represents a saving of about $238,717, or more than one-third the present increase in net earnings. It is interesting to note that the increase in net earnings of July of this year over the same month two years ago, amounts to almost one million dollars, or 63.61 percent.

The following figures are the official earnings for July:

Gross earnings	$5,967,987.82
Working expenses	3,596,156.74
Net profits	$2,371,811.08

In July, 1905, the net profits were $1,637,777.66. The gain in net profits over the same period last year is therefore for July, $734,033.42.

GRAND TRUNK FOR JUNE AND FISCAL YEAR

Four-Fifths of June Gross Swallowed by Operating Expenses

YEAR'S NET INCREASE 2.8 PERCENT WHILE GROSS EXPANSION WAS 7.7 PERCENT

The Grand Trunk Railway earnings for the month of June, the last month of the fiscal year, showed an increase in gross receipts of $213,630, over June of 1905, but against this favorable exhibit is a remarkable decrease of $272,039 in the net returns of the system. The cost of operating the road, according to the latest record of traffic earnings, amounted to 80 percent of gross receipts, or four-fifths of the entire earnings. During June of last year the expenses bore a proportion of 68.18 percent of gross. It, therefore, cost the company 12 percent more to operate the road in June of this year than during the corresponding month of 1905. This, on the gross returns of the month, represents an outlay of cash almost equal to the sum of $335,000 more than would have been necessary if the system had been run on the same economic lines as in June of a year ago.

The returns for the fiscal year, reported in the 'Witness' a week ago, show an increase in net earnings of 2.8 percent, in face of an increase of 7.7 percent in gross receipts. The operating expenses, which are easily the most important consideration in the whole statement, averaged 71.79 percent of gross throughout the twelve months, compared with 70.11 percent the previous year. The June record was instrumental in making a higher yearly average than that of the previous year. Expenditure on behalf of improvements is evidently responsible for a great share of the increase in the account of operating charges.

CANADIAN COLORED COTTON CO. DIVIDEND

Every Prospect of Old 4 percent Rate Being Renewed this Year

A dividend of one percent has been declared on the stock of the Canadian Colored Cotton Mills Company, Limited, payable Sept. 13, to holders of record, Sept. 3.

A dividend of 2 percent was paid on this stock on May 28 of this year. For many years the company paid 4 percent, but during the lean years of 1904 and 1905 no dividend disbursements were made. The financial year of the company ends March 31, and during the year that closed, a few months ago, profits amounting to $262,000 were made, in contrast with $201,000 the previous year, and $225,509 in 1903, when the last 4 percent dividend was paid. There would, there, be good prospects of the old dividend being renewed this year.

THE NEW WHEAT

Gretna, Man., Aug. 30.—The new grain brought in so far is a fine sample of wheat, and grades No. 1 Northern. From 20 to 25 bushels to the acre is the report received so far. It is turning out better than was expected in this district. Yet there is no doubt many farmers will have to report a decidedly smaller average than twenty bushels to the acre around Gretna, a banner district.

ANOTHER WHEAT ESTIMATE.

Winnipeg, Aug. 30.—Mr. T. C. Irving, of Toronto, manager of Bradstreets, estimates the western wheat crop at ninety-two million bushels.

MILLFEED HIGHER.

The Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Limited, announce that they have advanced prices for millfeed as follows:—Bran, $19; shorts, $22 per ton. The demand continues as large as ever and every mill in the country is largely oversold.

THE MARKETS.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES

The market for butter has stiffened during the past week under an active export and local demand, sales of finest Eastern Townships creamery having been made at 23c to 23½c, which is about ½c over last week's quotation. The jobbing trade is being supplied with a very good quality at from 22c to 22½c. Some very fine lots of Western have been received within the last few days, and have been placed at 21½c to 22c. Separator made butter is not coming in very plentiful, but there is a good demand, and some lots of mildly salted goods, uniform in color, have been placed at prices that ought to be very satisfactory to the shippers. Makers should avoid turning out any mottled or streaked butter, as even on an active market, such goods are hard to sell. Quotations to-day are as follows:—Finest in small tubs, 23c to 23½c; large packages, 22c to 21½c; lower grades, 19c to 20c; Western dairy is in good demand, selections bringing 18½c to 18¾c; Manitoba, 17c to 18c.

There is a little better feeling in the egg market for good, reliable stock, buyers being willing to pay a premium on shipments from well known packers. Some of the lots coming in the last day or two have a good percentage of harvest eggs, and it is expected that from now till the close of the season the quality will improve. There is a large stock of summer eggs in store that holders are anxious to sell, and for such no reasonable offer is refused. There are also quite a few small or No. 2 eggs coming in from the West and the Lower Provinces, but as the quality is fair, they are meeting with a good demand from confectioners and bakers. The quotations to-day are as follows:—Nearby selected, 20½c to 21c; straight gathered, 17c to 18c, and 'small' or seconds, 14½c to 15c.

Live Poultry — Receipts were a little more liberal last week, but owing to the active demand, dealers were unable to place them on arrival; chickens at 13c, and fowl at 11c to 12c.

Dressed Calves. — The prices is steady, country dressed selling at 6c to 7c.

Maple Products—There has been a little enquiry for choice hard sugar in blocks, and a few sales have been made at 3c to 8½c; sugar in pails is going slow at 6c to 6¼c, and there is little or no demand for syrup. Quotations are, wine gallon tins, 45c to 55c; imperial, 60c to 70c; in wood, 5½c to 6c.

Honey—There is still a good demand for honey, with no change to note in prices from last week.

Apples—Receipts are increasing. Choice 'Duchess' are selling at $1.75 to $2; 'Astracans,' $1.50 to $1.75; shippers should have their barrels well filled and pressed down in order to prevent the fruit from getting bruised, as when loosely packed they get badly shaken up in transit, and arrive here in bad condition.

Beans—There is little more enquiry for beans at last week's quotations.

FLOUR—Manitoba spring wheat patents, $4.50 to $4.70; strong bakers, $4 to $4.20, and straight rollers, $3.90 to $4.10 in wood; in bags, $1.85 to $1.95; extra, in bags, $1.25 to $1.50.

ROLLED OATS—$2.20 to $2.25 in bags of 90 lbs.

CORNMEAL — $1.40 to $1.45 per bag; granulated, $1.65.

MILLFEED— Ontario bran in bags, $18 to $19; shorts, in bags, $20 to $21.50; Manitoba bran, in bags, $18 to $19; shorts, to $22.

OATS—No. 2, 38c per bushel; No. 3, 37c; No. 4, 36c.

HAY — No. 1, $10 to $10.50 per ton on track; No. 2, $9 to $9.50; clover, $7 to $7.50; clover mixed, $8 to $8.50.

BEANS — Prime pea beans, in car load lots, $1.45 per bushel; hand-picked, $1.60 per bushel.

PEAS— Boiling in broken lots, $1.20 per bushel.

POTATOES — 40c to 50c per bag of 90 lbs. (nominal).

HONEY— White clover in comb, 13c to 13½c; buckwheat, 10c to 11c per lb. section; extract, 7c to 7½c; buckwheat, 6½c to 6c per pound.

PROVISIONS—Barrels, short cut mess, $23 to $24; ½ brls., $11.75 to $12.50; clear fat back, $23.50; long cut heavy mess, $21.50; ½ barrels, do., $11.25; dry salt long clear bacon, 12¼c to 12¾c; barrels, plate beef, $12 to $12.50; half barrels, do., $6.75 to $7.25; barrels, heavy mess beef, $11.50; half barrels, do., $6.25; compound lard, 8c to 9¼c; pure lard, 12c to 12½c; kettle rendered, 12c to 14c; hams, 14½c to 16c, according to size; breakfast bacon, 15½c to 16½c; Windsor bacon, 16½c; fresh killed abattoir dressed hogs, $10.50 to $10.75; alive, $7.25 to $7.60 per 100 lbs.

EGGS — Straight receipts, 16c to 18c; No. 1 candled, 17½c to 18c.

BUTTER — Choicest creamery, salted, and unsalted, 22½c to 23c; medium grades, 22½c to 22¾c.

CHEESE—Ontario, 12¾c to 13c; Quebec, 12¾c to 12½c.

ASHES — First pots, $5.40 to $5.50; seconds, $4.70 to $4.90; pearls, $6.75 per 100 pounds.

THIRTY-SEVEN BUSHELS TO THE ACRE.

Portage la Prairie, Aug. 31.—Wm. Fulton, of Oakland, has the record crop of the season for this district. This week he threshed a field of 38 acres which yielded 1,406 bushels of No. 1 Northern wheat, which is an average of 37 bushels to the acre. Threshing in this district is well under way, and the yield is fair, averaging about 22 bushels to the acre. Most of the farmers are loading the grain in cars.

GRAIN INSPECTION NEARLY PERFECT

Winnipeg, Man., Aug. 31.—Proceedings before the Royal Grain Commission to-day established the fact that grain inspection, as at present enforced, is as nearly perfect as can be reasonably expected, for out of eighty complaints, only five were sustained.

G.T.P. WILL CARRY GRAIN NEXT YEAR

Fort William, Aug. 31.—Despite the great scarcity of labor, which was never so marked as now, the Grand Trunk Pacific will carry its quota of next year's wheat crop to the head of the lakes.' The foregoing was vouchsafed by Mr. Charles M Hays, president of the company, Mr. Hays is west on an official trip of inspection in company with Mr. Frank W. Morse, the vice-president and general manager, who arrived from the east at noon yesterday.

COST OF LABOR.

Nine dollars a day for bricklayers in San Francisco leads one to believe that they must be laying gold brick.—Boston 'Herald.'

CATTLE MARKETS.

Chicago, Aug. 30.—Cattle, receipts, 9,500; steady, to shade lower.

Stockers and feeders, $2.40 to $4.25; Texans, $3.65 to $4.50; westerns, $3.50 to $5.15; calves, $5 to $7.25.

Hogs, receipts, 18,000; 5c to 10c lower; mixed and butchers, $5.75 to $6.30; good, heavy, $5.90 to $6.35; rough, heavy $5.25 to $5.60; light, $5.80 to $6.35; pigs, $5.45 to $6.10; bulk of sales $5.75 to $6.15.

Sheep, 18,000; steady to 10c lower; sheep, $3.50 to $5.50; lambs, $4.60 to $7.50

East Buffalo, Aug. 31.—Cattle, receipts, 50 head; slow; prime steers, $5.60 to $6.15; shipping, $5 to $5.50; butchers, $4.35 to $5.-25.

Veals, receipts, 100 head; active and higher; $4.50 to $8.75.

Hogs, receipts, 3,500, low and 10c to 15c lower; heavy, $6.45 to $6.55; mixed and pigs, $6.60; Yorkers, $6.60 to $6.65; roughs, $5.10 to $5.35; dairies $6.25 to $6 50.

Sheep and lambs, receipts, 1,400 head; active; sheep, steady; lambs, strong.

Toronto, Aug. 31.—Trade at the City Cattle Market to-day was fairly steady for cattle of anything like good quality, while inferior stock were slow of sale and generally lower in price. The run was a fairly heavy one in all lines. Sheep and lambs were steady, and hogs unchanged. The run amounted to 106 cars, and included 1,300 cattle, 5,895 sheep and lambs, 1,435 hogs and 175 calves.

Export Cattle—Dealers say there was some demand for export cattle, although it was quite limited. Few cattle were on the market, but prices were not up to the range of a week ago. This is largely due to the fact that the quality of the cattle offering was not generally good. About the best on the market sold in the neighborhood of $4.70 per cwt. There is very little demand for medium to inferior cattle. Choice at $4.55 to $4.75; medium to good, $4.40 to $4.50; bulls, $3.50 to $3.75; bulls, light, $3.25 to $3.50; cows, $3.50 to $4.

Butcher Cattle—There is a fairly good demand for really choice cattle, but few of this kind were offering. The bulk of the stock on the market was decidedly of inferior grade, and for these trade was slow, with prices lower. Some of this class were re-shipped for home when it was discovered what a poor market there was for such cteck. Butcher cows were much lower, some selling as low as $1.40 per cwt. Choice are quoted at $4.40 to $4.65; medium to choice, $4.25 to $4.40; inferior to medium, $3 to $4; bulls, $2.25 to $3; cows, $2.50 to $3.50; canners, $1.50 to $2.

Stockers and Feeders—Trade continues quiet, with only a light demand for even the best cattle. Prices are quoted unchanged. Inferior stock is not wanted. Stockers, choice, $3 to $3.65; light, $2.25 to $3; cows, $2 to $2.40; bulls, $1.75 to $2.25; short-keep feeders, $4.35 to $4.50; heavy feeders, $4.20 to $4.25.

Milch Cows—It is the same in this class as with all other kinds of cattle—none but good to choice are wanted. Prices range from $20 to $60 each.

Calves are slightly firmer. Trading was fairly active. Prices are quoted at 3c to 6½c per lb.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheep generally held steady, while lambs were lower. Export ewes are quoted at $4.50 to $4.75, and bucks at $3.50 to $3.75. Lambs are lower at $5.50 to $6.35.

Hogs—The market is holding unchanged at $6.65 per cwt. for choice light weights and $6.40 for lights and fats, fed and watered. Dealers say the market has an easy tone, and the outlook is for lower prices.

DAIRY EXPORTS

Exports of butter and cheese from ports of Montreal and Quebec for Europe for the week ending Aug. 25, 1906:

CHEESE.

	Local.	Thro'.	Total.
To Great Britain	72,533	16,974	89,507
Corr. week, 1905.	79,604	7,292	86,896
Corr. week, 1904..	66,670	12,302	78,972
Since May 1....	1,020,687	272,776	1,293,463
Corr. date, 1905..	945,035	231,608	1,176,643
Corr. date, 1904..	889,649	185,854	1,075,503

Shipments via Quebec.

To Liverpool	2,457	1,477	3,934
Since May 1	4,107	7,906	12,013

BUTTER.

	Local.	Thro'.	Total.
To Great Britain	24,835	1,572	26,307
Corr. week, 1905..	24,485	2,755	27,240
Corr. week, 1904..	17,230	1,230	18,460
Since May 1	219,175	23,541	242,716
Corr. date, 1905..	210,791	42,820	353,611
Corr. date, 1904..	228,090	28,646	256,736

LIVE STOCK SHIPMENTS.

Shipments of live stock from the port of Montreal for week ending Aug. 25, 1906:

	Cattle.	Sheep.
To Liverpool	2,073	....
To London	2,705	297
To Glasgow	863	....
To Manchester	508	....
Total	6,119	297
Last week	4,572	40

STOCK YARD RETURNS.

Winnipeg, Aug. 31.—C. P. R. stock yard return for week ending Aug. 26:

From.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs.
C.P.R. points	6,892	762	609
C.N.R. points	81	....	48
Totals	6,973	762	657

Cattle disposed of as follows: Exported, 6,003; local, 900.

UNITED STATES APPLE CROP WILL BE HEAVY.

Chicago, Aug. 30.—It is said that the apple crop will double the record crop of 1856 and surpass any other in quality. South Water street is receiving 6,000 barrels daily and prices run from $1.50 to $2.50 for the early varieties. The largest supply comes from Illinois Central points. California is shipping here, and the East is reported to have the biggest crop in fifteen years.

A. L. Maclay, of the National Apple Growers' Association, who has made a tour of the United States, says: 'The fall crop will be beyond comprehension. Missouri, Iowa, New York, Illinois and Michigan will produce record crops. Thousands of acres, including 1,000 acres of my own in Green County, Illinois, are bearing for the first time.'

FIRST APPLE SHIPMENTS.

Mr. C. W. King, apple exporter, reports shipments to Aug. 25, as follows:

	Barrels.
Aug. 23—SS. 'Marina,' to Glasgow	780
Aug. 25—SS. 'Southwark,' to Liverpool	166
Total	946

First shipment last season was made on Aug. 13 per SS. 'Southwark' to Liverpool, 128 barrels.

ONTARIO MARKETS

Toronto, Sept. 1.—Flour—Ontario offering at $3.75 for ninety percent patents, buyers' bags, outside. Manitoba flour, $4.40 for first patents, $3.90 for second patents, and $3.80 for bakers.

Millfeed—Bran, $14 to $14.50, outside, with offerings light; shorts, $18 to $18.50.

Wheat—Ontario, 69c bid outside for red, and 70c bid for white, no sales being made under 70c.

Wheat—Manitoba No. 1 Northern, 80½; No. 2 Northern, 77½c, at lake ports.

Oats—New, 36½c to 31c, outside; old, at 33½c to 34c outside.

Barley—50c for No. 1, 46c to 47c for No. 2, 44c to 45c for No. 3 extra, and 42c for No. 3.

Peas—68c to 69c outside.

Rye—59c outside.

Corn—American, No. 3 yellow, 59c to 59c, Toronto.

THE ONTARIO CROP

Aggregate Yield Slightly Better Than Previous Year

Toronto, Aug. 31.—Ontario farmers will have good reason to remember the crop of 1906. According to the August crop bulletin, issued by the Department of Agriculture, the average yield per acre of all grain crops shows a good increase over all precious years. The shortage in hay is one of the few exceptions to the general rule, but it is claimed that this will be more than offset by the improvement in quality. The farmers report that their barns are filled and that prices are high in every case.

The following table shows the yield of the different crops for 1905 and 1906, according to the August crop bulletin:

	1905. Bushels.	1906. Bushels.
Fall wheat	18,467,043	19,023,633
Spring wheat	3,591,941	3,348,199
Barley	24,163,883	15,476,250
Oats	102,809,734	111,256,914
Rye	1,753,135	1,370,863
Peas	7,510,775	8,671,567
Beans	968,883	1,034,119
	Tons.	Tons.
Hay	5,847,495	4,852,230

WHEAT ALREADY CUT GRADES NO. 1 NORTHERn

Over 16,000 Harvesters, BNt West in Urgent Need of More.

Winnipeg, Aug. 30—The latest crop report issued by the C.P.R. indicates that from fifty to seventy-five percent of the crop has been cut in most localities, while in others it has been entirely finished, and threshing is progressing favorably. Little or no damage has been done to the crops through hail or other causes, thus proving a record year in this repect. The yield in North-Western Manitoba seems to be particularly good, averaging from twenty to twenty-two bushels an acre, while in the southern part of the province is turning out slightly better than in previous years. Rain is reported in some parts of the province, but not sufficient to damage the crop to any extent. Most of the wheat already threshed graded No. 1 Northern, and reports say that fully seventy-five percent of the remaining crop will grade the same.

Despite the fact that over 16,000 men have already been distributed by the provincial bureau, there is still a big demand for harvesters in many parts of the province. Yesterday Joseph Burke, of the Immigration Office, stated that applications for harvest help were still coming in from nearly all over the province. Every day the officials were receiving urgent calls for more men. He had received wires on Tuesday from a very large number of places, and Carmen, Miami, Portage la Prairie and Elm Creek between them wanted over three hundred men.

All over the southern portion of the province there was a great demand for men. The last of the harvest excursions is due here from Quebec on Friday, and three thousand men are expected on it. This will be, so far as the authorities are aware, the last chance for the farmers to secure help, and there is certain to be a big rush on the provincial office. The report that the C.P.R. had decided to run three additional harvest excursions next month cannot be verified by either the immigration officials or the local C.P.R. officials, no word having been received from the head office in Montreal.

TWIN CITY EARNINGS

Twin City Rapid Transit Company's July statement compares as follows:

	1906.	1905.	1904.
July gross	$ 522,950	$ 435,105	$ 385,769
Expenses	236,118	187,053	179,679
July net	286,832	248,052	206,090
Charges	114,619	103,208	92,425
July surp.	172,213	114,844	113,665
7 mo. gross	3,077,558	2,606,574	2,445,031
Expenses	1,450,500	1,226,580	1,165,553
7 mo. net	1,627,058	1,379,994	1,279,478
Charges	774,636	690,591	632,866
7 mo. surp.	852,422	689,403	646,612

PATENT REPORT.

INVENTORS WORK ..½ .. ½..½..d——

Below will be found a list of Canadian and American patents recently secured through the agency of Messrs. Marion & Marion, Patent Attorneys, Montreal, Canada, and Washington, D.C. Information relating to any of the patents cited will be supplied free of charge by applying to the above-named firm:—

Canada—Nos. 100,608, Johan Heinrich, Neudorf, Sask., stump puller; 100, 616, Jos. L. Carter, North Sydney, C.B., heating apparatus; 100, 627, L. J. O'Shaughnessy, Halifax, N.S., life preserver; 100,735, Geo. M. Ferguson, Amherst, N.S., method of making signs.

United States—Nos. 827,972, Joseph J. Grignon, Ste. Scholastique, Que., fishing reel; 828,356, Alfred E. Watts, Wattsburg, B.C., fire alarm; 828,413, Maxime Leblanc, Montreal, Que., stair marking tool; 828,572, Joseph F. E. Rose, Montreal, Que., snow and ice removing device.

HOW TO SPECULATE SENT FREE BY BROWN, DELARONDE & Co 97 St James St. STOCKS & BONDS MONTREAL

LITERARY REVIEW.

SOCIALISM IN ITS BEST CLOTHES.

It seems unreasonable that Mr. Spargo, in many respects an enlightened and philanthropic man, should speak bitterly of those judicial decisions which have caused the labor unions at last to turn their attention to the field of political action. Doubtless it is because many of their theories originated in European countries where they had no voice in the government, that labor agitators in Great Britain and the United States have usually preferred private warfare to taking to them their unlimited power through the ballot box. It is a curious paradox to see the workingman to whom a part in the making of laws has been entrusted, bartering that vote for something less wholesome than a mess of pottage, and then devoting all the earnestness of his manhood to obtaining in roundabout and violent ways the advantages which he says ought to be secured to him by government. Written from the standpoint of labor, there is occasionally a bit of partisan feeling in 'Socialism,' by John Spargo (Macmillan Co., $1.25), that makes it less effective as an appeal to those not enlisted in the unions. But on the whole it is sufficiently clever and interesting to command a thoughtful audience. Socialists have usually displayed such loyalty to their former leaders and their accustomed warcries as to hide from the general public the changes that have taken place in socialistic doctrine. Their ancient red rags excite a rage which their present principles hardly warrant. Mr. Spargo avoids flaunting these and freely criticizes the older socialism.

The socialism presented by Marx and the modern socialist movement is radically different from the earlier socialism with which the names of Fourier, Saint Simon, Cabet, Owen and a host of other builders of 'cloud palaces for an ideal humanity' are associated.

Even comparatively recent conceptions of a socialistic state are modified to-day. The sanity of a wider constituency has doubtless had something to do with this. Practical people, though adopting the general principles of such teaching, have refused to follow the dreams of extremists.

The socialist state has been conceived as a great bureaucracy. Mr. Anstey gave humorous and vivid expression to this idea in 'Punch' some years ago, when he represented the citizens of the Socialist state as being all clothed alike, known only by numbers, living in barracks, strangers to all the joys of family life, plodding through their allotted tasks under a race of hated bureaucrats, and having the solace of chewing gum in their leisure time as a specially paternal provision. It must be confessed that the early forms of Socialist propaganda by pictures of imaginary co-operative commonwealths afforded some excuse for the idea. Most intelligent Socialists if called upon to choose between them would probably prefer to live in Thibet rather than under the rule of the hierarchies of some of these imaginary commonwealths which Utopian Socialists have depicted.

The essential demands of socialism, however, reduced to their minimum are still very great. They include merely as a starting point, the nationalizing of land and of the means of transportation. But they do not interfere with personal possessions or even preclude entirely the existence of small businesses.

There are many petty subordinate industries, especially the making of articles of luxury, which might be allowed to remain in private hands. . . . There would be no danger to the state in permitting or even fostering private industry within the limits suggested. As the organizer of the vast body of labor essential to the operation of the main productive and distributive functions of society, the state would be able to set the standard of living, alike with regard to income and leisure, which private industry would be compelled by competitive force to observe. . . . Every gain made by the state in the direction of economy of production would test the private enterprise existing and urge it on in the same direction. Likewise every gain made by the private producers would test the 'social' production and urge it onward.

The concessions made by those claiming to be the new school of socialists are admissions of the untenable nature of the essential principle of socialism, namely, that all should be required to serve the whole without the stimulus of gain, a principle which could not be enforced except at great expense by despotic power under majority rule. They do not, however, remove a difficulty which runs essentially through the whole system. Those who serve the government seem to have a special case to serve it expensively. Considering, however, that every form of government has always been and always must be a compromise between communism and individualism, any approaches between the prophets of the two systems are to be hailed. In tracing the history of socialism, which at one period was better known as communism, Mr. Spargo refers not only to writers who identified themselves with the movement, but to hard-headed Benjamin Franklin, who made some studies leading in the same direction, and to Adam Smith, whose discoveries in economics provided a scientific basis for industrial reforms. If the socialists continue to draw nearer to what ordinary people consider sensible, they may by and by be counted the true heirs of these thinkers. At present they are divided among themselves on such questions as to whether the state should interfere with personal liberty in the matter of carrying firearms. It recalls the picture drawn by another author, of the state keeping store for us, while it was left to individuals to run after thieves and punish them.

BUILDING AND PLANTING.

'Indoors and Out' (Rogers & Wise Co., New York), is an artistic magazine devoted to matters of the house and garden. The August number contains pictures of many original structures in Lawrence Park (near New York), and elsewhere. Ornamental effects obtained with logs in building summer homes are illustrated, and one article is devoted to the house-boat, a style of residence apparently coming into vogue in some places.

Life on a houseboat affords far more privacy than does a residence ashore, and the cost of the smaller and simpler craft puts it within the reach of the bachelor or the family man of moderate means. Near almost every big or small city located on the water a quiet sheltered spot is to be found, where a house-boat may be anchored, in a location permitting the owner to travel to and fro each day to his business. In this way he secures for himself and his family a country home at a very nominal cost, and the expense of living is no more than it would be in the city.

Gardening on a tiny scale is practiced even in the slums of Boston, of late.

