

# Montreal Weekly Witness.

MONTREAL, TUESDAY, MORNING, JUNE 4, 1901.

MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS.  
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FIFTY-SIXTH YEAR.

## ANOTHER YEAR OF THE WAR.

### General Smith-Dorrien Says that the Bulk of the Army will be Needed Twelve Months Longer.

### A FIERCE FIGHT AT VLADFONTEIN—BOERS REPULSED BUT LOSS VERY HEAVY ON BOTH SIDES.

General Smith-Dorrien, who has been welcomed home at Berkhamstead, reports that, while the war may be ended by September, the bulk of the army will be needed in South Africa for twelve months. This is a gloomy forecast, and it comes from one of the most experienced generals in the field, who has not made a single mistake and has shown excellent judgment throughout the campaign.

#### THE VLADFONTEIN FIGHT.

Suspicion is excited by the lack of details respecting the battle fought at Vladfontein. It is not probable, however, that the War Office is deliberately suppressing despatches from Lord Kitchener, and that a serious reverse has occurred. Lord Kitchener has told the story of the battle briefly, and is not disposed to magnify the importance of anything connected with the campaign, but cannot withhold the list of casualties. The absence of Mr. Brodrick may explain the reticence of officials in Pall Mall, the stronghold of red tape, and the details of the battle may not be accessible to the few straggling war correspondents remaining in the field. There is no anxiety among military men, since the Boers are known to have been finally repulsed, but there are strong suspicions that the British were again off their guard, and that the heavy losses were caused by their being attacked unexpectedly. Delarey's commando has been allowed free range of a large district for a long period, while Lord Kitchener has considered it more important to clear other portions of the Transvaal.

#### GEN. BABINGTON'S COLUMN.

### CAPTURED BOER SUPPLIES — BURGHERS REPORTED DISHEARTENED.

London, June 3.—Despatches from Klerkadeop state that General Babington's column, in returning to that post, had an exciting time. The advance consisted of 25 New Zealanders, who, as soon as they sighted some 150 Boers, charged the enemy, whereupon the latter fled. On the left of the New Zealanders was a party of Bushmen, and on the right the Imperial Light Horse. The chase went on for miles, the pom-pom joining in accelerating the enemy's flight. Twenty-five Boers were driven into the arms of Colonel Dixon's column and were captured. The rick of the convoy was secured by General Babington. The burghers in the district traversed by the column seemed completely disheartened, and expressed dissatisfaction with the commandant, whose colossal fabrications they are apparently beginning to see through. Food was very scarce in the houses visited, only maize and meat being seen. The stock was taken by the column, and the women and children brought to the refuge camp, which has received six hundred accessions in a week.

#### A FIERCE FIGHT

### General Dixon's Force Attacked by Delarey at Vladfontein.

### BOERS REPULSED, BUT LOSSES WERE HEAVY ON BOTH SIDES.

On the anniversary of Field Marshal Lord Roberts' entry into Johannesburg came the news of severe fighting and heavy losses within forty miles of the gold reef city. The battle at Vladfontein, on the Durban-Johannesburg Railway, reported by Lord Kitchener, is the most serious engagement since General Clements's reverse at Magsaliessburg. The garrison of Vladfontein, apparently largely composed of yeomanry, had 174 men put out of action. That their assailants came to close quarters and suffered heavily is shown by the number of dead left on the field. The despatch from Lord Kitchener, dated Pretoria, May 30, is as follows: "General Dixon's force at Vladfontein was attacked yesterday by Delarey's forces, and there was severe fighting. The enemy was finally driven off with heavy loss, leaving 35 dead. I regret that our casualties also were severe. The killed and wounded numbered one hundred and seventy-four. Four officers were killed."

The New York Tribune's special London cable says: Lord Kitchener's account of the battle of Vladfontein (Vlakfontein?) serves to light up public interest once more in the war. Two facts stand out, first, the determined nature of the Boer assault upon an entrenched position, fifty miles from Johannesburg, and secondly, the heavy losses suffered on both sides. This has been the first real engagement which has been fought for some months, and it is decisive proof that the Boers, when led by a cool and wary general like Delarey, can still offer strenuous resistance to British arms. The details of this battle may indicate that General Dixon's force was surprised, and that the casualty list was run up to 174 in that way, but the Boers in any event were the assailants, and were not repulsed without severe losses. The Boers are also reported to have fought with exceptional gal-

lanty while in pursuit of General Plumer's convoy.

A British officer who is on furlough, after fighting from Colenso to Lydenburg, has been predicting that the closing skirmishes of the campaign would occur on the line of the Durban-Johannesburg Railway, in the vicinity of Heideburg and Standerton. Both these affairs were within the theatre of war defined by this officer months ago as the last Boer ditch. The natural explanation of the fighting is that one mine after another is opening in the Rand and refugees are returning to Johannesburg in small groups, and the Boers have been making desperate efforts to frighten them and prevent the resumption of industry in the gold belt. Vladfontein was probably designed to be a loud warning to refugees that the war has not ended, and that Johannesburg was still an unsafe place of residence.

### TIRED OF FIGHTING. NINETY BOERS, MOSTLY FORMER OFFICIALS, SURRENDER.

A despatch received in London from Pietermaritzburg says: Two Boers, including Nicholson, late adjutant to General Beyers, came up under a flag of truce to ask terms of surrender for ninety men, mostly ex-officials. The British terms were stated, and the Boers accepted them. The batch which surrendered included Barend Vorster and Mr. Heystek, former landroost of Pietersburg. John Bok, one of three Namaqualand Border Scouts, taken prisoner by the Boers when they raided Pella on March 2, has arrived in the British camp with his back terribly lacerated. He was taken with the other two men to Kakama, where all three were cruelly flogged with a trace, Bok receiving 112 lashes, and the other two 150 and 107 lashes respectively. The three were then sentenced to death, and were made to dig their own graves, but the sentence was eventually commuted to one of enslavement to a burgher. Bok was taken to Brypai, and there he effected his escape. Upon arriving here he reported to Col. Shelton, who ordered him to be medically examined. He was found to be still suffering from the brutal treatment he had received, and the commandant ordered photographs to be taken of his back. Bok stated that he fainted while being flogged. Fromman was judge, and the well-known rebel, John Louw, was on the bench when the sentence was given.

### BOERS SURRENDERING LARGE NUMBERS GIVE THEMSELVES UP AT PALAPYE AND FORT TULL.

Two hundred Boers have surrendered at Palapye, Bechuanaland, and forty-two wagon loads of men, women and children have surrendered at Fort Tull, Rhodesia.

Palapye is north of Mafeking, near King Khama's country. The Boers who surrendered are probably those defeated by the Border Scouts a few days ago, and who fled north towards Khama's country.

Fort Tull is in southern Rhodesia, some miles north of the Transvaal frontier at the Limpopo river. The Boer families who surrendered there probably trekked from north of Pietersburg, in the Zoutpansberg district, which was occupied some weeks ago by Gen. Plumer's forces.

### LORD MILNER OF CAPETOWN KING'S WELCOME SILENCES CONTINENTAL CRITICISM.

The New York Tribune's London correspondent says: "The King has emphasized with unique distinction his welcome to Lord Milner by giving him a 'dine and sleep' invitation to Windsor. Lord Milner party last week, has been put in a position for gracefully declining the banquets which are offered him from every part of the United Kingdom. The King and Mr. Chamberlain, between them, have silenced any outcry which might have been raised on the Continent against the public neglect of a distinguished public servant."

In political clubs various stories are current to account for the fact that Sir Henry Fowler alone of the Liberal leaders, was present at Mr. Chamberlain's luncheon to Lord Milner. It appears that several of the most prominent Radical leaders who owed their success at the general elections to their support of the war in South Africa, were sounded as to whether they would accept invitations to the luncheon. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman on hearing what was going on, acted with decision. He declared he would resign the Opposition leadership if the invitations were accepted, his ground of objection being that the presence of Radical leaders at the proceedings would commit them to the approval of the government policy.

The "Official Gazette" announces that

the title taken by Sir Alfred Milner on his elevation to the peerage, is Baron Milner of St. James, in the County of London, and of Capetown, in the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope.

The elevation of Lord Milner of St. James to the peerage created a number of new records in that line. He is the first man who was created a peer on a Friday and gazetted the following Tuesday,—record time. He is the first man who has ever taken his title from his lodgings. He is the first statesman, who, having been received on his arrival by almost every member of the administration, was received almost immediately afterwards by the sovereign and the first guest within memory invited to dine and sleep at Windsor Castle who was commanded to stay another night.

### THE LATE 'GAT' HOWARD INTERESTING DESCRIPTION OF HOW HE MET HIS DEATH.

The following statement of how gallant 'Gat' Howard came by his death is taken from a letter written by Sergt-Major Glenister, now serving with 'Gat' Howard's Scouts in South Africa, to Mr. Chas. Fennell, late of D Battery, R.C.A., and published in the Guelph 'Mercury':

"We left Pretoria on Jan. 23, marched to Erste Fabricien, halted there for one day, then started out again, when we came in contact with the enemy at Diamond Hill, having a heavy fight. This is where we lost our Colt gun, had Gordon wounded, Sergt-Major McGregor and Hammond killed. Then we had sniping all the way until we came to the Crocodile River. Here we were heavily engaged again, firing our pom-pom for the first time; fired four hundred rounds on Feb. 14. It was here Sergt-Major Patterson, of the Scouts, was killed, Munsey, Craddock and Brandon wounded. Then again we came in contact with them on Feb. 16 at Grass Flats. Here Sergt. Douglas was killed, Vine wounded. Then on Feb. 17 we lost our dear old leader, Major Howard, and Northway, and had a native scout wounded. This happened in Swaziland. We captured five of their wagons, and our major was inside one of them turning over the things, when down one of the Boers came and shot at him, wounding him. Then he told him to throw up his hands; then he shot him through the mouth, the bullet coming out at the back of his head. He also told Northway to do the same—he was shot in the major at the time—he was shot in two different places, through the back and through the head."

### LEYDS STILL AT IT. HAS APPEALED TO THE HAGUE ARBITRATION COURT.

Special despatches assert that Dr. Hendrik Muller and Dr. Leyds, representing the Boer republics, have appealed formally to The Hague Arbitration Court, promising to abide by the decision of the tribunal regarding issues involved in the South African war, and pointing out that several of the paragraphs of the constitution of the Arbitration Court signed by the powers represented at the peace conference bear directly upon the South African case.

### BRITISH LOSSES. FORTY-TWO KILLED AND A HUNDRED WOUNDED IN THE EASTERN TRANSVAAL.

Casualty lists give 42 British killed and 101 wounded. The majority of these casualties occurred from May 22 to May 25, and between Bethel and Standerton in the eastern part of the Vaal River Colony, where Gen. Blood is operating.

### KNOX'S NARROW ESCAPE. TRAIN WAS DERAILED AND FIRED INTO BY BOERS.

A despatch from Kroonstad says the Boers derailed an armored train on which General William Knox was traveling. The front truck was blown up with dynamite and the Boers fired a volley into the cars. A British relief column with a maxim gun arrived and the Boers dispersed.

### DE WETT'S MOVEMENTS HIS RECENT JOURNEY WITH FORTY MEN TO INTERVIEW HERTZOG.

London, June 3.—A despatch from Capetown says that De Wett's recent journey, in company with an escort of forty men, was a wonderful performance. Leaving Yrede, he passed north to Ermelo, and thence across the line, near Nyletroom. Winding south-west between Zeerust and Lichtenburg he halted for a few days near Mariborg, and thence proceeded southwards to Boshof and Philippolis, where he is said to have had an interview with Hertzog.

### GENERAL SCHOEMAN DEAD KILLED BY THE EXPLOSION OF A SHELL HE WAS EXAMINING.

The Boer general, Schoeman, and his daughter have been killed and his wife and two others have been badly injured by the explosion of a shell.

General Schoeman, his family and some friends were examining a 4.7 inch lyddite

shell, which they kept in the house as a curiosity, when the shell exploded, killing the general on the spot and mortally wounding his daughter, injuring his wife and two other persons. General Schoeman was a great Krugerite. He led the commando on Colenso and surrendered on the occupation of Pretoria. He was afterwards captured by the Boers and released when the British occupied Barberton. The general when he went on a peace mission, was re-taken by the Boers and was again released when the British took Pietersburg. Since that time General Schoeman had resided in Pretoria.

### FOUGHT FOR NINE HOURS. AND THEN COMMANDANT SHEEPER WAS DRIVEN OFF.

Willowmore, Cape Colony, June 4.—Commandant Sheeper, with 700 men, attacked Willowmore on Saturday, but was beaten off after nine hours' fighting. JAMESTOWN THREATENED.

Capetown, June 4.—Jamestown is threatened by Fouché's commando. Thirty-two of Wodehouse's Yeomanry had an engagement with 700 Boers near Dordrecht. After one of the British had been killed and five wounded the detachment surrendered. They were subsequently released.

### HOLDING BACK NOTHING. LONDON, JUNE 4.—The War Office made the following announcement last night: "All the information received from Lord Kitchener respecting recent engagements in South Africa has been communicated to the public."

A despatch from Pretoria announces that the constabulary have captured Abram Malan, son-in-law of the late General Joubert. Malan was an energetic, progressive politician before the war, and since it began he had been very active against the British, and had filled several important commands, including that of Pietersburg, until the British occupied the place.

### LIEUT. BICKFORD'S BRAVERY HE SAVED LIVES IN SOUTH AFRICA AND IS HONORED WITH A MEDAL.

The committee of the Royal Humane Society has awarded medals to Lieut. H. C. Bickford, 6th Dragoon Guards, and Driver Tomlinson, of the Cape Artillery, for rescues from drowning in South Africa. The committee also awarded the silver medal to Private G. H. Miller, Imperial Yeomanry, for jumping from the transport 'Tagus' in mid-ocean on March 12, after a man who fell overboard; the bronze medal to Private Taylor, also of the Imperial Yeomanry, for a similar rescue at St. Vincent, on March 9. In both cases sharks were observed near the vessel. Lieut. Bickford is a son of the late Mr. E. H. Bickford, of Toronto.

### ANOTHER CANADIAN DEAD. The Department of Militia was notified by Lord Strathcona that Trooper W. J. C. Brown died of dysentery at Bloemfontein on May 21. His next of kin is Mr. Sam Brown, of Kirkton, Ont.

### HAY FOR SOUTH AFRICA. The Canadian Department of Agriculture has contracted for seven additional vessels to carry Canadian hay from St. John to South Africa during June and July. The vessels chartered are 'Cunaxa' (two trips), 'Pandora', 'Dongola', 'Leuctra', 'Mattawan', and the 'Domingo Larraing'. The hay will be delivered at Durban, East London, Delagoa Bay and other points.

### BOERS FOR BARBADOES. A report from Barbadoes says the Imperial government is arranging to send a draft of Boer prisoners there.

### BIG STRIKE IN OTTAWA. SEVERAL HUNDRED MECHANICS WANT HIGHER WAGES.

Ottawa, June 4.—Several hundred mechanics of Ottawa are now on strike. Those out are the machinists, metal workers, carpenters and machine woodworkers. The two last-named bodies laid down their tools yesterday.

The carpenters' strike has badly crippled the building trade. In all 125 contractors and builders were notified of the men's demands. A number yielded. The carpenters are out for twenty-five cents an hour, and want only union men on the work.

Two hundred and thirty-five machine woodworkers and two hundred carpenters struck work yesterday because their demands for improved conditions were not granted by the employers. Every factory in the city which employs machine wood-workers, is affected and practically every contractor in the city who has dealings with the carpenters and joiners is short a number of men.

The strikers want increased wages and the resignation of the unions.

### A MISSIONARY DROWNED. Winnipeg, June 3.—News reached here last night of the drowning near Dymont, on the main line of the C.P.R. near Fort William, of the Rev. Peter Iverach, Presbyterian missionary. Mr. Iverach, who was a young man, was sent out last spring by the Winnipeg Synod to work among the miners in that section, and had been engaged in that occupation. Exactly how he came by his death and when, is not made clear owing to the brief nature of the telegram which was sent here by the Rev. Mr. Rochester. It is supposed he was using a canoe in some part of the Lake of the Woods, and that the boat was upset by a storm.

### GREAT MISSIONARY GONE THE REV. DR. MACKAY OF FORMOSA PASSES AWAY.

Toronto, June 3.—'Mackay dead' was the cablegram received on Saturday proclaiming the death of the most illustrious Canadian missionary, and recognized throughout the Christian world as one of the most prominent foreign missionaries of the century.

The Rev. G. L. Mackay, when a young Canadian Presbyterian minister of 28 left Canada for Formosa, a land of savages, thirty years ago. A native of East Zorra, Oxford county, he was noted for physical courage and an intense nature,



THE LATE DR. MACKAY.

qualifying him to arouse enthusiasm in any cause he adopted. He was the first missionary to set foot in Formosa, where, as the fruit of his pioneer efforts, there are now 60 flourishing churches, 54 native preachers, 1,900 natives in full church membership, a hospital and a college for the training of native preachers, as well as a ladies' college for the training of Chinese girls.

During his remarkable career of thirty years' foreign mission service the Rev. Dr. Mackay only made two visits home. These visits are said to have done more in Canada to inspire interest in foreign mission work in the home church than those of any other man.

Until a few months ago Dr. Mackay was in the enjoyment of excellent health. At that time symptoms of cancer of the throat developed, from which he died.

He married a Chinese lady, and leaves two daughters, who are married to Chinese preachers. He leaves one son, who has begun to follow in his father's footsteps in the mission work. The renowned missionary has two brothers living in East Zorra.

The cablegram announcing Dr. Mackay's death was signed 'Gauld.' It was dated Tamsui, and was from the Rev. Mr. Gauld, who was sent out by the Canadian Presbyterian Board seven years ago as associate missionary. It was received here at five o'clock yesterday afternoon by the Rev. Dr. Mackay, secretary of the Presbyterian Foreign Mission Committee. The Rev. Mr. Gauld will superintend the mission interests in Formosa. The executive committee here will shortly send out an assistant missionary.

### COUNT WILLIAM BISMARCK DEAD. Prince Herbert Bismarck, second of the late Prince Bismarck, died on Thursday last after a brief illness. He was born in 1832.