When the plan of planting vines and distributing window boxes in the tenement district was suggested at a meeting of the Associated Charities of Boston, the idea was at first violently opposed. One said that vines brought dirt and sparrows and other evils. Another feared that the window boxes might fall and injure passers-by, and all were unanimous in the opinion that if planted the plants could not live, as children and dogs would destroy any which might struggle into leaf, much less into bloom. However, they consented to risk ten dollars in the experiment. But the poor man loves a bit of green, and the enthusiasm with which the people in the crowded quarter received the idea was really touching. Quite old and care-worn women seemed especially interested; the thoughts of a bit of a garden probably recalling memories of early days on the farm.

ALSO RECEIVED.

'The Common Use of Tobacco,' by the Rev. A. Sims. (Toronto: Rev. A. Sims.) 'Off the Rocks,' Stories of the Deep-Sea Fisherfolk of Labrador, by Wilfred T. Grenfell. (Toronto: William Briggs.) 'Quiet Talks About Jesus,' by S. D. Gordon. (Toronto: William Briggs.) 'The Lost Heir,' by G. A. Henty. (London: T. Fisher Unwin.) 'The Mistress of Langdale Hall,' by R. M. Kettle. (London: T. Fisher Unwin.) 'The Upper Hand,' by Emerson Gifford Taylor. (New York: A. S. Barnes & Co.) 'The Rainy Day Railroad War,' by Holman F. Day. (New York: A. S. Barnes & Co.) 'The Story of the Year,' being the Short Annual Report of the Church Missionary Society for 1905-6. (London Church Missionary House, Salisbury Square, E.C.) 'Pearson's Magazine,' 'Rod and Gun and Motor Sports in Canada,' 'The Outlook,' 'The Century,' 'The Bohemian,' 'The Outing Magazine,' 'The American Monthly Review of Reviews,' 'Scribners,' 'McClure's Magazine,' 'The Canadian Magazine,' 'The Girls's Own Paper,' 'The Boys's Own Paper,' 'The Sunday at Home.'

LITERARY NOTES.

PHILIPPINE BOOKS.

An experiment is always interesting, and American rule in the Philippines is no exception. It is impossible but that any method of administration would meet with its detractors, or that some mistakes should have been made, but present conditions are very differently viewed in two books recently published. 'The Philippine Experiences of an American Teacher,' by William B. Freer (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons) is, as the sub-title gives it, 'a narrative of work and travel in the Philippine Islands,' by one who has had three years wherein to judge. Mr. Freer's verdict is that the outlook is bright and the ends have justified the means. 'An Englishwoman in the Philippines,' by Mrs. Campbell Dauncey (New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.) is the collected correspondence of a nine months' residence. Mrs. Dauncey saw a great deal to chat about, being there also during the visit of Secretary Taft, and chats well, but she sees a different state of things to that described by Mr. Freer. The New York 'Globe' notes that:—

The Englishwoman does not present a pretty picture of the American experiment in the Philippines. To say that the Islands are 'completely pacified,' and that the Filipinos 'love Americans and their rule,' she says, is 'complete and utter humbug'; that the country is really 'honeycombed with insurrection and plots, and the natives loathe the Americans and their theories.'

CHILD LABOR.

A powerful plea for the child is given large place in Miss Florence Kelley's 'Some Ethical Gains through Legislation' (New York: Macmillan). The New York 'Post' finds that, while the book is strong throughout, and shows that its author has a firm grasp of her subject, her feelings are more strongly touched in her plea for those who cannot plead for themselves.

Her most interesting chapters take up what she has well called 'the right to childhood.' If the functions of mature life are forced upon the child, through any cause whatever, the normal development which should attend this plastic period is impossible; and not only is the child robbed of its birthright to the full use of all its faculties, but society itself is poorer by the loss of what those faculties might have achieved, even if the child does not finally become a positive burden by proving incapable of self-support.

Miss Kelley's large experience in settlement work and on committees of enquiry has enabled her to draw up a most reasonable list of requirements and probabilities with regard to the employment of children where necessary.

For the employer, too, she lays down a list of requirements, very carefully thought out, and so brief, clear, and comprehensive that one is tempted to find in this passage itself the strongest possible support of her argument elsewhere, that women should be admitted to direct participation in the processes of government.

THE NEW AND THE OLD.

Another plea for the child against modern conditions is 'The Bishop of Cottontown,' by John Trotwood Moore (Philadelphia: John C. Winston Co.). It is couched in the form of a story, with characters more or less real. The author compares the struggle of the child of the day with the gladiatorial contests held in 'the bloodiest and cruelest days of Rome.'

But how cruelly unfair is the fight of to-day, when the weak and helpless child is made a gladiator, and the fight is for bread, and the Beast is of steel and steam, and is soulless and heartless! Steel—that by which the old gladiator conquered—that is the heart of the thing the little one must fight. And the cheers—the glamor of it is lacking, for the little one cannot hear even the sound of its own voice—in the roar of the thousand-throated thing which drives the steel Beast on.

IN OLD JAPAN.

Japan has reached modern civilization with a bound. Long centuries she sat playing with her toys of the past and watching other nations askance until at the close of the nineteenth century, like a child suddenly grown, she threw aside her toys and claimed the perfected result of the struggles through which these others had passed. Nothing makes this more evident than the quaint book written by Englebert Kaempfer in the seventeenth century, and now republished. 'The History of Japan,' in three volumes, in a translation by J. G. Scheuhzer, F. R. S., is published by the Macmillan Company. The story of how this man of great learning and his companions visited the little land of the East under the greatest supervision and even indignities, of how they were permitted to interview the Emperor on business matters, is amusing indeed. How the Emperor got his amusement in the interview was a little disconcerting to his visitors:—

He ordered us to take off our Cappa or Cloak, being our Garment of Ceremony, then to stand upright that he might have a full view of us; again to walk, to stand still, to compliment each other, to dance, to jump, to play the drunkard, to speak broken Japanese, to read Dutch, to paint, to sing, to put our cloaks on and off. Meanwhile we obey'd the Emperor's commands in the best manner we could. I join'd to my dance a love song in High German. In this manner, and with numerous other apish tricks, we must suffer ourselves to contribute to the Emperor's and the Court's diversion.

PLEASANT READING.

The art of amiable chat, among interesting people, surrounded by pleasant scenery, has been cultivated most successfully by Halliwell Sutcliffe, and his book, 'A Benedick in Arcady' (New York: E. P. Dutton), is a regular hammock book. It does not demand feverish attention, but invites to pleasant companionship. As the New York 'Tribune' remarks:—

The more or less unrelated incidents of the volume are of small moment intrinsically, but they gain a charm from their manner of narration. The book throws a pleasant light upon a simple household in the North of England and upon the characteristic countryside life just south of the Scottish border, where the inhabitants pride themselves upon their Danish and Norse descent and upon their freedom from Norman influences. Rambling and discursive as the author is—many of his chapters partaking more of the nature of essays than of fiction—each chapter nevertheless is illuminated by or serves to illuminate, some gentle adventure or domestic complication which he infuses with a lively human interest. It is a book which, when taken up, can be laid aside without effort, but to which, it is safe to say, the reader will recur again and again until he has read it to the end.

To Improve Ill Temper.

Relieve the physical suffering of corns. Quickly done by the old reliable Putnam's Corn Extractor. Beware of acid, flesh-eating substitutes, and insist on 'Putnam's'; it's the one sure and painless cure.

NOTES.

Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co. have published a book ready ruled in appropriate spaces for those 'Magazine Articles I have Read,' and often would have liked to refer to only the date, and frequently even the magazine had passed from memory. With this convenient book on one's desk one may be saved many a trip to the public library to consult 'The Reader's Guide' or question the patient librarian.

Another club is to be added to the London list, in favor of Thackeray. Opinions on the wisdom of its founding have been divided, but the majority has ruled, and it is on its way.

The author of 'The Secret of Heroism,' W. L. Mackenzie King, of Ottawa, has been appointed by the King Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. The book referred to was written some six months ago in memory of the author's friend, Henry Albert Harper, who died in his efforts to save his companion, Miss Bessie Blair, from drowning. It received no little notice at the time of its publication.

WORKED AGAIN.

Here is another story fashioned on a plot that never dies. It has all to do with love and its conquests, with a hidden kingdom, and, this time, the American girl to manage its affairs and marry its prince. 'By Wit of Woman' (New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co.) is by Arthur W. Marchmont, and is well characterized by the New York 'Times' :—

Obviously one need claim nothing strikingly new for the book. Given the ingredients of the girl, the Prince, the kingdom-in-the-mountains, garnished with palaces, gold-laced officials, and highly spiced with an unprincipled lady spy, one can stir together a romantic pudding that is sure to appeal to the average appetite. It has been done—ever since Stevenson and Anthony Hope.

The author of 'By Wit of Woman' has sought to do nothing more than to turn out precisely such a readable yarn. The flavor of 300-odd pages of conspiracy and political adventure seasoned with the affairs of a lovely woman appears to be perennial and dependent mainly upon quantity.

READABLE ESSAYS.

The rather common advertising phrase, 'tastes like more,' might serve as a condensation of the opinion of reviewers in general on 'From a Cornish Window' (Arrowsmith). Mr. Quiller-Couch is a master of the literary essay in a really popular form, and these twelve papers, although now collected together, have each received its individual welcome in the pages of the 'Pall Mall Magazine.' The desultory nature of the subjects is evident from the closing paragraph of a review in the 'Westminster Gazette':—

In March, Mr. Bertram Dobell and some of the treasures which he has rediscovered offer a very congenial subject to the pen of the writer at the Cornish window; Omar's 'thin philosophy,' and a few stanzas from FitsGerald's fireside ode, together with talks on sailing boats and more literary trouvaille, come next, and so on all through the year. The talk is always literary and stimulating; it is flavored with dry and kindly humor, it is not ashamed of being occasionally reverent and tender, and whether it be lighthearted or serious, scholarly or merely conventional, it is never anything but very readable and attractive.

ACHEEN.

A disturbed little place whose people have been mostly engaged for the last quarter of a century in small guerilla warfare, Acheen, the northern part of the island of Sumatra, does not mean much to the ordinary man. For a while a bone of contention between Dutch and English traders, it has been considered mostly in that connection, and what has been written about it has been written rather with the intention of obscuring facts, than of throwing light on the ways of the inhabitants themselves. Yet it is peopled by a nation that is of no little interest, and the London 'Spectator' declares of Dr. C. Snouck Hurgronje's account, 'The Achenese' (London: Luzac & Co.) that 'a more complete account of a nation has, we imagine, never been given'. The book has been translated by the late A. W. S. O'Sullivan, and is the work of a native official.

The Achenese profess Islam, but their practice is degenerate and corrupt. Here, and indeed everywhere, survivals of pre-Islamic practice and belief crop up above the surface of life. Here is a curious example. It is the practice in Acheen for the married daughters to remain at home, the house being enlarged to suit growing requirements. But it is against the code of good manners for a son-in-law to have any communication, beyond what is absolutely necessary, with his wife's kinsfolk. Whenever he approaches the house, he halts, and has a prolonged fit of coughing, a signal for his wife's relations to clear out of the way.

REVIEWED BOOKS FOR SALE.

For the convenience of our readers any book reviewed in these columns may be ordered through us at Montreal booksellers' prices, plus postage, which for an ordinary cloth-bound novel comes to ten cents. Price of book and approximate postage to be remitted when ordering

JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
Publishers,
'Witness' Block, Montreal

GARDEN TALKS

This department is conducted by Mrs. Annie L. Jack, Chateauguay Basin, Que., to whom all questions should be sent. All questions answered through the 'Witness.'

When school begins—the grasses and the clover
Will wave in vain the little ones to greet,
For with September holidays are over
And thronging children pace the city street.

When school begins—then Nature's primer closes
To eyes that erst have read the mystic page,
No longer can they linger with the roses,
But learn the wisdom of some hoary sage.
When school begins—the singing birds have left us,
Gone with the laughter of the children gay,
Alas! of both the autumn hath bereft us,
For school must follow each glad holiday.

A sadness comes to the spirit with the touch of September, when the first leaves flutter to the ground, presaging the approach of autumn. There is a charm in the nearness to fruition, but it is full of the foreboding of parting, and in many country places a quiet pervades the scene, for the children who have been living a free careless life of holiday, return now to the confinement of the schoolroom with its necessary restriction and discipline.

And the pity is, that the change comes so suddenly, and overwhelms them, as they go through the process of cramming, be the days hot or cold.

I often wonder if parents stop to consider how the number and variety of subjects in the school curriculum has alarmingly increased, and how serious it is that children are trained for ten months in a one-sided method, not counterbalanced by the two months of living by river or seaside. The delights of field and woodland are replaced by dusty streets, barren of nature's beauty, lacking what is restful to the eyes, or educative to the finer senses.

For this reason the balance is uneven between nature and learning from books, and our little manikins are crammed full of facts and figures.

There is need for understanding that this one-sided development is not the best training for an all round life work, and that this very complex subject is not yet worked out even by wise educationists.

The methods of kindergarten, and later of manual training, are toward this end, but alas for the between children brought in from chasing butterflies barefoot, over the meadows, to analysis and the legion of 'ologies that are deemed necessary for their feet to travel with over the road to learning.

FOR THE WINDOW.

In the living room of the modern house our plants have many difficulties to contend with that did not exist in the houses we now call 'old fashioned.' The present methods of heating and lighting are uncertain and uneven and plants do not thrive in a dry atmosphere, or when overpowered by insects or dust. The best window for this purpose is where there is most sun, and the best position is nearest the window where there is most fresh air. A large palm or fern will grow in a corner not very well lighted, though all need that necessary element.

The soil for potting plants is very important to their success, and is best of old rotted sods, sharp sand and leaf mold. When lifting plants from the garden they should be taken up two weeks at least before bringing into the house giving them a chance to become settled, if placed in a cool shaded place.

All plants require a period of rest and it is a frequent mistake of amateurs to force plants to grow all winter, after a vigorous growth in the open ground all summer.

No regular rules can be given in regard to watering, which is a very important detail of plant growing. The knowledge of time and quantity can only be gained by experience, but it should be remembered that the smaller the pot, and the quicker the growth, the oftener water will be necessary. To keep the leaves moist a spray over them of lukewarm water is always helpful. The trouble we have with insect pests and fungous troubles is often due to insufficient watering and lack of ventilation for which the spraying is the best remedy.

Good flowering plants are Begonias, Callas, Chrysanthemums, cyclamens, and Chinese Primroses, while the Oxalis Pelargonium and Heliotrope make a fine variety. Roses are more difficult for the amateur, but now and then some housewife will bring both into bloom in winter in the moist atmosphere of the kitchen window.

Keeping the foliage moist and clean is the best method of successful window gardening provided the plants are healthy and established in good soil to begin the season.

INSECT ON HYDRANGEA.

Mrs. S.B.—Make a tea of half a pound of tobacco steeped in a gallon of water, and water the plant thoroughly.

It is not usual for the black fly to attack the Hydrangea, but if kept moist and the tobacco decoction faithfully applied there is no reason why you cannot clear the plant of the insects.

LEAVES FOR NAME.

Mrs. H.—The specimen sent is Acer Tartaricum, or Tartarian Maple, a native of South Eastern Europe. It forms a handsome tree, and the seed is very ornamental. One great value of this and the Siberian Maple is their hardiness, for they withstand our winters well, even in exposed situations.

After all, the maples are worthy of the praise they receive, and are beautiful in outline, free from disease, and adapted to all soils.

PALMS FROM SEED.

E.L.G.—If palm seeds have not lost their vitality they are nearly certain to all germinate.

All are slow, but they differ in this respect, though in from one to eight months they may be expected to sprout.

The usual method is to plant the seeds in a small box, covering them about an inch deep. This pot should be set inside a larger one, and the space between filled with moss, which is to be kept continually moist till the palm seeds sprout. They are the better for a gentle bottom heat if possible, and must on no account become dry while germinating.

QUITE A DIFFERENCE.

'Ignorant' asks the difference between the Kentucky coffee tree and what is called the coffee bean. There is quite a difference, the former being Gymnocladus, from the Greek, meaning naked branches, while the latter, Glycine, is from the Greek, and is the word for 'sweet.'

Besides this, the coffee bean, though advertised and used as a substitute for coffee, is really the Soja bean, an annual from Japan, used in that country and in China for food.

On the other hand, the Kentucky Coffee Tree is a tall growing shade tree, that does not leaf out till the end of May, and is so-called because the beans were used for coffee during the Revolutionary war.

TRANSPLANTING EVERGREENS.

J. McD.—The new light on planting out evergreens recommends early September for that purpose. A great deal depends upon the condition of the tree, and the weather that follows during autumn.

But one of the most common mistakes in the planting of these trees is the endeavor to cram the stout, stiff roots into a hole neither deep enough, nor wide enough for it, and in this respect it pays to do the work thoroughly, for the life of the tree, as well as its growth, depends upon the proper planting, and the fertility of the soil.

Trees that come from a nursery usually have an earth line around the collar, showing how deep they have stood before digging.

The holes must be deep enough to set the stems up to this line, and wide enough to spread the roots out naturally.

Decayed or broken roots should be cut off, and a generous allowance of rich earth sifted into the fibrous rootlets in order to start quick growth. Then pour in water to wash the earth well down, and add more soil until filled up.

When transplanting it is very necessary to keep the roots from the sun, or from drying winds.

FLOWER FOR NAME.

Miss McC.—The flower sent has for name 'Bougainvillea Sanderiana,' sometimes called the 'Chinese Paper Plant.' The true blossoms are the small yellow clusters, the rest being the floral leaflets, or braces that surround them, and that are of the rosy purple you send.

In Cuba this plant grows over the tops of tall trees, quite covering them with its mass of color. The Bougainvillea rarely blooms in winter, but gives a mass of shiny, green foliage if kept in a cool room. It can be kept from climbing by pinching out the tops of any long runners as they start. Perhaps if kept warm and moist it would blossom in the winter.

A FERN.

Fernery.—It is most likely your fern is the Pierson or Scott, as both have the finer leaves you describe, though otherwise resembling the Boston Fern.

It is quite possible your fern needs repotting in fresh, rich soil, and it is as well not to allow too many runners to grow from those long stems unless you wish to grow new plants from them.

If you had put air-slaked lime on your melon plants it would have frightened the bugs away. Note this for another season.

NON-FLOWERING GERANIUMS.

Elsie.—The trouble with your geraniums not flowering, though 'the leaves are as big as saucers,' is because they do not get enough sunshine from your description of the city backyards. There is too much shade in such a location for these sun-loving plants. This is the reason why the geraniums in winter do not bloom in early winter, but fill the windows with color as soon as the March sun shines upon them. The situation you talk of would be better suited for growing pansies or fuchsias; in fact any shade loving plant.

SEVERAL QUESTIONS.

H.M.T.—The remedy for the snails is a good one; air-slacked lime sifted over them with a little Paris green among it will destroy the troublesome enemy.

The ground must have been damp, as snails usual prefer where there is moisture.

The specimen of Lily of the Valley plant is quite unknown to me, and certainly does not resemble its picture, which adorns a New York catalogue, in my possession. I will inquire further about it and let you know by mail.

TO PROPAGATE A CLEMATIS VINE.

Mr. J. D.—It is possible to propagate by layering, and can be done any time of the year, but spring is the best and surest.

Make shallow cuts in the underside of the branches near joints, or scrape the stems, then lay them into shallow drills in the ground near the plant, pegging them down firmly, and leaving several inches of the tips of the branches exposed.

The soil should be rich and mellow, and kept moist, but it is slow work, and often takes a year. They must be separated from the old plant when rooted, the best time being just before growth begins in spring.

BEAR SKIN TEN FEET LONG.

(Seattle 'Times.')

That Alaska is the land of big things is shown once again by a bear skin that L. L. Bales brought to Seattle from Seward on the steamer 'Santa Ana.' The skin is that of a grizzly bear that weighed fully fourteen hundred pounds. The skin is fully ten feet long and about six feet wide. Mr. Bales and Jim Howell tracked the huge animal near San Point. It did not put up a fight, the first two shots touching vital parts, and it fell dead in the snow near its lair. If any hunter has bagged a bear larger than this one he has not brought the skin to this city.

QUITS.

(By the Baroness Tautphoeus.)

SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS CHAPTERS.

Frederick Nixon, the youngest son of a wealthy London merchant, having married Lady Darwin, her son, Harry, was given into the control of her cousin, Lord Medway, to whose London home their young daughter Leonora at once proceeds on the death of her parents. The present Lord Medway, his father having but recently died, takes her to their suburban villa, 'The Willows,' where his sister, Lady Jane, makes her welcome. The three are happy together until the arrival of Lady Medway and her two elder daughters, who think Leonora should have gone to her father's city brothers, whom the girl had been taught to despise. They are also concerned at Lord Medway's fancy for his young cousin and endeavor to prevent his plans for taking her with them to winter at Nice. Lord Medway's brother, Charles Thorpe, Harry Darwin's chum, arrives in London, and persuades her Uncle Stephen Nixon to send for Leonora. At the close of a year, her Uncle Gilbert Nixon and his family, wish her to live with them, but she consents to remain with her Uncle Stephen, whose son Arthur returning home shortly after falls in love with his cousin but determines to marry for rank and family position.

CHAPTER XIII.—Continued

That day, at dessert, Mr. Nixon informed his son that he had completed the arrangements for the purchase of the estate in Suffolk, and that it should be his on the day of his marriage.

'And not before?' asked Arthur, pretending to jest, but evidently surprised and offended. 'I understand that a promise on my part—'

'I have been advised,' said Mr. Nixon, interrupting him,—'advised by your uncle Gilbert to trust no man, not even my own son. He said he considered it a foolish thing, under any circumstances, my resigning so much property to you, and making you so completely independent during my lifetime; but with my views it is unavoidable; and, indeed, until very lately, I never doubted that our wishes and intentions on all subjects were perfectly similar.'

Arthur's face became crimson, he pushed away his plate, threw himself back in his chair, crossed his legs, and while impatiently moving backwards and forwards the upper one, observed, 'Oh then in fact I am precisely in my old position—that is, if my uncle Gilbert permit you to continue the liberal allowance which I have hitherto enjoyed. I had no idea that his advice had such weight with you, or I should have cultivated his acquaintance more assiduously of late, though he is such an ignorant, pompous noodle!'

'He is a very shrewd man of business,' said Mr. Nixon, frowning, 'and this very day realized no less than twenty thousand pounds in railway shares. I greatly regret not having joined him in the speculation, and intend to take his advice without hesitation on such occasions in future.'

'Do so, by all means,' said Arthur; 'but I request he may never again interfere between us.'

'I am afraid he knows you better than I do, Arthur; he has seen you more frequently than you suppose.'

'And,' observed Arthur, sneeringly, 'and is offended at my not stopping to speak to him, most probably!'

'Ah,' said Nora, 'then it was my uncle we saw in the Park—that day—you know, Arthur—'

She stopped, instinctively feeling that something was wrong; her uncle looked at her sharply, and said, stiffly, 'Young Plumpton, too, saw you every day.'

'It seems you have been making inquiries,' said Arthur, flushing with anger.

'I heard more than I wished without asking a question,' answered his father.

'I don't think I can stand being watched and schooled in this manner,' continued Arthur, with increasing irritation; 'so, if you have no objection, sir, I shall leave England to-morrow.'

'Do so, Arthur,' cried his father, quickly,—' do so. The very proposal on your part is reassuring, and dispels at once my doubts and fears. I now feel convinced that you have not deceived me, or—or—betrayed yourself—in short that you have acted honorably and kept your promise.'

Arthur shrugged his shoulders, drew his plate towards him, and as he bent over it observed, bitterly, 'I am still for sale if that be what you mean. Next time we must manage matters in a more business-like manner, as, were I thrown on your hands again, I should fall immensely in value. As it is, I think we might now be satisfied with an Honorable Blanche or Beatrix.'

'Arthur!' said his father, reproachfully.

And a silence ensued, during which, uneasy and feeling uncomfortably conscious, Nora left the room.

Four-and-twenty-hours afterwards, Arthur was on his way to Baden Baden, his rooms were closed up, and Nora and her uncle sat in the study, sipping their tea and reading alternately, to all appearances as if nothing had ever occurred to interrupt the even tenor of their lives. Mr. Nixon felt perfectly contented; his son was out of the reach of the dark eye and bright smile that, even he, as he glanced occasionally over his tea-cup, began to suspect might reasonably put a man's prudence to the test; he and Arthur, too, had parted in perfect amity, and he had little doubt that the wish for independence would induce him, before long, to think again of marriage. Nora's feelings were of a less satisfactory description, when the door had closed that morning on her cousin; her uncle's house had once more assumed, in her eyes, the aspect of a prison, the little liberty she had enjoyed having served but to make her more impatient of her thraldom. She had become perfectly aware of the insurmountable obstacles that separated her from a world of luxurious enjoyment and brilliant gaiety, and if her intellect prevented her from exaggerating the pleasures of which she was deprived, her education had at least taught her to appreciate some of them more highly than they deserved. She made one desperate, energetic effort to induce her uncle to move nearer to his brother, but failing completely, she once more resigned herself to solitude and study, sincerely hoping that nothing would again occur to disturb either.

A few months later, Mr. Nixon informed her that Arthur was engaged to be married to Lady Trebleton, the widowed daughter of the Marchioness of Witherington.

'Was it not from her that you bought his house?' she asked, perceiving he expected her to say something.

'Yes. He writes that he supposes she had accepted him in order to get possession of it again; but he informs me also, towards the end of his letter, that she has confessed she would have married him seven years ago, had he asked her before Lord Trebleton.'

Nora remembered having heard Arthur make some emark to this effect, and also his having said that she was young and handsome.

'Very handsome,' said Mr. Nixon, 'and as they are to be married immediately, and do not return to England until Spring, Arthur has sent me her picture in miniature.'

With undisguised interest Nora examined the portrait placed before her by her uncle; it was that of an extremely pretty woman of about five or six-and-twenty, magnificently dressed, and all her personal advantages so judiciously displayed that it was impossible not to suspect her possessed of more than a common portion of coquetry. Yet it was a pleasant insinuating countenance, and Mr. Nixon was supremely satisfied with it; he talked of his son's choice doing him credit, of the double connection acquired among the Witheringtons and Trebletons, doubted not that Arthur's house would become one of the most fashionable in London — Lord Trebleton's had been so, whose fortune had not been so large as Arthur's would be — rank was, a good things, riches better, both together ruled the world — he wondered what Gilbert would say?

Gilbert, who had not unsuccessfully studied the peerage for some years, and knew the family name and arms of every nobleman in the United Kingdom, was a good deal amazed, and expressed infinite satisfaction at the prospect of a marriage which, as he expressed it, would give them all a 'lift' in the quarter where they most wanted it. A fortnight afterwards, however, he drew his brother aside, and whispered, that he had better limit Arthur's power over the estate in Suffolk, for that he had heard that Lady Trebleton could spend money faster than most men could make it, and Arthur had never been in the habit of denying himself any gratification that wealth could procure.

CHAPTER XIV.

SEVEN YEARS LATER.

Few things are more difficult than in the space of six or eight lines to give the idea of the lapse of as many years. Were we to follow the career of Arthur Nixon, some events, though of no particular interest, might be found to mark the pasage of time; but his fate, it is to be hoped, can only interest the reader inasmuch as it affected that of Nora, and this was at first very little—apparently. He returned to England with his wife, who immediately repaired to Russell square, and effectually gained her father-in-law's heart by a freedom from affectation, and an ease of manner that delighted him beyond measure. She dined with him on all the great church festivals, and also on his birthday; invited him to her house with persevering assiduity; and though he almost invariably, and with polite formality, refused the invitations, he liked to receive them, and to be able to think and say, that the first society in England was accessible to him whenever he chose. Unable to conceal his satisfaction, he pointed out to Nora with triumphant mien, the paragraphs in the papers describing the dinners, balls, and soirées given during each succeeding season by his son and daughter-in-law; but that was all she ever knew about them, for Lady Trebleton's first invitation to her had been refused by her uncle in a manner to prevent a repetition.

Arthur, in the course of time, entered parliament, but proved a less brilliant member than had been expected; he was useful and hard-working; and as such men, though necessary, are seldom valued as they deserve, after having been passed over on various occasions when he hoped for and expected place and power, he became disgusted with, and retired altogether from public life, seeking, unfortunately, occupation in the indulgence of one of the most expensive fancies of the day—building. Not satisfied with the handsome old house on his recently purchased estate, he commenced erecting an edifice which was to make Morris Court one of the handsomest places in England. Magnificent it was when completed, but—Arthur had become an embarrassed man; he furnished it splendidly, and found himself deeply in debt. Lady Trebleton, who had never for a moment thought of making the slightest retrenchment in her town establishment, and whose inclinations and habits were of the most expensive description, continued with a levity incomprehensible to prudent minds, to give dinners and balls as long as she could find tradesmen willing to supply her various wants. Many were the plans resorted to by both to procure money; but their efforts were abruptly terminated by the arrest of Arthur one afternoon for a few hundred pounds, which, serving as a signal to his other creditors, so many detainers were lodged against him, and for such large sums of money, that his father, on hearing it the next day, was struck with palsy and taken home more dead than alive. On regaining consciousness and the partial use of his arms, Mr. Nixon sent for his partner, Plumpton, and made the necessary arrangements for paying his son's debts, and restoring him to freedom. In the immediate subsequent meeting, Arthur was received without a word of reproach, but the sight of his father's shaking head and paralyzed limbs so overcame him that he burst into an uncontrollable passion of tears, and was long quite inconsolable. Nora, whose presence had been desired by both, at length found means to tranquilize her cousin's grief and uncle's agitation, and induce them to discuss calmly the state of their affairs. Arthur insisted on selling the house in town as well as Morris Court; and Mr. Nixon heard with surprise and satisfaction his son's declaration, that he intended to reside in Russell square, and supply his father's place at the office as long as might be necessary.

'But your wife, Arthur—your wife—what will Lady Trebleton say?'

'Very little,' he answered: 'she proposes remaining in Paris until I join her.'

'Do you not think she would like to come here if my uncle wrote to her?' asked Nora.

'No,' sighed Arthur; 'Alice could not live here,—nothing would induce me to make such a request to her; but if she remain in Paris, I can cross the Channel occasionally, and, in point of fact, see her quite as often as during these last three years, which you know I have spent almost entirely at Morris Court.'

'I supposed her very much attached to you'—began Mr. Nixon, gravely.

'Oh, well, so she is,' said Arthur, 'and I like her too—amazingly. All things considered, we got on very well together; but aw—she likes living in the world, and being admired, and all that sort of thing—and even if she did consent to come here for a time, she would disturb you and put the house in confusion with her eternal visitors, and, in all probability, go out every night, and return home late—and, in short, it would never answer.'

Mr. Nixon was silent, and seldom spoke of her afterwards. He soon recovered sufficiently to be able to get up and be moved down stairs, where the dining-room was converted into a sleeping-apartment, and he could be rolled into the study in a chair; but months passed over without the slightest further change in his state becoming apparent, and he grew captious at last, and impatient, and greatly worried poor Nora, now his constant companion. Eagerly she daily watched the return of Arthur from the city, his presence alone having the power of restoring her uncle's equanimity, and gladly she left them after dinner to discuss their complicated affairs, Mr. Nixon requiring the most accurate information on every subject. Arthur, wholly bent on satisfying his father, devoted himself completely to business, and so successfully, that he already began to rival his uncle Gilbert in fortunate speculations. The exultation of Mr. Nixon on these occasions was unbounded, he shook his son's hand every ten minutes, drank his health in champagne, and encouraged him to go on while fortune favored him. And he did go on; but while doing so undermined his health completely. The sedentary work at his office, the constant mental excitement, and the climate of London, proved in the end too much for one who had hitherto led a life so different. He caught cold, neglected it, became hectic, and after having refused to consult the family physician or use any of Anne Ducker's remedies, quietly told Nora one evening as they sat alone together, that he believed he was—dying.

At first she thought him jesting, but when he told her that his mother and all his maternal uncles and aunts had been the victims of consumption before the age of thirty, and that he had already in early youth been threatened with the treacherous disease, she entreated of him to see some eminent physician and not treat so serious a matter lightly.

'I have already been to Dr. X—, who gives me just one winter if I remain here; but promises me a tolerable lease of life in a warmer climate.'

'Then, Arthur, you must leave England this year—at once.'

'Impossible, Nora; my presence just now is of the greatest importance.'

'I have no doubt of that; but if my uncle for a moment suspected that it was attended with danger to your life, he would urge—insist on your leaving him.'

'He would be incredulous, Nora—would doubt the danger, and think I was merely tired of work. My proposal that we should close accounts with Plumpton, and retire altogether, was evidently most offensive to him, and I shall never renew it.'

'And for what purpose is he accumulating all this money?' asked Nora, impatiently.

'He says it is for me,' answered Arthur; 'and had I a family I could, perhaps, understand him. For my own part, my only wish is to replace what I squandered on Morris Court, and that once accomplished I am ready to—die; for in good truth, Nora, I have little left to make life desirable.'

'Arthur, how can you say so!'

'It is a melancholy fact,' he continued, drawing his chair close to hers, 'and now for once in my life I wish to speak to you without reserve. My life, Nora, has been a failure. I will not blame my father—he meant well; but my education was a mistake from beginning to end; yet when it was supposed to be completed, I had still time to redeem the past had I been so inclined, instead of which I plunged into a life of folly, idleness, and dissipation, and so frittered away my best years in the pursuit of pleasure and novelty—making acquaintances, valued solely by me for their names, and by whom I was merely tolerated for my wealth.'

'Arthur, I cannot believe this either of you or your acquaintances.'

'You may,' he said, dejectedly, 'for the exceptions were few, though I gloried at one time in knowing 'every one' in London! Yet I was not without intellect, Nora; you may remember how I scorned and condemned the life I was leading, when we first met.'

Nora remembered that he had done so in words, but not in acts, and could not give the ready assent he perhaps expected; he observed her silence, and answered it.

'Yes, Nora, I saw and understood my position perfectly, and think—in fact I am sure—that a marriage with you then might have saved me from myself.'

'Arthur!'

'We are talking of what happened or might have happened ages ago,' he continued quietly. 'I don't say that you were in love with me, Nora; but you liked me, and would have married me.'

'Not without your father's consent, Arthur; and having confessed so much, let us end this useless retrospection.'

'It is not useless,' he rejoined, gazing gloomily into the fire. 'I loved you as I believe a man seldom loves more than once in his life, and had my father consented to our marriage—'

'Arthur,' said Nora, rising, 'I cannot listen to you, if you talk in this way.'

'I have done,' he answered; 'my father refused his consent; without it we should have been poor; and I was an egotist—unworthy of you—incapable of making a sacrifice even for—well—well—I know—you would not have accepted me. Be it so, and let me tell you, that was my last chance of becoming a useful member of society—my life since then has been a troubled dream.'

'Not so,' said Nora, compassionately; 'you were of use to your country when in parliament, and—'

'Merely served to fill the House,' he said, interrupting her. 'I did the work that any paid official could have done as well, gave my vote to those whose political opinions coincided with mine, and from whom I hoped, in time, to obtain place or power; and when I was disappointed, I retired to Morris Court, to lead a still more worthless and selfish life.'

'You judge yourself too severely,' interposed Nora.

'Scarcely,' said Arthur, without looking up. 'Of the thousands lavished on the house and furniture intended for my own enjoyment, not one guinea was spent on the improvement of my tenantry. I knew nothing about them or their wants or wishes, understood nothing of agriculture—what business had I with landed property? Could I but spend my life over again—or—part of it; could I, with my present experience, but return to the time when we first met, what a different life I should lead!' He paused, and then added, 'I believe it is now seven years, Nora—seven years and some months—since we first sat together, as we are doing now?'

'Seven years,' she repeated thoughtfully; 'how long they were—how short they now appear!'

'I remember our meeting on the stairs,' he continued, 'and that first evening, as if it were but yesterday. You were dressed in black velvet and point lace—an odd dress for a girl of sixteen; but it made you look like one of those charming pictures by the old masters on which one can gaze forever.'

'The dear old dress!' said Nora, pensively; 'it would certainly appear less unsuitable to me now!'

'Yet you are wonderfully little changed,' said Arthur; 'and every perceptible alteration is for the better.'

Nora smiled. 'A great internal change has, I hope, taken place,' she said, quietly; 'I should be sorry to think that seven or eight years' uninterrupted reading and meditation have been quite lost upon me.'

'That they have not been lost, I am sure,' observed Arthur. 'With such a foundation as you had to build upon, I have no doubt that by this time your information and learning far exceed those of most women.'

'I make no pretension whatever to learning,' answered Nora; 'and have, I assure you, only arrived at a consciousness of my profound ignorance on the subjects I understand best, and at not at all doubting it on all others.'

'And this is the result of eight years' steady reading in the three most literary modern languages!' said Arthur.

'Not quite; I have learned the meaning of the words, "Vanity of vanities, all is vanity."'

'So have I,' said Arthur, with a sigh; 'but my knowledge has been obtained by painful personal experience.'

'Some experience I have had, too,' observed Nora; 'without it, the words of the Preacher would have made less impression on me; he says: "Of making many books there is no end; and much study is a weariness of the flesh."'

'Go on,' said Arthur.

She continued: 'Let us hear the conclusion of the whole matter—"Fear God, and keep his commandments, for this is the whole duty of man."'

At this moment the door opened, and Mr. Nixon, in his chair, was slowly rolled towards the tea-table.

When Nora, the next day, was alone with her uncle, she spoke to him very seriously of Arthur's state of health; but found it extremely difficult to make him believe that anything could be the matter with a man so full of energy and activty as his son. 'His cough? that was constitutional. No one was exempt from colds and coughs during a London winter; and she might remember what he had himself suffered from the influenza the preceding year, though he had never allowed it to detain him one day from his office.'

Mr. Nixon was most unwilling to lose either his son's services or society; in the end, however, Nora's influence prevailed, and Arthur left them to meet his wife at Strasburg, and spend the winter and spring at Meran.

When taking leave, he spoke so long and so warmly in praise of Nora to her father, that Mr. Nixon at length said, 'I understand you, Arthur; you think I ought to make some small addition to her fortune?'

'Some great addition,' replied Arthur, earnestly; 'she has devoted the best years of her life to you—has been to you a daughter; never think of her hereafter in any other light.'

From Nora he parted early in the morning, before his father was up. She had made breakfast for him in the study and prepared to follow him into the hall, when he stopped suddenly, turned round, and said, 'You told me you had a commission for me, Nora, in case I should go up the Rhine, and, I think, even said I could confer a great favor on you by undertaking it; that your saying this has been an inducement to me to choose that route, I need scarcely assure you; yet in the pain of parting I had nearly forgotten all about it.'

'I—have changed my mind,' said Nora, with evident embarrasment, 'and prefer asking you to undertake this commission for me when you are on your way home.'

'Nora, I may never return home, and that you know as well as I do. You spoke of Dusseldorf, where, I believe, your father lies buried; speak out, like the pious German girl that you are, and tell me to visit his grave, and let you know in what state it is. The commission will not make me die one day sooner; and I see by your face that I have guessed it rightly.'

'Dear Arthur,' said Nora, with tears in her eyes, 'I shall be so much obliged to you if you will perform this act of friendship. I have long been in correspondence with the landlady of the hotel where he died; and as soon as I had saved sufficient money to enable me to erect a monument, I sent her a drawing of my mother's tombstone, requesting her to have a similar one made for my father. It is this,' she added, taking a paper from her work-table; 'I should have preferred leaving the space at the base altogether for flowers; but when no friends or relations are near to see that the grave is properly cared for, and supplied with fresh plants—'

'I know—I know,' said Arthur. 'The neglected graves of the English in foreign churchyards have always grieved me by their contrast to the others; but one has, at least, the certainty of being left undisturbed to turn to dust there. For this reason,' he added, mournfully, 'wherever my life ends I shall be interred; and you, Nora, must now promise me, before we part, to visit my grave, to have a tombstone such as this erected for me, to plant flowers at its base, and with your own hands to place a wreath of evergreens on this ornament so evidently made for the purpose. Will you promise?'

'Life is uncertain, Arthur,' said Nora, making a great effort to speak calmly; 'but should I outlive you—' She placed her hand in his, and turned away.

'Don't waste a tear on me now, dear girl,' he continued; 'but bestow a few on the earth that will cover me some—years hence, let us say; for, after all, if Alice take good care of me, who knows but that I may hold out as long as Lord Medway, who, to my certain knowledge, has been dying these eight or nine years!'

Most unwillingly Nora wrote to recall Arthur the following spring, when her uncle's declining strength made his return home, for some time at least, desirable. But they never met again; for, after a somewhat hurried journey through Tyrol, he was obliged to stop at a village in the Bavarian highlands, and there, after a few days' illness, ended his life, and was buried, as he had desired, in the tranquil churchyard of the place. His wife returned to England, and related circumstantially to the broken-hearted father every incident of his last moments; she was also the bearer of letters from him to Nora, to remind her of her promise to visit his grave—to his father, requesting him to increase Lady Trebleton's jointure, and hoping he would henceforward consider Nora his adopted daughter, and provide for her as his now only child.

When Nora showed the letter she had received to her uncle, and spoke of her intention, at some future time, to make a pilgrimage to the church at Almenau; he took both her hands, and answered, with a solemnity that often afterwards recurred to her memory, 'I shall take care to supply you with money for the journey, Nora.'

Not long after she found herself, on his demise, one of the richest heiresses in England; for, with the exception of some legacies to the servants, her uncle had left her every thing he possessed. The care of erecting a monument to the memory of his son was intrusted to her; and this, added to her own strong feeling of having a sacred promise to fulfil, made her long for the expiration of the time that must intervene before she could set out on a journey abroad, which she secretly resolved should end in a residence of some duration in the land, which (ever prone to extremes) she now began to call hers, and to prefer to England!

CHAPTER XV.

RETURN TO GERMANY AFTER SEVEN YEARS' ABSENCE.

Nora did not at first comprehend either her complete independence or immense increase of importance. She felt deeply having lost the only two relations to whom she had had an opportunity of becoming attached during the nine years she had spent in Russell square, for of the Gilbert Nixons she, as yet, scarcely knew anything. Her uncle Stephen had taken a dislike to Georgina, and, in a manner, forbidden her his house; Mr. Sam Nixon, as contrast to his son Arthur, he could scarcely learn to tolerate; and it was more to please Nora than himself that he endured, occasionally during the holidays, the visits of his brother's youngest son John.

John had been, during the first years of Nora's acquaintance with him, as restless, noisy and rude a schoolboy as could well be imagined, then he had changed into a bashful, awkward bobbledehoy, had afterwards become a wild and idle collegian, and had, latterly, begun to talk incessantly about a commission in the Guards, which was to make a man of him. Through all these periods of his life, a steady and undisguised affection for Nora had induced him to visit at his uncle's house, and, in return, she had crammed the schoolboy with fruit and sweetmeats, supplied the collegian with small sums of money, and had, for some time, listened patiently to the ravings of the future hero, without, in the least, participating in his longings for 'a good smart war likely to give a fellow something to do.'

It had never occurred to Gilbert Nixon that Arthur might chance to die before his father, and when the event took place, he greatly regretted that Sam and Georgina had never been on good terms with their uncle, and that even John had by no means succeeded in making himself agreeable to him. The evil could not, however, be remedied; therefore, though not pleased, he was scarcely surprised to find that Nora alone was his brother's heiress. The fortune was certainly too large for a woman; but he thought it not improbable if she came to live with them, that she might eventually become attached to, and marry one of his sons. Sam was a steady, sensible fellow, likely enough to please such a quiet girl, and for Jack she had for years avowed her affection; it was a pity the latter was so much younger than she was, but if she had any fancy for him, she might have him; the boy required some one to keep him in order in a rational way! So, after the funeral, Jack was sent to condole with her, Sam to assist her in looking over her uncle's papers, and Georgina to invite her to remove to Eaton place.

With John she went to visit her uncle's grave, and was shown the large damp flag, beneath which the remains of the Nixon family had been laid for two generations. It was in a dismal, high-walled churchyard, with undertakers' establishments in the neighborhood, and John, who stood at the gate, soon grew tired of the gloomy objects around him, and called out, 'Come away, Nora, there's no use in your making yourself unhappy about the place; he chose to be buried here, and one churchyard is just as good as another in my opinion.'

'But not in mine,' said Nora.

'Too soon for you to be thinking of such things; and, for my part, I hope to die on a field of battle, but not until I have become a colonel—or, no—a general—I might be a general at fifty, Nora, and after that, a man has not much to live for, eh?'

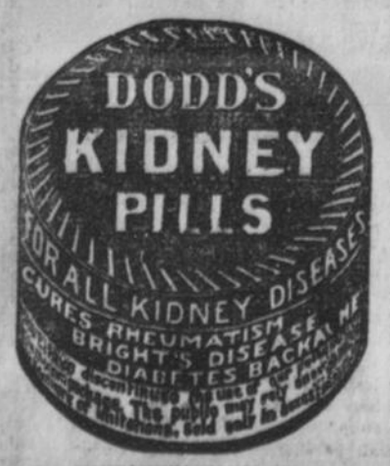
'I—don't—know,' said Nora, who had not heard a word that he said. 'Have they no flowers in the churchyards here, Jack?'

'Not that I know of,' he answered. 'Now do let's get on, Nora—Sam is waiting to help you to look over the papers, you know, and the sooner you come to live with us, and give up thinking in this uncomfortable way about churchyards, the better.'

Among Mr. Nixon's papers, Nora found a small packet, on which were the words: 'Correspondence with the Hon. Charles Thorpe concerning my niece Leonora.' It was immediately transferred to her pocket, and kept for perusal when alone in the evening, the ink was pale, and the paper yellow with age, but the unkind construction put on her actions by Charles Thorpe, and the cold, worldly tone of his letter, had still the power to produce a deep blush, and renew the strong feeling of resentment against him, that had now for some years lain dormant.

'I wish him no evil,' she murmured, as if in reply to the reproaches of her conscience; 'I believe I have learned to forgive him too—but he need not have blamed me for his brother's infatuation, as he calls it, and the remark about my foreign education, making me by no means a desirable companion for his sister Jane, was altogether unnecessary. This letter closed my uncle Gilbert's door against me at first, and accounts completely for the coldness and suspicion with which, for such a length of time, all my efforts to please were here received. I know we should 'love our enemies and do good to them that hate us'—and I think I could do good to Charles Thorpe if an opportunity offered, but like him I never can. Never!'

(To be continued.)



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LONDON LETTER

(Correspondence of the 'Witness.')

London, Aug. 17.

The real work of the British Association is done at the sectional meetings. Specialists—and are not all serious students forced to be specialists now?—find their own section, and listen there to papers and discussions contributed by some of the foremost workers in the subject. An interesting feature this year was the part taken by the younger men: there was evidence of the good work they are doing in the laboratories and studies of our places of learning. Nowhere was this feature more conspicuous than in the Physics Section, where the properties and possibilities of radium gave occasion for speculations of profound interest. Here two young men, Mr. Soddy and the Hon. R. J. Strutt, on different days read leading papers detailing the result of their latest investigations, results which perhaps impressed one equally with the minute care and dexterity and patience employed and with the large ignorance so candidly confessed to exist at present on the subject—indeed, there was something of romance in realizing oneself face to face with material problems as yet unsolved by anyone, a world yet left to conquer, and the men gathered round who in all probability will solve those problems, or some of them. Thus Mr. Strutt concisely described his own attempts to discover some connection between radium and the internal heat of the earth. 'It has long been supposed,' said he, 'that the internal heat of the earth is merely a remnant of the heat generated by contraction. This theory appeared until lately the only possible one, but was open to the objection that the time that could have elapsed since the earth was red hot became on this view very short—much shorter, in fact, than the geologists required.' And it was doubtful whether any satisfactory 'modus vivendi' had been reached between geologists and physicists on this matter. Two years ago several writers suggested there might be enough radium in the earth to account for the internal heat. The researches of your Canadian Professor Rutherford were in this whole connection warmly acknowledged, but Mr. Strutt's most recent inquiries have led him to the awkward conclusion that there is very much more radium in all the rocks, igneous and sedimentary, which he has examined than would be needed to maintain the earth's heat if it were of rock throughout. There the problem rests at present, but he infers from this that the interior of the earth contains no radium, that the earth's crust of rock is not more than from 30 to 45 miles thick, and that beyond that there is no radium, and the composition of the interior quite different in other respects to the crust. Sir William Crookes hazarded the idea that it might be that radium locked up in rock had no room for activity, and might be in a state of suspended animation, while another veteran, Sir William Ramsey, doubted whether all the energy of radium was given out in heat. It might depend on the nature of surrounding materials whether that energy was evolved as heat or was absorbed in producing changes in other elements.

No one at that meeting got up to maintain that the hypothesis is untrue which makes radium the source of the heat of sun, earth, or other bodies, but Lord Kelvin, apropos of the discussion, has since written to the 'Times' from Aix les Bains to say he still believes that such heat is mainly due to gravitation, and that 'the experimental results on which the radium hypothesis has been built give no foundation on which it can rest.'

I have only space to refer briefly to one other section, that which dealt with 'Economics and Statistical Science.' Here we had a most able and thoughtful presidential address from a young statistician, Mr. Bowley, expounding and pleading for the application of a scientific system of compiling statistics. The chief economic problem which occupied the section was that of the unemployed, and no weightier words on the subject were uttered than those of the president towards the close of his address. 'The least acquaintance,' said he, 'with economic theory leads us to deny any permanent absence of demand for a large body of existing labor in normal conditions; the difficulty must lie in the unfitness of the supply. The root cause economically is the fact that these unemployed, or only partly employed, persons are not fit for any of the work which society as an organization needs. . . . In fact, it appears that at present in England the demand for labor is not sufficiently definite, and the supply too badly organized, to obtain equilibrium.' In this section the contributions of the trained economists contrast sharply with the remarks of practical men,' and it is only the former who seem capable of keeping to the point at issue, interesting and suggestive as many of the remarks of the latter are. The present writer was specially impressed with the ability and clearness of a paper read by a young man, Mr. Tees Smith, on the economic considerations which bear on the proposal for a legal minimum wage. The theoretic conclusion was unmistakably adverse to any legal minimum wage, the concluding part of the paper considering and showing the fallacy of the defence of the proposal made by Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webb. There was no one of a socialistic mind present to take the other side, and most of us felt that the 'theorist' had penetrated to the root of the matter as no mere 'practical man' could unaided have done.

It need hardly be said that the social problems raised in this section were not solved, and the general result might have been rather depressing had not the session ended with an account of the efforts made by Messrs. Rowntree, the well-known chocolate makers of York, to promote the well-being of their employees. Mr. Seebohm Rowntree was specially anxious to make clear that such efforts at 'betterment' 'paid,' not only in the wider social sense, but in the strict business sense. 'It pays an employer,' said he emphatically, 'to keep a dentist on the premises, because a man with toothache does not do a good day's work; it pays to cook cheap and wholesome food and supply it at practically cost price, because good food means better physique, fewer days on the sick list. It pays in short when you have had to train a worker to make the conditions of work such as keep the workers in your employ.'

EVILS OF INTEMPERANCE

TWO HUNDRED MILLION POUNDS WASTED IN DRINK EVERY YEAR.