Count William Bismarck received his early training at the University of Konigsberg, under the celebrated Dr. Kayser, of whom he became a favorite pupil. His university career was distinguished not less by the enthusiasm of his student



THE LATE COUNT WILLIAM BISMARCK

diversions than by his remarkable career as a duelist while there. One of his duels, in which he was seriously wounded, caused his life to be despaired of during the six weeks which followed. At the comparatively early age of forty-three he was appointed to the important post of King'sberg, a significant favor from the Emperor, which gave the greatest satisfaction to his distinguished father and the family. On March 12, 1895, he was appointed to succeed Count Stolberg-Wernigerode as president of the province of East Prussia. Four days later he made his first appearance in the Reichstag, astounding everybody by

his remarkable resemblance to his father. He was tall and commanding, the shape and contour of his head and shoulders, his demeanor of extreme haughtiness and eccentricity in gesture being the exact facsimile of those of the Iron Chancellor. His maiden speech was a fiasco, and, as a member of the Reichstag, it is trite to remark after that performance, 'Only one thing is lacking—genius.' He leaves four children—three daughters and a son, of whom, by his own expressed wish, the German Emperor became godfather on May 29, 1896.

### BISHOP HELLMUTH DEAD FORMER BISHOP OF HURON PASSES AWAY.

The Right Rev. Isaac Hellmuth, formerly Bishop of Huron, Canada, died on Thursday at Weston-Super-Mare, England. He was eighty-one years old.

Bishop Hellmuth was the son of Jewish parents, and was born near Warsaw, Poland, on Dec. 14, 1820. Educated at the University of Breslau, he afterwards went to England, where he became a Christian. Coming to Canada in 1844, he was ordained deacon in 1846, and priest shortly after, by the Bishop of Quebec. For eight years he was a professor in Bishop's College University at Lennoxville, becoming D. D. in 1854. He was afterwards appointed general superintendent for the Colonial and Continental Church Society in the British North American Colonies. He became archdeacon of Huron in 1861, and in 1863 was appointed principal and professor of divinity in the new Huron Theological College. He succeeded Dr. Cronyn as dean and rector of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, Ont., and while in that position established the Church of England Y. M. C. A., founded Hellmuth College (an institution for boys), and, later, Hellmuth Ladies' College. He became Bishop of Norfolk in 1871, and a few months later succeeded Dr. Cronyn as second bishop of Huron. He continued to direct the affairs of the diocese up to his resignation in 1883, when he was appointed coadjutor bishop of Ripon, England. He retired from the diocese of Ripon in 1896, and was named rector of Bridlington, Yorkshire. He was the author of a work on 'The authenticity and genuineness of the Pentateuch,' and 'A Biblical Thesaurus, with an analysis of every word in the original languages of the Old Testament.'

### THE BUFFALO FAIR. NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES TO MAKE A LIVE STOCK EXHIBIT.

Buffalo, June 3.—The North-West Territories of Canada have decided to make a live stock exhibit at the Pan-American Exhibition. On Aug. 20, 1900, Superintendent Converse wrote to the government of the North-West Territories urging them to make an exhibit. This morning he received a reply from Mr. Charles W. Peterson, of Regina, Deputy Commissioner of the Department of Agriculture, stating that the government had decided to confine its efforts to making a creditable live stock exhibit. With this purpose the deputy commissioner, Mr. Peterson, writes that North-West-Canada will send from fifty to a hundred range fed wethers to the sheep exhibit; also four carloads of range fed four-year-old steers to the cattle show of the Galloway and Shorthorn breeds, not eligible to registration. It is proposed to make horses the leading feature of the North-Western Canadian live stock exhibit. It will include a four-in-hand team of bronchos, a carload of range horses, selected teams of heavy draught coach horses and hackneys, one or two thoroughbreds, cavalry chargers and gentlemen's saddle horses. It is the intention to sell all these exhibits at public auction in Buffalo after the exhibition is over.

### MAXIMILE. THE NEW EXPLOSIVE IS A SUCCESS.

New York, June 3.—The 'Press' says maximile, the new explosive invented by Hudson Maxim, has been adopted by this country after a series of successful tests at the Sandy Hook proving grounds. The secret of the explosive has been sold to the government by the inventor, and the explosive, it is thought, may revolutionize warfare. It is said to be more deadly in its character than lyddite, yet so safely can it be handled that the danger attaching to its use is less than that incurred in transporting ordinary black powder. The tests indicate that the explosive will pierce a 12-inch Harveyized nickel-steel armor plate and explode on the other side with sufficient power to destroy everything with which it comes in contact. The inventor thinks the moral of these developments is that the ponderous battleship must go and be replaced by the small, swift torpedo boat or torpede gun-boat and cruiser.

### CROPS A FAILURE IN PRUSSIA. Berlin, June 1.—Owing to the bad crop prospects in Prussia, Count von Bulow, in his capacity of president of the Prussian ministry, has advised the various government departments concerned to prepare for taking suitable measures to provide state aid for the purpose of meeting the situation. The harvest threatens to be a failure over large areas of the monarchy. Prussia's loss on account of the crop shortage is estimated by the president of the standing committee of the Prussian Board of Trade and Agriculture, in his report to Count von Bulow, to be: Wheat, 183,750,000 marks; rye, 160,000,000 marks.

THE NEW IN-DEPENDENCE DAY.

(By John F. Cowan, associate editor of the 'Christian Endeavor World,' in the 'Union Signal.')

'Sav'ing up for a red-hot Fourth.' 'Whereabouts?' 'To Wolf's Lake. The hullabaloo the saints took a fainting fit over last year won't be a circumstance to the rip-roaring time we'll have this. A carload of beer, chicken fights, a hard-glove scrap between Paddy Ryan and Nigger Steve, free-for-all dance. It's outside the town limits, and if the country 'squire lips in we'll wreck his shebang. 'Get the grounds?' 'Sure of 'em as death.' 'Are you, though?' was the mental question of Burt Kitchener, the wide-awake young real estate agent of Graniteville, who had been an unrepentant listener to this dialogue as he locked his office door. Daylight would have shown a look of intense loathing on his face at the picture which the street corner chat had suggested to him. 'So you are sure of Wolf's grounds for your disgraceful orgies?' he asked, half defiantly, snapping his fingers. 'Not so fast, have a document in my pocket here, and he gave his pocket a slap. 'I must see Mr. Mason about this.'

ing this town has shown me that difficulties have a way of vanishing when you boldly challenge their right to stand in your way. Evils become bold simply through our tolerance of them; naturally, they are cowards.' 'Nevertheless, you must prepare for trouble. The hoodlums will not vacate their haunts without a blow.' 'It's only the whiskey and rowdyism we ask to vacate. The young fellows are welcome. We want to inoculate them with new notions about keeping the Fourth.'

be so curious to see who you are, Caroline, that she has forgotten to run.' 'What has the creature on her head?' 'A new sun-bonnet! What a hideous thing!' exclaimed Etta. 'The two girls began to laugh again, but Caroline looked a little anxious. 'Won't it make her feel bad to have us laugh at her?' she asked. 'She doesn't mind,' said Etta; 'she does not know what we are laughing at.' Caroline looked into the green sun-bonnet as they passed by, and saw a face as brown as last year's leaves, and as wrinkled as a piece of crepon. 'Abigail gave the girls such a strange look from the depth of the sun-bonnet that they hushed their laughter and quickened their steps. 'Are you afraid of her? Is she cross?' asked Caroline. 'We're not exactly afraid,' answered Etta, 'but she looks at us so queerly sometimes that we think she may be having an ugly spell. You never can tell what notion foolish people will take.'

something there,' she said. 'I am something same up on the stick.' 'It was a green-necked gingham sun-bonnet, much crushed, but whole. Spottle could not find sufficient expression for his joy. At last he took the bonnet in his teeth and ran to the house, and the girls took this opportunity to beat a hasty retreat from the Hat-box. 'Out in the lane they almost ran against Abigail and her wheelbarrow. Perhaps it was their newly awakened consciences that made them cry out eagerly, 'We found your sun-bonnet, Abigail. Spottle carried it to the back door.' A queer look came into the woman's face; she dropped the wheelbarrow. 'That sun-bonnet wasn't lost,' she said. 'Not lost!' exclaimed both girls. 'Did you know it was there?' 'I put it there so nobody would laugh at it,' said Abigail. There were tears in her eyes. She sat down on the edge of the barrow and waited for the girls to go on. 'Etta and Hattie looked at each other in consternation. Then Hattie walked quite up to Abigail and said gently, 'Girls like to be silly and laugh at everything. We did not think you minded. We will not laugh any more.' 'I like to see you girls coming, and I like the laughing,' said Abigail, hesitating, not knowing quite what else to say. 'But you do not like to be made fun of,' said Etta, following Hattie. 'I wouldn't like it either. We have been very rude.'

ADVERTISEMENTS.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is for Infants and Children. Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. Castoria cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. Castoria assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels of Infants and Children, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF Chas. H. Fletcher APPEARS ON EVERY WRAPPER.

house to house and sprayed the trees, using an extension pipe, when they were very tall, that was seven feet long, with a stopcock fitted to attach the nozzle and hose. By this means a fine mist was sent over the topmost branches, covering the leaves with a coating of the solution that did not allow the fungus to find lodgment, when a cool, foggy morning came, that was followed by hot sunshine. There was a mechanical agitator in the mixture that kept it well stirred, and the only drawback was that the ladies complained of the 'stuff being all over the flower beds,' which was quite an annoyance, but could not be helped, and would necessitate a different planing of the gardens in the future. But there was a minor consideration, for in September the trees were full of clear, bright fruit, and at the cost of only a few cents for each tree, after the pump was paid for by public subscription. The price of labor for it needs a good, thorough worker, will always regulate the cost, but there is no reason why in every small community, where apple trees abound, that are subject to the 'scab,' this method might not be carried out. The remedy has been well tried and proved; it only remains for the owners to apply it.

GARDEN TALKS.

This department is conducted by Mrs. Annie L. Jack, of Chateaufort, Que., to whom all questions should be sent. All questions answered through the 'Witness.'

This is a still night, and the frogs are croaking. It is a pleasant sound to me, because one of the real symbols that proclaim warm weather is near. But not far off I can hear a conversation by young people, who find fault with the country, because it is so quiet; evidently they do not belong to that class who find 'Sermons in stones, and good in everything.'

At this season, more than any other, there is a wealth of beauty around, and on all sides is the charm of the country left just now. When I look out of my window I remember what Becher said: 'An apple tree in full blossom is like a message fresh from heaven to earth.' 'To-day there are thousands of such divine messages, speaking all over the landscape. This is the flower month of the year and the crown of all is the blossoming apple tree, full of promise as well as of beauty, speaking its heaven-sent message. 'So dear boughs—helpful boughs, Clasp tight each petal fair, Hold it on high till all shall see—And sad hearts passing heavily—Red-remembered in passing—The lesson bravely learned by thee, That all good things, or soon or late, Shall come to him who'll trust and wait.'

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

ABIGAIL'S HAT-BOX. (Mabel Gifford, in 'American Messenger.') It was Abigail's home, a little square house painted brown. Etta Springer and Hattie May Campbell passed by it every day on their way to and from the big brick school house half a mile beyond. Abigail popped her head around the corner of the hat-box just as the town clock struck four. 'Most time for the school girls,' she said. 'Abigail had in some way discovered that she did not look just right to people, especially to young people. She did not know what was wrong about herself, but having discovered that there was something wrong, she kept out of sight when she saw any one coming. To-day Abigail felt braver than usual, for she had on her new green-checked sun-bonnet. It was a mammoth bonnet, and very green. She had made it herself. Three girls came tripping along the green lane. Caroline Mayhew was going to visit Etta Springer, and Hattie May Campbell was invited to come over to Etta's and take tea. 'Oh, Caroline, you haven't been over this read since the Hat-box was built,' said Etta. 'It is the tiniest house you ever saw. There is nothing outside of it, not even steps. Abigail must climb in and jump out like a cat.'

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CANCER GROWING TWO YEARS A Remarkable Case Cured Completely by the New Constitutional Remedy. Not long ago we had the pleasure of receiving the following letter:—'When I began your treatment there was a hard lump in my breast, which had been growing for two years, and it was so bad at last that it drew the nipple in. I consulted two doctors, and they both pronounced it cancer and advised me to have my breast cut off. Your remedy, however, was recommended to me by a friend, and I am very thankful to say that it not only saved my life, but did away with the necessity of having to undergo the painful operation, which I so much dreaded. We do not publish the names of those who give us testimonials for the gratification of the curious, but any sufferer from cancer of tumor, may have the name and address of the lady who wrote the above by sending two stamps to STOUT & NEWMANVILLE, Ont.

LITERARY REVIEW.

MONOPOLIES, PAST AND PRESENT.

'If any barber who is a foreigner shall draw teeth in any part of the town except in a barber's shop he shall forfeit twelve pence each time.' This was a characteristic regulation of one of the English 'craft-guilds' of the middle ages.

The commerce between different cities or countries was regulated by 'trading companies,' and this form of monopoly was more or less in vogue till recent times in such cases as that of the Hudson's Bay Company.

It is probable that trusts will continue to be formed without any disastrous effects upon the industrial and financial world, and that under the new system, periods of panic and extreme depression will be less frequent than heretofore.

The industrial revolution destroyed the mediaeval organization of industry, and established the system of industrial liberty. Some have called it industrial anarchy, because of its lack of organization, its absence of system.

The solution suggested by some, of allowing the government to run the great monopoly businesses, finds no favor with Professor Le Rossignol. Municipalizing has answered well in special instances and in certain places, but he thinks the balance of proof, so far, is against it.

The largest experiment in municipal industries in the United States, the Philadelphia gas works, after an experience of over half a century, has proved an unquestioned financial failure.

This writer seems to incline, on the whole, to private ownership with government regulation, and this especially in the case of railways. For he sees, on the one hand, the danger of government ownership and remarks, in perhaps an unconsciously picturesque phrase, that 'to nationalize the railways would be to provide a tremendous engine for political corruption.'

The common carriers of former times were subject to regulation, because of their peculiar relation to the public, and the common cabman of our modern cities is not allowed to exact more than the law allows.

An interesting point regarding the distribution of population is mentioned in this connection. 'If railway rates could be made equal throughout the United States, it is highly probable that the great cities would grow less rapidly, and that manufacturing industries would spring up in many small towns.'

economics in the University of Denver, is an old McGill man, and was here for a time last winter as special lecturer in economics at McGill. His book is full of practical matter, and not too technical for the ordinary reader. (\$1.25.)

A RAILWAY STORY.

'The Octopus,' by Frank Norris, is a novel describing the growth of a great railway and the devastation wrought by some of its triumphs. The temptations to cheat or bribe in connection with so large an enterprise prove too much for more than one man of position, and the ruin of such men is only less than the ruin they bring on others who find beggary, death and dishonor in the path of the railway.

'You remember, Mr. Shelgrim,' observed the manager, 'that you have more than once interfered in his behalf when we were disposed to let him go. I don't think we can do anything with him, sir. He promises to reform continually, but it is the same old story. This last time we saw nothing of him for four days. Honestly, Mr. Shelgrim, I think we ought to let Tentell out. We can't afford to keep him. He is really losing us too much money. Here's the order ready now, if you care to let it go.'

'Tentell has a family, wife, and three children, how much do we pay him?' 'One hundred and thirty.'

'Why—of course—if you say so, but really, Mr. Shelgrim—'

'Well, we'll try that, anyhow.' Presley had not time to readjust his perspective to this new point of view of the president of the P. & S.W., before the assistant manager had withdrawn. Shelgrim wrote a few memoranda on his calendar pad, and signed a couple of letters before turning his attention to Presley. At last he looked up and fixed the young man with a direct gaze. He did not smile. It was some time before he spoke. At last, he said, 'Well, sir.'

'You,' he said, again facing about, 'you are the young man who wrote the poem called "The Tollers."'

'It seems to have made a great deal of talk. I've read it, and I have seen the picture in Cedarquist's house, the picture you took the idea from.'

'I've seen the picture called "The Tollers,"' continued Shelgrim, 'and of the two I like the picture better than the poem.'

'And for that reason,' said Shelgrim, 'it leaves nothing more to be said. You might just as well have kept quiet. There's only one best way to say anything. And what has made the picture of "The Tollers" great is that the artist said in it the best that could be said on the subject.'

'I had never looked at it in just that light,' observed Presley. He was confused, all at sea, embarrassed. What he had expected to find in Shelgrim, he could not have exactly said. But he had been prepared to come upon an ogre, a brute, a terrible man of blood and iron, and instead had discovered a sentimentalist and an art critic. No standards of measurement in his mental equipment would apply to the actual man, and it began to dawn upon him that possibly it was not because these standards were different in kind, but that they were lamentably deficient in size. He began to see that here was the man not only great but large; many sided, of vast sympathies, who understood with equal intelligence the human nature in an habitual drunkard, the ethics of a masterpiece of painting, and the financing and operation of ten thousand miles of railway.

'Believe this, young man,' exclaimed Shelgrim, laying a thick powerful forefinger on the table, to emphasize his words, 'try to believe this—to begin with—that railways build themselves. Do I build the railway? You are dealing with forces young man, when you talk of Wheat and Railways, not with men. There is the wheat, the supply. It must be carried to feed the people. There is the demand. The wheat

is one force, the railway another, and there is the law that governs them—supply and demand. Men have only little to do in the whole business. Complications may arise, conditions that bear hard on the individual—crush him, maybe—but the wheat will be carried to feed the people as inevitably as it will grow. If you want to fasten the blame of the affair at Los Muertos on any one person you will make a mistake. Blame conditions, not men.

'But, but,' faltered Presley, 'you are the head, you control the road.'

'You are a very young man. Control the road! Can I stop it? I can go into bankruptcy if you like. But otherwise if I run my road, as a business proposition, I can do nothing. I cannot control it. It is a force born out of certain conditions, and I—no man can stop it or control it. Can you Mr. Derrick stop the wheat growing? He can burn his crop, or he can give it away, or sell it for a cent a bushel—but otherwise his wheat must grow. Can anyone stop the wheat? Well, then, no more can I stop the road.'

(Morang, cloth, \$1.50; paper, 75c.)

ESSAYS.

'The Porter of Bagdad, and other fantasies,' by Archibald MacMechan (Morang), is a little book of gentle essays in literary style. Their fancifulness is attractive and the subjects are varied. The following is part of a description of 'The Fence-Corner':

First there was the elderberry bush that grew in the triangle of grass left by the plough. In the winter it was a loose faggot of stems and broken branches as bare and dead-looking as the fence-rails themselves. But all through May it was changing daily; the buds sprouted and then the pale green leaves came and dressed the branches in shimmering silk tissue. The leaves grew thicker and darker, and then appeared the broad nosegays of white, pungent-scented flowers; then the hard green fruit, and, last, the rich berries that crush so easily, with the purple juice that stains so deeply. The sere withered grass of last year around the elder flower's feet was covered out of sight by the new growth of fresh haulms. And now the ugly fencing showed few of its hard lines and little of its wintry colors, through and above the elder-flower's robe. And it deserved a share in the glory and beauty of the living thing. Except for the ugly fence-corner, the whole field must have been given over to the plough and harrow.