When passing through Montreal on his way to the congress at Toronto Sir Victor Horsley, possibly the most eminent surgeon attending the meeting, asked what was being done in our schools with a view to making the study of hygiene and temperance effective. 'I understand,' he said, 'that it has long been a subject of study, but is it really effective? I found in Quebec that among the schools of the majority there was yet something to be desired.' He was assured that that was a condition of things that was in a fair way towards being remedied. Under the earnest leadership of the Archbishop of Montreal a great wave of temperance had, during the last six months, passed over the province and he would have noticed the remarkable unanimous pronouncement of the French-Canadian physicians recently assembled at Three Rivers, come to at the instance of an eminent physician from France, which declared that the best way to deal with the alcohol evil was by total prohibition of the traffic, but if that was not possible then each of the methods usually looked to for restricting the traffic was proposed in turn.' Sir Victor said that was good news. He must have missed it by reason of his being at sea. How was it in the schools here? Possibly, through the lack of sympathy of teachers, it sometimes gets the go-by, as is often the case in England. He was assured that antipathy to temperance on the part of teachers was not an obstacle to any extent in this country, as the teachers were almost all women and the temperance sentiment was almost universal among them. What is needed, then, said Sir Victor, is something to keep them interested in impressing such lessons. What is desirable is that the subject should be made compulsory and that it should count in the standing of the pupils. I know very well how great the objections to adding anything to the school course, but this is, in view of existing conditions, of first class importance. I was a member of the royal commission to enquire into the alleged degeneracy of the English people, of which Sir William Broadbent, now here, was chairman. That committee reported that the first cause of degeneracy, where it existed, was unsuitable housing, and the second was alcoholism. Practically, alcoholism is the thing to attack. There are two hundred million pounds wasted in drink every year. It is manifest that if a large part of that were saved the housing question would almost look after itself.

Sir Victor was asked if he would not look on the alcohol evil as the more essential one of the two. The Jews, as a race, have been notoriously badly housed yet they are the most virile race in the world and are multiplying so as to overflow other races. 'The Jews,' said Sir Victor, 'are certainly a very abstemious people—especially the poor Jews, and that is no doubt the principal cause of their superiority which is undoubted. But there are other causes for it. Their laws from the time of Moses have protected them from zymotic diseases. In the killing of animals the rabbi is required actually to pass his hand over the lungs to be sure that tuebreulosis is not present, and in many other ways they are protected by their religious regulations. Then the Jews take more pride in and care of their children. The Jewish mothers will bring a good meal to their children at school at eleven o'clock. The Christian mothers don't do that. What is very important, however, is that the teaching of hygiene and its bearings on alcoholism should be made universal in school. It is a great mistake to begin with the children when they are twelve years old or more. It is quite possible to begin with them at eight or nine, and we have text books for the purpose. A committee of which I was the chairman sent out to the English physicians and surgeons a petition to parliament to make this study compulsory in the schools. It went out on Saturday, and by Monday we had five thousand answers, and before long fifteen thousand. We found to our surprise that we had practically the whole sentiment of the practicing physicians with us. This is not a wave of opinion. It is rather a scientific evolution. It is within my own memory that alcohol was looked upon as a most necessary thing in surgical practice. Before the antiseptic discoveries of Sir William Lister, a man who went through a serious operation was expected to be ill on the third day, and alcohol was the one remedy that was resorted to. Now the patient is not ill on the third day and for a coutneragent against shock there are many things now known far better than alcohol. These facts account in a natural way for the altered attitude of mind in the profession. The representations of the physicians were now received with consideration by government. The association was now a representative body. The country was divided into districts and every fifty doctors or so chose one representative. This constituted a body to which ministers were glad to be able to refer such questions as belonged to them. This organization was not limited by nationality. There was nothing more cosmopolite than medicine. They had almost completed the organization throughout the Empire. The principal difficulty they had encountered had been in the opposition shown in Canada to Dr. Roddick's bill providing for a national system of certification. There was also the utmost co-operation with the medical systems of the continent.'

BAD HORSE-SHOEING.

(Manchester 'Guardian.')

If an engine-driver announced that he did not believe in oiling and therefore meant to work his engine without he would certainly be considered unfit for his post, and probably be looked upon as out of his mind. Yet this represents the attitude of the majority of owners, carters, and farriers (or shoeing-smiths) in regard to the shoeing of the horses' feet in the present day.

'No foot, no horse,' is a well-known adage, and is so far recognized by the team owner as to form his principal guide in the choice of a heavy draught horse; but no sooner does he become the possessor of the horse than he proceeds to ruin its feet. The hoof of the horse corresponds, of course, to our nails, his so-called 'knee' to our wrist, and his hock to our heel. The outside of the hoof is a horny box called the wall, or crust, enclosing its sensitive counterpart. The hoof is not a semi-circle, as at first sight it appears to be, but a kind of circle, in which a portion is turned in at each heel to form the two bars which meet nearly in the centre of the circle, leaving a triangular space behind, which is filled up by the mass of spongy, springy, tough horn called the frog and a half-circular space in front in which is contained the sole. The wall is especially strong at the bars, which act as buttresses and prevent contraction of the heels. At each step the horse puts his foot down with great force, especially when drawing a load, and nature has provided him with the strong, hard, weight-bearing surfaces of wall and sole, eminently fitted to carry his heavy body. This constant concussion would soon shake his legs and body out of working order but for its great modification by means of the frog, which is the first point of contact with the ground, and which affords secure foothold, and, in addition, by reason of its intimate connection with the complex and delicate inner foot, stimulates at each pressure the circulation of blood throughout the foot. The capacity of the frog for repairing wear by rapid growth is most remarkable, and so necessary is pressure to its healthy development that a frog deprived of its due pressure soon becomes atrophied. The right principle in shoeing is to protect the wall from undue wear and from chipping, taking care to interfere as little as possible with nature.

To effect this all that is necessary is a light, flat shoe fitted to a perfectly level bearing and secured with as few nails as possible. This sounds simple and easy, and so it is to a man with a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the foot and a good technical training. But there are comparatively few smiths who have any idea of the internal structure of the foot or of the far-reaching consequences entailed by an unevenly shaped and fitted shoe. Even those smiths possessing the requisite knowledge can seldom put their training into practice, owing to the ignorance and prejudice not only of carters but of owners.

The prevalent abuses in shoeing arise chiefly from a rooted belief that no part of the foot-surface should come in contact with the ground. So the sole is pared until it 'springs' to the touch —in other words, until the 'quick' is almost exposed. The frog is cut down in the same manner, the angle at the heels is cut into and 'opened up,' having much the same effect as removing the keystone of an arch. The sensitive surface, thus deprived of its natural protection, being too tender to bear the horse's weight, must have an artificial covering; so the foot is packed with tow, steeped in Stockholm tar, and over it, nailed on under the shoe, is fitted a pad of leather, shaped so to cover the whole ground-surface of the foot, the effect of which is to soften the tissues by preventing evaporation, and thus, if possible, still further increasing the already excessive tenderness of frog and sole. The shoe is usually twice or three times as heavy as it need be—often weighing 7 lb.—is generally raised 2 in. or 2 1-2 in. above the ground by calkins (iron keels) and toe-pieces, depriving the frog of the pressure necessary to stimulate local circulation, and throwing out of bearing not only the foot itself, but the limb above it, and indeed the whole of the delicately balanced mechanism of the body, and producing that unhealthy atrophied condition and distorted action so painfully obvious among heavy draught horses. The finishing touch is giving by rasping an eighth of an inch off the whole outer surface of the wall all round and finally polishing it with sandpaper, the result being to deprive the wall of its necessary supply of grease and to render it dry and brittle.

Few people have any idea of the cruelty which this bad shoeing involves. Shoeing a horse is a surgical operation that requires a scientific and technical training, which in these days of civilization should be made compulsory by law, in the same way as the registration by examination of doctors, dentists, veterinary surgeons, chemists and plumbers. Many farriers recognize this themselves, and 'the Worshipful Company of Farriers in London (assisted by the Royal Agricultural Society of England and the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons) inaugurated in 1890 a scheme for the national registration of farriers, or shoeing-smiths, the object being to examine, register, instruct, and assist in apprenticing persons connected or to be connected with the trade of farriers.' This is a beginning, a move in the right direction, but throughout the kingdom, with very few exceptions, there are no recognized or established means of organized instruction within easy reach of all. Some of the County Councils, petitioned by farriers anxious to improve themselves, have occasionally engaged an instructor to go round; but there ought to be a qualified official permanently appointed to each county to deliver lectures and give demonstration lessons regularly on an organized system in every part of the county, and the examinations should be conducted by central boards, and not by local men, who might find it difficult to exercise their judgment impartially. It may be objected that the scheme organized by the Farriers' Company will in time of itself effect the necessary reform without legal aid, especially as farriers are now beginning to recognize the importance of training and gradually availing themselves of what means there are at their disposal. But as long as owners and carters continue their ignorance and indifference they can and they will effectually prevent the trained farrier from exercising his knowledge.

There is a branch of the Manchester School of Technology devoted to the instruction of farriers and others in the structure of the foot and the principle and practice of shoeing. It is conducted by a quite exceptionally able man, a freeman of the Farriers' Company and a pioneer in the work of educating farriers; but is there a single large firm, from the corporation and the railway companies downwards, sufficiently interested to send their horsekeepers, carters, or shoeing-smiths to attend the course? It is to be hoped that the attention of such an able President of the Board of Agriculture as Lord Carrington need only be drawn to the extreme urgency of establishing compulsory registration of farriers by examination to ensure its speedy enactment.

DOES YOUR HEART FLUTTER ?

You know heart fluttering means you're not as well as you should be. It's an evidence of impaired nerve and muscular power. To obtain cure, try Ferrozone; it has a special action on the heart as seen in the case of Thos. Grover, of Cole Harbor, N.S., who says: 'If I exerted myself it would bring palpitation. To carry any heavy weight or go quickly upstairs completely knocked me out. When bad attacks came on I lived in fear of sudden death. Ferrozone gave my heart the very assistance it needed, and now I am quite well.' For heart or nerves it's hard to excel Ferrozone, 50c per box at all dealers.

WANT TO BE EDITOR.

The London 'Advertiser' says that 'with the approaching General Conference of the Methodist Church of Canada, which meets in Montreal in September, considerable interest is being shown in the elections to the different offices. The office with the keenest interest is that of editor of the 'Christian Guardian.' Rev. George Bond, who has held the position four years, has had to retire on account of ill-health, and his successor will have to be chosen. Five or six names have been mentioned for the position, nearly all of whom are well known in London. Rev. A. C. Courtice, D. D., who is at present supplying in the Dundas Centre Methodist Church for Rev. E. B. Lanceley, is the most prominently mentioned so far. He held the position for four years with considerable success, but had to give it up on account of ill-health. He is now completely restored, and his many friends think him the only man for the position. Rev. W. B. Creighton, who has filled Rev. Mr. Bond's position since the latter had to retire, and who has been assistant editor for some years, is also prominently mentioned. Then there is Rev. Dr. Crews, at present editor of the Epworth 'Era.' He is said to be ambitious for the position. Rev. J. V. Smith, who was pastor of the First Methodist and other churches in this city, has also a large following. Rev. J. W. Cooley is from the east, and is also a strong candidate. The west has a representative in Rev. Mr. McLean, one of the strongest men in Methodism. Altogether, the contest will be a keen one, but Londoners in large numbers would like to see Rev. Dr. Courtice back in the editorial chair again.

Mr. Walter Emden's scholarship of a hundred pounds for the best original work produced in the laboratories of the Middlesex Hospital, has this year been awarded to Dr. Victor Bonney.

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Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Colic, Stomach Cramps, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Seasickness, Summer Complaint,

and all Looseness of the Bowels in Children or Adults.

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Is an instantaneous cure. It has been used in thousands of homes for sixty years, and has never failed to give satisfaction. Every home should have a bottle so as to be ready in case of emergency.

MRS. GEORGE N. HARVEY, Roseneath, Ont., writes: "I can recommend Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry as the best medicine I have ever used for Diarrhoea and all summer complaints. I always keep it in the house and praise it highly to all my friends."

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A Handsome Bible, printed in Long Primer, with black leather binding, limp cover, round corners, gilt edges. In addition to the Old and New Testaments, contains 150 pages of valuable Bible helps: A Concordance of 85 pages; alphabetical Index of 34 pages, 13 colored maps, 17 pages of illustrations, and other aids to Bible Study.

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HIGHLAND CROFTERS.

Half a century ago the crofters in the West Highlands seldom saw money, and never needed it. They erected for themselves huts mostly built of turf, floored with clay, and roofed with heather; they kept a few cattle, goats and sheep, which grazed at will on the open hillside and provided them with milk and wool. They lived a truly simple life, and their needs were few. They grew oats for their own food and potatoes, which formed their other chief article of diet. Tea was an unknown luxury—it was by no means uncommon to find persons who had never tasted it. Wheaten bread had never been seen in those parts. Their clothes were made from the fleeces of their own sheep, spun and woven by the good wives during the long winter nights and dyed from the simple dyes made from the lichens which grew on the stems of trees or on the bowlders of rock in the neighborhood. The whiskey they drank came from secret stills on the hillside, and had never paid excise. The nearest parish church was often many miles away; no school was there for the children—very few of them, indeed, could read or write. Still fewer had ever heard a word of English spoken. Their spiritual needs, however, were not neglected, for they received constant visits from the 'Men,' as they were called, who had constituted themselves the spiritual guides of their neighborhood.—'Blackwood's Magazine.'

TO MAKE OTTAWA A DISTRICT.

(From the Ottawa 'Free Press.')

There is reason to believe that the proposal to make Ottawa, as the Canadian capital, a national district similar to that of Washington, is assuming a definite and serious shape, and there is strong probability that the residents of the city and the people of the Dominion will ere long be called upon to make a pronouncement on the question.

THE BUTCHER'S SON.

(From the 'Pall Mall Gazette.')

The Harvard crew—if you go back to first causes — owe the opportunity of their sporting visit to this country to the son of a Southwark butcher, born some 300 years ago in the High street, close to London bridge. He came in for the property of his mother's three husbands, graduated at Emmanuel, Cambridge, and—though there is no record of his ordination—was, presently, the Rev. John Harvard, 'assistant' to the Rev. Z. Symmes, of the First Church, Charlestown, Mass.

There, at the age of thirty-one, he died of consumption, leaving, by a nuncupative will, half his estates and all his library to 'a college agreed upon to be built at New Town' — afterwards Cambridge—and to be called Harvard College. The Rev. John's library comprised 320 volumes; the moiety of his estate stood in the college books at £779 17s 2d, and no similar sum has ever, probably, been applied to better uses or produced more remarkable results.

HEAT IN CANADA.

The fickle sun that had the earth carest
And quickened all her amorous desire
And brought fresh roses to adorn her breast,
Now spurred her in the madness of his ire:
A haze of heat half-hid the mountain's crest;
The very river seemed of liquid fire;
The air was flame, the town a stifling pale,
And all the land was like a Hinnom's Vale.

I thought of Hagar and what she endured,
Faint in the desert, driv'n from Sara's sight;
Of angry Jonah underneath his gourd,
Grown in a night and withered in a night;
Of the sun-stricken lad Elisha cured
For the good hospitable Shunamite;
And of the fiery furnace made to glow
For Shadrack, Meshack and Abednego.

I called to mind Boccaccio's tale of her
Left on a sun-scorched roof, and like to die;
And beheld the Ancient Mariner
Becalmed beneath his hot and copper sky:
And heard a long-forgotten traveller
Speak from a page which made my childhood sigh,
And tell of horrid climes by God accurst,
And men and horses perishing of thirst.

And to myself I said, Is this the land
Where freezing cold claims sometimes half the year?
Is this the region where the streams are spanned
With floors of azure crysal, hard and clear;
And all the snow-enveloped mountains stand
Like hoary chiefs, majestic and austere?
Was't here we saw so late King Winter stern?
And shall he shortly here again return?

W. M. MACEKRACHER

The Boys' Page.

Bravest of All.

(By Clarence Maiko, in the 'Youth's Companion.')

(Concluded).

As the sea-breeze swept the banks of fog away, the captain and son found to their surprise that the stranded hulk on which they had taken refuge lay in a cradle between two reefs jutting out from the promontory that formed the northern end of the horseshoe that enclosed Magdala Bay. The great ocean stretched away to the north and west, while a few hundred yards to the south were the towering brown cliffs of the promontory with a line of white breakers foaming at their base. Magdala Bay was hidden from view by the promontory.

In the offing, oceanward, a beautiful sight met the eyes of the captain and his son. About three miles away was a magnificent battleship, its white sides glistening in the morning sunlight.

'One of our new battleships, the 'Montana,' I think,' remarked the captain, looking at the great warship in admiration.

The smoke was curling lazily out of her funnels, but the ship remained stationary in a position just abreast of the stranded hulk. She was so far away that it was impossible to see even the officer on the bridge.

While the captain and his son were looking at the battleship, they saw a steam launch put off from her and head toward the stranded hulk, but suddenly, after proceeding about half the distance between the battleship and the wreck, the launch veered toward the north, and looking in that direction the captain and his son saw a sailing-vessel bearing down between the battleship and the stranded hulk. The launch steamed up to the sailing-vessel, and the officer in command gave some orders to the captain of the sailer which caused him to come about and alter his course, standing out to sea. Then the launch, after cruising up and down for a few minutes, returned to the battleship.

The actions of the launch, which were, at the time, incomprehensible to the captain and his son, were soon explained. The launch had been sent to clear a range for target-practice, and to warn vessels; but those on board her had failed to see the captain and his son on the stranded hulk, because the wreckage which littered the deck hid them from view.

Suddenly a tongue of flame leaped from the mouth of one of their after turret-guns, a dull 'boom' rolled across the water, a shell came screaming over the hulk and burst with startling concussion against the rocky cliffs of the promontory, a few hundred yards away.

Instantly father and son realized their terrible position. In that moment of awful danger it was the boy and not the war-scared veteran who was first to act.

The lad started to wave his cap, that he might make their presence on the hulk known to those on board the battleship. The next moment another shot echoed across the water. This time the aim was better. There was a frightful explosion under the stern of the wreck, and father and son were half-buried under falling debris and splinters. The boy assisted his father to rise; both were unhurt, but for a few seconds they were too dazed to speak. The smoke cleared away from the wreck for an instant, and they saw that part of the stern of the hulk had been carried away. The rowboat which had been moored under the lee of the stern, had been smashed into kindling-wood, and its fragments were floating on the water. The shell had also set fire to the dry timber, and the stern was soon enveloped in flames and smoke.

The captain turned and gazed toward the shore with a look of despair. It was but a few hundred yards to the promontory, but even a powerful swimmer would find it difficult to swim through the surf that thundered against the rocks at the bottom of the cliff. His boy might be able to do it, but for him, crippled as he was, the feat was impossible. He must stay on board the hulk and take his chances.

With the authority of one accustomed to command in times of peril, the captain said to his son:

'Jump overboard and swim to the shore.'

The boy knew that his father must remain behind on the burning hulk. He knew that the little village of Magdala Bay was five miles distant, and that long before he could reach it and summon assistance the flames would consume the hulk, if, indeed, it was not shot to pieces by the guns of the battleship. But the boy, whose courage had been doubted, although face to face with what seemed certain death, did not flinch or hesitate in his choice.

'No, father, I shall stay here with you,' he said, with quiet determination.

When the captain looked into that undaunted boyish face he flushed to think that he had ever doubted his son's courage; but there was no time for reflection. The desperate situation demanded action, action which the captain, disabled as he was, could not perform.

The battleship began firing the guns of her secondary battery at the doomed hulk. Twelve-pound, six-pound and three-pound shells began to crash and burst around, while the flames crept steadily forward from the stern. The two men sought refuge behind a pile of wreckage in the bow. Again the captain urged his son to swim ashore and leave him, telling the boy that it was useless for him to remain any longer, but the boy took a different view of the situation.

A stump of the foremast still remained standing on the wreck, and amid a storm of bursting shell Cadet Francis Kern started to climb it, with his coat in his teeth. It was a miracle that the boy was not struck by some of the fragments of the shells which the battleship continued to pour in a hail about the burning hulk.

When he reached the top of the mast he began to signal frantically, waving his coat to and fro. Had not thick clouds of smoke so completely hidden the wreck from sight, the signals would certainly have been seen by the officers of the battleship, for they had telescopes levelled at the hulk to ascertain the effects of the shelling.

Down below, from behind the pile of wreckage, the captain looked up at his boy with prayers on his lips for the safety of the brave lad. It seemed an age that the boy was up there amid bursting shot and shell. Once the captain caught sight of the boy's face. It was the face of a hero, resolute, unflinching, fearless.

It happened that a sudden gust of wind blew the dense black clouds of smoke away for an instant, and an officer on the bridge of the battleship, who was watching the burning hulk, saw the frantic signals of the boy.

'Cease firing!' yelled the officer through the telephone to the lieutenant in command of the second battery.

'Cease firing!' was the sharp command that went up to the marines in the fighting-tops, to the forward and after turrets, to the men at the rapid-fire guns on the superstructure, to everybody on board the 'Montana'; and hardly had the order been received before another order was given, and a steam-launch was racing toward the burning wreck.

It seemed as if the flames would consume the hulk before the launch reached it, at least it seemed so to the captain and his son; but the boat arrived in the nick of time, for as they were lifted into it the flames enveloped what was left of the stranded ship.

The captain of the battleship, who was in the launch, told how dumbfounded he had been when the boy was seen signalling, for shortly before the firing began a boat had been sent to the wreck, and had made sure, he thought, that there was no one in the vicinity of their target. In the wardroom of the battleship there were more explanations, and the executive officer asked why it was they did not jump overboard and swim ashore, when the firing began.

Then Captain Kern, looking all the time straight at his son, told the naval officers what had happened, and Cadet Kern blushed to the roots of his hair. The captain told the same story to Mrs. Kern that afternoon, and she cried with joy and thanksgiving, and kissed her boy, and said she always knew he was a hero.

Cadet Kern did not resign from West Point, but a few weeks later he made a journey to Washington with his father, and there they saw the President of the United States. And the President caused an order to be sent to the superintendent at West Point, giving an account of Cadet Kern's heroism. Then he placed his hand on the boy's shoulder in a kind, fatherly way, and said:

'Go back to West Point, my boy. The country needs boys like you to fight the battles—you have proved yourself bravest of all.'

Alberta's First Provincial Fair.

Everybody is interested in beginnings. Whether it is a baby, or young birds, or a colt, or a lamb, they're interesting, because there is something ahead, and life is just starting on its way. Our family of provinces has been glad to welcome the two young provinces in the West, or perhaps it would be better to compare them to young men just attaining their majority. Anyhow, they are getting very independent, and one of our readers who was prize winner in our last competition, and lives in Star, Alberta, is proud to tell about its first provincial fair:—

The holidays in our school started on June 30. The fair was to be held in Edmonton, on July 2, 3, 4 and 5. So, as I had been at the inauguration ceremony, I wanted to go to the first fair of Alberta since it has been a province I was allowed to go, but our teacher determined to have me do something when I came back. I was to write a sort of an 'essay' on all that I saw. So that is why I am writing this.

The teacher went with me, and we went by the C. N. R. Lamont is our nearest station, and it is thirty-seven miles from Edmonton. We started at about five o'clock, and got there at about eleven. Then we had to foot it across to Strathcona. We got there at about one o'clock, or rather got to our destination at that time, had supper and went to bed.

The next day was Sunday, and I went to Sunday-school.

On Monday we went across to Edmonton. From the bank of the river I could see, for the first time, a steam shovel. We crossed over on the ferry and when we got near the fair ground we parted. The teacher went up town and I went to the fair ground with another man.

The grounds are in almost the best place there is around there. They are down below the first bank of the river, on a large flat. There are two banks here, and one is a long distance from the other, which makes a fine view. The grounds are all enclosed mostly by the stables in which the horses and cattle are kept while there for exhibition. Then there is a fence, and inside this fence there is the race track. The grand stand is on the east side of the track.

There was a fine lot of cattle and horses there, but I did not see any other kind of animals to be shown. The fair started at about one o'clock. First the soldiers paraded. While they were parading the Lieutenant-Governor came around and inspected them. Then when they stopped he made a speech. Then the Boys' Brigade marched around. The Lieutenant-Governor made another speech and presented them with two beautiful flags.

Then the races began. I think the average speed for the trotters was from 2.48 to 2.58. I did not pay much attention to the races. It seemed to be nothing but men pulling on their horses with all their might, and at the same time lashing them to make them get up.

Between each race there were performers on the platform in front of the grand stand. First two men came on the platform and performed. One could stand on the table and the other climb up on top of him, put their hands together and stand up, the one on his hands, the other on his feet. Then one would stand up ten or twelve feet in the air and jump down backwards. When he touched the ground he would turn over and over on his feet again. Then there was a woman who could go around on a large ball. She could skip, come down stairs and play a great many tricks on it.

After another race a man came out with a lot of dogs. Their names were Bounce, Nigger, Fanny, Trixy, and one that I forget the name of. 'Here, Bounce,' he would say, 'come and turn a sommersault!' and Bounce would come forward, jump into the air, turn completely over and light on his feet again. Then the man would tell Nigger to 'show us how to build a rail fence.' Nigger would then go in and out of his master's legs, in the form of a rail fence. Then Fanny would get up on a chair and pretend she was saying her prayers, and Bounce would get up backwards to say his. Then at the last the dogs would waltz around on their hind legs in a row.

Then a goat was brought in. It could walk upon a board to about eight feet in the air and then walk along a rail for about ten feet, turn around on a board about as large as a plate and come back.

Then there were other tricks played, such as a man swinging on a pole in the air, walking and jumping blindfolded on a rope, etc. That night a balloon went up.

The next day everything was just about the same as the first.

The next day I went up to Edmonton to see what I could. I saw a steam saw, the Alberta College, the remains of a burned store, and almost everything that could be seen.

The next day I started for home, but before I started I went and saw how they print papers at the 'Plaindealer' office.

I started for home at half-past seven, but did not get there till about two o'clock the next day. We had to stop at Fort Saskatchewan on account of a wreck ahead.

A. BARLOW WHITESIDE.

HOW LARGE IS CANADA.

Canada is larger than the United States by 250,000 square miles.

Canada contains one-third of the area of the British Empire.

Canada extends over twenty degrees of latitude—from Rome to the North Pole.

Canada is as large as thirty United Kingdoms.

Canada is as large as eighteen Germanys, twenty Spains, thirty-three Italys.

Canada is larger than Australia and twice the size of British India.

Canada has a boundary line of 3,000 miles between it and the United States.

Canada's sea coast equals half the earth's circumference.

Canada is 3,500 miles wide, and 1,400 miles from south to north.—'Presbyterian Witness.'

A HARDWORKING BOY.

The little Grand Duke Maximilian of Austria is only eleven years old, and some day he is likely to be emperor of his country, ruling over 50,000,000 people. That is a sorry fact for little Max at present and he feels it badly. His complaint to one of the gardeners, with whom he has cultivated a friendship that 'All other boys have holidays. I am the only boy in the world who has none,' comes pretty near the truth. Time is so short, an emperor has to know so much, that if little Max is really to be the emperor he hasn't time for anything but work. The account the New York 'World' gave of his work ought to make any boy in Canada look at the two months of summer holiday with a great deal more gratitude than the approaching school months seem to leave room for.

'Besides being taught the thousand and one things other Austrian children are bothered with, Archduke Max has to learn the Hungarian, Bohemian, Polish and Italian languages, which are spoken in different sections of the Empire by his future subjects, he has to study the organization of the armies in Europe, the art of leading in war, and manifold other matters to qualify him to be the ruler of 50,000,000 people of different races, and to be the foremost figure of the most exclusive, most exacting court on earth.

All this takes up his time from eight o'clock in the morning until six in the evening, with half an hour for lunch. He has no companion, no friend, no playmate—nothing but grown men and masters, some of them old pedants.

The family physician protested and Max is now made to take physical exercise. It is no fun, though. He is expected to dig up the earth required for a smal hill in his mother's garden and cart it to the place were it is wanted; two hundred cartloads of hard earth to be dug up, loaded, taken to another part of the grounds, unloaded and made into a raised heap. His mother gave him a two-wheel cart and a horse to do this in style.

He has made friends with a young gardener, the one to whom he confided his trouble. He loves the Archduke dearly, and of nights loosens the hard earth for him.'

With all his hard work he is not sure of the throne in the end, for there stand between him and the present Emperor, an uncle and his own elder brother. His brother Charles, however, is not at all strong; in fact, so sickly that he is not expected to live long, and consequently little Max has to bear the weight of the probable crown.

Attempt the end and never stand to doubt; nothing is so hard but search will find it out.—Herrick.

GAME OF HAB-ENHIHAN.

When played on the beach, as I first saw it, this is an extremely interesting game.

First find, for each player, a dozen smooth, water-washed stones about the size of the palm of the hand. Flat stones with rounded edges are the best. These are the 'habs.'

Mark with a stick upon the sand twelve circles, one within the other, like those of a target. Number these rings from the outside to the centre. They should be perhaps five inches apart.

Standing at a stated distance each player pitches a hab at the target, or 'enihan,' leaving the stone inside the circle struck. As the game progresses, after the first time around, any player, counting from where any one of his habs may rest, can move that hab as many circles towards the centre as will correspond with the number of the circle which he last struck. If this brings the hab to the centre without exhausting his number he can place a new hab forward as many rings as will correspond with the number left over. If any player can throw two habs into a circle occupied by some other player's hab he captures the former player's hab and removes it. If at any time a player's hab is so thrown as to rest upon a line which bounds the ring, he loses his move for that round.

The game consists of any specified number of points, but if at any time any one of the players has no habs on the enihan, this ends the game. Then each player counts the number of his habs in the centre and the number of those he has captured. The one having the most is the winner, and adds to his score all habs left on the enihan.

The players have three objects throughout the game: to work to the centre, to protect their own hab from capture, by getting more than one in the same circle, and to capture the opponent's habs. The game can be played on the grass, or bare ground, as well as on the sand. If played on the grass, the enihan must be marked with whitewash.—'Good Time Out of Doors.'

SALUTES.

Of military salutes, raising the right hand to the head is generally believed to have originated from the days of the tournament, when knights filed past the throne of the Queen of Beauty, and, by the way of compliment, raised their hands to their brows to imply that her beauty was too dazzling for unshaded eyes to gaze upon. The officer's salute with a sword has a double meaning. The first position, with the hilt opposite the lips, is a repetition of the crusader's action in kissing the cross hilt of his sword in token of faith and fealty, while lowering the point afterward implied either submission or friendship, meaning in either case that it is no longer necessary to stand on guard.—Selected.

DO WHAT YOU CAN.

Do what you can, being what you are,
Shine like a glow-worm, if you cannot like a star;
Work like a pulley, if you cannot be a crane,
Be a wheel greaser, if you cannot drive the train.

Be the pliant oar, if you cannot be the sailor,
Be a little needle, if you cannot be the tailor,
Be the cleansing broom, if you cannot be the sweeper;
Be the sharpened sickle, if you cannot be the reaper.

—Attributed to Sergeant Parry.

PUZZLES.

ENIGMA.

What do you think of my sons?
I'll introduce them here.
To visit me one comes
At least four times a year.
One's full of mischief—sports with fire.
One preaches—that makes three.
Whene'er the fourth one shall expire,
May death come quick to me.

CHARADE.

My first is a boy's name.
My second a vowel.
My third a part of the foot
My whole a vegetable.

DIAMOND.

A sixth of summer, a domestic animal, one who rides, caressing, a time the zenith of which is reached on June 21, the seat of indigestion, sacred songs, a vegetable, another sixth of summer.

The central words in all of these read the same both down and across.

Answers to Last Week's Puzzles.

METAGRAM.

Jane, mane, vane, bane, lane, cane, wane, Dane, pane, sane, fane.

CONUNDRUMS.

4. Ivy, (IV.).
5. S X, (Essex).
6. The pig, because it is first killed and then cured.

INDOOR AND OUTDOOR DEPARTMENT.

Animals on Trial For Murder.

A trial which carries us back to the middle ages was lately concluded at Delemont, in the Canton of Soleure, Switzerland. A house was broken into and robbed, and its owner, a rich man named Merger, murdered. Suspicion fell on a certain Scherer and his son, who, on being arrested, while confessing to the crime, averred that Merger was first attacked by their boarhound, which pulled him down and killed him before they plunged their knives into his breathless body. This line of defence resulted in the arrest of the hound, which was placed in the dock beside its masters. The jury having found the three prisoners guilty, the judge sentenced the two Scherers to imprisonment for life and the dog to be shot.

In 1849, at the time when Hungary rose in revolt against the dominion of Austria, a dog belonging to a Magyar patriot chanced to bark at an Austrian officer. This harmless demonstration was construed into a treasonable act, and in default of the dog's owner, who could not be found, the animal itself was arrested and tried by court-martial. Fortunately for the prisoner, it by chance displayed a marked liking for the presiding officer, on whom it fawned affectionately, and who, considering its present conduct a sufficient indication of regret for its erstwhile disloyalty, ordered its acquittal.

An amusing trial took place at Breslau in 1825, when a pig was haled before the magistrates charged with a savage assault upon the burgomaster, whom it had chased through the town and bitten in the leg. The lawyer who was retained for the animal's defence pleaded that his client had mistaken the civic magnate for one to whom it owed a grudge, and was ready to offer full apology for its misdeed. The presiding magistrate thereupon remarked with much solemnity that the prisoner's correct attitude had undoubtedly saved its life, and that a fine would meet the merits of the case. This was duly inflicted, and paid by the pig's owner, who was then permitted to lead the delinquent out of court.

Mhow, in Central India, was the scene of a court-martial on an elephant accused of having killed his native keeper. With its neck encircled by a chain firmly attached to the collars of two other elephants, the culprit was led between a double file, consisting of all the elephants of the station to the place of trial. When it had been firmly secured, the brigade-major and staff rode along the line, halting within a few yards of the prisoner. Then, having produced several sheets of foolscap, the brigade-major proceeded to read the charges, with the evidence for and against the culprit, who was ultimately found guilty and sentenced to forty-eight lashes with a chain and to drag about for three months a log attached to its leg. The first part of the sentence was carried out by a powerful elephant, who, wielding the chain with its trunk, belabored its fellow pachyderm most unmercifully.—Brooklyn 'Eagle.'

A LONG MEMORY.

A writer in the 'Sacred Heart Review' has a good story to tell about Jack, a Roxbury St. Bernard dog:—

'When he was a puppy, the iceman, one day when delivering the ice, kicked him because he got in the way. Of course, while Jack was small, he could only slink out of sight when the man appeared each day; but our dog soon grew large, and one day, after Jack had "grown up," his old enemy came to deliver ice; whereupon Jack rose, and growling, refused him admittance. It was necessary for one of our family to call the dog off before the iceman could enter. What is stranger still, that iceman—who kicked Jack when he was a puppy—went away, and was gone a long time. After several years he returned to our part of the city, and one evening he walked down the street on which our house is located. When he was still several blocks away Jack, who was lying on the piazza, waked from his sound sleep and dashed down to the gate. We wondered what ailed the dog—what made him so angry—until we saw the iceman sauntering along. There stood Jack on the sidewalk, in defiant attitude and, well—our dog just would not let that man pass by on our side of the street. So the man, quite frightened, crossed the street and went his way. As our street is the only one this man can traverse to reach his home, he is obliged, every time he passes, to walk on the opposite side, no matter how muddy the centre of the street is.

A curious and, for us at times, distressing phase of the situation, is that Jack's dislike of icemen is universal. In fact, sometimes in the summer we are without ice for a whole day because Jack will not let the iceman enter the yard. He is so large and looks so fierce that the courage of the icemen melts away.

And yet Jack is very loving and gentle to our family, being especially fond of my young brother Frank. When Frank goes swimming, he always takes Jack along. One day my brother thought he would swim under water, so Jack would think he was drowning, and see what the dog would do. He found out. When Frank disappeared Jack plunged in after him, and as my brother's only garment was a pair of swimming trunks, the dog couldn't get a good hold, and, before Frank could rise to the surface and make Jack understand that he did not need assistance, his back had been pretty badly scratched by the dog's nails.'

ORIOLES AND THEIR WASP POLICE.

South American orioles are so pestered by monkeys, which steal their eggs, that they seek protection from the wasps. No monkey will venture near a wasps' nest, so the birds build in great colonies around the biggest wasps' nest they can find.

A group illustrating the nesting habits of the South American Yellow-rumped Hangnest or Arendajo, as the bird is called throughout Venezuela, has recently been placed on exhibition in the Brooklyn Institute Museum. The group comprises twenty-two birds and twelve nests, as well as the huge wasps' nest 5½ feet long, which formed the central feature of the colony of seventy-five nests. A nest and pair of the smaller oriole, Gonzalito, which builds in company with the Arendajo, is included in the group. All were collected by Mr. Cherrie during his last trip to South America.

The nesting colonies, which are frequented throughout the year, vary in size from half a dozen to 75 or even 100 nests, placed close beside one another at heights above the ground of from 15 to 100 feet. No single species of tree seems to be preferred, but the tree selected and the height from the ground appear to be determined by the presence of the nest of some species of wasp, or, not uncommonly, a nest of stingless bees, which forms the centre of the bird village. The most cordial good fellowship seems to exist between the birds and their insect neighbors.

The colonies are frequently so compact that three and four nests are pressed one against another, and it is not unusual to see nests of the Arendajo actually resting against that of the wasps.—'World.'

ABOUT TADPOLES AND SEA-SQUIRTS.

Every boy knows what a tadpole is. You have often watched the little creatures, which have no shape at all, and no legs nor wings nor any of the things that a respectable animal ought to have. They seem to be just head and tail stuck together in haphazard fashion.

Now, the tadpole has a very close cousin indeed. You have perhaps seen his cousin in some rock pool when you have been to the seaside. He is commonly called the sea-squirt, and he looks for all the world just like a tadpole. In fact, he and the tadpole were at one time actually the same. The tadpole was a sea-squirt and the sea-squirt was a tadpole. But differences arose between them. They took different sides in politics; their outlook upon life was different, and at last it seemed as though the tadpole said to the sea-squirt, 'You go your way and I go mine.'

Now, the tadpole wanted to be a frog; he had ambitions. When he heard the frogs croaking on the banks of the stream, he thought that some time he would like to be one of their number. It is a great lift for a tadpole to become a frog—almost as great a lift as it would be for you or me to be made Prime Minister, or commander-in-chief, or admiral of the fleet.

Well, the tadpole set about his task. Watch a tadpole in a pool. I have never seen a tadpole yet that had not got a most pressing engagement round the corner of the pool. He seems to look at you out of his eye as he passes, and he says—as people say when you want to collect money from them, 'Can't stop just now, old chap, awfully pressed; see you when I've got a moment to spare.'

And all the time the tadpole is busily darting about he is exercising his little muscles, and his lungs, and making his tiny heart beat faster. Then he is rewarded, for his legs begin to form, and he shows signs of becoming a frog. One day he will be a frog. Why? Because he exercised himself, lived his life out in the open.

But the sea-squirt went on differently. He wanted an easy life of it, so he attached himself by the tip-end of his tail to the rock, and there he remained. Every now and then he will open his mouth and take in a quantity of water, which he will squirt out again. If there are any little creatures in the water that he can eat so much the better; if there are not, he can afford to wait.

Now, while the tadpole becomes a frog, the sea-squirt remains a sea-squirt, and will never be anything else.

You see my little lesson. Be a tadpole; don't be a sea-squirt. Don't sigh for an easy life. Live your lives out to the full. If you are playing football play it thoroughly! if you are studying lessons study them well; if you have to bear disappointment bear it like a man; if you are called upon to make a sacrifice, remember that self-denial is one of the paths that lead to perfect and pure manhood. In short, live your lives out in the open. Don't be afraid. Look forward to being men. Not merely to being grown-up, but to being strong and sweet, and self-restrained and self-reliant and a power for good, just as you think a man ought to be.—'Christian Age.'

BIRD SONGS.

Naturalists have long been puzzled as to how birds learn to sing. Does it come natural to a bird of a certain species to sing the song common to its kind, or does it learn to imitate whatever song it most hears during the early days of its life? Experiments made by a well-known student of bird life proved that most birds simply learn by imitation. He placed young linnets to be reared by skylarks, woodlarks, titlarks, and other breeds, and in every case the linnet learned the song of his foster-parents. Again, a number of linnets were reared where they had no chance of hearing the song of any bird at all. In due course they began to sing, but their song was entirely original. The cuckoo, however, seems to be an exception, for although it is almost invariably reared by foster-parents of any species but its own, it always sings to perfection its own peculiar song, quite uninfluenced by the vocal efforts of its guardians.—Brooklyn 'Eagle.'

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The Famous Island of Iona

STORY OF ST. COLUMBA, THE IRISH MONK, AND HIS INFLUENCE.

(From the New York 'Evening Post.')

Off the western coast of Scotland lies the island of Mull, at the mouth of the Firth of Lorne; and off the outer coast of Mull lie two small islands of special interest—Staffa and Iona. The neighboring shores of Mull are rocky and desolate, and to the westward one can see little if anything except the broad sweep of the Atlantic Ocean; so these small islands seem remote and lonely, but they are quite accessible, daily excursions being run to them from Oban. At Staffa the only feature of special interest is Fingal's Cave at Iona, on the other hand, the field of interest is much broader. Many centuries of civil and ecclesiastical history furnish material for research, with the life of one man at the focal point, namely, St. Columbia.

The course from Oban is taken around the island of Mull in opposite directions on alternate days. If one chooses to take first the inside passage through the Kyles of Mull, he enjoys two hours of picturesque scenery—particularly on the right, where the Morven hills of Argyllshire present their heather-covered sides to view. Near the entrance of the sound are the ruins of Duart castle, the ancient stronghold of the MacLeans. Beyond, on the Morven shore, is the site of Ardtornish Castle, where Edith, 'Fair Maid of Lorne,' came to wed Ronald, Lord of the Isles. This excursion, like so many others in Scotland, reveals the rich legendary history of the neighboring country; and the border-line between these legends and the authentic history of the nation is generally so obscure as to be undistinguishable.

Iona belongs to the Duke of Argyll. It is a small island, about three miles long and one mile wide, and the part which the excursionists see is only that which is covered by the little village extending along the shore by the landing. The superficial observer finds merely an island without natural beauty, in fact, of rather barren appearance, containing a cluster of little houses, a few ruins, and an ancient-looking church, partly restored. But what a different aspect the island bears when one realizes that it was one of the most influential centres for the civilization and conversion of Scotland—a spot considered so sacred that kings were taken there for burial, and so important as to have been a bone of contention between Scots, Danes, and Norsemen. It has been referred to as 'for two centuries the nursery of bishops, the centre of education, the asylum of religious knowledge, the point of union among the British Isles, the capital and necropolis of the Celtic race.'

It is because of a close connection with the life of St. Columba that Iona is especially interesting historically. Columba was an Irish monk. Tradition says that he became involved in a controversy which ended in a sanguinary war; and that he was ordered to leave Ireland, and to remain away until he had converted to Christianity as many persons as had fallen dead by the hands of himself and his followers. Taking 12 companions, he headed for the Scotch coast. Tradition says, further, that he stopped first at the Mull of Kintyre, and later at the island of Oronsay; but, finding that even at this place he could still see the shores of Ireland, he pressed on, and landed at Iona, where he decided to remain. This was in the year 563, 34 years before St. Augustine landed in Great Britain.

It is generally believed that Iona was already inhabited by Druids. The ancient Gaelic name of the island was 'Innis non Druineach,' the Isle of the Druids. Columba was probably not the first Christian missionary who came to this region, as there are indications of an earlier migration from Ireland, and a possible occupation of Iona by Celtic Christians. In any case, Columba appears to have obtained peaceful possession, which was confirmed later by Conal king of the Northern Scots, to whom the island belonged. Columba and his followers began their work promptly, and their activity and vigor soon brought wonderful results. From this centre they carried on a beneficent work, which was in time widely extended all over northern Britain. Many churches and monasteries were founded, and Iona came to be a centre of great influence. Its fame as a holy place spread far and wide; and when, after the death of Conal, his cousin Adian became King of the Scots, the new monarch came to Iona to be crowned by St. Columba. The stone on which he sat, the 'stone of destiny,' was thereafter used at the coronation ceremony of the Kings of Scotland. It was later taken to Dunstaffnage, and to Scone, and in 1296 it was moved to London. It is now in Westminster Abbey, fastened under the seat of the coronation chair in which the monarchs of Great Britain are crowned.

In time the island came to be known as Icolmkill, 'the Island of Columba of the Church,' or 'the Island of Columba of the burial-place'—both translations being given as the English equivalent of the Gaelic title. Columba died in 597. It is stated that, when he saw death approaching, he spoke prophetically of the future of Iona, assuring his associates that their insignificant little island would be one of the honorable places of the earth; and that the kings and people of Scotland and of other nations would reverence the spot. This prophecy has been well fulfilled. In addition to the monastical work carried on by the successors of Columba, a special interest in Iona was created by its use as a burial place for dignitaries of church and state. Here—for centuries were brought the bodies of kings, warriors, chieftains and ecclesiastical rulers. For the early years of the country's history, Iona is the Westminster Abbey of Scotland.

NATIONAL NICKNAMES.

So universal is the passion for nicknames that almost every nation is known by some familiar terms. Uncle Sam, Brother Jonathan, and John Bull are soubriquets whose application is known to all. In the same category with them may be placed the nicknames for the inhabitants of the three smaller sections of Great Britain:

From the time of Elizabeth, the Spaniard has been known in England as Don Whiskerandos. Cousin Michael is the European term for the Germans and Mynheer Closh, or simply Mynheer, for the Hollanders. The collective name for the inhabitants of Switzerland is Colin Tampon. The Danes are known as Danskers, and the Italians as Lazzaroni.

Uncle Sam as a nickname for the United States dates from the War of 1812. Large quantities of army provisions were stored at Troy, New York, and during the war Elbert Anderson, an army contractor, had occasion to make a visit there. The inspectors at the place were two brothers, Ebenezer and Samuel Wilson, the latter of whom was always familiarly known as Uncle Sam. A number of workingmen were one day overhauling a consignment of casks purchased by Anderson, all of which were marked 'E. A.—U. S.'

One of the men, being in a facetious mood at the time, when he was asked the meaning of the marks, replied that he did not know, 'unless they meant Elbert Anderson and Uncle Sam,' alluding naturally to the inspector. As all the provisions purchased for the government were marked 'U. S.,' that is, United States, the name Uncle Sam stuck.

Samuel Wilson died at Troy in August, 1854, at the age of eighty-four. In the notice of his death published by the Albany 'Argus,' at the time reference was made to the foregoing circumstance.

The other nickname for the United States, Brother Jonathan, although it is now rapidly falling into disuse, can boast an older and more historic origin. During the Revolution, when Washington had fallen short of ammunition, he called a meeting of his staff to see whether anything could be done. None of his officers, however, was able to make any practical suggestion; so Washington declared, 'We must consult Brother Jonathan, then,' referring to Jonathan Trumbull, Governor of Connecticut. Brother Jonathan proved equal to the occasion, and so 'to consult Brother Jonathan' immediately became a stock phrase. Samland, the new name of a transatlantic liner, is the latest attempt at a national nickname.

The term John Bull was first applied as a nickname for the English people by Dr. Arbuthnot in 'The History of John Bull,' a satire on the Duke of Marlborough, published in 1712. John is there represented in the character he has retained to this day, a blunt, kind-hearted, bull-headed farmer.

The more common nickname for the French people, Jean Crapaud, or Johnny Toad, is said to owe its origin to the armorial device of the ancient kings of France, in heraldic language, 'three toads erect, saltant.' The word was first used to designate Frenchmen in the sixteenth century, when Nostratdamus wrote 'The ancient toads shall Sara take.' When Louis XIV. captured the town of Arras, the French recalled the prophecy, for Sara is Arras reversed. To himself, however, the Frenchman is known as Jacques Bonhomme, or, as a bourgeois, Monsieur Prudhomme.

As far as can be learned, the earliest instance of the use of the nickname John Chinaman as a designation for Celestials is in 'A Letter to the Committee of Management of Drury Lane Theatre,' published in London in 1810.—New York 'Sunday Magazine.'

COFFINS OF GOLD

There Have Been Many of Such

DIGGING FOR BUDDHA'S CASKET IN SALSETTE—THE BURIAL OF ATTILA, 'THE SCOURGE OF GOD.'

(Edward Garczynski, in the Springfield 'Republican.')

Some 30 years ago, when the opium smugglers were more daring and desperate than they are to-day, an American and a German on one of the most noted of the craft found themselves in a port on the western coast of Korea, not far from the capital, Seoul. Their vessel was laid up for repairs, and they were free to go on a land cruise if they felt so disposed. The German confided to his Yankee chum that the emperors of the land were buried in caskets of pure gold, and proposed that, purely in the interests of science, they should investigate, to which the American agreed. So to Seoul they went on foot, taking with them some money, but relying chiefly upon a supply of opium pills to smooth their path. In the course of a few days they arrived at the ancient capital, and as every one knew or guessed that they were smugglers, they received the best of treatment from the people, who habitually detest si fan (western barbarians). They wandered about, looking apparently at everything, but in reality keeping a sharp lookout for the imperial cemetery, and as the city is of moderate size they found it without much difficulty. They effected an entrance, and were reconnoitering, when suddenly they found themselves surrounded by, not the guardians of the temple and cemetery, but the palace guards, who glared at them ferociously. The officer asked in mandarin Chinese what they were doing, and the German, who was highly educated, answered that they had come to sketch the tombs. But as their only drawing materials were a spade and a pickaxe, this answer was deemed contumelious, and they were conducted to what might very well be called a dungeon, and ornamented with a wooden collar called a cangue. Next day they commenced their journey back to the port whence they had started, on foot and wearing the cangue. They were given no food, but they had opium pills, and these took the place. They were allowed to drink when they came to a spring. More dead than alive they were dragged on board their steamer and released from the torture of the collar. Nothing was said to them, and the officials retired without communicating with any one in the port. It was evidently deemed the part of wisdom to say nothing of their offence, for it might stimulate others to follow their example.

It is a singular fact that in the pages of history there are not a few accounts of golden coffins, but from the special circumstances of each case it has never been possible to verify the statement. So that they have been relegated to the domain of poetry and myth. But there are reasons for thinking that they may have been strictly true, and yet these reasons did not appear in the histories where they should have been, possibly from the same considerations that induced the Korean authorities to deal so lightly with the two smugglers. In all the accounts of the life and death of Gautama Sakyamuni, the last Buddha, it is stated that he died in the year 543 B. C., and was cremated somewhere near Benares in India. His begging bowl was divided into splinters and sent to the chief lamaserys over the whole peninsula. In some of the old manuscripts there were the fullest descriptions of the mounds that covered these relics, with such details about the localities that J. M. Campbell, of the Bombay civil service, thought it possible to identify those that were near the city of Bombay, where he lived. The first mound he opened was on the island of Salsette, and he found an earthern ware case containing a relic shrine of pure copper. In this was a smaller one of silver, and in this a still smaller one of pure gold. Within the last was a small casket of rock crystal, containing two fragments of a gourd, and a little image of Buddha in pure gold. There was the fiercest discussion over this find, because Mr. Campbell asserted that in the earthenware case was a frog, which after a sleep of about 2,000 years (more or less) woke up and displayed some vivacity. It died on the second day of its resuscitation. Many people claimed that Mr. Campbell was an egregious liar. He said nothing, but went to work to identify another mound, and he found one in the neighboring island of Bassein. He opened it, and discovered a polished stone coffin, which contained three caskets, one within the other, of native copper, silver and pure gold. In the last were fragments of the gourd bowl of Buddha, and lotus flowers in gold leaf.

But there was no frog. A third time Mr. Campbell verified a huge mound near Janagath in Katliawas as containing a relic shrine, and was rewarded by the discovery of another stone coffer, which contained a similar triple series of relic caskets. Inside the golden casket was a small bone from the little finger of Buddha, four fine rubies, and two small pieces of wood which were not easy of explanation. They may have been pieces from the funeral pyre.