And then there was the wheat. As soon as the snow went, it came up evenly over the rich brown earth, till it looked like the green-velvet cover of my mother's Bible, the one she kept in church. It grew higher and higher, till it veiled away the dark earth altogether. Very soon it would hide a rabbit; and one day it had grown so tall that the wind caught it and swayed it. After that, the shadows chased one another over the field, through many sunny days. All the time the grain was rising like an inundation, till only the two topmost rails of the fence showed above the level green flood. The elder-bush could still look over the heads of the wheat.

A ROMANCE OF RUSSIA.

'On Peter's Island,' is a nihilistic romance of singular power. It is by Mr. A. R. Ropes, a Canadian who has won popularity under the pseudonym of 'Adrian Ross.' The scene is laid in St. Petersburg, about 1882, in the early years of the reign of Alexander III., and one of the principal characters is Stephen Anson, a young oil refiner, from Salem, Mass. He and his German partner, being successful in their business, are victimized by a Russian millionaire, who is in the same business. The tool is a handsome and aristocratic young Pole, who also takes part in nihilistic schemes, and afterwards betrays them to the government. Vengeance follows, and he falls into the hands of those he had betrayed. The doings of the society are thus described:

'What art thou doing, idiot?' cried Stanislaus, rising from his seat. The driver rose too, and turned his face to his passenger, holding some object in his hands. Next moment he leaned towards the Pole, flinging out both arms, and a wet cloth wrapped itself over the young man's face, full of a pungent chill. He struck out, but his arms were caught from behind; he gasped for breath, and drew in a sickly sweetness that darkened his brain. Another gasp, and the blackness closed over his senses like water. Gradually he seem to swim up into consciousness again. Still sick with that faint sickness in his throat, and his eyes opened. He was sitting, or rather lying back in an arm-chair, in a lighted room, with a long wooden table before him. His glance travelled above the table, and met the steel-grey and steel-hard eyes of the President of the Odds and Evens. Then he knew what had happened, and drew in his breath with a sob, as he sat up wildly and looked round him for help; he was unbound, he could move freely, but to right and left of Number Nought, sat rows of grave silent figures, each bearded and masked, with shadowed eyes bent on him. In front of the president lay some papers, and a small shining metal object, that Stanislaus could not make out. Two lamps swung from the ceiling, which was low and supported by heavy beams. A cupboard was behind the chair of the central figure. Where he might be, in what cellar or den of what quarter of the city, he could not even guess; but he saw that escape was hopeless. Each of the unseen bands of those silent figures might be resting on a weapon; and Number Nought, was never unarméd, or unarmed. He felt, he could not throw him in this den by summers and brute strength if they chose.

The book is a romance, and is full of

thrilling scenes. (W. J. Gage & Co., Toronto. Paper, 75 cents.)

MAGAZINES FOR HOMEKEEPERS.

'The Ladies' Magazine' is a bright Canadian production, published monthly by the Hugh C. MacLean Co., Toronto, at ten cents a copy, or one dollar the year. The May number contains an account of the May Court Club in Ottawa, founded by Lady Aberdeen, an association of young ladies whose artistic and benevolent works are presided over by a 'May Queen,' annually elected. 'Women artists and their work' is an illustrated article, showing that a number of Canadian women are making their mark in the field of art. There are two pleasant stories, by Marjory MacMurphy and Constance Cotterell, and the pages of domestic lore seem better adapted to the ideas of practical Canadian households than those of some American publications. A unique department of this magazine is that called 'What Women are doing,' for it gives the news of all the principal women's clubs and societies in Canada. A page is also devoted to 'People and events in society.'

The 'Canadian Housekeeper' is a monthly magazine, which makes a specialty of domestic science and is published under the patronage of the Countess of Minto. ('Canadian Housekeeper' Publishing Co., Toronto, \$1.00.) We quote one of its many interesting paragraphs:

Senator Stout of Menominee, Wisconsin, has given a business turn to the kitchen that is vastly better than any amount of theorizing. He provides cooking lessons for all the girls in the upper grades of the town school, and toward the end of the course each girl is given one dollar with which to provide the most satisfactory living for two men for breakfast, dinner and supper. For the pupil who makes the best use of her dollar some appropriate recognition is in waiting. Then the girls are given \$2.50 with which to feed two men five days, and now the interest is heightened, but nothing wavering they make their money do the best it can. As a result, already the citizens as a whole are said to live twice as well as ever before at half the cost.

DIAMOND WEDDING.

AN INTERESTING EVENT AT BORDEAUX.

It was a merry party that assembled at Britannia House, the residence of Prof. Saml. S. Grant, at Bordeaux, Quebec, to offer their congratulations and felicitations to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Grant on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee of their wedding anniversary, which took place on May 24. Many reminiscences of the past century were told and enjoyed; of the nuptial day in England and the prevailing fashions of the period. Mr. Grant's father held the important position of Master of Portsmouth Dockyard, and Mrs. Grant's father owned an estate in Hampshire. The etiquette of the period called for blue nankeen trousers, green plush velvet coat with gold embroidery and edged with gold lace for the groom. The bride, after the ceremony, was arrayed in a silk shawl exquisitely embroidered, expressly brought over from India for the occa-



MR. HENRY GRANT. From photo taken in his Knight Templar uniform.

sion, and wore a bonnet composed of masses of pearls and French lace, surmounted over the brow with a cluster of richly formed feather flowers. At that time Mr. Henry Grant was manager for the celebrated house of the Emanuel's, court jewellers and nautical instrument makers to the Admiralty. Naturally this position brought him into contact with the Royal family, and he was personally complimented by the late Prince Consort, on the occasion of having repaired a diminutive watch set as a ring which the Prince wore on his finger. The delicacy of this bit of work, which was the replacing of a broken cylinder, so affected Mr. Grant's eyesight that he became blind for three days. This incident prompted him to turn his attention to the study of optics, for which he became celebrated throughout England, culminating in 1873 in his invention of the Bifocle spectacle, which has proved a great blessing to those affected with failing eyesight. In the forties he removed to Cardiff, in Wales, and established a large optical, mathematical and nautical instrument business, having an average of more than a hundred and fifty chronometers constantly on the seas. He also erected a time observatory at the top of his premises, using for that purpose a transit the bearings of which were of solid masonry resting on rock

bed and carried up to the height of sixty feet. This instrument, originally constructed for the late Admiral Fitzroy, Mr. Grant brought with him to Montreal in 1860, and it is now erected and in daily use in the observatory of McGill College.

Mr. Grant was initiated into Freemasonry over fifty-eight years ago and has held many prominent positions therein. He has also been prominently associated with temperance work. He is a Knight Templar of the Royal Templars of Temperance, and has worn their uniform, of



MRS. HENRY GRANT.

which order he is very proud. Mr. and Mrs. Grant have been constant readers of the 'Witness' for over forty years. Mr. Grant has been a lover of music all his life, having had the distinction of singing before her late Majesty Queen Victoria. On many public occasions he has freely given his services gratuitously for charitable objects. He was a member of Christ Church Cathedral for over thirty years, and is still a chorister at Grace Church, Point St. Charles. Mr. and Mrs. Grant are still hale and hearty and show but little effects of age, notwithstanding the fact that their united ages exceed, by ten years, a century and a half.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

(New York 'Evening Post'.)

The spirit of yellow journalism, which long ago took full possession of the newer and cheaper London newspapers, is beginning to manifest itself in the older, more conservative, and more respectable publications. A striking illustration of it was afforded in the alarmist and apparently wholly unjustifiable reports, published broadcast, about the recent fall of a piece of masonry in Westminster Abbey. The implication was that a main support of some part of the venerable and venerated structure had crumbled, and that the whole edifice was in more or less danger of collapse. According to the cable despatches sent to this country—and printed in many cases under terrifying headlines—there was something like a panic throughout the United Kingdom on account of the impending catastrophe. Rarely has a smaller mouse of fact issued from a greater mountain of rumor. The truth is that the original incident, which happened a month before some enterprising reporter got wind of it, was absurdly trivial, and so far as the Abbey itself was concerned, absolutely insignificant. The so-called column was a light, decorative slab of Purbeck marble, which, when in position, supported nothing and had no weight upon it. Becoming loose, it fell of its own accord, and in its descent broke a hot-water pipe. This was all, and out of this trifle the whole sensation was manufactured.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE PLUMBERS OF CANADA INVITED.

John S. Morgan's Letter Open for Their Perusal.

Nova Scotia Member of the Guild Wants His Case Published—An Eight Year Sufferer from Backache—Cured Recently by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Bridgewater, N.S., May 31 (Special).—The case of John S. Morgan, plumber and tinsmith, of this town, should be put prominently before every union and non-union man in Canada. In a matter like this there should be no distinction, the benefit belongs to all.

John S. Morgan for eight years was hampered in his work by backache. Stopping continually at work is the cause of a great deal of backache, though not in the way most people imagine. Mr. Morgan's letter explains the truth of the matter when he says Dodd's Kidney Pills cured his backache. It was really kidney ache that Dodd's Kidney Pills cured. It was really kidney ache that troubled Mr. Morgan.

Backache is the commonest symptom of Kidney Disease. Kidney Disease is the commonest of human ailments, and Dodd's Kidney Pills are the one infallible cure for all Kidney diseases. Read what Mr. Morgan says about them himself.

'I have been subject to lame back for eight years. The different remedies I tried were no good. I got so that I was crippled up entirely and couldn't do a tap of work. Another thing was a frequent desire to urinate altogether unnatural.

'About a year ago I commenced to use Dodd's Kidney Pills. I had run down in weight to about 140 pounds. During the time I was using Dodd's Kidney Pills I gained 23 pounds. My back got better and better as I continued taking the pills until to-day I am as free from backache as ever I was in my life. This after eight years of it means an awful lot to me. I realize the danger I was in and know what I owe to Dodd's Kidney Pills.

'I recommend Dodd's Kidney Pills to any one who has backache or any other Kidney complaint.'

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

School Master—'Now, tell me, what were the thoughts that passed through Sir Isaac Newton's mind when the apple fell on his head?'

Hopeful Pupil—'I 'spect he was awful glad it warn't a brick.'

You need not cough all night and disturb your friends; there is no occasion for you running the risk of contracting inflammation of the lungs or consumption while you can get Bieckle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. This medicine cures coughs, colds, inflammation of the lungs and all throat and chest troubles. It promises a free and easy expectoration, which immediately relieves the throat and lungs from viscid phlegm.

IN THE INCUBATOR ANNEX.

First Young Chicken—'Huh! I see you haven't got your new sit yet.'

Second Young Chicken—'No. I am still in the feather-weight class—Indianapolis 'Press.'

Unequaled.—Mr. Thos. Brunt, Tyndinaga, Ont., writes:—'I have to thank you for recommending Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil for bleeding piles. I was troubled with them for nearly fifteen years, and tried almost everything I could hear or think of. Some of them would give me temporary relief, but none would effect a cure. I have now been free from the distressing complaint for nearly eighteen months. I hope you will continue to recommend it.'

A good story is told of the present governor of New Zealand. His Lordship went to a small town to open a Boys' Institute, and was met at the railway station by the mayor and mayoress. After being introduced, His Lordship, was rather amused when the mayoress said to him, 'I am so sorry you didn't bring the Governess.'

Corns cause intolerable pain. Holloway's Corn Cure removes the trouble. Try it and see what amount of pain is saved.

DE GUSTIPUS.

There is no accounting for tastes. 'Iron may be good for some folks' blood,' remarked the worm as the angler struck the hook in him, 'but I know it will be the death of me.'

And yet the fish that got the iron a little later was simply carried away with it.—'Catholic Standard and Times.'

The superiority of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is shown by its good effects on the children. Purchase a bottle and give it a trial.

A FALL.

Fred—'I had a fall last night which rendered me unconscious for several hours.'

Ed.—'You don't mean it? Where did you fall?'

Fred.—'I fell asleep.'—'The-Bits.'

It is a Liver Pill.—Many of the ailments that man has to contend with have their origin in a disordered liver, which is a delicate organ, peculiarly susceptible to the disturbances that come from irregular habits or lack of care in eating and drinking. This accounts for the great many liver regulators now pressed on the attention of sufferers. Of these there is none superior to Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. Their operation though gentle is effective, and the most delicate can use them.

A man made a wager with a lady that he could thread a needle quicker than she could sharpen a lead pencil. The man won, time, fourteen minutes and forty seconds. It is thought that the result would have been different if the woman had not run out of lead pencils inside of five minutes.—'Pittsburg 'Bulletin.'

Tested by Time.—In his justly-celebrated Pills Dr. Parmelee has given to the world one of the most unique medicines offered to the public in late years. Prepared to meet the want for a pill which could be taken without nausea, and that would purge without pain, it has met all requirements in that direction, and it is in general use not only because of these two qualities, but because it is known to possess alternative and curative powers which place it in the front rank of medicines.

Teacher—'Johnny, what do you mean by tearing out that page in your geography?'

Johnny—'I'm only tearing out this page on Spain's possessions. It's no good; she ain't got none.'—Syracuse 'Herald.'

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

He—'I want to know, once for all, who is master of this house?'

She—'You'll be happier if you don't find out.'

CASTORIA For Infants and Children.

The Dr. J. C. Parmelee Co. Sole Mfrs. J. C. Parmelee, Proprietor.

# The Boys' Page.

## How to Make a Gramophone.

(By Will. B. Stout.)

A gramophone which will produce very good results with the ordinary gramophone records may be made, with very little work, by any one who can use a jackknife. It costs nothing, except for the record, and will certainly repay any boy or man who will spend a few hours making it.

As shown in the drawings, it consists principally of two parts; one for rotating the disk or record, and the reproducing part. The disk or record is supported on the circular piece, R, cut from half or three-eighths-inch pine, and mounted on the wooden frame, F, which is of half-inch pine, an inch and a half wide. On the shaft, S, are also two pulley wheels, W and W, the former two inches in diameter, and the latter three and a half, both grooved to receive a round belt. These, too, may be cut from half-inch pine. The smaller wheel, w, is mounted just below the upper crosspiece of the frame, the larger one, W, just above the lower crosspiece, as shown.

The governor, which is mounted next to the record axle, but far enough away in the frame to clear the wheel, W, consists of a shaft, w1, with the three-quarter-inch pulley, W1, cut on it, on which is mounted a wheel, G, rimmed with a strip of lead from an old lead pipe. This wheel fits loosely on the axle, s1, so that it can slide freely up and down on it. The lead rim should be at least an eighth of an inch thick and half an inch wide, or the width of the wheel, G. Running through two awl holes a quarter of an inch from the axle, s1, in the wheel, G, is a string or small wire, as shown, which runs at the top through an awl hole driven crosswise through the axle, s1. On this string, which is fastened from slipping through the awl holes in the wheel, G, by knots, are two split shot or fish-line sinkers. When the shaft, s1, is revolved, the balls, b, fly out, and, when sufficient speed has been reached, lift the weighted wheel, G, till it presses on the wire stop, n. This stop is a loop of wire, fastened to the side of the frame so as to be adjustable up and down to regulate the speed. At the opposite end of the frame to the disk, or record axle, s, is mounted a second two-inch pulley

ing wax. The horn, which may be made of stiff bristol board or tin, is now thrust into the hole in the side of the box, or, better, fastened to the outside, so as not to obstruct the hole. If of pasteboard it may be glued in place by slitting the end and gluing on the flaps thus made. If of tin it may be soldered to a tin ring or band surrounding the box, or the flaps may be fastened on with brads.

The disk-turning mechanism is now fastened cornerwise on a wooden base-board and a wire holder, H, fastened with a screw to one corner. This should reach up a little higher than the level of the record, but this may be adjusted by bending the wire. Also the distance from the needle to the guard may be adjusted in the same way till the right weight rests on the needle. A short 'hook,' as at x, may project in through a hole in the horn or funnel to keep it from turning. When all is ready put on your record, with the needle resting in its groove at the outside edge, and turn the crank. You will find by experiment how best to adjust the different adjustable parts to get the best results, but you will be surprised at the results you obtain with the crudest made machine. While not up to a machine-made product, yet it is not far behind, and for the satisfaction to the maker for the time spent in its manufacture, it 'can't be beat.'—Scientific American.

## A Terrible Experience.

(To the Editor of the Boys' Page.)

Sir,—Many persons are writing nowadays about their personal experiences, humorous, dangerous, exciting or strange, as the case may be. Let me tell your readers of one of my own that was exciting, uncomfortable, and somewhat dangerous. Thirty-five years ago in the rural districts of Walsingham, Norfolk County, a lot of our young cousins, some of whom were visitors from a distance, were making ready for a picnic to the Sand Hills, one of nature's wonders. We had seen these Sand Hills mentioned in our geography at school as a wonderful formation of sand and were anxious to see them. As they lay on the side of

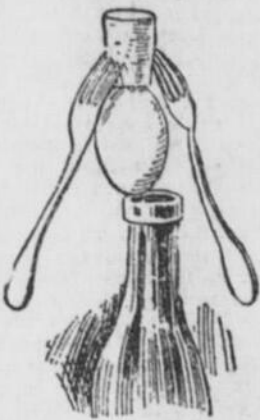
to find it pull out by the roots. At last it became so difficult to keep a footing that the young men with their free hand dug out a step before they dared trust their weight upon it. At last they stood, like sparrows clinging to the side of a barn, just beneath the top, which, to their dismay, projected over somewhat. They were all but exhausted, nails torn and bleeding, water dripping from their faces, skirts torn from hands. One fellow cautiously spread himself over the brim and the other pushed him, and he was up. He brought a limb from a tree and first one girl and then the other was drawn up and pushed to safety and then the last of the four was helped to a sure footing.

They lay several minutes recovering their breath and getting the tremble out of their limbs and voices. Some of the party came looking for them, and when told where they had been laughed them to scorn, until, seeing their condition, they were forced to admit that they looked as though they had been at the foot of the sand hill.

For nights after we would dream of falling, falling, falling, and would wake with a cry of terror. Years have passed, but I cannot think of that adventure with equanimity or wish again to climb four hundred feet up the face of a sand hill. **ESSIE.**

## BALANCING EXPERIMENT.

Here is a neat experiment, found in a western paper, that may be readily made by steady fingers and careful handling. Take two forks of equal weight and fix them in a cork, as shown in the illustration. Hollow out the lower part



of the cork with a sharp penknife so that it may fit neatly over one end of an egg.

Place the other end of the egg on the edge of the neck of the bottle, being careful to see that it is in a vertical position, and, having tested it several times by gently shaking it without releasing your hold, you may easily find when it is in a state of equilibrium.

This result is obtained by your placing the centre of gravity below the point of support.

(For the Boys' Page.)

## A RIDING SONG.

Broad as the sea is the prairie wide,  
Deep as the sea is the blue of its sky,  
Swift as the ships o'er the green waves ride,  
We sweep the houses by.

Away from the town, away from the trees,  
Away from the voice of the stone-paved street;  
Away to the arms of the laughing breeze,  
With the kiss of the flowers so sweet.

A rollicking pair, without a care,  
We love great plains of untilled land,  
We love to drink the wild free air—  
Thy breath my country grand!

Away from the town, away from the trees,  
Away from the voice of the stone-paved street;  
Away to the arms of the laughing breeze,  
With the kiss of the flowers so sweet.

O'er grassy hill and tangled dale,  
With purple and gold and crimson lined,  
Alone with never a track or trail,  
A boundless joy we find.

Then back to the town, and back to the trees,  
And back to the voice of the stone-paved street,  
Away from the arms of the laughing breeze,  
With the kiss of the flowers so sweet.

**ASA FERRY.**  
Maryfield, Asa., 1901.

## HOW HE ASTONISHED THE OLD ADMIRAL.

The old admiral, whose long sea-service had given him a decided outward curvature, once had a singular adventure on this account with a ship's pet.

The crew of the ship owned a large black spaniel, and took great pains in teaching him to jump. A man standing up would put one foot against his other knee, thus making a hole for Nep, the dog, to make his leap through. The dog always jumped through the aperture readily, through if his trainer's legs happened to be short, it was a tight squeeze.

One day the admiral came aboard from the flagship on a visit of inspection. Happening to walk to the forward part of the ship, he stood there 'or a few minutes conversing with the officer who had attended him.

Here he was spied by the dog. Nep stood a moment surveying the admiral's bow legs. Suddenly the dog made a rush at the legs and a mad leap through the tempting gap.

In astonishment at the black torpedo that had passed beneath him, the admiral whirled quickly about to see what was the cause. The dog took this action as

a signal for an 'encore,' and jumped again.

Once more the admiral turned, and again the dog jumped. The bewildered face of the admiral and the serious attention of Nep to what he imagined was his business were too much for the gravity of the bystanders, and, forgetting the respect due to rank, they all roared with laughter.

A sailor, however, had enough presence of mind to break from the crowd and catch the dog by the collar. He led him off, and Nep seemed to wonder why he did not receive the praise due to such spirited efforts.

The excited admiral got but an imperfect explanation of the affair from the spectators, for they could hardly tell him that his legs had been used as a circus hoop for a forecrotch dog. Perhaps to his dying day the occurrence was a mystery.—San Francisco 'Argonaut.'

## Puzzles.

### THE BALANCED PENCIL.

Given a lead pencil, and a penknife, with which you sharpen the pencil to the finest possible point.

Required, to balance the pencil in an upright, or nearly upright, position on the tip of the forefinger.

### THE MARKET-WOMAN AND HER EGGS.

The following is a well-known problem:

A market-woman, selling eggs, sold to her first customer the half of her stock and half an egg over. To the second customer she sold one-half of the remainder and half an egg over. To a third customer she sold half her yet remaining stock and half an egg over, when she found that she had none left.

How many eggs had she originally?

### SQUARE WORD.

An instrument—a musical instrument—to leak—a vegetable.

### CHARADE.

My first is on the floor;  
My last is on your head;  
My whole you'll surely find  
Reposing in its bed.

### ENIGMA.

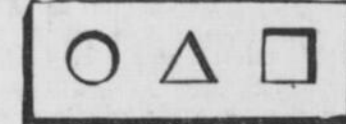
I partake alike in your joy and sorrow,  
and your home would not be home without me.

## Answers to Last Week's Puzzles

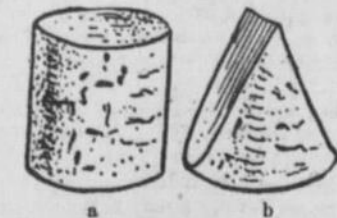
### ONE PEG TO FIT THREE HOLES.

A brass plate, as in the figure, has three openings, one circular, one square, and one triangular. The experimenter handed a knife, and a cork which just passes through the circular hole. He is required so to cut the work that it shall exactly fill any one of the three openings. For lack of the brass plate a piece of stiff cardboard may be cut so as to answer the same purpose.

Solution: It will be observed that one side of the 'square' is just equal in length to the diameter of the 'circle.' Cut the cork to this length, as 'a' in the second



figure; and if inserted sideways, it will then just fit the square hole. To adapt it to fit the triangular space also, draw a straight line across one end of it through the centre, and from such line cut an equal section in a sloping direction down to each side of the circular base. The



cork will then assume the shape of 'b' in the same figure, and will fit either one of the three holes.

### THE GRACES AND THE MUSES.

The three Graces, each bearing a like number of roses, one day met the nine Muses. Each Grace gave to each Muse the eighteenth part of her store, when it was found that each Muse had twelve roses less than each of the three Graces.

What number of roses had each Grace originally?

Solution: The number each Grace had originally was 36, for—She gave to each Muse one-eighteenth of her store; that is, to the nine Muses nine-eighths, which equals one-half, leaving one-half still in her own possession; and each Muse receiving one-eighth from each Grace, had in all three-eighths, which equals one-sixth.

But the one-half left to each Grace exceeded the one-sixth held by each Muse

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

**Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills**  
Must Bear Signature of



SEE FACSIMILE WRAPPER BELOW.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

**CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.**  
FOR HEADACHE.  
FOR DIZZINESS.  
FOR BILIOUSNESS.  
FOR TORPID LIVER.  
FOR CONSTIPATION.  
FOR SALLOW SKIN.  
FOR THE COMPLEXION

CURE SICK HEADACHE

by 12, and if one-half minus one-sixth (equals one-third) be 12, the whole number must have been 36.

## TWENTY-FIVE CITIES.

1. Veracity. 2. Mendacity. 3. Audacity. 4. Felicity. 5. Reciprocity. 6. Electricity. 7. Pugnacity. 8. Voracity. 9. Ferocity. 10. Sagacity. 11. Rapacity. 12. Velocity. 13. Eccentricity. 14. Precocity. 15. Domesticity. 16. Perspicacity. 17. Loquacity. 18. Tenacity. 19. Atrocity. 20. Scarcity. 21. Duplicity. 22. Authenticity. 23. Simplicity. 24. Rusticity. 25. Paucity.

## RIDDLE.

(Sent by Luu Reichling.)

I paint without color, I fly without wings,  
I people the air with most fanciful things;  
I hear sweetest music where no sound is heard,  
And eloquence moves me, nor utters a word.  
The past and the present together I bring,  
The distant and near gather under my wing;  
Far swifter than lightning's my wonderful flight,

Through the sunshine of day, through the darkness of night;  
And those who would find me must find me indeed,  
As they narrowly scan, and this poetry read.  
The answer to this riddle is still unknown. Who will supply it?

## ADVERTISEMENTS.



## Friction

is what wears out your clothes—a month of ordinary wear is less than one dose of wash-board wear. PEARLINE does away with the deadly wash-board rubbing—thus it saves wear, work, worry, and money. Can you doubt it's economy? Millions use PEARLINE—bright people. 634

## THE POST FOUNTAIN PEN.

One of the best premiums ever offered.



New Style.

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THE ONLY SELF-FILLING, SELF-CLEANING PEN MANUFACTURED.

All that is required of the "Post" is to dip it into the ink bottle, draw out the plunger and the pen is ready for use. It is recommended by leading literary and business men, bankers, politicians, clergymen and writers generally.

There are three styles to select from, Fine, Medium or Stub. The regular price of the Post is three dollars.

Subscribers to the 'Weekly Witness' sending a list of three new subscribers to the 'Weekly Witness' at one dollar each, the sender will receive a Post Fountain Pen free.

Subscribers to the 'Weekly Witness' sending a list of five renewal subscribers to the 'Weekly Witness' at one dollar each, the sender will receive a Post Fountain Pen free.

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Sample copies of the 'Witness' and subscription blanks will be supplied to workers free.

Address—JOHN DOUGALL & SON,  
'Witness' Office, MONTREAL.



## THE NEW HIGH ARM No. 3

## DROP HEAD BALL BEARING SEWING MACHINE.

This Drop Head Sewing Machine is a strictly high grade machine, finished throughout in the best manner possible, possessing all modern improvements, including ball bearings, and its mechanical construction combines simplicity with strength, insuring ease of running and durability.

It makes the double lock-stitch, using two threads, which are locked together in the centre of the goods, forming a stitch which appears the same on both sides.

The Head is handsomely decorated, in gold and bright colors. All the working parts, (screws, plates, etc.) highly polished and nickel plated. The bed plate is let into the wooden table so that the surfaces of both are flush, greatly improving the looks of the machine and facilitating the handling of work.

The Arm is large, strong, and well proportioned with clear space underneath 5 1/4 by 9 inches, allowing the bulkiest work to be stitched and handled with ease.

The Needle Bar is round, made of hardened steel, and finely finished. It runs in hardened steel bushings, packed above and below with felt, which absorbs oil enough to lubricate the part without any danger of its running down and soiling the work.

The Tension Liberator is of a new design, and enables the operator to remove the work from the machine without danger of breaking or bending the needle.

The Feed is double, extending on both sides of the needle, positive in action, handles the work easily. The term "positive feed" is often used in describing other machines; but in nearly all it will be found that a spring is required to hold the feed back to its bearing. The feed-motion—patented October 20th, 1891—is free from this defect. It is so constructed that it can be raised or lowered by a simple adjustment without interfering with the feed dog.

The Cabinet is piano polished; work leaf the highest grade and best workmanship throughout.

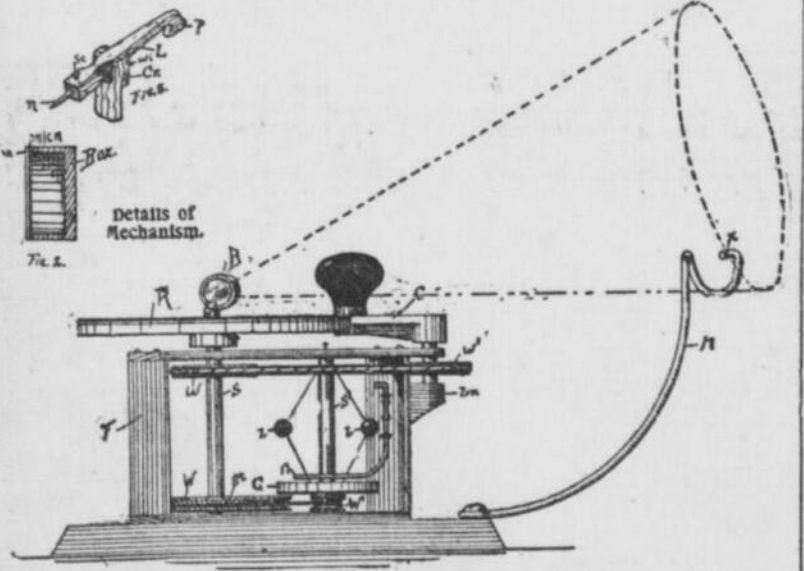
The following attachments are supplied:—Ruffler, Tucker, Binder, Braider Foot, Under Braider Side Plate, Shirring Side Plate, Four Hemmers of assorted widths, Quilter, Thread Cutter, Foot Hammer and Feller.

The Accessories include twelve Needles, six Bobbins, Oil Can filled with oil, large and small Screw Drivers, Sewing Guide, Guide Screw, Certificates of Warranty, good for five years, and elaborately illustrated Instruction Book.

The advantages of the drop head machine are many. It is neat in appearance, and when closed can be used as a table or writing desk; a great convenience over the old style.

GIVEN only to 'Witness' subscribers for FORTY DOLLARS' WORTH of NEW subscriptions to the 'Witness' at full rates:—or for Twenty-two Dollars' worth of NEW subscriptions and fourteen dollars additional; or for Fourteen Dollars' worth of NEW subscriptions, and eighteen dollars additional;—or for Eight Dollars' worth of NEW subscriptions and twenty dollars additional. For sale, including the 'Daily Witness' one year, \$25; or including the 'Weekly Witness,' \$27.

Transportation to be paid by receiver.



A HOME-MADE GRAMOPHONE.

wheel, w1, between an extension of the upper crosspiece and a small wooden bracket, br. It is connected with the pulley, w, by a belt, and is turned by means of a crank, C. The pulley, W, is also connected with the governor pulley, W1, by a waxed string pulley belt, St. By this means, when the crank, C, is turned, the wheel, w, is turned through the medium of the belt connecting the pulleys, w and w1. Thus the pulley, W1, is turned, and, in turn, the pulley, W1, and axle and governor, as shown, the governor regulating the speed. The upper part, or surface, of the wheel, G, should have glued upon it a piece of flannel, to prevent undue noise when the wire, n, rubs upon it, and to increase the friction. The disk, B, should run as true as possible, and the axle should project up through it a quarter of an inch, and be as large around as the size of the central hole in the record. A record is seven inches in diameter. The sound-reproducing part consists principally of the 'sounding box' and its lever, and the horn. The box may be an old wooden pill box, or may be cut from inch pine. It should be circular, about an inch and a half in diameter, inside measurement, and an inch deep. If cut of inch pine the central hole will be cut clear through the piece and a quarter-inch backing, or bottom of the box glued on. A three-quarter-inch hole is drilled in one side of the box to receive the horn. To the front of the box is glued a thin diaphragm of isinglass, outside of which is glued a paper ring, or washer, as large as the rim of the box. The writer used one machine for a while which had a tight paper diaphragm, but the isinglass is better. The box is shown in section in fig. 2. The lever (fig. 3) is cut out of hard wood in the shape shown; the distance from the wire axle, w1, to the centre of the part, p, being the radius of the box outside. The other end of the lever is a trifle shorter than the inner end, and holds at its end the needle, n, in a small awl hole. This needle is held in place by a small screw, Sc, so that its projection from the wood may be adjusted till the clearest effect is produced. The lever is mounted in a crotch, Cr, cut also from hard wood, the axle, w1, being a wire. The crotch part is glued on to the side of the box at an angle of about 120 degrees, with the hole already cut to receive the horn, the part, p, of the lever being fastened to the centre of the mica or isinglass diaphragm with glue or seal-

Lake Erie we could have both water and sand as elements in our picnic festivities. A drive of ten miles from our starting place, and a mile and a half from a little hamlet known as Clear Creek, and the Sand Hills were reached. The approach from the country side is gradual, as eight or ten acres are covered. The horses were left near the road, in a grove of trees, which still have a precarious hold on life. As we walked up the sandy slope we saw the tips of trees—all that remained of giant pines—all completely submerged and smothered. The top is of considerable extent and in some places there are large depressions as round as a kettle inside. The sand is pure granulated stone, unmixd with earth, and white clothes may be buried in it and retain their spotlessness. Our party having lunched from the baskets filled with Aunt Mary's good cookery scattered in merry groups to further explore the wonder. In one spot a gigantic framework reared itself toward heaven, intended for a weather observatory, now abandoned. From the top, too, we looked across Lake Erie, seeing the American side, some sixty miles distant. Two young couples got separated from the others, and went to the brink overlooking the lake. All in fun one suggested sliding down to the shore, for from their position the distance did not appear great. They dared each other to go until they all started, and having done so there was no turning back. Their speed was accelerated as they went, a great deal of the time sitting down to keep from pitching head first. The bottom was reached and they thought it would be an easy matter to circle around the woods and get back by another way. But a few feet of quicksand lay between them and the lake, and the way in either direction was utterly impassable. What were they to do? They knew their friends were even then expecting them, as the time for home-going had come. 'Well, girls,' said one of the young men, 'there is only one thing to be done—climb the face of this hill.' Four hundred feet, almost straight up, of shifting sand, without a shrub to hold on to! Each young man took his companion by the hand and began to climb, charging her not to look down. Inch by inch they labored along, the sand rolling beneath their tread. Sometimes a clutch would be made at a bit of grass, only

THE DOUKHOBORS

Their Present Condition Said to be Very Satisfactory

INTERESTING CHAT WITH ONE WHO HAS VISITED THEM.

A people misunderstood, though anxiously desirous of acquainting themselves with the laws and customs of their adopted country; eager to become citizens of a recognized status, and to be classed as part of the populace; willing to abide by the laws of the Dominion; true to their faith and creed, honest in their ways and dealings, the Doukhobors bear no malice, they retain no spite. Loving and affectionate to his kind and kin, the Doukhobor feels that he is not an emancipist. He realizes the line of demarcation between himself and his fellow Canadian, and longs for its termination. He is willing and ready to assimilate with his neighbor. He is true to the flag; he honors the King; he is a Christian, a citizen and a friend.

Such was the eulogy pronounced by Mr. James Ashwell, of Liverpool, who has just returned from an extended visit to the North-West Territories. Mr. Ashwell was pleased to find that the general health of these people was good, and that there were evident signs of prosperity on all sides. They were becoming reconciled to their western homes, and the communistic idea was not so evident as it was a year ago. He found the sentiment in favor of independent action growing amongst them, especially with the younger element. In one case, for instance, a man has provided a special brand for his own cattle, and in other ways individualistic methods of living were asserting themselves.

Mr. Ashwell pointed out what he considered was inconsistency on the part of those who had expressed themselves against these settlers living in communities, because from inquiries he had made it was evident that the first settlers in Manitoba and the North-West did exactly the same thing. Large numbers of the pioneers of the great west, he said, lived on the community system, so close together on both banks of the Red and Assiniboine rivers that when the land was apportioned to them the government was compelled to give them strips in some cases of only a few hundred feet in width and running back for miles. The community system in old days for mutual benefit and protection lasted for many years, and if, under the careful guidance of the Department of the Interior, these Doukhobors were already being taught to depend upon their own individual action, and are in fact breaking up their villages and going to live on their own homesteads, too much credit could not be given to those who had been instrumental in bringing this change about.