In the history of the Astrogoths by Jornandes there is a full account of the funeral proceedings of Attila the Hun, 'the Scourge of God,' as he was pleased to term himself. His body was enclosed in a coffin of gold, and that in one of silver and that again in one of iron. The course of some river that falls into the Danube was turned by the labor of thousands of captives, the coffin was placed in the centre of the bed at the proper depth, and all his treasures were heaped about and around it. Then the waters of the river were restored to their usual course, and all of those who had labored were massacred so the secret might be kept.

But the historian certainly is in error in some of his facts. We know more about the Ugrian Finns, to whom Attila belonged, than he did, and it may be put down as a certainty that his treasures were divided among his sons and his bassas on the day he died. Nothing went into his coffin save his body, and some jewels which he was accustomed to wear. As for turning the course of any large stream, it may be doubted if there was engineering science among the Huns equal to the task. Even if there was, time was wanting for the work. It is highly probable that some pool in a large brook was the scene of the burial. To turn this would be the work of a few hours, and the result achieved would be the same. It is not probable that any one ever attempted to verify the resting place of the Scourge of God, and the chances are a million to one that it could not be done.

But this is not the case with the sepulchre of Genghiz Khan. There was not the same reason for secrecy as in the case of Attila, for the great founder of the Mongol empire died in his own land in the deepest recesses of Central Asia. His court was at Karakorum, which was on the Selenga river. It rises in the Ilsai mountains and falls into Lake Baikal. From this point his nomadic hordes could pass into Europe along the pastures and springs at the foot of the southern slopes of the Absai, or they could continue in a vast semi-circle of pasturage along the Tarin river, which falls into the famous Lob Nor, a lake which was once much larger. At the time when Genghiz Khan was buried there is no doubt that it formed one body with the Dapeau Nor from which it is now separated by a frightful desert. Genghiz Khan died in the valley of the Chuidam, and was buried on the banks of the Bayan Gol river, near its confluence with another river. He was buried in a golden coffin enclosed in a silver coffin, enclosed in a strong coffer of oak. The memory of the exact spot was preserved with the fondest affection, and the Mongols of Sungaria pay yearly pilgrimages to it. Being Buddhists, they kill two birds with one stone for the same pilgrimage takes them to the mountain Burkhan Buddha, sacred to Gautama. Buddhism seems to be a very elastic sort of religion, for it permits tree and serpent worship in India, and ancestor worship among the Mongols and Chinese. Gautama in fact would not have a sacred mountain in eastern Turkestan, if the Mongols were not allowed to make pilgrimages to the burial place of Genghiz Khan, son of the sword. Prof. Pumpelly visited the spot and found along the two rivers the ruins of an ancient Mediterranean sea which united with the Polar Ocean through the Gulf of Obi.

King Arthur of Britain is by no means so shadowy and unreal as some historians have hinted, and there is sufficient reason for believing that in the heart of the aureole of golden mist created by the poets there is a good core of solid fact. But when we come to deal with his tomb we are at a loss. There is a glib, smooth statement that he was buried at Glastonbury, and circumstantial details are given of his having been enclosed in three coffins, the innermost of gold, the next of silver, and the third outer one of lead. On the last was the inscription, 'Hic jacet sepultus inclitus Rex Arthurus.' But all this is poetry. At the time when Arthur is supposed to have flourished the language of the South and West of Britain was either pure Latin, or a mixture of Iberian—which resembled Irish very strongly, with Latin. The original name of Glastonbury is a proof of this, for in Latin it meant 'fathers of the glass makers.' Now in this mixed language the king's name in Latin would be Artus, for Arthur is the Saxon form, and this was much later. So that we know the account to be fabulous. Nevertheless it must be acknowledged that the writer could have had no knowledge of the coffins of gold and silver, etc., of Attila and Genghiz Khan, and there must be some truth in the story, even if King Arthur was not buried at Glastonbury.

We know that in early heraldry, gold signified the white man, silver the Finn or Frank, or Hun, blue the Wend or Slavon, and red the Lapps or Jotuns. It may be that the enclosing a hero in various coffins was symbolical of the races over which he ruled. There is something similar in the names of the colors given to the charioteers in the Roman races. They certainly signify nationalities more closely than they do hues. Indeed, in the days of Justinian the blues belonged to the city man, and the greens represented the stranger elements who came for purposes of traffic. The blues were insiders, and the greens bounders and outlanders. No doubt a study of Buddhism from the outside point of view would reveal much, for it is not a real religion, but a sort of parasite that has joined itself to genuine cults, and has actually preserved some from oblivion. These early faiths fairly wallowed in symbolism, whilst paying no attention either to morals or those higher planes of view that we call ethics. Sooner or later we shall work out their symbols, and in that manner shall know the most interesting part of their histories.

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Dear Sir,—The flag arrived in good order a few days ago. It is in every way satisfactory. We are all very much pleased with it. The pupils saw me coming with the parcel, and immediately there was great excitement, but on opening the parcel their enthusiasm almost went beyond bounds. There is no doubt of their being good, loyal Canadians, and that you have helped them along this line. . . . .

Thanking you for enabling me to place so fine a flag in this school.

I am yours truly,
ALLAN BENNETT.

Saskatoon, Sask.

Dear Sirs,—Your flag is a flag. No one thought it would be half as good, as, generally speaking, premiums are made of the cheapest material; but not so this time. The people in this section (Diova) are now satisfied at having obtained their flag so easily, and wonder why more of the neighboring schools did not take up the grand offer. Thanking you for your prompt attention to our subscription.

Yours truly,
E. C. COUPLAND.

ONCE RAISED—ALWAYS PRAISED.

THE TRIAL FOR CATACIDE.

In 'Harper's Magazine' for August, W. L. Alden breaking the harness, and set off on a dead run, writes amusingly of an incident in his wanderings in Italy, where he befriended a touring Englishman accused of running over and causing the death of a cat. The author volunteered as interpreter, and this is his account of the trial:

'The judge bowed to me in recognition of my good offices, and I was about to ask his permission to make a statement, when he waved his hand, implying that I should wait until the witnesses had been examined. I knew what that magistrate's hand wished to say as if he had spoken audibly and at length.

'Five men and two women severally swore that they were owners in part of the deceased cat, and that it had been wickedly and purposely killed by the accused. Four other witnesses, who disclaimed any ownership in the cat, sustained the testimony of the seven cat owners, and described the death of the animal with a wealth of indignation that would have been justified only in the case of the wanton killing of an exceptionally valuable baby. Then the magistrate turned to the Englishman and solemnly said: "Accused! It is established by the testimony of these good people that you have killed a cat. Moreover, that it was an important cat, belonging to the seven bereaved persons whose names the clerk will now read aloud."

'The seven names were read, and the magistrate asked the Englishman if he had anything to say in his defence.

'I replied for him, saying that he did not understand Italian, and wished me to act as interpreter. I said that neither of us could understand how the cat could possibly have seven owners, and that the Englishman wished to have this matter explained.

'"Here in Placenza," replied the magistrate, gently, 'it is not uncommon for a prominent cat to have several owners. If a person cannot afford to keep an entire cat, he joins with others who take shares in the cat and become its joint owners. This lamented animal who met with such a sudden and painful death, was, as I have said, the property of the seven persons now in court, and they are entitled to payment for their sad loss."

'I translated the magistrate's explanation to the Englishman, who received it with an impassive face and the remark that it was "deuced rum." To my inquiry as to what he might wish me to say in his defence he replied:

'"Oh, I killed the cat straight enough. Tell the beak that I did it because I was trying not to kill an old woman. Tell him I did knock an old woman down, and am ready to pay damages for it, but I'm blessed if I'm going to pay for a beastly cat."

'"No complaint has been made as to the complete or partial killing of any old woman," he remarked. "What is now before the court is the far more important affair of the cat. I have the most profound respect for the noble English nation, and would gladly show to your friend any possible favor, but justice must be maintained. I therefore decree that he shall pay to each owner of the deceased cat five francs, besides a fine of ten francs more, making in all forty-five francs. Unless this is paid, I must commit him to prison."

'The Englishman, after some little argument on my part, decided that resistance was useless. He paid over the forty-five francs, and was informed that he was at liberty to go where he pleased, provided he abstained from slaughtering cats. The bereaved cat owners were quite satisfied with their respective five francs, and the magistrate complimented us on the promptness with which Englishmen always pay their debts.

'"Tell him," said the Englishman, "that he has not heard the last of this outrage. Tell him that I shall write to the 'Times.'"'

A JAPANESE BATHROOM.

(From the 'Craftsman.')

A tiny space four by six feet. In it were four objects, a stool to sit upon when washing oneself before getting into the bath, a shining brass wash basin, a wooden pail and dipper, in which to fetch the bath water, and the tub. The tub, like most private baths, was round, casket shaped and made of white wood. It was perhaps thirty inches in diameter and twenty-seven inches high. A copper funnel or tube passing through the bottom went up inside close to the edge. This, filled with lighted charcoal, supplied heat for the water. The pipe was higher than the tube, so the water could not leak inside. A few transverse bars of wood fitted into grooves and formed a protection so the bather could kneel in the tub without coming in contact with the hot pipe. The walls of the room were of white wood, with a pretty grain, the floor of pine, laid with a slight slope and grooved so the water might flow into a gutter and through a bamboo pipe to the yard. A moon-shaped lattice window high up let in air and light. As a provision for more ventilation the two outside walls for a foot below the ceiling were lattice of bamboo slats.

As my eye travelled from object to object I quickly sized up the cost. For the tub eight yen, and it would last indefinitely; two yen for the brass basin; fifty sen for the pail and dipper, and twenty-five sen for the stool. Eleven yen would fit up my bathroom, and I asked for nothing nicer.

EARTHQUAKE A HEALTH TONIC.

(From the London 'Hospital.')

There was, too, (in San Francisco) an improveemnt in the general health of the people after the earthquake. It is an undoubted fact that a great many men and women who were in a poor state of health before the shock, with bad appetites and defective digestion, are now eating all they can get and digesting it without trouble, while the mental condition which so often accompanies the dyspeptic state, has equally improved.

The explanation is as simple as it is rational. These people were fortunately deprived of their trams, alcohol, and luxuries; they had nothing but simple food, and they were compelled to take exercise in the open air to get it. The men have found it possible to live without cigars or whiskey and the ladies without candy. They have cooked their simple meals in the streets, to the better ventilation of their houses; for lack of light they have gone to bed early, with the compensation that they have risen with the lark. They have had the enforced benefits of sanitarium, and good health is the result.

AN EXPERT RIFLEWOMAN.

(From the 'London Express.')

The feature of the second day of the rifle meeting at Bisley was the splendid shooting of one of the empire's riflewomen, Mrs. Chapman, who set a pace that many of the men shots would be glad to follow.

She scored 28 at 200 yards yesterday, 31 at 500 and 31 at 600—a total of 90 points out of a possible 115. Her best performance was that of making 34 points at 900 yards in her seven shots. She is a great markswoman at long range.

Mrs. Chapman has handled a rifle ever since her girlhood, and shooting has always been her hobby. She is a member of the South London Rifle Club.

This is her sixth or seventh appearance at Bisley, and she is shooting better than ever, her marksmanship at the small bull at 200 yards being exceedingly good. She shoots with the army service rifle, which she manages entirely herself, judging the wind from her own calculations and making her own sights. She has used orthoptics for the first time this year, but greatly prefers to trust to her own eyesight.

Mrs. Chapman's shooting costume is of gray tweed and she wears brown gaiters, strong shooting boots and a broad brimmed straw hat.

Home Department.

Letter from a Mother-in-Law.

(TRANSLATED FROM THE DANISH OF HELENE LASSEN.)

(By Manfred Lilliefors, in the New York 'Evening Post.')

My Dear Little Ida:

And you want me to come and stay with you—to live with you and William in your pretty little home.

Are you not afraid that the presence of an old woman like me would cast a shadow over the bright sunshine which surrounds you, or that my gray hairs and my faded face, with its melancholy, resigned expression, would contrast too sharply with your new, heaven-born happiness?

You shake your curly little head energetically, and assert with confidence: 'Nothing in the world can either mar our happiness or destroy it—and besides, you are such a nice, kind little mother.' I have heard you make this last statement many times. But you do not know, little Ida, that it is just the best mothers who find it most difficult to be good mothers-in-law—because they are mothers, heart and soul.

How I have pondered and pondered over the problem: Mother-in-law!

At last I have solved it.

I have come to the conclusion that it is the mother who is less tender and loving than other mothers, less jealous of her children's happiness, who makes the best mother-in-law.

You are surprised, and ask me 'Why?' I will try to answer you.

A mother has perhaps an only son, whom she loves more than anything else in the world. He was born during the bright, happy days of her young womanhood, when she did not mind the pain and the care and the sleepless nights—the joy of having him was so much greater!

How rich her mother love made her!

As the boy grew up he became her comrade more than her son. They played together, they laughed and sang together throughout the rosy days of childhood. Together they wandered in the woods and through the fields; together they enjoyed all the beauties of the springtime and the summer; they read together the ancient sagas in the winter.

And this mother aged, indeed, in life's struggles, but companionship with her boy kept her face young.

And for him the happy years of childhood glided swiftly by. Then came the years of early youth—the years of new plans and budding expectations. In everything the mother had a share. She was interested in his work, she grew enthusiastic about his plans.

She holds the first place in his heart. She is proud of his love and so happy in it. She never ceases to watch over him and to remove from his pathway every obstacle that love can remove.

And she says: 'How rich, how beautiful life is! Can any task be greater than mine—to watch over a pure young soul? And what happiness is greater than mine—the happiness of being loved by his budding young soul, of being his comrade, his most precious treasure on earth?'

She sees his faults more plainly than any one else can see them, for her sight is sharpened by love's finest sensibilities. She may be anxious about him, she may have her fears about her boy; but she loves him none the less tenderly.

It is not like the love between husband and wife. There, as they discover each other's faults from time to time, there comes with each discovery a sense of disappointment and too often their love grows less.

A mother knows her child from the moment of its birth. There is nothing in its nature foreign to her. She has known him in herself, in his father, and in both their families. There is no room for disappointments or reproach.

In a mother's love there is no egotism. It is the only earthly love that can really forget itself for the loved one's sake. It is higher than all other loves, because it can forgive everything and ceases only at death—no, it does not cease even then. Christ said: 'In heaven they neither marry nor are given in marriage.' Yes! That I can understand. I believe that there our children will be the one's dearest to us, and that we—even in heaven—will be allowed to love them a little more than we love others, because even on earth that love was pure.

You can understand, little Ida, that such a mother as I have described must be happy. But such a mother knows, too, that her son's love for her cannot remain the same to the end of life.

With a sad heart she sings the old nursery rhyme Queen Blanca with the little prince in her lap:

Ride, ride, ranka,
The horse's name is Blanca
Mother's name is——

Ah! but it is not mother's name or mother's embrace which will be your delight when you are grown up. And when this time is come the peace of childhood is gone.

And at last the day comes when she is found. And she is beautiful and radiant; beside her everything else grows pale. She glides into this life and imparts to it a joy which is far, far greater than that which he felt when he wandered hand in hand with his mother through the rosy days of childhood.

A joy, indeed. But not the same restfulness. The peace of childhood is gone. Yes—it cannot be helped.

Gradually the mother drops out of his life, and the other becomes established there.

Lovingly, and oh! so carefully he lifts the mother down from the throne where she has been the queen as far back as he can remember; he gently places her in the grandmother's chair, wraps her shawl around her tenderly, and smiles a farewell to her, thankful for what has been, but can never be again.

For now she has come—she before whose radiance everything else grows pale.

And mother returns his loving smile; and her smile is sad. But she is not offended, for she knows that in life it must be so.

And she lays her hand on his head and says tenderly, 'God bless you, my boy. Thank you for what you have given me during all these happy years, and for what I have been allowed to be to you.'

And she stays in the grandmother's chair where he has placed her, and all at once she feels so old. She has not really known before that she was old, her comrade had been so young.

But now he has left her. And she thinks: 'She is so sweet, the little girl who has crowded me out of this life. And she is so kind, too, and young—young and fresh as the spring-time.'

But does she know my boy? Will she understand him? Can she overlook his faults as I have done? Can she forgive and forgive and still love with equal tenderness throughout the long, long years?

Would I ever think she loved him enough, gave him enough?

No. No. Her curly little head, her beauty, and her pure heart are not enough. She will never, like a mother, be able simply to give and give. She too will want to be petted and loved and forgiven, because she is young and beautiful, and has herself been spoiled by a mother.

And when the mother, sitting alone in the grandmother's chair, thinks of such things, she becomes a mother-in-law, little Ida. She will look around in the new home with restless eyes, investigating, criticising. It was not thus she wanted her beloved son to have it. A mother will never be quite satisfied with what another does for her son.

And, therefore, little Ida, I shall not come and live with you. Were I ever so silent, and uttered never a regret, never a complaint, you would still feel that I thought something was lacking here or there. It is from the burden of this silent disapproval that I would deliver you. I am not such a wicked mother-in-law as to willingly place it upon your shoulders.

No, you must fight life's battles alone. And the hardest battle of all is this—for two people, who were strangers at first, to live themselves into each other and become one, and yet to remain two individuals existing side by side in peace and harmony without either one blotting out the individuality of the other.

Too often the stronger, more aggressive personality completely absorbs, as it were, the weaker personality. It is an easy method of solving the problem, but it is not the right one.

You must grow old together. I do not want my bowed head and my wrinkles and my heavy, old-fashioned sighs to bring you to it prematurely.

And when in the strength of your fresh young courage you would try something new, I do not want to dampen your ardor with wise words of caution learned from my lessons in life's school.

And my rheumatic aches and pains must not be in the way to hinder you, when according to modern customs you want to throw open your doors and windows many times a day. My shawls and cushions would but disarrange your tidy little home. My very presence would cause you to soften your steps and hush your merry, careless laughter.

Be merry and weep and work and fight through life alone together. Thus will you find the easiest and best solution of life's hard struggle.

And let the mother and mother-in-law sit in her chair in her own little home alone with her memories.

And as she knits socks and stockings for the little Idas and Williams who will gradually come and teach you a mother's love, a mother's joy, her smile is sad, but she is profoundly grateful for what life has given.

And she prays night and day for happiness for her boy and for her whom he loves above all others. But for herself she prays for the grace to be at the same time a good mother and a good mother-in-law.

Home Thoughts.

HUMOR IN THE FAMILY.

Good humor is rightly reckoned a most valuable aid to happy home life. An equally good and useful faculty is a sense of humor, or the capacity to have a little amusement along with the humdrum cares and work of life. We all know how it brightens up things generally to have a lively, witty companion who sees the ridiculous points of things, and who can turn an annoyance into an occasion for laughter. It does a great deal better to laugh over some domestic mishaps than to cry or scold over them. Many homes and lives are dull because they are allowed to become so deeply impressed with a sense of the cares and responsibilities of life as not to recognize its bright, and especially its mirthful side. Into such a household, good, but dull, the advent of a witty, humorous friend is like sunshine on a cloudy day. While it is oppressive to hear persons constantly striving to say witty or funny things, it is comfortable, seeing what a brightener a little mirth is, to make an effort to have some at home. It is well to turn off an impatient question sometimes, and to regard it from a humorous point of view, instead of becoming irritated about it.

'Wife, what is the reason I can never find a clean shirt?' exclaimed a good, but rather impatient husband, after rummaging all through the wrong drawer. His wife looked at him steadily for a moment, half inclined to be provoked, then, with a comical look, she said:

'I never could guess conundrums; I give it up.' Then he laughed, and they both laughed, and she went and got his shirt, and he felt ashamed of himself and kissed her, and then she felt happy; and so what might have been an occasion for unkind feelings and hard words became just the contrary, all through the little vein of humor that cropped out to the surface.

Some children have a peculiar faculty for giving a humorous turn to things when they are reproved. It is just as well oftentimes to laugh things off as to scold them off. Laughter is better than tears. Let us have a little more of it at home.—'Lutheran.'

TIMELY WARNING.

If you talk about your ill-health, it will make you less healthy.

Worry about your work, it will make you less capable.

Imagine you are disliked, it will make you less likable.

Find fault with others, it will make them faultier.

Anticipate evils, you are sure to bring them upon you.

Talk much of what you are going to do, you will never do it.

Sit bemoaning the past, you will never get on in the future.—Detroit 'Post.'

INTO HIS PRESENCE.

'O hearts of love! O souls that turn
Like sunflowers, to the pure and best,
To you the truth is manifest;
For they the mind of Christ discern
Who lean, like John, upon His breast.

'The world sits at the feet of Christ,
Unknowing, blind and unconsoled,
It yet shall touch His garment fold
And feel the Heavenly Alchemist
Transform its very dust to gold.'
—J. G. Whittier.

WHY THE BUSINESS GIRL MAKES A GOOD WIFE.

She should make the best sort, because she knows the worries that beset a man in business.

She understands the value of money, having had to work for it herself.

She has probably learned to dress neatly and carefully, without extravagance.

She knows by experience the workers' need of a quiet, restful home at the day's end.

She has learned in her business career the necessity of system in all work.

She knows the unfairness of loading the business person down with household errands.

She knows how easy it is to be detained at the office, therefore, won't fuss if dinner is kept waiting.

She knows that there are bigger things in the universe than the trifling little personal things that happen to her each day.

Her own experience has taught her that it is only in a cheerful, peaceful home, lit by the light of love, that the worker can find strength and refreshment to start each day's toil anew.—Detroit 'News.'

With the Children.

DISPLACING A GIRL'S UNHAPPINESS.

(By Mrs. Alice V. Skinner.)

There is usually a time in a girl's existence, when her temper tends to be as awkward and angular as her elbows. She has outgrown her toys and childish amusements. Everything seems one large round of discontented idleness. At this time, happiness appears particularly out of her reach. It is then that she needs broader interests and deeper influences to fill her life.

One girl whom I knew suffered so much from this disquietude, this painful lack of 'something to do,' that she annoyed her friends, worried her family, and made her mother extremely unhappy.

What can I do to make her more in love with the world that she must come in contact with every day? her mother asked me.

'Give her some regular duty beyond her school routine, and let it be something that will hold her interest. Then see that she does not neglect it,' I advised.

A few months afterwards I met this girl coming from school and the discontent had disappeared from her face and from her manner. She was no longer dissatisfied with her friends, no longer criticized her teachers or cavilled at the world in general; and she said, when with the frankness of older friendship I told her how much she was improved: 'I haven't the time to be disagreeable. I'm too busy.' She had been assistant editor of the school paper for three months, and this work had too much engaged her time to allow her to spare any of it for the proverbial employment Satan finds for idle hands.

What Charlote Brontë makes one of her characters say about work is certainly true. 'Take one day; share it into sections; to each section apportion its task; leave no stray, unemployed quarters of an hour, ten minutes, five minutes—include all; do each piece of business in its turn with method, with rigid regularity. The day will close almost before you are aware it has begun.

The solution for most of the trouble in this world is work. To fill her empty moments is the best discipline and amusement that a mother can offer her daughter. Let her be encouraged to join some club that has a certain earnestness of purpose. Let her interest herself in some charity, or advise her to begin, little by little, preparation for the career she hopes to make her own some day. Then, see that she 'sticks' to what she has selected. All this, better than anything else, will keep her from the morbid restlessness that attacks so many girls of the present time.—'Congregationalist.'

THE PRAYERS.

(Thomas Edward Brown.)

I was in Heaven one day when all the prayers
Came in, and angels bore them up the stairs
Unto a place where he
Who was ordained such ministry
Should sort them so that in that palace bright
The presence-chamber might be duly light;
For they were like to flowers of various bloom;
And a divinest fragrance filled the room.

Then did I see how the great sorter chose
One flower that seemed to me a hedgeling rose,
And from the tangled press
Of that irregular loveliness
Set it apart—and—'This,' I heard him say,
'Is for the Master'; so upon his way
He would have passed; then I to him:—
'Whence is this rose? O, thou of cherubim
The chiefest?'—'Know'st thou not?' He said
'This is the first prayer of a little child.'
and smiled,

Health Hints.

DO NOT STARVE YOURSELF.

It is said by some physicians that a good deal of the insomnia, extreme thinness, and general debility from which Americans suffer is due to the various fasting fads. Here a man goes without breakfast, there a woman makes a point of going hungry to bed. Another systematically omits a meal at noonday, and so it goes. Where people are constitutionally below par, and in a position where they can only hope to maintain a fair degree of efficiency by keeping up their vitality such 'stunts' are of questionable virtue. Sturdy, full blooded people, with iron nerves and digestions that can negotiate nails, may try starving themselves with impunity, perhaps. Thin, anaemic, nervous people, on the other hand, generally need all the food they can eat, and all the blood they can make. If such people would eat before going to bed they would generally see an increase in vigor, for the reason that while the wear and tear of the body were suspended digestion and assimilation would still be going on. In other words, the body would be making more tissue than it destroyed, hence an increase in blood, in weight, and in health. At least, that's the way one physician explained things to a woman of the pale, thin type, who applied to him 'all run down.'—New York 'Tribune.'

WHY FIDGET?

'Beware of fidgetiness,' is the warning of a medical woman to her sex.

'It is not merely to be avoided because of its ungracefulness. It means a waste of nerve force. Those twitchings, restless, anxious movements, and facial contortions in which so many women indulge represent a constant leakage of vital energy and explain why women age more quickly than men. They explain, too—to a large extent—the nervous prostration and fatigue of which women so often complain.

'Therefore,' says the authority, 'watch yourself carefully, and stop all these needless drafts upon the nervous force which sap you of youth, vivacity, and good looks.'—Bristol 'Times.'

For first quality CANADIAN FLAGS, free for a little work, read our advertisement on another page.

For the Housekeeper.

THE JOY OF HOUSEKEEPING.

Some one has given to the world the time worn adage, 'A man's work is from sun to sun but a woman's work is never done.' The saying has grown threadbare from repetition and application. Women with grievances have gathered it into their bosoms and nursed and fed the sentiment with their own vitality. The idea has advanced to such an extent with added years that women's clubs have been agitated over it and, in short, for fear of the burden of this 'never done' work, young girls are seeking men's occupations and many women are shirking anything in life that bears the least likeness to housework.