Those opposed to this idea Mr. Ashwell had only one recommendation to make, and that was to visit the Doukhobors themselves, and they would discover that in two years a large number of self-supporting on their own land—a condition of affairs which the most sanguine promoters of this immigration had not dared to hope for when the movement was first inaugurated. The most bitter opponents of this immigration should carefully compare their condition after being only two years in Canada with the conditions of those who first settled in what are now called the older parts of the Canadian west, and no man could help feeling confident that the Doukhobors, who were so anxious to learn the English language, would in the course of time rank among the first of Canadian agriculturists.

Mr. Ashwell was pleased to note the regard these people entertained for everything Canadian.

In one village Mr. Ashwell visited he found a man at work with a home-constructed lathe turning the leg of a chair, and in another village there was in operation a home-constructed loom, showing that these people are rapidly falling into the way of helping themselves by making their own machinery.

It is usual, I understand, said Mr. Ashwell, that public works such as erecting bridges over the rivers should be constructed with government aid; the Doukhobors have not, so far as I could learn, asked for any such assistance, but last year erected a large and well-constructed bridge over the Swan river, and they have just completed the construction of a new and substantial bridge across the Assiniboine river, and are at work making the approaches necessary for each side of the construction. In addition to these bridges, they have also constructed a ferry which they operate for the convenience of themselves and the general public without charge, and are now preparing to grind their own grain by wind power, having erected two windmills for this special purpose, and in my opinion, notwithstanding their stubbornness on some points which they do not as yet understand, and which is born of sheer ignorance, and a want of ability at the present time to distinguish between free British institutions and Russian autocracy, the above facts indicate the right kind of material amongst these people to make good and creditable settlers.

Continuing, Mr. Ashwell said that in one village the Doukhobors had constructed an excellent graded road with a ditch on either side and crossings in front of each house, and had already erected and arranged a house for school purposes. It was surprising, he said, to find the settlers in the immediate vicinity taking such a deep interest in these people, while unfortunately others at a remote distance do exactly the reverse. Several farmers he had met during his visit to the district were loud in their condemnation of the Doukhobors, for the reason that, like people in eastern Canada, they had not studied these

people nor had they in any way exerted themselves in trying to ascertain the exact position of the newcomers. Concluding, Mr. Ashwell felt sure the Department of the Interior and the immigration officials had taken the wisest and best course regarding these people, and that highly beneficial results to the country at large would be evident to every one. He had seen occasion for differing with sentiments and methods of assistance given to these people by private individuals, and desired to place on record that in his opinion everything regarding the settlement and welfare of the Doukhobors should, as in the case of all other settlers, be done directly by and under the immediate control of the authorities, and not under private auspices. There was no doubt in his mind that the department thoroughly understood the problems and could reach a solution of them, and he thought they should be aided by people in the country in their efforts, already partially successful, to make of the Doukhobors contented and prosperous settlers and to let them realize in every sense of the word that under British rule they were free from all tyrannical oppression.

PROGRESS IN SOUDAN

THE BRITISH SIRDAR WELCOMED THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

Reuter's correspondent at Cairo, writing under date of May 3, says: On Jan. 31 the Sirdar, Sir Reginald Wingate, accompanied by Colonel Jackson, left Omdurman for Kordofan, going by the direct desert route. El Obeid, the capital of Kordofan, was reached on Feb. 9. On approaching the town the Sirdar was met by an escort of 500 horsemen, clad in coats of mail, who had ridden out from El Obeid. These were a remnant of the Khalifa's cavalry. On arriving at the town the Sirdar held a reception of the sheikhs and notables of the district, and conferred with the leading men. The Sirdar was much struck with the great advances made in El Obeid. A twelvemonth ago the town was almost deserted, but under the security of the new government the population numbers over 7,000. In Kordofan cattle and sheep are now plentiful, especially towards Darfur. Horses are not of a very superior class, and are not found in large numbers, although formerly the Khalifa drew the majority of the dervish horsemen from this part of the country, as the Kordofanese were celebrated for their dash and energy. Trade in Kordofan is prosperous, and this year's gum crop was excellent. At El Obeid Egyptian Soudan war medals and robes of honor were presented to several sheikhs of proved loyalty.

On Feb. 11 the march was resumed, and El Duem was reached on the 18th. During the march water was always found in the desert wells. El Duem is now the most important station on the White Nile, as from there supplies and stores are transported to Kordofan. The population has increased from a few hundreds to some thousands. The town contains a bazaar and a mosque, the inhabitants are contented, and wages are good. The principal trade is in connection with the export of gum, which is brought down from Kordofan, and is sent north from El Duem in sailing boats. Here the Sirdar embarked on board a steamer and returned to Khartoum.

On Feb. 24 the Sirdar embarked at Khartoum on board a steamer for Elifun, the most southerly point attainable on the Blue Nile, owing to the low state of the water. He was accompanied by Sir Rudolf Slatin, Major Friend, and Captains Markham and Bailey. Elifun was reached on the morning of the 25th. At Elifun the camel journey commenced. Abu Harraz was reached on Feb. 28, 100 miles from Elifun. The country passed through was populous and very fertile. The crops were already harvested, but there were indications of very considerable cultivation. The inhabitants are contented, and appeared to appreciate the release from dervish rule very highly. The journey was resumed on March 1, and a short halt was made on the 3rd at Ain El Loweiga. It was at this place that Ahmed Fedil established his army on retreating from Ruifa after the fall of Omdurman, until he was finally compelled to withdraw to Gedarf. The Sirdar reached Gedarf on the evening of the 6th after marches of about 28 miles. This stage of the journey was remarkable for the richness of the soil. This, which is known by the name of 'cotton soil,' is very dark in color and of most remarkable fertility. There were evidences of a plentiful rainfall during this stage. The population is sparse, except near Gedarf, where there are about 30,000 people. It was at Gedarf that Ahmed Fedil was finally defeated. The forts are still existing, but the need for an army has been removed, the only troops here being a locally-recruited Arab battalion. The principal industry hereabouts is gum picking for export. A reception was held at Gedarf, and many sheikhs and notables were decorated for loyalty, and questions of administration were settled. The bazaars were visited and the merchants interviewed. In the evening the town was decorated in honor of the Sirdar.

The Sirdar and his party left Gedarf on March 8 for Gallabat. Camels were abandoned for mules on account of the stony tracts. The road was well-defined and was mostly through forest. The black cotton soil prevailed. The population was visible. The population here is scanty. There are sheep, goats, and cattle in small numbers. Some caravans were met on the road. Coffee, wax, honey, and chincherros hides were seen. On the 11th Gallabat was reached. This town has increased considerably. It was here that King John of Abyssinia was killed in a battle with the Dervishes on March 9, 1895. At Gallabat the British, Egyptian and Abyssinian flags were flying, it being the point of abutment of the Soudanese and Abyssinian frontier. Here the Sirdar held a conversation with several Abyssinian merchants. The trade of Gallabat is chiefly in honey, coffee, and cattle. There is no garrison except a small detachment of an Arab battalion. The fort stands on an eminence surrounded by a sort of basin, and commands a splendid view over a large tract of wooded country. The trees are low,

probably because the black cotton soil is shallow and rests on hard granite, which prevents the roots from striking deep. The palms are of the dom variety, as no date palms are to be found much south of Khartoum. The march was resumed on the 10th, and the party travelled in the direction of the Athara river. While at Gallabat the Sirdar sent a letter to the Emperor Menelek. On the 17th the village of El Sufie was reached. It is situated a hundred feet below the adjacent country on the bank of the Athara, and it was here that Sir Samuel and Lady Baker passed a rainy season. The country is delightful. A narrow belt of bush borders the river. About the 18th Tomat was reached, thirty miles from the confluence of the Athara and the Setit. The country here is profusely dotted with knolls, with a belt of bush along the tracks of both rivers, which at this season of the year consist of detached pools joined by rills. It was apparently cultivated in past days. Opposite El Sufie is Italian territory. At Mogata the party got back to the Gedarf road. On the 20th the river was forded at El Fasher, and on the 21st Kassala was reached after a long and tiring march. Horses were sent out from the town, and on entering the gates the Sirdar inspected a guard of honor of the 11th Soudanese with their fine band, and was accorded a hearty welcome. Next day the Sirdar received the sheikhs and notables, and was entertained by Colonel Collinson, the governor. A wonderful daluka (war dance) was given by bands of men from about eight different tribes. On the 24th the Sirdar and his party started for Suakin, halting on the 25th at Fik. This was formerly the capital of the Hadendowa tribe, and a large town. The only vestige of habitation now remaining is the stump of a dom palm formerly used as a telegraph post. Fort Tomrin was passed early on April 2, and Tokar was reached at 8 a.m. The morning was spent in looking over the fort, which was built in 1891. In the afternoon the party started for Trinkitat, and the fort at El Teb was inspected. Here a trolley was taken to Trinkitat, and there the party went on board the Mukhar steamer, which was waiting in the port, and steamed to Suakin.

ANTI-TYPHOID INOCULATIONS IN EGYPT AND CYPRUS DURING THE YEAR 1900.

(British Medical Journal.) Colonel W. J. Fawcett, R.A.M.C., principal medical officer in Egypt, furnishes the following statistics dealing with the incidence of enteric fever and the mortality from the disease for the year 1900 in the inoculated and uninoculated among the British troops in Egypt and Cyprus.

Table with 6 columns: Uninoculated, Inoculated, Average Annual Strength, Number of Cases of Enteric, Number of Deaths from Enteric, Percentage of Cases (Uninoculated) to Average Annual Strength, Percentage of Deaths (Uninoculated) to Average Annual Strength.

These figures testify to a nineteen-fold reduction in the number of attacks of enteric fever, and to a three-fold reduction in the number of deaths from that disease among the inoculated.

In a note appended to the statistical table printed above, Colonel Fawcett observes that the measure of protection resulting from the inoculation is not fully disclosed by a comparison of the figures given in the table. Owing to the circumstance that soldiers inoculated in previous years are in the statistics included among the uninoculated, the number of the uninoculated was in reality smaller, and the number of inoculated was in reality greater, than the figures set down for the groups in column one of the table above. The figures in columns two and three, on the other hand, accurately represent the number of cases and deaths in the inoculated and uninoculated, inasmuch as none of those inoculated in previous years contracted enteric fever.

A further point adverted to by Col. Fawcett is the circumstance that the only case which occurred among the inoculated was that of a patient admitted to hospital on the thirty-third day after inoculation. It would seem that the disease was in this case contracted before anything in the nature of protection had been established by the inoculation.

GREAT MEN IN DISGUISE SOME OF THEIR AMUSING ADVENTURES.

The late Rev. H. R. Haweis, the highly-gifted and popular incumbent of St. James's, Marylebone, used to tell an amusing story of a strange old couple who for many months were regular attendants at his church. Plainly dressed and insignificant in appearance, they were quite content to take obscure seats at the back of the gallery, until by accident it was discovered that the modest and retiring couple were the rich and eccentric Duke of — and his wife.

When on the Sunday following the discovery of their rank they took their usual seats at the back of the gallery, one of the officers of the church went to them and, with a profound bow, begged to be allowed to conduct 'their graces' to a more suitable part of the church. The detected Duke looked for a moment at his wife with dismay on his face, and then, saying: 'Come on, Sarah; they've found us out,' walked out of the church with her, and never entered its doors again.

Of all the royalties of Europe not one loves more to escape from the circumstances of his rank than the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, heir to the throne of Austria-Hungary; and his happiest days are spent in long, solitary rambles in the country, dressed like a peasant, and fraternizing with casual pedestrians and wayside inn-keepers. One day last summer he was hobnobbing with the host of a small inn on the



ADVERTISEMENTS.

Going Up Stairs.

If you are suffering from anæmia (poverty of the blood) or from a weak heart the fact will be made painfully apparent every time you have occasion to walk up stairs.

On such occasions does your heart beat violently? Do you feel out of breath? Do your limbs ache, and are you easily exhausted?

These are signs of anæmia and heart weakness. Pale, sunken eyes, thin cheeks, loss of appetite, and general languor are other signs. Organic disease of the Heart or Consumption may easily follow if your condition is neglected.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

FOR PALE PEOPLE,

cure anæmia and heart weakness, and banish all these symptoms. They make men and women strong and energetic, and are equally valuable for young and old. These pills make new, rich blood with every dose, and strengthen weak or exhausted nerves.

HEALTH BROKEN DOWN.

HAD NOT STRENGTH TO WALK.

Mr. John Barley, Lachute Mills, says:—"Up to about seven years ago I had always been a healthy man. At that time my health began to give way, and at last I was left almost a physical wreck, the least exertion would leave me breathless and exhausted and for the last five years have not been able to do steady work for the best part of the time, and as the many medicines I tried failed to help me, I had begun to look upon my case as almost hopeless. Finally a friend urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and now after the use of only five boxes I am feeling well and strong. It is simply marvellous what they have done for me, and I shall always recommend them to my friends."

Miss Leba C. Schilling, Peninsula-Gaspe, Que., writes:—"I had suffered for some time with a weary feeling. I had not strength to walk about. I could not walk even a short distance without being out of breath. I thought no interest in anything, as I thought nothing could do me any good. On the recommendation of a friend I decided to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I had only taken them for a short time when I noticed a great improvement. I was strong enough to walk a long distance without resting, and felt better in every way. I would recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills highly to all other sufferers, and think they will be surprised at the results obtained from their use."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have also cured paralysis, locomotor ataxy, rheumatism, and sciatica; also all diseases arising from impoverishment of the blood, scrofula, chronic erysipelas, consumption of the bowels and lungs, general muscular weakness, loss of appetite, palpitations, pains in the back, nervous headache, and neuralgia, early decay, all ladies' weaknesses and hysteria. These pills are a tonic, not a purgative. Sold by all druggists or by mail post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

As many worthless substitutes are offered be sure you ask for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

road between Neustadt and Oldenburg, when a well-to-do tradesman of the latter town drove up and, bidding him keep an eye on his horse, entered the inn for refreshment. When he emerged, a few minutes later, he gave a small coin, a krona, to the young man who was dutifully holding the reins, and who equally dutifully thanked him. A few weeks later the tradesman was walking along the Ringstrasse, in Vienna, when a royal equipage dashed past with an escort of cavalry. Of the two occupants of the imperial carriage he recognized one as his Emperor, Francis Joseph, and the other, to his amazement and consternation, was the peasant to whom he had offered a krona for holding his horse.

M. Castmir-Perrier, when he was President of the French Republic, took a great delight in dressing as an 'ouvrier' or as a clerk, and escaping from the ceremonial of his daily life for long bicycle rides in the country. On one occasion he was cycling near Pont-sur-Seine when he halted at a small wayside inn and asked for luncheon. 'I have nothing in the house,' the landlady said; 'but the best thing you can do is to ride to the butcher in the village you passed through a mile down the road and bring back a kilogramme of steak.'

This was an adventure after the President's own heart; and, mounting his bicycle again, he quickly returned with an appetizing steak, and was soon eating one of the most enjoyable meals of his life. One of the best of these stories is told of M. Le Royer, when he was President of the French Senate. When, during one vacation, he was travelling with M. Lepere, the French 'Home Secretary,' in

Italy, the president amused himself by posing as his companion's valet.

Whenever the travellers alighted at a hotel M. Royer would explain to the manager that his master was a man of high station, Minister of the Interior, in fact; and he would busy himself in seeing to the rooms, looking after the luggage, and generally discharging the duties of a zealous servant.

As a very natural consequence M. Lepere was treated with the utmost deference and attention, while M. Royer had to be content with the attention due to his assumed character; but when the bills were presented, and the president escaped for four francs a day, while his minister had to pay twenty, the 'valet' felt amply rewarded for his amiable deception.

THE SCOT IN LONDON.

Any one who interests himself in the daily life of London, and who acquaints himself as to the condition of those who are out of the running, either from youth, old age or sickness, says a London publication, must have been struck with the absence of Scottish people from the workhouses, police courts and prisons. It is quite a rare thing to find one either on the pauper or criminal list, and yet there are many Scottish people resident in London who, without doubt, find the difficulties of living as great as those of any other nationality, and have the same temptations to contend with as other people. How is it, then, that they are little or no burden on the metropolitan ratepayer? The answer may perhaps be found in the forethought, prudence, self-denying habits, and natural steadiness and pertinacity which are their characteristics, and also in the fact of

the almost parental care with which the influential Scotch residents in London hedge about the young and aged and sick of their poorer country-people with kindness and consideration. The manner in which they care for their young may be seen by paying a visit to the Caledonian School and Asylum in the north of London; and the way in which they deal with the aged and those incapable of work may be understood by attending one of the monthly gatherings in the Scottish Corporation Hall in Crane Court, Fleet street. Very few outside the Scottish circle know anything of these institutions and the work of active benevolence which goes on in connection with them.—'Scottish American Journal,' March 20.

THE POST FOUNTAIN PEN.

A useful premium and easily obtained. Send three new subscribers to the 'Weekly Witness' at one dollar each, or five renewal subscribers at one dollar each, or a club of ten and \$8.90. The sender of any of the three foregoing clubs will receive a Post Fountain Pen, one of the best self-filler fountain pens obtainable. The regular price of this pen is three dollars. It is supplied in three styles, Fine, Stub and Medium.

A SPLENDID GIFT.

The Bagster Bible (Long Primer), no better gift. Many of our subscribers are still asking for the Bagster Bible. We have secured an additional supply, and are able to offer them free to subscribers sending a list of four absolutely new subscribers, at one dollar each, or a club of fourteen subscribers and \$9.00 cash.

Advertisement for FITS, EPILEPSY, FITS, ST. VITUS' DANCE, and CURED. Includes text about the medicine's effectiveness and contact information.

HOME DEPARTMENT

A BELOVED WOMAN JOURNALIST.

The Flower Mission - In Sunny California - Treatment of Corns.

THE STORY OF A WOMAN JOURNALIST.

THE BEAUTIFUL PERSONALITY AND INSPIRING CAREER OF MRS. MARGARET E. SANGSTER.

(Ram's Horn.)

Probably the most famous and best loved woman journalist in the United States is Margaret E. Sangster. She is, perhaps, best known as a poet, but her inspiring articles and books to young people have enthroned her in the hearts of American youth.

Mrs. Sangster began writing at a very early age. The gift of verse was born with her, and in her childhood she amused herself by writing little poems and songs for her school exercises.



MRS. MARGARET E. SANGSTER.

work in translating a volume of French lyrics into English, turning them into smooth stanzas for the author, a French gentleman of much talent, who was her teacher in his language.

About the same time a prize was offered by a gentleman desirous of calling out the literary talent of the young people around him, and for it all the schools, both private and public, of New York and Brooklyn, competed.

Two years later her first book, a story called 'Little Janey,' was published by the Presbyterian Board of Education.

Marrying at an early age, Mrs. Sangster laid aside her pen for some years, her life being purely domestic and social, and her time being fully occupied with the claims which usually come upon a wife and mother.

Since then Mrs. Sangster has been steadily engaged in journalism, never having had a week's respite from editorial work except during brief summer vacations.

Mrs. Sangster's published books include three volumes of verse, which have had a wide sale, as follows: 'Poems of the Household,' 'Or the Road Home,' and 'Little Knights and Ladies.'

As an editor, Mrs. Sangster has the inherent instinct of selection and adaptation which enables her to work rapidly and easily.

personal letters of encouragement to young writers, whose enthusiasm exceeds their skill.

In her home life, Mrs. Sangster represents the idea of American motherhood. Besides bringing up her own son to manliness, she has 'mothered' two families of orphaned children.

'Marion Harland,' the well-known author, who is a close personal friend of Mrs. Sangster, says of her:

'Mrs. Sangster is a pleasing and magnetic debater and lecturer. In woman's councils, conventions, and boards, her appearance is welcomed eagerly and affectionately. Her gentle courtesy is invariable, but she is fearless in the defence of the right.

At the railway terminus, 'Ye Alpine Tavern,' stands ready with hospitable doors to cater to the physical wants of hungry tourists.

'Sure 'tis Isaac Jacob will suit you, ma'am,' he insinuated to one ambitious, but fearful daughter of Eve.

'Not go. Ye'll miss the crame av the trip. Alzy now, ashtride, av course; never ride a burro anny other way.

A mile and a half up and up and up. The 'wine of mountain air' has mounted to the head, and in a kind of ecstatic dream, all fear gone, ledges are passed, where two feet of crumbling earth bridges the gulf between time and eternity.

A small, rocky platform on the summit, 6,100 feet above sea level, is reached, and the kaleidoscopic views are spread out below in one grand design.

To the left, San Antonio, better known as 'Old Baldy,' raises his snow-capped head; further on, San Geronimo, and, one hundred miles away, San Jacinto outlines the sky.

In front, the smiling valleys of San Gabriel, San Fernando and La Canada.

On the shores of Santa Monica beyond, the waves of the Pacific break into surf, and thirty miles out in the ocean, the island of Santa Catalina, the 'Magic Island,' rears its rocky outlines.

Above all, in the clear blue, shines the sun, which blesses, but does not smile, in this favored land.

The return trip is a silent one. Words are too poor to express the joy of life which pulses through every vein.

From Canada, are ye, ma'am; sure, 'tis the best governed country in the world, and the same Oireland would be, if the freest man that iver lived hadn't died too soon.'

And so the Irishman and Canadian, and shade of the Englishman, meet in 'a mystic sunset land.'

The evening spent on Echo Mountain, watching the miracle of the sunset, the atterglow of the rose-hued mountains, the slow fading of grey tints into darkness, the shining out of the stars, the sudden brilliance of the many twinkling lights of Pasadena and Los Angeles, that

'City of the angels, On her hills of bronze and green,' will always be treasured as one of memory's jewels.

'Another searchlight points on high. To hail the bright ships of the sky, Which through the upper deeps sail by,'

and Professor Larkin, of the Lowe Observatory, with enthusiastic skill, turns his fine telescope on Aldebaran and Rigel and the nebulae in Orion, and thoughts rise to the 'city of the clouds' from brains tired out with the stroke of attempting to realize

Glimpses of magnificent homes are caught, framed in gardens glowing with roses and fountains of every hue.

But what is this brilliant mass of golden color which covers the mesa, nestling close under the foothills of the beautiful Sierra Madres? All adjectives seem poor and colorless, when called upon to describe the imprisoned sunbeams which make the Californian poppy the pride of the State.

The poppy fields left behind, Rubio Canon, 2,100 feet above the level, is soon reached, and the more timid of the party content themselves with exploring its heights and depths, and beautiful Shalchaha Falls, while the 'White Chariot' steadily and quickly carries its occupants up the Cable Incline a grade of from 45 to 60 percent, a distance of 2,000 feet, in seven minutes, to Echo Mountain.

This road is claimed to be absolutely safe, but when first it breaks on the sight of the unsuspecting tourist, even stout hearts quake, and one nervous, but determined soul, cowers on the flooring, and only consents cautiously to open eyes when assured that the end of the line has been reached.

Echo Mountain, with its pretty Swiss chalet, is left for exploration on the return trip, and again an electric railway starts over what is claimed to be one of the greatest mountain engineering feats of the world.

Gorges are spanned, precipices tunneled, and a roadway wrested from the giant ribs of canons, whose wonderful grandeur and beauty enchant the eye and enchain the soul.

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even a fraction of the millionth part of the beautiful things to be seen on this beautiful earth.

Embarked once more on the Cable Incline, down it drops with serene swiftness to lower levels, and soon weary heads are lying on soft pillows, dreaming, asleep or awake, of the delights of a winter in sunny California, and, above all, of a trip to Mount Lowe.



EASY ACCESS TO THE COUNTRY.

(To the Editor of the Home Department.)

Dear Editor,—The amount of sympathy and pity wasted on store and factory girls is immense and calculated to make some folks in the country a bit indignant. The article by 'Pansy' in the 'Weekly Witness' of May 14, entitled 'A Bright Idea,' is a sample.

It is hard to believe she did not draw largely upon her imagination for the composition of the letter she received containing the 'bright idea.' 'Pansy's' heart is in the right place, but her sympathies are sometimes misplaced, as in the present instance.

Any middle-aged farmer's wife who alone does all the work on a farm, from dairy to spare bedroom, including boarding and other necessary work for hired man, needs rest a good deal more than a salesgirl.

The 'hundreds, yes thousands of pale-faced girls,' referred to in the aforesaid article, are not compelled to wait for their two weeks' vacation to get away from the 'awful stores' and the 'side-walks where they can't find any air.'

If they are pining for 'country air, fresh eggs and butter as yellow as gold,' they've simply to go out to the country and get all they want, fifty-two weeks in the year.

There are thousands of farmers' wives who are being slowly overworked to death for the want of help in the house. At such a place a decent willing girl would be cheerfully given \$1.50 or \$2.00 a week and board, would eat with the family, be driven to church, taken to entertainments, not always left in the kitchen when company comes, given a chance to get acquainted, and not by any means worked to death.

The facilities for getting to town now are too many to make isolation necessary. If girls prefer standing behind 3c bargain counters all day or working in factories for starvation wages and living in cheap boarding houses, to working as domestics in the country under above conditions, or in the city, where I believe they are in demand at good wages, I fail to see why they should elicit pity; or why women in the country who are already overworked, because girls flock into the city, should be expected to invite such girls out and wait on them, while they 'lie in the clover, pick old-fashioned flowers, eat boiled chicken, cream, gravy and lots of fruit.'

Farming is still hard work, but under normal conditions not so hard but people survive and live to enjoy a healthy, vigorous old age. It might be, too, that the experience and knowledge gained by living on a farm, in matters of housekeeping, dairying, fruit-raising and general agriculture, would be no detriment but as valuable, and even more so, to a young woman when she came to start homekeeping for herself, as some of the other employments so many are engaged in at present.

In bygone times house-servitude, both in city and country, used to be little better than slavery; but now, owing to the many ways open to them to make a living, the girls are having their innings, and mistresses are learning a needed lesson.

Canadian girls are sensitive in the matter of being called 'servants,' and regarded as inferiors, and with good reason. Any woman who advertises for a 'servant' does not deserve to get any help. There is no such thing as a 'servant' in a free country.

An intelligent expert girl who offers so much domestic service for so much money, is no more a servant than a stenographer or any kind of clerk, and is entitled to as much respect as either.

HALTON CO. FARMER.

P.S.—Good dressmakers can find plenty of employment in the country at \$6 to \$8 a day, with board. They are generally treated like invited guests, which is somewhat of a contrast to the pictures of life in 'awful shops' and factories as reported occasionally by commissionaires.

TREATMENT OF CORNS.

'S.J.' asks how to cure a corn. The following advice is found in Cassel's Domestic Dictionary.—Corns are composed of thickened cuticle, or scarf-skin, which, in its growth, penetrates the true skin beneath, causing great pain.

There are two kinds, hard and soft. The former are generally found on the surface of the foot, over the joints of the toes, and especially where there is any projection; the latter are situated between the toes. As corns are, in the first instance, caused by pressure and friction, the great object in treating them must be to afford relief in this respect.

Boots and shoes must be roomy, and made of soft leather. The pressure may be further relieved by applying a piece of soft leather, in which a hole has been punched, large enough to admit the corn; if on the sole, a piece of flannel or felt will do.

The feet should be washed every night, and the corn smeared every morning with soap, olive oil, or glycerine. By persevering with this treatment, they will gradually fall off.

came's-hair brush, dipped in the acid. In any case, where there are soft corns, lint or wool, soaked in oil, should be kept between the toes. If the corns become inflamed, the pain is excruciating, and must be relieved by poultices; and if matter has formed, they must be pared down, until this has been reached, when there will be immediate relief.

ETIQUETTE.

'Old Subscriber.'—It is not proper to sip your tea with a spoon. You should drink it from the cup.

FLOWER MISSION.

Dear Friends,—Do you know that Flower Mission Day will soon be here? On the 15th of June we celebrate the birthday of the founder of Flower Missions.

One union held a very successful concert, at which the admission fee was a bunch of flowers; next morning baskets of beautiful blossoms were sent into the city. This contribution of flowers added very much to the Flower Mission that week; it also influenced those who had not been interested in this work before.

But the Flower Mission does not only send flowers to the sick in hospitals and lonely homes, where they are very much appreciated; there are other gifts which may be sent to gladden the hearts of the sufferers. Not only would we brighten their rooms, but we want to tempt their falling appetites with fruit in its season, dainty jellies, honey, jam, grape juice, etc.

Many ladies in the country would be glad to make jelly or jam for the Flower Mission if they had the glasses handy when they are preserving. Here is where the city unions can help by gathering empty glasses and marmalade jars (such as housewives so often throw away), and send them out to those unions who would undertake to have them filled.

The empty glasses may be left at the 'Evangelistic Hall,' 2424 St. Catherine street, during the month of June. Empty baskets also are very acceptable to those who would fill them with flowers each week.

One very important point in our Flower Mission work is the distribution of our literature. These attractive leaflets tell of the aim and work of the Flower Mission, and can be had at very reasonable rates from the Dominion Literature Depository, 56 Elm street, Toronto.

Let us see to it that every member is supplied with these leaflets. Do not be afraid to give them to those who, though not caring to join the union, might be very glad indeed to have the opportunity of sending flowers and delicacies to others who are not so well off as they are.

The keeping of a record of work done in this department is a necessity. By this means we would see what has been done, and know how to extend the work into wider fields. We recommend strongly the use of the Record Books, which may be procured for ten cents each from the Literature Depository mentioned above.

These books will help local superintendents in keeping correct accounts of work done. Many of our superintendents would find useful little helpers in the children. Interest your Band of Hope children, and get them to collect the flowers for you each week.

Many of our ladies would gladly give the flowers, but have not the time, or are not able to take them to your superintendent. The children enjoy this work, and from it learn to help others, and do some little act to cheer the sad at heart.

It was recommended in the Dominion Plan of Work that our Flower Mission Department have a visitor to our insane asylums to cheer and comfort the inmates.

Trusting that a good year's work may be accomplished for our Master, and that each union will report the work done in this department, I remain, yours in the work.

HOPE JACK.

Prov. Superintendent Flower Mission.

Selected Recipes

Filling for Sandwiches—An excellent filling for sandwiches may be made from cold roast turkey. Put in a stew pan a sprig of parsley, and a small onion, three sprays of tarragon, and cover with vinegar. Bring it quite to a boil, then draw it aside and let it cool.

Pound three well washed and boned anchovies in a mortar with one dessertspoonful of curry powder. Add four ounces of butter and the yolk of one hard boiled egg. Work into a smooth paste, mixing it with vinegar and seasoning it rather highly with cayenne pepper.

Rub the mixture through a sieve to insure smoothness. Add this to the cold turkey, which should be minced and pounded. The result will be a smooth paste all ready for sandwich filling.

Fish Balls—Take a good, thick piece of salt codfish, wash thoroughly in tepid water, and pick in bits sufficient to fill a half pint measure. Peel and cut in quarters, or smaller pieces, if very large, potatoes enough to fill a pint cup. Put the fish and potatoes in a saucepan, cover with boiling water and boil until the potatoes are tender, but not watery. Remove at once, drain, and shake the fish and vegetable over the fire, to make them light, but not too dry.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

DOHERTY ORGAN

Place in your home the RELIABLE DOHERTY ORGAN

We offer inducements this year to customers

W. DOHERTY & CO. CLINTON ONTARIO.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

A lady in Mentone lately gave forty francs to the Y. M. C. A. because the speaker 'was so cheerful.'

Sir Robert Hart was a Sunday-school scholar, between forty and fifty years ago, in the Methodist New Connexion Mission School at Priesthill, near Belfast, and he worshipped in Zion Chapel.

The Presbyterian Church in England has now 76,111 members, 321 congregations, and 166,391 sittings. The church with the largest income—over £9,000—is that in St. John's Wood, of which Dr. Monro Gibson is pastor. The next richest church is Sefton Park, Liverpool (Dr. Watson's).

At Rouen, a city of a hundred and twenty thousand people, in the North of France, three thousand French Gospels of Luke were given on April 23 by the Rev. M. Baxter to passers-by near the kiosk opposite the chief door of the Cathedral, in the morning, and near the junction of the Rue de Grand Pont and Boulevard de Quai in the afternoon.

Mr. A. Forder, of the Christian and Missionary Alliance, writing from Jerusalem, says: Friends interested in Arabia may be glad to know that I have just returned from a pioneer journey into that land from the north reaching as far as the Jowf. I visited eight places, and distributed and sold a large number of Arabic Scriptures. I suffered much from thirst, robbers, and the ignorant fanaticism of the Arabs. But the journey was encouraging, and if the Lord will, I hope to go over the ground again, further on towards the end of the summer.

At a London meeting Miss Furler, of Uganda, detailed the work carried on by the Church Missionary Society in that portion of Central Africa. Mackay and others commenced the work in Uganda twenty-five years ago, and during the past five years the converts had increased from two thousand to twenty-five thousand. The natives attended church most devoutly, and the Uganda women became zealous Christian workers, and were most consistent and even ladylike. By order of the native government the children were now taught to read in order that they might embrace Christianity.

The Rev. L. N. Leitt, preaching recently in Union Chapel, Manchester, said it amazed him that Christian men and women should proclaim their belief that drink was the great hinderer of the Gospel and should then suggest as a remedy a 'Temperance Sunday' once a year. He believed that when Christians saw things clearly and realized their duty to God and humanity, temperance work, instead of being merely an auxiliary to the regular work of the church, would be part of the Church, and all would understand that if sincere in their desire to save the world they must resolutely fight the drink first.

An Irish Roman Catholic lady, Miss O'Connor, has written to the papers to say, that, although Roman Catholics were not allowed to send their children to the Queen's College, yet these institutions were packed with the nephews and nieces of priests and bishops. Mr. M. J. F. McCarthy, B.L., whose recent book, 'Five years in Ireland,' has created a sensation, has also written to the papers to say: 'There are Roman Catholics in Ireland—I am one myself—who are not satisfied to see their lay kith and kin migrating year by year in despair, while priests and nuns are multiplying in their stead, nor to see the farmhouses and laborers' cottages of the south and west deserted and in ruins, while the new cathedrals, churches, monasteries and convents of the religious overpread the land.'

It is with great regret that the statement of Dr. G. V. L. MacKay's health is reported as very critical. Mr. Gauld, his companion missionary in Formosa, states that great sorrow prevails in the mission among the converts, who look to Dr. MacKay as their spiritual father. If it should prove to be true that his work on earth has been completed, it is a record of which he need not be ashamed. There were during the past year in the mission two hundred and fifty-two baptisms, and there are at the present time 1,891 communicants on the roll. There are sixty chapels and fifty-four native preachers engaged in preaching the gospel. Mr. Gauld has sent for Dr. McClure to confer with him as to the interests of the mission in this critical time.

The annual May meeting of the Sunday-school Union, held in Exeter Hall, London, was presided over by Mr. Geo. Cadbury, its president. In the annual report it was stated that the various Sunday-school missions on the Continent had been well sustained. Signor Filippini writes of the work in Italy: 'The children are clinging bravely to evangelical truth, despite here opposition from the priests and monks. One little Sunday-school scholar who lay ill and suffering at Rome, on hearing the

doctor say that it was the priest who was now needed, and not his own services, said, "I don't want the priest; call the teacher who speaks to us so well about Jesus Christ."

The Rev. E. A. Burt, from China, related the following at the recent Baptist May meeting in London: "There are a great number of blind people in China who gain a scanty living by going up and down the country to fairs and markets telling fortunes, for they are supposed to be able to see into the future. One blind woman came to stay with my wife, and during that time the good doctor was able to remove the cataract from her eyes."

This wonderful miracle, as it was regarded, led to the opening up of her soul to the claims of Christ. She went back to her village, and there told of the wonderful things wrought at the Christian mission station. Presently she brought another company of women back with her, and they, too, heard of Jesus Christ. So through her the Gospel entered her native village, and to-day there is a flourishing church there.

The Rev. Stanley Rogers, of Liverpool, has received a letter from the Rev. Jas. Chalmers (dated British New Guinea, March 9), which must have been one of the last written by him before the massacre. Some of its sentences have a peculiar interest in view of the event which so soon followed. "Time," says Mr. Chalmers, "shortens, and I have much to do. How grand it would be to sit down in the midst of work and just hear him say, 'Your part finished, come.'" He writes most hopefully about the prospects of his mission on the Fly River, and looks forward to the time when many of the children now in training will become evangelists. "If," he says, "the directors grant the flat-bottomed vessel which I have asked for we shall be able to undertake the Fly River properly. At present the work has got ahead of us and we must try to get abreast." Mr. Stanley Rogers suggests that the churches shall take up the Fly River Mission in memory of the man who was its pioneer; provide all the equipment he asked, and speedily send forth a strong staff of men who shall carry on the work so nobly begun.

MR. MOFFAT ON THE WAR. ('Christian World.')