American women are not inclined to be drones. Their nervous energy must expend itself along some line. The women of our country are generally busy, even if that term busy is applied to a tendency to loiter in the shops, to linger in useless vapid conversation and small talk at front doors or over the back fence or in the halls of apartment houses. It all amounts to one and the same thing and sums up in one general total. Housework in the common acceptance of the term has become another name for drudgery, and ranks with menial services in the eyes of most all women. If the organized women's clubs could together, by force of rational understanding, raise this much despised yet all important work to its indisputable right place and give to it the rank and distinction which its due value demands, the achievement would be as great as anything accomplished in the world for women. Housekeeping to avoid this 'never done' condition, must be evolved into a business, conducted systematically. To obtain satisfactory results there must be a due application of brave energy and industry.

Under ordinary conditions there is no avocation open to women so independent, so healthful, so pleasant as housekeeping. From the earliest history of the world woman has done the industrial work in her own home—spinning and weaving, baking and brewing, putting together for use the raw materials which were supplied to her. Of course, conditions have so changed that the modern woman's equipment for household work makes small demands upon her time, comparatively speaking. The question of time required for the ordinary routine work for a day is simply a matter of system and training. It depends entirely upon the skill of the housewife in her profession. The woman who neglects to wash the breakfast dishes until after she peruses the bargain sale advertisements, who lays aside her broom and carpet sweeper to fondle her pet poodle and who keeps reliable 'tab' upon the neighborhood business, will probably find her housework dragging on for eight or ten hours; but the woman who works with a system and plans with forethought will find six hours work ample time for keeping her house clean and getting three meals a day. Business women soon learn to do their work regularly and competently. They learn to place a proper estimate upon the value of time. A woman in business has no time for rest during the day. She cannot do little to-day and make it up by doing more to-morrow. Her work is regular. Any average housekeeper may have an hour to herself most every morning and at least three or four hours more at her disposal in the afternoon. The woman who does her own work in her home has a better chance for health, happiness and genuine contentment than the woman who plods to business every day through all sorts of weather to face many bewildering conditions, or than the society woman who dines at midnight and sleeps in the morning and combats nature at every turn.

The greatest strain upon a woman's strength and life occurs when her children are young. But the care of the babies is a labor of love and cannot be considered along the line of housework. The rearing of children is a development in a woman's life, and this, too, demands scientific principles, systematically applied to produce good results and comfortable living, and is a chapter by itself in the life of woman. The real practical homekeeping, the sanitary, comfortable condition of life, in easily established and very simple when managed by a cool, deliberate head and willing, capable hands.

Any man has just as much right to expect this easy, smooth and desirable state of things in his home as a woman has a right to demand the necessary commodities to keep the home machinery in running order. If women would worry less and work more the home life would be easier and more pleasant for all concerned. More women waste their energy and force in endeavoring to work out a scheme by which to live easier than exhaust themselves by actual labor. If housework be conducted in a slipshod, irregular way—time sacrificed and detail scorned — the result is long, exhausting hours and drudgery in the extreme. When women realize the necessity of prompt attention to pressing duties, when they realize just what to do and what to avoid doing, then tasks become easy. But hours soon pass and the time for recreation is doubly enjoyable, since there remains no sting of something left undone.

There is no reason for a woman feeling that her tasks are menial, for it takes as much brain force to prepare a good dinner as it does to manipulate a typewriter or agreeably entertain a guest. The real essence of happiness is obtained when one works with a heart and interest in what she is doing. A painstaking effort along any line of work is gratifying. The woman who attains success in her housekeeping is always assured of contentment along that line in life.—Brooklyn 'Eagle.'

MOTHER'S ANXIETY.

The summer months are an anxious time for mothers because they are the most dangerous months of the year for young children. Stomach and bowel troubles come quickly during the hot weather and almost before the mother realizes that there is danger the little one may be beyond aid. Baby's Own Tablets will prevent summer complaints if given occasionally, because they keep the stomach and bowels free from offending matter. And the Tablets will cure these troubles if they come suddenly. You may save your child's life by keeping a box of Baby's Own Tablets on hand to give promptly. Mrs. Frank Moore, Northfield, N.S., says: 'I do not know any medicine that can equal Baby's Own Tablets for curing stomach and bowel troubles. I always keep them on hand in case of emergency.' Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box, from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

CATERING FOR TWO.

'This cake is delicious,' sighed a young housekeeper at a friend's table. 'I never make cake or biscuit or pies, because there are only the two of us, and I don't have good luck when I split rules—I don't know how to make little enough. And just as soon as I 'skimp' we are sure to have an unexpected guest.'

'The cake question can be easily and satisfactorily settled by using the following rule,' replied her hostess. 'It is easy, economical and eatable—three E's not always found together.

'Into a mixing bowl put one cup of sugar, one whole egg and the yolk of another; two tablespoonfuls of soft butter, and one of lard; one small teaspoonful of salt, one heaping tablespoonful of baking powder—all the spoon will hold; two cups of sifted flour and one cupful of sweet milk.

'When everything is in beat very hard for five minutes; flavor with bitter almond, nutmeg or vanilla. The white of the egg makes a frosting.

'This rule makes one medium-size cake, or two layers for any kind of filling—cream, chocolate or cocoanut—or about twenty-five small cakes baked in patty tins. A few raisins, seeded and cut in half, improve these small cakes, and where spices are liked, a teaspoonful of cinnamon and a trifle of allspice and cloves give the idea of a much richer cake.'

'The peach season is here now. Isn't there some way to use peaches?'

'Certainly. Two layers of this cake with sliced peaches between, well sprinkled with powdered sugar, makes a most delicious summer dessert. Bake the cake just long enough before serving for it to cool—not to become cold. Don't put the peaches in until the last moment; they turn brown so very quickly. This cake has the further merit of keeping fresh for a week or ten days.'

'John is fond of biscuits,' suggested the other.

'Well, a good biscuit rule for two is a pint of flour sifted with a half teaspoonful of salt and two scant teaspoonfuls of baking powder; an even tablespoonful of soft butter or lard, and a half pint of milk. Cut the lard or butter into the flour with a sharp knife, then mix in the milk with a spoon. Turn out on a floured molding board, and with as little flour as possible, roll or pat the dough with the hands to an inch in thickness; cut with a biscuit cutter and crowd together in a baking dish. Bake in a quick oven.

'Pie-crust, sufficient for one pie is made by this rule: Into a cup and a half of flour sifted with a scant half-teaspoonful of baking powder and the same of salt, cut a very scant half cupful of butter and lard. When well mixed with the flour and without lumps, add half a cup of ice-water. Stand the mixture in a refrigerator or cold place for an hour, then turn on the floured molding board one-half the crust at a time and with two or three quick motions roll to the size of the pie-plate. This is for the under crust. Fill with fruit of the desired material and roll out the rest of the crust. Fold in half, and with a knife cut several gashes. Wet the edge of the lower crust with cold water, lay the top crust over and pinch together.—Brooklyn 'Eagle.'

Household Hints.

TIMELY HINT.

The housewife who wishes for a variety of jellies, especially where fruit is scarce, other than apples, can make a large quantity of apple jelly and when jellied, put into separate vessels on the fire, and add extracts of orange, pineapple, banana or lemon, and she will be surprised to find what a delicate, natural flavor each kind has. Some drop in a few sweet geranium leaves, and find it very satisfactory. This saves time, labor and experience, with perfectly satisfactory results.—J.H.S.

You may prevent backache if you have your stove raised above the level of the kitchen floor, by setting it on blocks four by four inches, with a shallow depression cut out of the top of each block for the feet to rest in. The exertion of lifting coal the extra height is nothing compared with the comfort of being able to stand erect while working over the stove, and without the half-stoop that gets to be second nature.

A TALE OF PROSPERITY

Manitoba Farmer says Prospects Were Never Better Than Now

INCREASED VALUE OF LAND ALONE HAS BROUGHT HIM TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

The harvest in Manitoba is one of the best in years, according to Mr. John Dale, a farmer, of Glenborough, a township about a hundred miles south-west of Winnipeg. Mr. Dale got off his binder last Friday, and yesterday was in Montreal on his way to the St. John exhibition, where he is going to take charge of the C. P. R. exhibit of western produce.

Taking the whole of Manitoba, Mr. Dale thinks the crop will average twenty bushels to the acre, while in the Dauphin country, where, by the way, there are still a few homesteads to be had, it will be as much as forty bushels.

'There never was a time when prospects were brighter or hopes more buoyant in the west than they are at present,' said Mr. Dale, when asked by a 'Witness' reporter as to prevailing conditions. 'There has been more advance during the past five years than in the previous fifteen. Land which I bought seven years ago for $3.50 an acre is now worth $20, while land that I gave $8 an acre for three years ago has now a market value of $25 an acre. On one section of land that I bought for $3,000 I have netted fifty percent on the purchase price, the returns on it having been $1,500, and there are still 200 acres to break up. I own two and three-quarter sections, and I have gained, in the increased value of the land alone, $25,000. You can see, therefore, that we are doing pretty well in the west.'

Mr. Dale, who is an Ontario man, went to Glenborough twenty-four years ago, and took up a homestead there. At that time his place was forty-five miles from a railway, and twenty-nine miles from a post-office. 'To show you the difference now,' he said, 'I may tell you that the Bell Telephone Company came there about a month ago to see how many farmers would take the telephone, and succeeded in getting seventy names in a week in that little township. We have also four railway stations within seven miles of us.'

The difficulty of getting hired help is a very real one, Mr. Dale says, for he himself has not been able to hire a single man since last April. Consequently he has had to work pretty hard himself—has, in fact, seeded 106 acres himself this year, and summer-fallowed eighty. For himself, however, he has partially solved the difficulty by sending to an agency in Aberdeen for Scotch ploughmen, whom he had working on his farm five weeks after he had written and guaranteed wages and a year's work. He has also placed six other Scotch ploughmen on farms immediately around him. Laborers in that locality are getting as much as $2.25 to $2.50 a day, with board.

This labor question, he thinks, will never be solved until the farmers, instead of hiring the men for only six months, give them work the whole year round. On that account, and because the farms are getting very dirty, he is advocating mixed farming, and has to a large extent gone in for it himself. Mixed farming will give the men steady work, pasturing the land will clear off the present plague of wild oats, and it will prove much more profitable. Raising grain is a big expense, whereas with stock there is no such expense, while the returns are regular, with no danger of a failure in the crop.

'Are the weeds on the farms in Manitoba seriously affecting the yield?'

'Very seriously. In some districts sown to wheat half the crop will be wild oats. They are the worst weed we have to contend with, but stink weed and Canadian thistles are also pretty bad in some places.'

'What sort of a market is there for the products of mixed farming?'

'Splendid. We have the men coming to our very door and buying everything we can raise at good prices. There is a good demand for all kinds of live stock, and particularly for heavy draught horses, of which we can't raise anything like enough. They sell now—the good ones—for an average of $225 each.

Mr. Dale spoke very highly of the American agriculturists who are now settling in the Canadian West. They are usually, he said, descendants of Norwegians, Danes and Germans, and they bring with them brains, muscle and capital varying from $5,000 to $15,000 cash. They also bring their grown-up sons and spread them over the country. They will break up a whole section in one year, and will do more in five years than settlers handicapped by capital would do in fifteen. It was the Americans who made his own district. A company came in and invested half a million dollars in land at $3 an acre. Then they went back to the United States and advertised as Americans know how, rushed the land up to $10 an acre, and sold it out in small holdings at that price. That was how the boom started in his district.

On the ground that it would profane the historical spot where William Tell performed his most heroic deeds, the Swiss Federal Council has refused permission to a hotelkeeper to construct an incline railway starting from the 'Tell Plateau.'

SELECTED EMIGRANTS

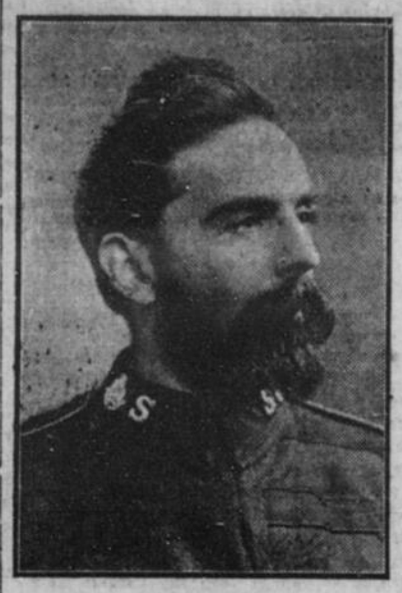
Great Britain Could Give Canada 100,000 Men in a Few Years, Says Colonel Lamb

THE TRANSFER OF POPULATION WOULD BENEFIT BOTH COUNTRIES.

'We can draw from Great Britain 100,000 persons a year for the next ten years without disturbing the home labor market and without emigrating undesirables.'

This is the deliberate statement of Colonel Lamb, the head of the Emigration Department of the Salvation Army, who arrived in Montreal on Friday night, and after leading the meetings at the Citadel on Sunday, proceeded yesterday to Toronto. Brigadier Howell, the head of the Canadian immigration work, accompanied the colonel from London, where he had been in consultation with the International staff on immigration matters. The season of 1906 is now practically over, so far as bringing people to Canada is concerned. For the winter months the tide of emigration from England may be turned towards Australia, where spring is now approaching. But Canada has made the record this summer, over thirteen thousand persons having come from the Old Land in that period under the auspices of the Salvation Army.

But the end of one season only marks the commencement of another, and the officials of the Army are already making their plans to bring twice as many



COL. DAVID C. LAMB,
Head of the Salvation Army Emigration Department, London, England.

people to Canada next year as they have brought this summer. Besides, they have to see the new comers who are here through their first winter. When the slack time comes some of them will have to find new situations, and t Army does not desert its protégés the cold charity of strangers. 'Our mo.. to in immigration matters,' said Col. Lamb, 'is "selection, protection, reception, direction and inspection."' Some one to whom he mentioned this added, 'collection.' 'Of course,' replied the colonel, 'we sometimes take a collection, but not in this connection.

To a 'Witness' reporter Col. Lamb stated the object of his visit to Canada. He wished to confer with Commissioner Coombs, the head of the Army in Canada, regarding next year's work; he wished to get acquainted with some Canadian people of influence who are interested in filling this country with good, loyal citizens from the Old Country—sound, mentally and physically, and fitted by training or capacity to take up the battle of life seriously and successfully in the new world. He wanted to see for himself how some of those already brought out here are getting on and how they like their experience and their prospects. Then he is desirous of knowing whether any improvement can be made in the method of handling emigrants on the way to the colonies, for the work is only, as yet, in its infancy, and there is no time to be lost in adopting the best methods and attaining best results.

THE ARMY'S FINE SYSTEM.

'With the arrangements now being made,' declared the colonel, 'I believe next season Canada will have the best immigration system in the world. The organization of the Army is better suited to this work than any other in existence. We have about two thousand corps in Great Britain, and almost every one is an emigration agency. Bills announcing our immigration work are to be seen in all our barracks. Then, the scope of our operations is international. We send people to all parts of the world. Naturally, we want British subjects to go to British colonies and stick to the flag. That is why Canada has been the field, so far, of our most extensive operations. Of course, you are near.

'One secret of the Army's success lies in the fact that we are one organization all over the world. The same institution that finds a man out of work in London, England, brings him across and sets him down in London, Canada—or preferably on a farm somewhere in the Dominion. The hundreds of corps and thousands of soldiers and friends we have here enable us to do this satisfactorily.

'In the busy season, last spring, we received one thousand letters a day and attended to five hundred personal inquiries at international headquarters. At one time we put on a night staff, and our offices were open to the public continuously, day and night, except on Sunday. Without doubt, the Army has popularized emigration to Canada. The Atlantic is regarded as nothing—a short pleasure trip, a change and a rest in preparation for the work which the emigrant knows awaits him, and probably his family on reaching his destination. It was the thought of landing in a new world, without home or friends, of dropping down, haphazard, and starting out to hunt for suitable locations that made emigration such a bugbear. The Army has changed all this. Situations are found for all who desire them before they leave home and, as our motto says, they are directed, protected and inspected until able to look after themselves; then they soon begin to help some one else in the same way.

TRANSPORTATION QUESTION.

'The transportation question has been a serious problem with us, but we will get over that in time. Most of our emigrants, during the past season, came over by a Dominion Line steamer. The two new boats put on by the C. P. R. this summer were not ready in time for us. The Allan Line had lost the 'Bavarian,' and had no other boat to spare, but next year we expect to charter boats belonging to all three lines. Present plans allow for fortnightly trips by our chartered boats and weekly sailings for specially conducted parties, which will come over by the regular liners. Our conducted parties have proved eminently successful, and include some excellent people. Of course they come by a better class passage than the ordinary emigrant, and under experienced direction find the trip and their reception here quite pleasant. Last season we brought only about twenty percent of Salvationists; the same number of Presbyterians, Congregationalists and Methodists combined; thirty percent English Church; ten percent Catholics and Quakers, and the balance miscellaneous or professing no choice in belief. All we require is a reliable recommendation as to moral character and ability to earn a decent living.

'I have the assurance of prominent Canadians,' the colonel continued, 'that Canada could take 100,000 selected immigrants if they were ready to come; and, in view of this, the most encouraging feature about our work is the fact that there are a very fine lot of people on our waiting list ready to come at the first opportunity. I have often been asked whether we could spare so many people from the other side; indeed, have we got them, at all, available. I can confidently answer that question in the affirmative. Before my previous visit to Canada, three years ago, a leading London newspaper man and myself made a careful and independent investigation on this point. He studied the conditions from different standpoints, and sought information from all kinds of places and people, and we both reached the same conclusion—that England could spare 100,000 men per year for ten years without disturbing the home labor market.'

OPPOSITION TO THE EXODUS.

'But would there not be great opposition to such an exodus?' the colonel was asked.

'Yes, there would,' he replied; 'from both employers and laborers—and from professional politicians also. Employers say they want a certain amount of surplus labor so that they can always count on plenty of help and keep wages down. Professional labor agitators, in parliament and out, oppose large emigration movements, because they would remove the evils which afflict the laborer and leave nothing to agitate about. There is, probably, no theme so popular as the amelioration of the condition of the poor workingman. If there were no "poor workingman," what would some politicians have to work for or rest their claims to office upon?

'Now, Canada, as a labor market is crying for men; and, as a country, she is in the greatest need of population. Our ideal is to send people out into the land. If we do that, all else will right itself; let the farmers come first—tradesmen will follow. Apart from religion, trade is the greatest civilizing force in the universe, and makes for the peace of nations; population is the base on which colonial trade and commerce is founded. The work of our immigration department is to adjust population. You have the surplus land here; we have the surplus population on the other side of the Atlantic. You have prosperity here that precludes all risk of failure for years to come unless some unlooked for calamity should befall you. The failure of a crop for one season or even more would mean only a temporary check. And you want the mentally and morally and physically fit to come and develop your resources. That is what we are prepared to supply.

'In England we have a new law called the Unemployed Workman's Act. It is intended to do good. It includes a labor bureau and proposes to find men who want work or better pay than they are getting now. But, I fear that if it is worked on the lines on which it has started, it will find more men out of work than are in that position now, and will leave them where it finds them. The system does not find work and send the people where it is to be had. The Army, however, does not meddle with labor troubles. We keep away from all sections where strikes are looming up.

MANY HEADS OF FAMILIES COMING.

Sixty heads of families are on our waiting list at the present time. We find married men, with children well grown, a drag in England but just what is wanted in Canada. We have sent many such out already, and will send many more next season. One such has just signed an agreement to work for a certain man in a thriving town in this province for three years. His wages are fixed, and will enable him to live and repay a loan which the Army will advance to send his family out here as soon as the arrangements can be made. What a comfort to a man to know that he has steady work guaranteed ahead for three years at a fixed wage, and his family will be growing up around him and learning to do for themselves, whereas in England his work would be very unsteady, and he could not tell what the children would do! Intermittent work is a great curse in the Old Country.'

The colonel saw Premier Whitney, the Hon. Mr. Oliver, Minister of the Interior, and Mr. Preston in England, also Lord Strathcona. From them he learned that a certain number of Scandinavians would be acceptable in this country — the men for railway construction work and the young women for domestic service. The Army expects to bring between two thousand and three thousand selected immigrants from Northern Europe next year. They will take this work up more next year than heretofore owing to the collapse of the North Atlantic Trading Company, of which much has been heard lately. The Army has already done a little in this field. It is understood that Scandinavians would make acceptable colonists also in a certain section of Canada.

While speaking of colonization matters, Colonel Lamb mentioned that the new colony at Tisdale, Sask., to which some twenty-five families were sent this season, will be augmented by probably seventy-five more families next summer. The colonization movement will not be rushed, but new settlers will be sent to Tisdale as required in order to balance all departments of work and business. The South African colonization scheme is being held in abeyance, pending financial arrangements which the General considers should be settled a certain way before he enters upon it, so as to ensure its absolute success. It is considered improbable that much will be done in Australia until after the Colonial Conference to be held in London next year.

Meanwhile, Canada marches on at the head of the procession.

A TRUST BETRAYED.

The sad misfortune which has befallen Lord Amherst of Hackney affords an instance of the unbusinesslike actions of men of business which are perpetually occurring. A well-known solicitor with an immense city practice, a man of high repute and believed to be wealthy, died a short time ago. It was discovered he had no estate of his own remaining, and when the safe in which bonds confided to his care by his clients were kept was opened, the securities in question had entirely disappeared. Lord Amherst's losses are believed to exceed three hundred thousand pounds. As in the case of many other men of generous nature who are well known philanthropists, the amount of Lord Amherst's private fortune by public report has been greatly exaggerated. He has a family of six daughters and eleven grandchildren. None of his sons-in-law is possessed of large means. Upon the eldest daughter, who married Lord William Cecil twenty-one years ago, and who is the mother of four sons, the barony of Amherst is settled, and a considerable sum of money invested in trust to keep up the title.—Bristol (England) 'Times and Mirror.'

A PENSIONER OF CHARLES X.

(From the London 'Globe.')

Although France has witnessed thirty-six years of republic, preceded by 22 years of empire and by some 18 years more of limited monarchy, there has lingered on until the past week the last item on the civil list of the last King of France, Charles X. In 1830 Charles granted a pension of 1,300 francs a year to one of his men servants. And year in and year out ever since, whatever system might be up or down, the good fellow has religiously presented himself on pension day to draw his 1,300 francs, and just as religiously every succeeding Finance Minister has had it ready for him. The old worthy has just died, a centenarian.

MOTHERHOOD.

O, from what sweet star
Hast thou taken flight?
thou hast brought from far,
Life, and love, and light.

Yea, from God's own hand,
As a gift I claim thee,
Canst thou understand?
Baby mine, I name thee.

Yea, thou art all mine,
Tho' at thy sweet birth,
Human and divine,
Mingled on earth.

Round thee and above thee,
Heaven hovers near;
Half in fear I love thee,
Hold thee half in fear.

And because I know
How the angels love thee,
And how near below,
They all bend above thee.

I love thee still more,
Than the angels do:—
My heart hath a door
Thou hast enter'd thro'.

Thou wilt not depart,
O my sweet, my love,
Close within my heart,
Fold thy wings, my dove.

J. C. M. DUNCAN.

A QUAINT OLD BOOK

EARLY GUIDE TO MONTREAL, NOW IN POSSESSION OF MR. USSHER.

A quaint railway and a steamboat guide and handbook of Montreal, Quebec and Ottawa is in the possession of Mr. C. E. E. Ussher, of the C. P. R. It is dated 1864, and is one of the earliest handbooks of the city ever published.

Events moved slowly in those days, for a notice to the public on the first page announces that 'in regard to several advertisements of steamboats, bearing date 1860, the time of departure is the same this year (1864).

The advertisements are interesting, not only because of the names of old firms long since gone out of business, but because of the old-fashioned wording. The proprietor of the hotel known as Coleman's Montreal House, on the corner of Custom House square, drew particular attention to the beautiful view of the St. Lawrence to be obtained from his house, and announced that he anticipated the continuance of a liberal share of public patronage, because he had determined (in italics) that 'none shall go away dissatisfied.'' The proprietors of the Albion Hotel made a great fuss over the fact that the whole of their beds had, 'at great expense,' been furnished with new spring mattresses, which showed that the Albion was continuing its tradition of being the best dollar and a half hotel in Canada. Mr. S. Compain, of the Cosmopolitan Hotel (Place d'Armes), called attention to the 'splendid jet d' eau' in the 'beautiful French square,' in front of his hotel, in which 'healthy location' a 'splendid brass band discourses sweet music every week in summer.' Mr. S. Browning, of the Ottawa Hotel, advertised the fact that he utterly discarded the employment of runners, 'being satisfied to allow the success of the hotel to depend on its own merits.'

Mr. Charles Alexander called attention to his gum drops, jujube paste, and conversation lozenges,' and another advertisement announced that Guilbault's Botanic and Zoological Garden on Sherbrooke street contained 'one of the largest collections in America of living wild animals, rare birds and freaks of nature.'

In the description of Montreal, the reader is allowed gradually to approach the city 'from Quebec,' the various buildings being described as they dawned upon the vision, including the 'city hall, where the city fathers meet, with its dome, covered with tin plates which glitter in the sun.'

McGill street was then the western boundary of the city, and 'Griffintown' and St. Antoine were suburbs.

Mention is made of the 'Plantagenet water depot' on Place d'Armes square. This mineral water was brought from a place in the direction of Ottawa, and was sold for three coppers a glass: 'In the depot a good supply of papers is kept, so that the visitor is at liberty to strengthen the mind and body at the same time.'

Much praise is given to St. Antoine street, whose walks are 'shaded by maple trees, and whose buildings are 'mostly elegant.' 'Before the houses,' it was stated, 'in many places there are little plots of garden ground, filled with a variety of flowers to please the eye and delight the olfactory nerves with their agreeable odor.'

Christ Church, in Union square, is described as having a tall spire, 'tapering upwards through the air.'