In a letter to the Rev. J. Hirst Hollowell, the Rev. J. S. Moffat, C.M.G. (son of the missionary, Dr. Moffat), writing from Capetown, indicates that the reckless and unfair attitude of some of the extreme opponents of the war is putting a heavy strain upon his patience. By way of reply to some remarks sent him by Mr. Hollowell, Mr. Moffat once more contests the statement that the war was brought on by a 'bullying diplomacy' in order that 'these territories might be snatched from their inhabitants.' Characterizing this as 'mere nonsense,' Mr. Moffat points out that as soon as the war is over every Boer farmer in the Orange River Colony or the Transvaal will return to his farm, which will be as much his as ever it was. On Mr. Hollowell's talk about the burning of 'thousands of homes,' Mr. Moffat asks how many 'thousands' have been burned, and he puts the counter inquiry as to how many soldiers have been lured to these homesteads by white flags and other devices, and treacherously shot. As to the alleged 'war on women,' Mr. Moffat remarks that while thousands of our own refugees from Johannesburg are being fed by the hand of charity in Capetown, the women and children of the Boers who are fighting against us are being well fed and lodged in our refuge camps. One woman is now being so cared for who actually boasts that she shot two of our soldiers with her own hand. The conclusion of this remarkable letter contains these significant words:

'You and your friends cannot arrogate to yourselves a monopoly in the hatred of war; but what are you to do when it is forced upon you as a dreadful necessity? As to your religious assemblies, let me tell you this, my brother, that the Congregational order is being killed in South Africa by its being kindled by the sentiment that is being kindled by the attitude of many Congregationalists at home; not all, happily, but enough to make Congregationalism a byword. You make us feel that we are outcasts from your regard. You must not wonder, then, to see men leaving us in South Africa because the name of Congregationalism stinks in the nostrils of colonial people.'

FIVE YEARS IN IRELAND.

One of the most remarkable books ever issued on the subject of Ireland has recently been published under the title 'Five Years in Ireland, 1895-1900' (7s 6d, Simpkin, Marshall & Co.). Its value is derived from the fact that its author (Mr. J. F. McCarthy) is a Roman Catholic barrister—an Irishman who has not left the Church of Rome. Mr. McCarthy's plea is for a reform of the Church of Rome from within, and he is unsparring in his illustrations of the necessity which exists for it. The Roman Catholic laity must be given a share in the government of their Church, and the domination of everything by the hierarchy must cease, if need be by a revolution. As to the priests, Mr. McCarthy speaks out with great plainness: 'Love of money will be the ruin of the Irish priesthood if the present system is suffered to continue. . . . The haggling about 'paying the priest' at christenings, marriages, deaths, and at every stage of one's life, is one of the most unpleasant, most debasing features of life in Catholic Ireland.'

The estimation in which the people hold their priests in private is suggestively disclosed; nor can this be wondered at when we read such a paragraph as the following: 'There is no sight so sad, I think, as the burial of an Irish Catholic peasant, whose friends cannot afford a pound to pay for the priest's attendance at the funeral. Many and many a time in the part of Ireland where I was born, attending such funerals of my father's friends or their wives, have the tears of grief been seen, when, at length,

the last shovelful of earth had rattled into the grave, and the last sod had been well and truly banked—and there was no more to do! . . . No word of consolation, no hopeful mention of the resurrection and the life to come—in which they so realistically believe—from lips that would command respect.'

Mr. McCarthy exposes the unreality of the demand for a Roman Catholic university. Speaking of the attitude of Lord Cadogan and Mr. A. J. Balfour on the subject, he says: 'The fact of the matter is, that neither of them really knows where the real roots of the matter lie; and let them, as free-born British politicians—with all respect I unhesitatingly say it—thank their stars and their happy lots in that they do not know it.'

The fruits of superstition, as shown in the terrible tragedy of the wife-burning case in County Tipperary, and the scarcely less terrible tragedy of Lisphellan, are sketched in a portion of a book which is a veritable chamber of horrors, and which it is impossible to peruse without a pitying wonder, that such things can be.—'The Christian.'

DR. J. G. PATON IN LONDON.

The sight of the venerable Dr. Paton on Exeter Hall platform at the annual meeting of the Central London Y.M.C.A. on April 29, created much enthusiasm. The aged apostle to the New Hebrides, who is 77 years old, after a quietly humorous remark concerning the embarrassment the heavy welcome caused him, gave a short address upon his missionary work. He said: 'When I went down to the South Sea Islands forty-two years ago, we had no Christian Associations, no Christian Endeavor Societies, not an individual wearing clothing, except two or three on one island; no Bible, no schools; and in laying the foundations of the great work on these islands, seven missionaries fell by the hands of the savages—six of our own men, and the sainted Bishop Patteson, whom we all loved and admired for his work's sake. We have translated the Bible into twenty-two languages of that group, all of which languages were unknown to the world forty-two years ago. The natives have paid for all this themselves by arrow-root, and by their unaided efforts, so that they have a love for the Word



REV. JOHN G. PATON, The Veteran Missionary to the Savages of the New Hebrides.

of God, and esteem it sweeter than the honeycomb and more precious than the most fine gold. We have 18,000 converts, 3,000 church members, and 300 teachers and preachers of the Gospel. We have no difficulty in translating the Scriptures after we have acquired the languages. I had only difficulty over one word, and that was 'faith.' One day I sat upon a chair, and said to the natives round, 'What am I doing now?' They said, 'You are sitting on the chair.' I understood that. Then I sat down, threw myself back in the chair, and drew my feet up, and said, 'What am I doing now?' They told me, 'I inquired the meaning of the word they used, and when they explained it, I said, 'That is the very word I require,' and I praised God with exceeding great joy. It meant to lift the body, heart and soul, from everything else and lean on Jesus only, as I had lifted myself from the floor and was leaning on the chair alone. That word became one of the dearest in their language.'

On one island the young men bound themselves together in Young Men's Associations, the young women also assisting them, and they would try to influence the people of their own villages. If those people would not receive the teaching of Jesus Christ they would say, 'We will give you a week or eight days to make up your minds. If you will receive the teaching of Jesus and permit us as Christians to remain among you, we will stay and help you all we can; but if you refuse, we will form a new settlement, and no one shall join that village except those who want to worship the living God.' So these young men formed new villages, until the whole island was led in course of time to worship the living and true God.

A trading ship was wrecked on that island before they received the Gospel. The savages murdered the whole party, feasted on their bodies, and plundered the ship. By-and-bye, after a large number of the inhabitants had become Christians, another vessel was wrecked at the same place. A Christian chief gathered his men together and hurried to the wreck. When the savages were just about to fall on the wrecked party and murder and devour them, the Christian chief and his men surrounded the vessel and the endangered group. The chief pleaded with the savages, and told them that his young men were prepared to fight in defence of those poor people whom God had cast upon their mercy. So he reasoned with them till he saved the whole ship's crew, brought them home to his own part of the island, divided them among the different villages, and maintained them until another vessel came, by which they could get away. In this way traders receive the advantages conferred by the missionaries in their intercourse with the natives. When I went down there no trader durst land on any one of those islands without a re-

volver in one hand, and his rifle ready for action, and generally also a knife or sword by his side. Wherever they see a church or school now on twenty-two islands, they can go on shore with as great safety as on your streets in London.

I met with an incident lately of a young man who was converted when he was dying. He was full of confidence that he would go to Christ at his death, and was rejoicing in it, but he had one great grief, over which he mourned continually. The minister waiting upon him got him to tell him what that grief was. He said: 'My sorrow is that I have been converted since I came to my sick-bed, and I have never spoken to a soul, or brought one soul to Christ. I go empty-handed. Oh, if I could only bring one soul to God I would die happy!' I used to say to my young people, 'Now, every one of you try to bring one to the meeting next Sabbath.' They would fix on someone, pray for that one, and show kindness to that one, and bring him to the house of God with them, and so we would double our numbers. Again we would double the attendance, until the whole island began to sing the praises of the Lord Jesus. If I could take you down to that island to-day you would find every man and woman above seventeen years of age a full member of the church—except two old men.—'Christian Herald.'

THE BOYS' BRIGADE.

An interesting spectacle, says the London 'Christian World,' was provided at the Albert Hall recently, when the Boys' Brigade held its annual public meeting and demonstration. The Earl of Aberdeen, in his presidential address, explained that the Boys' Brigade was not a military institution, not a training school for the army; but it was a solid piece of the truest patriotism, being built on the surest foundation of religious principle. The finances and the numerical strength of the brigade are in a favorable condition, the last report showing 906 companies, 3,319 officers, 783 staff sergeants and 41,066 boys—a total of 45,198. After the address, an ambulance display was given, accidents which might occur in the cricket and football fields, and in the workshop, being treated with such material as would be at hand—for instance, a cricket bat and wicket being used as splints for a broken leg. The West London Battalion performed well on the horizontal bar and the vaulting horse; the West Kent Battalion received hearty applause for dumb-bell exercise, and other companies went through corn drill, bayonet exercise, physical drill and other movements in a way that showed both patience and skill. The evening concluded with battalion drill, trooping the colors, and manual and firing exercises by the united London companies. Among the large and attentive audience were General Potter, Colonel Ford, Lady Aberdeen and Lady Marjory Gordon. The chairman announced a message of good cheer, comfort and best wishes from the Duke of Cornwall and York.

CANADIAN BIBLE INSTITUTE.

Arrangements are being made to hold a Canadian Bible Institute in the neighborhood of the Rideau Lakes. A meeting was lately held in Perth for the purpose of promoting the enterprise. It is intended ultimately to secure large grounds, upon which suitable buildings will be built, and a Canadian Chautauqua developed. In the meantime a suitable site has been placed at the disposal of the institute for the summer, and a beginning will be made this year. The Rev. J. A. Macfarlane is director of the institute. A valuable course of Bible studies will be carried out, and at the same time provision will be made for the comfort and enjoyment of visitors. Persons who would like to attend may correspond with any of the pastors of Perth, stating specially whether they wish the use of a tent. It may be stated that for tents only a nominal charge will be made, so that those who wish it may live as economically as at home.—'The Westminster.'

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON

June 16, 1901.

JESUS APPEARS TO JOHN.— Rev. i., 9-20.

BY JOHN R. WHITNEY.

Golden Text.—Jesus Christ, the same yesterday, and to-day, and forever.—Heb. xiii., 8.

In all former revelations of Christ our attention was directed, not so much to him, as to the effect of the revelation upon those who received it. But now, as he reveals himself to his beloved apostle John, our thoughts are not turned so much to the effect, as they are to the revelation itself. When John last saw him, it was as a man. But now he saw him as the very Son of God; in the glory which he had with the Father 'before the world was' (John xvii., 5), the glory which had once enveloped him on the earth, when he was transfigured on the Mount.

The time when he saw this vision was one of great gloom to the aged apostle. He was then nearly one hundred years old. Most of his fellow apostles had suffered martyrdom. Banished by the Emperor, Domitian, to the island of Patmos because of his faith in Christ, he was an exile far from his work as an apostle. Tradition says that his occupation was to work in the mines found in this rocky island. Suffering thus himself from the prevailing persecution his heart was even more distressed because of the trials which befel those to whom he had ministered. Besides these outward trials the infant church was sorely rent within itself. Heresies of all kinds were creeping in, beguiling unstable souls, and many through fear were denying the Lord that bought them, whilst many more had 'a name to live, but were dead.'

As the aged apostle fulfilled his daily round of weary work in the mines, and meditated upon this state of things in the churches, everything must have seemed very dark and dreary to him. Still his faith clung to the precious memories of the past, and the words of him on whose bosom he had leaned

nearly three-quarters of a century before. His life, death, resurrection, ascension, and promises filled his mind and heart, and so, through the Spirit, he held fellowship with him. It was when he was thus 'in the Spirit on the Lord's day' that this vision was given him.

Then, he says, 'I heard behind me a great voice, as of a trumpet.' (v. 10.) It sounded loud and clear. It was the voice of him who said, 'I am Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the ending, which is, and which was, and which is to come, The Almighty.' (v. 8.) What he said, John was commanded to write. The message was to be addressed at the time to 'the seven churches of Asia,' but in the end, to the full, complete, number, the universal Church, God's people of all time.

When he heard the 'voice as of a trumpet,' he says that he at once turned to see from whom it proceeded. A glorious vision met his eyes. Seven golden candlesticks were arranged before him. In their midst stood a majestic person, having the appearance of 'a man' (R. V.), even of 'The Son of Man' (A. V.). He was dressed in a long robe which reached to his feet, and which was held together across the breast by 'a golden girdle.' His head, and his hair, were white, like wool—as white as snow. 'His eyes were as a flame of fire.' His feet were like burnished brass fresh from the 'furnace,' and when he spoke his voice was as powerful as 'the sound of many waters,' and as refreshing to the troubled apostle. In his right hand he held seven stars—a two-edged sword proceeded from his mouth—and to look upon him was like looking into the noon-day sun, for 'his countenance was as the sun shineth in his strength.'

Such is the description which John gives of this majestic person. But what does it mean? Although his head, his hair, his eyes, his mouth, his hands, his feet, and even his very clothing, are all minutely described, yet who can realize in them the description of a living being? The very attempt to combine the whiteness of 'wool' and 'flames of fire' with 'fine brass,' and 'the sound of many waters' as characteristics of one whose face was like the sun, whose mouth held a sword, and whose hands grasped 'stars,' is far beyond the power of human thought or words. And yet it is only by such terms that God can ever be described. Difficult as it may be for us to understand them fully, yet any others we could not understand at all.

It will help us, however, in this matter to recognize that the language here used is not typical, but symbolic. For 'wool,' 'fire,' 'brass,' 'waters,' 'stars,' are not types of what God is to the believer, or of anything that he does for the believer, but they are symbols of what he is in himself. When symbols are used in our ordinary conversation, or in the Scriptures, it is because the simple statement of the quality does not fully convey to the mind the meaning desired. Thus the excellencies of her teacher, said, 'She looks like a prayer,' in that one word expressed far more than she could have done by an elaborate sentence, and expressed it far more clearly. So the symbol of whiteness 'as white as snow,' gives us a clearer idea of unspotted holiness than the simple word 'white,' or even 'holiness' alone could have done. Hence when Isaiah, Ezekiel, Daniel and John utter their prophecies, the language used is such as will give us the very best idea within the power of man, of the persons and scenes revealed to them.

When John, therefore, turned at the voice of the great trumpet, the first thing that struck his attention, he says, was an array of 'seven golden candlesticks,' and he was told that they signified 'the seven churches' (verses 12-20). Now 'a candlestick' is not a light in itself, but it holds up that which does in truth give light. This is the character which St. Paul desires in all believers when he writes 'that ye may be blameless and harmless, the sons of God, holding forth the word of life.' (Phil. ii., 15-16.) To the collected body of such individual believers, organized as churches, in a still larger sense was committed the Gospel of Christ. They were to hold him up as 'the light of the world.'

In the midst of this precious—universal—'Church,' he saw 'one like unto the Son of Man.' He recognized him at once as his divine Lord and Master. His dress was that of the High Priest in the Temple, with the golden girdle around the waist like 'the curious girdle of his ephod—of gold, blue and purple, and scarlet, and fine twined linen, as the Lord commanded Moses.' (Ex. xxxix., 5.)

His head and his hair were white like wool—as white as snow' (verse 14). The emphasis is on the whiteness, and it needed 'wool' and 'snow' to even approximate a description of what he saw. They indicated glory, purity and wisdom—the wisdom of the aged, the purity of holiness, the shekina of God. Thus this great High Priest—even 'The Son of Man,' whom he saw in the midst of the churches—was eternal, infinite in holiness and wisdom, and crowned with glory.

'His eyes were as a flame of fire,' penetrating and consuming. Nothing was hidden from him, for 'all things are naked and opened unto the eyes of him with whom we have to do.' (Heb. iv., 13.)

'His feet' were 'like unto fine brass,' strong and durable, but they were 'as if they burned in a furnace.' Wherever he trod his enemies would be destroyed and his people delivered.

'His voice' was 'as the sound of many waters,' not only quiet, smooth and deep waters, but waters like a Niagara, moving with terrific power and speed. When he spoke none could contradict, or prevent.

But this was not all. 'His countenance was as the sun shineth in his strength,' with no cloud to obscure its glory. 'And he had in his right hand seven stars.' They were 'the angels,' or, his messengers appointed to minister in the churches. They moved in their respective spheres, and fulfilled their service, only as they were held and directed by his hand.

'Out of his mouth went a sharp, two-edged sword.' It was 'the sword of the Spirit, which is the word of God' (Eph. vi., 17), which is 'quick and powerful, reaching even to the dividing asunder of soul and spirit, and of the joints and marrow, and is a discerner of the

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thoughts and intents of the heart.' (Heb. iv., 12.)

Such was the glorious and gracious vision presented to the aged and troubled apostle. It was a vision of Jesus of Nazareth in his ascended glory. When he saw it, we can well imagine that it at once banished from his mind all thought of Patmos and its mines—of Domitian and his persecutions—and of anxiety and fear concerning the churches where he had so long and faithfully labored. His divine Lord, whose eyes penetrated everywhere—whose hands could reach every one—whose feet could tread down all enemies—whose word none could resist—himself all glorious in holiness, and infinite in wisdom and power—was still mindful of his promise, 'Lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world.' And now he had said to him, 'Fear not.' He says the same to all of his troubled and believing children.



TOPIC

REVERENCE FOR SACRED THINGS (Exodus iii., 1-6.)

Who shall ascend into the hill of the Lord? or who shall stand in his holy place? He that hath clean hands, and a pure heart.' (Ps. xxiv., 3, 4.)

Nowadays parents do not train their children in reverence and respect as our fathers were trained. Neither do they realize the wrong that they are doing to those in whom they ought to be developing and training the highest traits of character. If a child is continually allowed to disobey his parents in infancy how can he ever learn the necessity of implicit obedience to God? If a child is not taught to be reverent in his thoughts of God and all his creatures, he may grow up with the underlying notion that nothing is sacred. A man who has no reverence in his heart is a menace to the community. Moses was not allowed to draw near the bush which blazed with the glory of the presence of God. But we have access unto the Father through our Lord Jesus Christ, the living way (Heb. x., 19, 20; John xiv., 6), and the nearer we come to him the more reverent we become for contact with true holiness cannot fail to produce reverence.