Then the reader is taken on an imaginary drive in a caleche around the mountain, passing two toll-gates on the way, one at the bottom and the other at the summit. Attention is called to the Victoria bridge (the old tubular erection), which is described as being such a wonderful triumph of human science and art, that it were madness to think of it. 'But the madness was thought of, and planned, and built, and finished, and England's Heir Apparent is coming out to sanction it by formally opening the way through that iron tunnel.'

It is estimated that from 400,000 to 500,000 natives have died in Africa of sleeping sickness in the last ten years. The disease is, moreover, spreading with alarming rapidity, yet nothing is done to check it. The weight of opinion is that no person once infected ever recovers. Despite its name, sleep is not an important symptom, as it occurs only towards the end of the disease in a small number of cases.

YOUR AILMENT is NATURE'S REPROOF.

To overcome that ailment
You require Nature's Assistance.

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

Is Nature's Own Remedy.

NO FAMILY SHOULD EVER BE WITHOUT IT.

CAUTION.—*Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' otherwise you have the sincerest form of flattery—IMITATION.*

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, London, S.E., Eng., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Wholesale of Messrs. EVANS & SONS, Ltd., Montreal and Toronto, Canada.

FAVORABLY KNOWN SINCE 1826. BELLS.
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CHIMES, Etc. CATALOGUE & PRICES FREE.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

UNANIMOUS.

The Foreman—'The jury are all of one mind—temporarily 'nsane.'—'Punch.'

Cheapest of All Medicines.—Considering the curative qualities of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil it is the cheapest medicine now offered to the public. The dose required in any ailment is small, and a bottle contains many doses. If it were valued at the benefit it confers it could not be purchased for many times the price asked for it, but increased consumption has simplified and cheapened its manufacture.

'What I want,' said the discontended summer boarder, 'is to enjoy the comforts of home.' 'If that's the case,' answered Farmer Cornstalk, 'I don't quite see what you left home for in the first place.'—Washington 'Star.'

'Is Speedman a good chauffeur?' 'Good! Say! He caught a man yesterday that every motorist in the city had had a try at and missed.'—'Judge.'

Signals of Danger.—Have you lost your appetite? Have you a coated tongue? Have you an unpleasant taste in your mouth? Does your head ache, and have you dizziness? If so, your stomach is out of order, and you need medicine. But you do not like medicine. He that prefers sickness to medicine must suffer, but under the circumstances the wise man would procure a box of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills and speedily get himself in health, and strive to keep so.

'What? You marry my daughter?' thundered old Roxley. 'You, a mere clerk——' 'No, sir,' replied young Myrtle, 'not a clerk, but a gentleman now. I resigned my job the moment your daughter accepted me.'

'Does that man really believe all he says?' 'Believe it! echoed Senator Sorghum. 'Why, he doesn't even understand it.'—Washington 'Star.'

The Most Popular Pill.—The pill is the most popular of all forms of medicine, and of pills the most popular are Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, because they do what it is asserted they can do, and are not put forward on any fictitious claims to excellence. They are compact and portable, they are easily taken, they do not nauseate nor gripe, and they give relief in the most stubborn cases.

Master Pert—'You made a mistake, teacher. You told me that you couldn't take four from three!'

Governess—'Of course not, you silly boy!'

Master Pert—'Well, Bridget told me that her father used to take four quarts of milk from three cows.'

The Poet (soulfully)—'True poetry, you know, gives its greatest enjoyment to the man who writes it.' The Editor (gruffly)—'You bet it does! When I have my way, no one else sees it.'—'American Spectator.'

Worms derange the whole system. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator deranges worms and gives rest to the sufferer. It only costs 25 cents to try it and be convinced.

'Was that little inclosure you sent the editor used?'

'Part of it.'

'Part of it?'

'Yes, the stamp.'

'Shure, things is very unevenly divided in this wurrld,' remarked Mr. O'Flaherty. 'There's Mulvaney now, he got a black eye in a railway accident, and the railway company gave him fifty pounds; and there's me got a black eye in a foight and was fined ten shillings.'—'Tit Bits.'

A lady writes: 'I was enabled to remove the corns, root and branch, by the use of Holloway's Corn Cure.' Others who have tried it have the same experience.

He—'You see that girl! She appears in all of the best papers.'

She—'In what way—as an authoress or an actress?'

He—'Neither. She's the lady who speaks so highly of Frizzo for the Hair.'

Theatre Manager—'I can't use your play, sir. It's too long for the stage.'

Amateur Playwright—'But I say—aw—look here—aw! Can't you lengthen the stage, you know?'

Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial is prepared from drugs known to the profession as thoroughly reliable for the cure of cholera, dysentery, diarrhoea, griping pains and summer complaints. It has been used successfully by medical practitioners for a number of years with gratifying results. If suffering from any summer complaint it is just the medicine that will cure you. Try a bottle. It sells for 25 cents.

Patience—'Will is a regular contributor to that 'Magazine.' Patrice—'Indeed! I didn't know he wrote at all!' 'Who said anything about writing? He buys it every month.'—Yonkers 'Statesman.'

'Why am yu in sech a bad humor?' asked the head waiter in the Southern hotel. 'Why,' replied the new waiter, 'dat last man told me to hold out mah palm an Ah stood deh holding it out foh en hour.' 'En he gib yu a quatah?' 'No, he wanted me to gib him a quatah. He was a palmist.'—Chicago 'Daily News.'

IF you were sure that **OLD SORE** could be healed by **MISSION OINTMENT** you would get it. It has Cured many of sores that have given increasing trouble for years, and has **done it well.** It is a **painless** and **reliable remedy** for **IVY POISONING, BOILS,** and all sores difficult to heal.

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CEYLON TEA is the Original and only Genuine

BLACK "For Black Tea Drinkers.

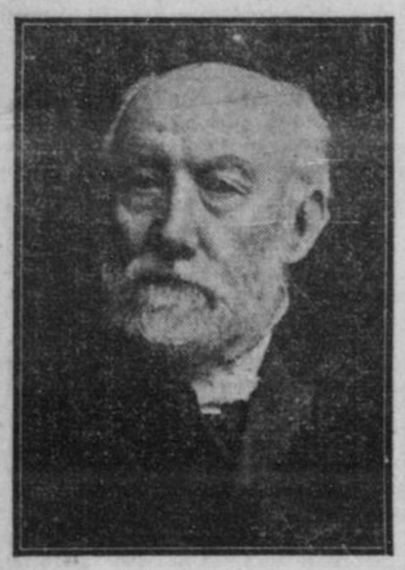
NATURAL GREEN "For those used to Japans.'

METHODIST CONFERENCE

Arrangements for Entertainment of Delegates Well Advanced

IMPORTANT CHURCH LEGISLATION WILL BE CONSIDERED.

The General Conference of the Methodist Church in Canada will meet in quadrennial session in Montreal, commencing on Wednesday, Sept. 12, and the local arrangements for the event are well advanced. Meetings of the local General Conference committee and of the Montreal Methodist Union were held in the parlors of St. James Church last evening when many matters of interest were dealt with.



THE REV. A. CARMAN, D.D.,
General Superintendent of the Methodist Church.

The Social Union has undertaken to give the Conference delegates special forms of entertainment on the two Saturdays which will pass during the time of the Conference. On Saturday afternoon, Sept. 15, a reception will be given the delegates at the Wesleyan Theological College by the governors of the institution, commencing at 3.30 o'clock. The Wesleyan College and all the McGill University buildings will be thrown open for inspection by the delegates. At 4.30 o'clock addresses will be delivered in Convocation Hall by Principal Peterson, C.M.G., Mr. W. Hanson, president of the Methodist Union, and the Rev. Drs. Carman and Potts. At 5.15 refreshments will be served.

On Saturday, Sept. 22, the delegates will be given a ride down the St. Lawrence in the palatial steamer 'Montreal.' Invitations will be issued to delegates and their wives or daughters, to members of the Social Union, with their wives; to the Protestant Ministerial Association and to the hosts and hostesses who will entertain delegates during the conference. Mr. William Hanson, president of the union, has generously offered to defray the cost of the boat, and the Social Union will provide refreshments. It is expected that about seven hundred persons will accept the invitation.

THE REV. GEO. STEELE,
Secretary of Conference.

The Conference Arrangements Committee reported that there were 304 delegates expected and that in many cases intimation had been received that wives or daughters would be accompanying the representatives. While the billeting committee had succeeded very well in their work there was considerable detail work yet to be done and many changes in the arrangements would result from delegates bringing friends, and from other causes. More homes and boarding-houses will be required and more money for the entertainment of the guests. The average cost of a delegate per week for room and two meals is likely to be five or six dollars.

The three fraternal delegates who will represent the British and American conferences, will be entertained at the Windsor Hotel as guests of Mr. William Hanson.

Arrangements have been completed for installing telephone and telegraph instruments in the parlors of the church. A post-office and information bureau will also be established besides which a very handsome and useful handbook is being prepared for purposes of information and as a souvenir.

In addition to the arrangements for pulpit supply, already published in the 'Witness,' arrangements will be made for conference delegates to address the Sunday-schools in the city on the conference Sundays. These arrangements, however, will be made independently by the pastors and superintendents of the various churches and schools.

Many matters of great importance will be laid before the Conference at the approaching sessions. The Rev. Dr. Carfan, general superintendent of the Methodist Church, will preside. He was elected to this office in 1884, when the union of the Methodist churches in Canada was consummated, and has held the office continuously ever since. The election to this position takes place every eight years. Having been re-elected at the last General Conference, he holds the office for four years more. There is some talk of shortening the term to four years at the end of the next quadrennium. Dr. Carman resides in Toronto, although he is connected with the Bay of Quinte Conference, and an official of the Tabernacle Church in Belleville. He is president of the executive board of thirty-six members which manages the affairs of the church between the General Conferences, and is ex-officio president of all General Conference committees. He ranks high as an executive officer, and is a keen umpire in points of order. Before the union he was a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The Rev. George Steel is the secretary of the General Conference.

The question of extending the scope of the educational work and raising more funds for this purpose will occupy an important place in the deliberations of the Conference missionary work will be another vital point to be discussed. The union of the Canadian Methodist, the Methodist Episcopal and the Methodist Episcopal Church South, in Japan, may mean the erection of a Japanese foreign mission cause under the jurisdiction of the Canadian authorities. Then there will be the appointment of a new associate secretary of missions to replace the Rev. Dr. Henderson, who returns to pulpit work. The names of the Rev. M. Benson, D.D., J. W. Graham, W. R. Young, D.D., and J. J. Rae are mentioned for the position. The revenue of the Mission Board last year was $405,000.

The appointment of a ne weditor for the 'Christian Guardian' is causing a great deal of interest throughout Canadian Methodism. The Rev. Mr. Bond has been compelled to leave the post on account of illness. The names of the Rev. Dr. A. C. Courtice and the Rev. Messrs. Crews, McLean and Creighton and others have been mentioned in this connection.

A proposal will be made to separate the Sunday-school and Epworth League work and place them under two secretaries. Church union and the length of the pastoral term will also be discussed.

RENEWALS.

Our subscribers who have not yet remitted their renewal subscription for August, are reminded to have the renewal mailed in good time, and so avoid any interruption in the receipt of their paper.

Note the date of expiry on your address tag.

OVERSEAS LIMITED

NEW C. P. R. TRANSCONTINENTAL SERVICES INAUGURATED

The new transcontinental train of the C. P. R., the 'Overseas Limited,' was inaugurated on Friday, and the event aroused considerable interest in the Ancient Capital. The new train, composed entirely of first-class parlor, sleeping and dining cars, was made up at Quebec and was at the wharf awaiting the arrival of the 'Empress of Ireland.' The 'Empress of Ireland' arrived in port at 2.30 o'clock that morning. Among the passengers on board were Mr. Hamar Greenwood, M.P., E. G. Swift (manager of the Parke-Davis Company, the well-known rug firm), Sir Adolphe Caron, Mr. J. Allan Baker (Canadian member of the British Parliament); Sir D. McMillan, Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba; Chevalier Marconi and his wife and Sir Sandford Fleming.

The passengers disembarked about eight o'clock, their baggage having been transferred, and at nine o'clock the train with the mails for the Orient and a large number of through passengers on board, pulled out of the station amid the ringing cheers of a large crowd.

A party of C. P. R. officials from Montreal, consisting of Mr. McL. Brown, Mr. George H. Ham, Mr. Piers, manager of the steamship lines, and Mr. W. T. Robson, went down to see to the arrangements. Mr. George Ham is going right through to the Coast, where he will enjoy a fortnight's holiday. The train consisted of eight cars, six sleepers, a diner and a mail car. Every effort has been made to prevent delays on the journey, and officials are confident that the train will reach the Coast in ninety-six hours.

Information gathered from C. P. R. officials travelling on the 'Overseas Limited' this morning shows that greater interests are involved than the mere carrying of the mails for the Orient. It is an open secret that the company hope by the establishment of the fast service westward between England and the Far East to divert the larger part of the Chinese and Japanese trade that now goes by the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company via the Suez canal. With only two changes, the C. P. R. will make the journey to and from Liverpool and Hongkong in twenty-nine days—a distance of twelve thousand miles—while the journey between Liverpool and Yokohama will be accomplished in twenty-two days. By the Suez canal route, the best time is thirty-five days by means of the overland route to Port Said, while to Yokohama the best time is forty-three days. The remarkable cut in time now being made by the C. P. R. ought not only to divert trade via Canada, but also to stimulate increased travel.

The 'Empress of Ireland' has certainly done her share to give the new service a good send-off, for on her present voyage from Liverpool to Quebec she has beaten all previous records by six hours and ten minutes. She left Liverpool at 11.30 p.m. on Friday, Aug. 24, and arrived at Quebec at 2.10 this morning, the actual time of passage being six days, seven hours and fifty minutes. The time occupied in the journey from Innistrahull, Ireland, to Rimouski, was five days, ten hours and thirty minutes—four hours faster than the previous record. At Rimouski a new gangway for the transference of the mails was used for the first time; the mails were transferred in fifty-five minutes instead of the usual hour and a half. The C. P. R. officials say the time could easily be cut down a further fifteen minutes.

Passengers on the boat, in addition to those already named, include Mr. Archie Baker, European manager of the C. P. R., with Mr. Charles Johnson and Mr. Vincent Hill, general manager of the South Eastern Railway of England. Sir Keith Fraser (who has come over on a shooting trip); W. Lawson Peacock and family, Mgr. G. M. Legris, Senator and Mrs. Ackerman, Mr. R. Wilson-Smith, Staff-Sergt. Gaskill, delegate to the Congress of Military Surgeons at Buffalo; Prof. Tory, of McGill University, Montreal, and Mr. Hamlin Garlin, the well-known novelist.

Mr. Marconi and his wife disembarked at Rimouski. He is going to visit the wireless telegraph stations on the east coast.

All the passengers on board were delighted with the fact that the party of baggage checkers and customs officials which Mr. W. G. Annable, general baggage agent, too on board the boat at Rimouski, got through their duties coming up the river, and thus obviated any delay at the port of landing.

The new train will be monthy each way during the winter months, while during the summer it will be a tri-weekly service. The summer service will start next year at the end of March or the beginning of April. If, as is confidently anticipated, the larger portion of the trade between England and the Orient that now goes via the Suez canal is diverted to this new all-British route there is no doubt that it will not be long before the service is working on a weekly basis. Apart from the imperial aspect of the service—the fact that it connects the outlying parts of the Empire with the Old Country via British North America—there is the marked advantage that the service makes a cut of six days in the time occupied in the journey between England and Hongkong, and no fewer than 21 days in the journey between Liverpool and Yokohama, and this alone is bound to result in a wonderful stimulus in the trade between the Mother Country and the Orient.

Telegrams received from places on the route indicate that the first 'Overseas Mail' that started from Quebec yesterday under such happy circumstances is making good time, and should have no difficulty in reaching Vancouver ninety-three hours after its start from Quebec. At Vancouver the train will run alongside one of the 'Empress' vessels on the Pacific service, where everything will be in readiness to take passengers and mails on board, and start immediately for the Far East.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them. Birth notices are inserted for 25c, marriage notices for 50c, death notices for 25c prepaid. The announcement of funeral appended to death notice, 25c extra; other extension to obituary, such as short sketch of life, two cents per word extra, except poetry, which is 50 cents per line extra—prepaid.

Annual subscribers may have announcements of births, marriages and deaths (without extended obituary or verses) occurring in their immediate families, free of charge, in which case name and address of subscribers should be given.

BIRTHS.

HAMMOND — At 216a St. Urbain street, on Aug. 27, 1906, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Hy. J. Hammond.

SMAILL — At Montreal, on Aug. 31, 1906, to Mr. and Mrs. Albert E. Smaill, twin girls.

SODEN — At 4542 St. Catherine street, Montreal, on Aug. 13, 1906, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Soden.

MARRIED.

BOOTHE — KING — At Rawdon, Que., on Aug. 21, 1906, by the Rev. W. Davies, incumbent, Mr. Herbert Boothe, of Montreal, to Miss Edith King, daughter of Mr. Vincent King, of Rawdon, Que.

BANFILL — HILL — At the residence of Mrs. William Barton, South Durham, Que., on Aug. 25, 1906, by the Rev. G. A. Bell, of Ulverton, Mr. Frederick C. Banfill, B.A., Principal of Granby Academy, to Margaret A., daughter of Mr. J. Hill, of Toronto.

CORBET—COOPER.—At the Church of the Messiah, Toronto, by the Rev. Robert Sims, rector, Harold Seton, son of the late Mr. William Corbet, of Guelph, to Ethel Maud, daughter of Mr. George E. Cooper, Toronto.

FOULDS — PORTER — At the First Baptist Church, Winnipeg, on Aug. 9, 1906, by the Rev. J. B. Warnicker, James Hugh Foulds to Miss Effa May Porter.

TYERS—STARK.—At the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. Jessie Stark, 45 Second ave., Ottawa, by the Rev. Wm. McIntosh, on Aug. 22, 1906, Ernest Arthur Tyers to Miss Mary Stark.

TYRRELL — BUCKNER — On Aug. 8, at St. John's Church, Bridgetown, Devon, by the Rev. Walker Firminger, B.D., cousin of the bride, assisted by the Rev. D. R. Vaughan, vicar of Zennow, and the Rev. D. Hughes, St. Mark's, Swansea, Fredericka Moffatt, daughter of Commander W. H. P. Buckner, R.N., Dart an' Moor, Totnes, to William Grant Tyrrell, R.E., of Longmoor Camp, East Liss, Hants, son of Dr. J. D. Tyrrell, Toronto, Canada.

KENNEDY — BROWN — At the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. W. J. Beamish and the Rev. James Lawson, on Aug. 29, 1906, Miss Lizzie Brown to John L. Kennedy, both of Masham, Que.

LESTER—SCHMIDT.— On Aug. 22, 1906, at St. Paul's Lutheran Church, Kurtzville, Ont., by the Rev. Henry Gross, Anna Katherine, daughter of Mr. C. C. Schmidt, Kurtzville, Ont., to Egerton-Henry Hollis Lester, of Toronto.

MARTIN— FERGUSON. — In Kingson, Ont., on Aug. 28, 1906, by the Rev. J. B. Hicks, C. O. Martin, Dufferin, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Ferguson, of Kingston.

McCASKILL — BETHUNE — In the Presbyterian Church, at Lost River, Que., on Aug. 15, 1906, by the Rev. Ephraim W. Florence, Mr. Kenneth D. McCaskill and Miss Catherine Bethune, both of Lost River, Quebec.

McCOSH — McEWAN — At Ayr, Ont., on Aug. 29, 1906, by the Rev. Mr. Shearer, of Drumbo, Katherine Inglis, of Drumbo, daughter of Mr. Andrew McEwan, to Alexander McCosh, of Sharon, N.D.

McCULLOUGH — KIRKPATRICK— In the Presbyterian Church, at Mille Isles, Que., by the Rev. Ephraim W. Florence, on Aug. 28, 1906, Mr. Robert McCullough and Miss Elizabeth F. Kirkpatrick, both of Cote St. Gabriel, Quebec.

PATTERSON—PORTER. — On Aug. 29, 1906, at St. Andrew's Church, Toronto, by the Rev. Dr. Aiken, Miss Jessie A. Porter, of Wingham, to Mr. J. W. Patterson, of Port Elgin (formerly of Wingham).

REHM — HEBDEN — On July 25, 1906, at Christ's Church, Brussels, Belgium, by the Rev. George Stevens, M.A., T.C.D., Karl Rehm, of the Belgian Civil Service, to Anne Isabella (Nanny), daughter of the late Canon Hebden, M.A., rector of the Church of the Ascension, Hamilton, Canada.

PRICE — GRAY — At the residence of the bride's parents, 650 Bathurst street, Toronto, on Aug. 29, 1906, by the Rev. E. Crummy, D.D., Harold W. Price, B.A. Sc., School of Practical Science, Toronto, to Lillian Douglas, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. M. Gray.

DIED.

ALLEN — At her father's residence, West Bolton, on Aug. 24, 1906, in the 27th year of her age, Margaret Snowden, second daughter of William G. Swett, and beloved wife of Harry H. Allen (leaving one infant son).

ANDREW — At Neilston, on Aug. 13, 1906, William Andrew, commercial traveller.

ARMSTRONG — At St. Oswald's, Grasmere, Scotland, on Aug. 9, 1906, Margaret Anne, widow of George Frederick Armstrong, Regius Professor of Engineering in the University of Edinburgh.

BADENACH — On Aug. 29, 1906, at her late residence, Trafalgar avenue, Cote des Neiges, Mary Barbara (May), daughter of Thomas Badenach.

BERNATCHEZ.—On Aug. 30, 1906, at the age of 68 years and 6 months, Nazaire Bernatchez, Esq., Governor of the Quebec Jail.

BOULTBEE.—At Rossland, B.C., on Aug. 23, 1906, John Boultbee, of Osgoode Hall, barrister-at-law (late of Hamilton, Ont.)

BUDDEN.—At Quebec, on Aug. 28, 1906, Herbert Budden, aged 70 years.

CHAPMAN.—At Appleton, Ont., on Aug. 27, 1906, Maria Chapman, wife of the late John Spearman, aged 74 years.

CREELMAN.—At the General Hospital, Guelph, Ont., on Aug. 27, 1906, Alexander Creelman, of the Imperial Bank, Niagara Falls, Ont.

CODY — On Aug. 28, 1906, at the Toronto General Hospital, Walter Tait Cody, M.D., of Detroit, Mich., brother of W. H. Cody, of West Oxford, Ont., aged 48 years.

FAIRMAN — At Gananoque, on Aug. 28, 1906, in her ninety-third year, Elizabeth Barnett, beloved wife of Warren Fairman, and mother of the late Frederick Fairman of Montreal.

FITZGERALD — At Quebec, on Aug. 26, 1906, Jas. Fitzgerald, timber-tower, aged 81 years, a native of Rathpatrick, County Kilkenny, Ireland.

LAKE — At the Toronto General Hospital, on Aug. 27, 1906, the Rev. C. D. Lake, in his 71st year.

LANGTRY — On Aug. 22, 1906, at Toronto, the Venerable Archdeacon John Langtry, in the 75th year of his age.

MACKELCAN — At Minnicoganashene, Georgian Bay, Ont., on Aug. 27, 1906, Francis MacKelcan, K.C., of Hamilton, aged 69 years.

MARSHALL.—At Brampton, Ont., on Aug. 29, 1906, James Marshall, late of Chinguacousy, in his 77th year.

McLEAN — On June 18, 1906, at Willow Cottage, Strathlorn, N. S., Murdoch Chas. McLean, eldest son of John McLean, aged 47 years.

OLES — At Peterborough, Ont., on Aug. 26, 1906, Ethel Elsie Brodigan, wife of James Everett Oles, and only daughter of Mrs. Agnes Brodigan.

RACEY — At his residence, near Lennoxville, P.Q., on Aug. 26, 1906, John Racey, M.D.E., formerly of Quebec, eldest son of the late John Racey, M.D.E., also of Quebec.

PATON.—At Palmerston, Ont., on Aug. 23, 1906, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. G. Y. Donaldson, Janet Sutherland, in her 77th year, relict of the late Andrew Paton, of Elma Tp., Ont., sister of the late George Sutherland, conveyancer, Listowel, Ont., and sister-in-law of the late Laird Paton, contractor, Montreal.

RACICOT.—At the Protestant Hospital, Ottawa, on Aug. 29, 1906, at 11 o'clock a.m., Mr. Thomas Racicot, in the 27th year of his age.

SNOWDON.—At Aurora, Ont., on Aug. 27, 1906, Maud Wells, beloved wife of Alfred V. Snowdon.

WILLIAMS—LANDERKIN. — At Toronto, on Aug. 29, 1906, by the Rev. Henry Edmison, John B. Williams, of Tottenham, to Daisy Landerkin, daughter of the late Senator Landerkin, of Hanover, South Grey, Ontario.

WHITCHER — On Aug. 30, 1906, Frances Ritchie, widow of the late W. E. Whitcher, Ottawa, aged 81 years.

WOODLEY — At Rockland, Ont., on Aug. 26, 1906, Mrs. Richard Woodley, aged 86 years, 5 months.

IN MEMORIAM.

GRAY — In affectionate remembrance of Captain Frank Gray, who died on Sept 2, 1905.
'Gone, but not forgotten.'

McLEAN — In loving and affectionate remembrance of our father, Hector McLean, who died at his home, 'Valefield Farm,' Finch, Ontario, on Sept 1898, also our mother, Mrs. Hector McLean, who died Aug. 7, 1902.
'Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord.'

WILSON — In loving memory of the Rev. Jas. Wilson, who died at Lanark on Aug. 30, 1905.

THE 'WEEKLY WITNESS' is printed and published at the 'Witness' Building, at the corner of Craig and St. Peter sts., in the city of Montreal, by John Redpath Dougall and Frederick Eugene Dougall, both of Montreal.
All business communications should be addressed 'John Dougall & Son,' and all letters to the Editor should be addressed 'Editor of the 'Witness.'

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SS. LAKONIA (cold storage) .. .. Sept. 13
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