God is holy; and the glory of his holiness fills the whole earth. (Isa. vi., 3.) So to the man who walks close to God all things in heaven and earth are sacred, and nothing but sin is to be despised. Our bodies are holy, they are the temples of God bought with the very life blood of our Redeemer. (I Cor. iii., 16, 17; vi., 19, 20; Heb. x., 28, 29; I Pet. 1, 18, 19.) Our body stands in the same relation to our soul as does the outer coating and albumen of a seed to the germ of life which it contains. It is not the whole seed which grows, the little albumen is simply there to feed the germ of life as it pushes up and becomes a beautiful plant or a majestic tree. A seed is of no use as long as it is kept for show (and many seeds lose their lives because they are never planted), but when the seed falls into the ground it dies, so to speak, for it gradually gives itself to the nourishment of the em-

bryo, and when it is all absorbed, behold, above the ground a beautiful plant has grown. (I Cor. xv., 35-54.) So it is with us, we are seeds of a heavenly plant, our souls are the germs of immortal life. Our lives are of little worth until we become buried with Christ in God. (Col. iii., 2-5.) Our bodies are to be made in every way subservient to our souls. In work, in study, in recreation, our souls are to be of the first importance; yet this does not at all imply that the body should be neglected in any way, for it also is a sacred trust from God, and its best usefulness and highest culture may mean the strongest growth for the soul. And when this mortal body passes away we will find that the life of the soul has pushed up above the clouds of earth with which we were surrounded and become clothed in a beautiful immortal body which shall stand before the King of Kings and minister in his presence forever. I beseech you, therefore, brethren, of the bodies of God, that ye present your bodies a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable unto God, which is your reasonable service. And be not conformed to this world; but be ye transformed by the renewing of your mind, that ye may prove what is that good, and acceptable and perfect will of God.

A PRAYER TO THE GOD OF NATURE.

O Power, unseen, Thou infinite, Who on the shapeless void of night, Bade glorious light arise; Who arched the firmament above, And gannet it bright with stars that move. Like armies in the skies:

Who spake, and lo! at Thy command The sullen ocean left the land, Its waves in wrathful gloom, Proud in their awful strength, might foam. 'Thou far may reach nor further roam,' So spake Thy high decree:

Who formed the creatures wondrous all, In myriad forms both great and small, Each in its nature good; And with unsparing, lavish hand, With verdure crowned the barren land, And gave each creature food:

Who last formed man a child of light, Fitted to bear Thine image bright, And fill creation's throne; His body fair out of the sod, His soul the eternal breath of God,— Fearless he stood alone:

O Thou, Almighty God and King, Who still sustains each living thing, In wide creation's plan; Dead laws are but the living will, Of Him who worketh ever still, To bless Thy creature, man.

To Thee all-wise, eternal Three, Whose presence fills immensity, Our voices loud we'll raise; We'll nature the universal throng, And nature's tribute still prolong In words of tunceful praise.

But, O Almighty Parent, just, Remember us that we are dust, Thine erring children still; Weak, naked, helpless, still we fly, To Thee, who are our refuge high,— To us Thy words fulfil.

And as we tread life's stormy road, With faltering feet, straight up to God, Be Thou our shield and guide; Till safe upon the shining shore, Our weakness past, our trials o'er, We'll still with Thee abide.

D. STEWART. Hensall, Ont., March, 1901.

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BRITISH MANUFACTURERS

TREATMENT OF THEIR CUSTOMERS CRITICISED BY THE PRESS.

London, June 1.—Commenting on Lord George Hamilton's letter of yesterday, replying to the attack of Sir Alfred Hickman (ex-president of the British Iron Trade Association), in the House of Commons, on May 23, on American locomotives and bridges, the newspapers are unsparing in their criticism of the attitude of British manufacturers towards their customers.

The 'St. James's Gazette' applauds Lord Hamilton's 'crushing, brutal frankness in commenting on the Micawber methods of British employers and the selfish idleness of British workmen.'

The 'Globe' does not hesitate to predict that unless the methods of trades-unionism, as practiced in this country, are modified, Americans within the next few years will beat the British out of the field.

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Messrs. John Dougall & Son: Gentlemen,—I received the fountain pen this morning, and am much pleased with it. It is almost indispensable in the insurance business, and saves lots of trouble. The first use I am making of it is to acknowledge receipt with thanks.

Yours very truly, H. E. WILSON.

Halifax, N.S., May 31, 1901. The Post Fountain Pen can be secured absolutely free for four new subscribers to the 'Weekly Witness' at one dollar each.

The political and other controversial articles which appear in 'World Wide' are not selected because of any particular view they may take, but because the view taken is both clearly and interestingly set forth. 'World Wide' has no politics of its own. It simply hands on the opinions of others. As Terence says: 'So many men, so many minds, every one in his own way.'

The Witness.

TUESDAY, JUNE 4, 1901.

No better proof of the change that has taken place in Egypt or of the firmness with which British power has been established could be desired than is seen in the pardoning of Arabi Pasha and the permission granted him to return to his home on the banks of the Nile. He will find Egypt a different country to what it was when he raised the standard of revolt twenty years ago. In place of political intrigue, discontent, turbulence, insecurity, poverty, excessive taxation, industrial stagnation and the devastation of war, he will find stable government, a contented people, peace, security, plenty, equitable taxation, honest administration of justice and a country free from danger of civil war. If he has become as philosophical as his reported conversations indicate, he may reflect that, after all, he served his country well, though not in the way he intended. He was instrumental in putting an end to the dual control of France and Great Britain, which never did or could work satisfactorily, nor produce the happy results which have come from British management of Egyptian affairs.

By the yielding of many employers to the demands of the workmen the machinists' strike in the United States is vastly less disturbing than the strike by the same class of mechanics in Great Britain a few years ago. On the whole the men have so far gained their point with regard to rates of pay and shorter hours. To some extent the employers have been put to trouble and extra expense, but business is pressing and profitable, and the tendency of capital to combine has made it less resistant than it might have been under settled and severely competitive conditions. Changes must, however, supervene which will reveal the real problem. If employers can so arrange their undertakings as not to lose by shorter hours and increased wages, the men will have gained an advantage. But in so far as higher pay means increased cost of production, this must be met by the consumer, and will be governed in the long run by the law of supply and demand. Concerns which have granted higher wages will be at a disadvantage as compared with those which produce under untrammelled conditions, and unless the former output is maintained the reduction of hours must increase the disadvantage. This difference must tell sooner or later in the decay of business and the dismissal of hands. One effect of artificial interference with the cost of production may be to drive production to China and Japan, whence, when it once takes root, as it will, it will be a very difficult thing to recall it.

The Emperor William loses no occasion of showing that he is sincerely desirous of cultivating the good-will of the French nation. The marked attention he has shown General Bonnal and Colonel Gallet is only one incident in many of the same kind. In this acting he has displayed the best side of his character as the ruler of a military power regarded by France as her hereditary enemy, and has evinced a spirit the direct opposite to that which inspired Prince Bismarck, who to the last seemed unable to overcome the animosities of earlier days. In France the Emperor's wise actions and kindly words have not been without the desired effect. Little is heard, even in Paris, now of 'revanche,' and, with the exception of a few irreconcilables, the mass of Frenchmen take a sober view of the situation. It is recognized that Germany has become too powerful to permit any hope of wresting the lost provinces from her by war, and though the necessities of the times compel French statesmen to pursue the same policy of military preparation that is being followed by all European powers, the spirit of the republic is undoubtedly peaceful. In spite of her enormous military burdens, France has grown exceedingly wealthy, and prosperous nations are never anxious for war. It is also becoming daily more evident that the contests between nations in the conditions now prevailing, and likely to continue and increase, will be industrial, not military, and that education and intelligence, not brute force, must decide the question of superiority. This is the great triumph of the much-abused Bourgeois system, or phase, of civilization, and its influence cannot be overestimated.

A question in which Canada has more than a passing interest is the selection of a chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the United States Senate. In view of the expected resumption of the High Joint Commission negotiations, the character and antecedents of the man who will occupy this important position are of great interest, as he will have considerable influence in shaping the policy of the Washington Government. There are at present two leading aspirants to the chairmanship of the For-

ign Relations Committee, made vacant by the death of Senator Davis. They are Senator Lodge and Senator Cullom. Of the former it is said that he is opposed to the passage of any reciprocity legislation, and that his attitude is supported by several New England and Pacific states senators. Senator Cullom, on the other hand, is regarded as favorable to the policy of reciprocity, and has with him the great majority of senators representing the middle west, the states of the upper Mississippi valley, and some of the states of the North-West. Among these reciprocity is advocated on the ground of party or political expediency, and because of the belief that domestic industries are now so firmly established that a modification of the tariff is not only a political but an economic necessity. It is presumed that the President and cabinet, being strongly in favor of a policy of reciprocity, will prefer Senator Cullom to Senator Lodge in the delicate position of chairman of Foreign Relations, who is necessarily brought into close touch with the administration. There are, of course, other influences at work, and some anxiety is felt by the interests involved as to who shall be selected. It is generally conceded, however, that the question of reciprocity will have to be decided as soon as possible after Congress meets next winter.

Our correspondent, Mr. Bowerman, says that 'for thirty or forty centuries it was implicitly believed that with infinite toil the Creator made the world in six days, and being fatigued rested himself on the seventh.' This assertion is probably open to controversy. The anthropomorphism implied in attributing the word rest to the Creator is of a piece with the ordinary use of language in the Hebrew Scriptures. Primitive languages afford no adequate vehicle for abstract conceptions. The American Indian expresses even the most simple abstractions in terms of concrete things. His language seems to us highly poetical. To him it is the only way of saying what he has to say. Indeed, were it otherwise expressed he, for one, would not understand it. The deduction that the Hebrews who thus used the word rest imagined the Creator to have been fatigued is only an instance of the difficulty with which one of our race puts himself into the place of the Hebrew in the days of simplicity. With the means of more precise thinking we have lost the power of seeing through figures of speech and the Saxon has lost it more than the Celt has. To find people to whom the Scripture says, at the first impression, just what it means we have to go among the Orientals, whose thoughts are couched in such primitive figures of speech and whose apprehension naturally corrects them. As for the statement that the ancients imagined the days of creation to be literal there is much in the legendary lore of the Assyrians and other nations to lead to an opposite conclusion, while the deeper references to the record in the scriptures have the same suggestion as, for instance, when our Lord, accused of beneficent work on the Sabbath, replied 'My Father worketh hitherto, and I work.' He seems here to refer to a well understood belief among the Pharisees that the period covered by history was all included within the Sabbath or Sabbatism of God, a Sabbatism which is said in 'Hebrews' to remain and to be entered into by the saints.

If the British consul who ordered down the so-called Canadian flag at some southern port did so, as has been, we fear without sufficient reason, surmised at Ottawa, because it was not the Canadian flag, he was right in that view, and was doing us a good service. The true Canadian flag we have hardly ever seen flying. The true Canadian flag should have the arms of Canada and nothing else on the fly. It is a poor device, but, such as it is, that is it. There should be no white spot, no wreath of varied flowers and leaves, no lion, no crown, no beaver, nothing but the arms. Moreover, it should be the Canadian arms, which it never is. Strange to say, on no flag and nowhere else is the true Canadian escutcheon ever seen. The escutcheon of Canada consists of the arms of the first four provinces, in the four quarters. This has never been altered by authority, yet even on the letter paper of the public departments and of the premier's own office it has been departed from by the introduction of the so-called arms of all the other provinces. Not only is the escutcheon thus paraded, not the appointed one, but, as constructed, it is heraldically an impossible escutcheon. This may be considered a very small matter in these days, when heraldry is looked upon as mere child's play, though, by the way, grave institutions go sufficiently into this child's play to arrogate bearings to themselves which were never granted them by the Herald's College. But no one can question that flags are important. Flags are necessarily matters of heraldry, and to convey true meanings should follow its rules. We shall be glad to see the day when the whole menagerie of our provin-

cial arms shall be banished from our Canadian flag and replaced by a simple emblem which all men will recognize and understand as representing Canada. That emblem should be a golden maple leaf.

In Michigan and other of the middle and western states the press is crying out against the protective tariff which is cutting off the supplies of raw material from Canada. Sawlogs, pulpwood, mineral ores, which those states used to get freely from the inexhaustible sources of supply north of the lakes, they can no longer obtain, and the press complains that the effect of Canadian retaliation has been to transfer whole establishments and large amounts of active capital from those states to Canada. This complaint is well founded, as the extensive enterprises throughout the region known as New Ontario, mainly supported by American capital, testify. All this was foreseen and foretold long ago when Canadian statesmen sought to obtain a reciprocity treaty, but were snubbed by the statesmen at Washington. These were dominated by the grasping insolence toward neighbors which pervades an ignorant people, who thought Canada could be whipped into annexation. The New York 'Post,' referring to the extraordinary flow of capital and enterprise from the United States into Canada, a movement which, it says, will steadily continue, aptly remarks that this expansion of American trade 'has made protection look like small business.' Yet it is no small business, in the estimation of Michigan newspapers, which transfers big manufacturing concerns across the lakes, depopulates towns and induces hundreds of men and families to emigrate to Canada. It may be that the facts of the situation will induce the United States Congress to take a broader view of reciprocity with this country, seeing that the present policy has only resulted in making Canada less independent than she was on the markets in the United States, and that, whether Congress persists in the policy of exclusion or not, her commercial independence is likely to increase through her own internal development, and her ability to compete advantageously in the markets of the world with the United States.

When a citizen of the great Republic makes his million his first thought is to seek social recognition for himself, his sons and daughters in Britain. He does not value the culture of Boston, nor care for admission into the exclusive aristocracy of New York. He considers himself as good as they are already, and goes to the fountain of honor, and establishes his claims to social distinction by having his women folk presented at court in London. The next idea is to become the owner of a country seat, after which the way is open, if he has daughters, for an alliance by marriage with the nobility, and so the summit of his ambition is attained. What is true of the social trend of American citizenship towards Britain is also true of the financier, as we see in the case of Mr. J. P. Morgan, Mr. Yerkes and many other millionaires. They seem to feel that, no matter how high their standing as moneyed men in America may be, they need the hall mark of the London money market, the endorsement, so to speak, of the Old Lady of Threadneedle street, to stamp their title to financial recognition. The same yearning for acknowledgment in the Old Country is to be seen in the sporting world, when men like Mr. Croker, who cannot hope to aspire to admission into social or financial circles, find scope for their ambition and satisfaction for their longing on the English turf. British journals that have grown pessimistic over the 'Americanization of England' should consider the other side and find out what there may be in the Anglification of America. If the social, financial and sporting currents of life in the two nations tend to converge into one broad stream in London, the fact should be more a matter of congratulation than of apprehension, because the effect must be to bring the people of both into closer relationship, lessen the causes for misunderstanding, render more remote the chances of quarrel and unite them in the onward peaceful march of civilization. Already British manufacturers and merchants are awakening to the true character of American enterprise and bracing themselves to meet a competition, which is not without the better element of co-operation, and which, instead of threatening destruction, really points the way to greater achievement and higher success. American capital seeking investment in Britain is the brilliant compliment which American business sagacity pays to British honor and stability; as such it should be graciously accepted.

The last census of the several Australian colonies has just been completed, and the result of the combined returns of those colonies, now termed states, which form the Commonwealth, is a little disappointing. The increase dur-

ing the last decade is less than eleven percent, the total population being now about four and a half millions. The rate of natural increase alone should have been greater, and this, of course, includes the increase owing to immigration during the decade. Australia has not been prosperous as a whole for some years. The exhaustion of the gold mines, together with the decline in the wool trade, left Eastern Australia without attractions sufficiently strong to draw immigration half way around the globe, in the face of the inducements held out by the prosperity and progress of the United States, only three thousand miles away. The opening up of Western Australian gold fields added little to Australia as a whole, as the miners drawn thither were largely from Victoria and the other Australian colonies. The Australian provinces made the great mistake of adopting protection as a remedy for their depression. This involved commercial barriers against one another, as well as against the rest of the world, and their trade naturally suffered from the effects of a policy so restrictive. The population of Victoria, outside of the city of Melbourne, shows an absolute decline during the decade. New South Wales, which alone among the colonies maintained a free trade policy, shows a fair increase of about twelve percent. Now that the colonies have all united in a Commonwealth, it is hoped that Australia will again make rapid progress. A protection policy will be adopted, but it will be of an extremely mild type, and it will leave free trade throughout Australia and Tasmania. It is reported that some of the Canadian manufacturing firms which have been exporting agricultural implements and machinery to Australia have already, in anticipation of the protective tariff, made arrangements to establish factories in Australia. If that be the case, it is clear that the Canadian manufacturers believe that the low tariff will be effective as against them. Of course, the transportation of machinery from Eastern Canada across the continent and across the Pacific must in itself constitute a heavy tax upon the importation by Australia of Canadian machinery and implements.

Fears are already expressed that the congress of American republics, which is to meet in the city of Mexico next October, is foredoomed to failure. The reasons given for this gloomy forecast are sufficiently grave to raise a doubt whether a peaceful solution can be found for the disputes and animosities existing between certain republics in South America. The principal source of apprehension is in the attitude of Chili, which is accused by her neighbors of a design to absorb their territory piecemeal. They are willing to enter into an arrangement for a permanent understanding, provided Chili will restore the territories she has taken from them. To this Chili, and the republics which are far enough away not to be afraid of her, reply that a recognition of things as they stand must be first adopted and that the discussions of the Congress be limited to future questions. All the lesser states appear to entertain a wholesome dread of the power and prowess of Chili, so that the congress appears to be resolved into the question of 'Who will bell the cat?' In the settlement of this aspect of the dispute the United States can have but little influence. But it is urged that, if the existing status be admitted, the aggrieved republics will have what they do not now possess, a guarantee against further encroachments by their powerful and aggressive neighbor. Another and a more difficult problem, however, has to be taken into consideration. A peculiarity of South American politics is the hatching of conspiracies and the raising of revolutionary armies by ostensibly friendly governments in each other's territories. As these movements are always carried on secretly, the great difficulty will be to find a way by which they can be prevented. The situation is further complicated by the reported secret understanding between Bolivia, Peru and Argentina to resist encroachments by Chili in either of them, and as there is a heated boundary dispute now going on between Chili and Argentina, the strength of this league may be tested sooner than expected. It is even asserted that Chili cherishes the design of overcoming and annexing all three of these states and eventually assuming a position on the southern continent analogous to that held by the United States on the northern. Such are the reasons and opinions given for the indifference Chili is displaying with regard to the congress, and they are certainly strong enough to give color to the forecast of its failure in the effort to establish an understanding in good faith among the Spanish-American republics.

The appointment of a commission to make a thorough inquiry into all questions and matters connected with the transportation trade of the Dominion has been suggested, and seems to have the support of both the Government and Opposition press. There are so many transportation projects, both land and

water, which are demanding assistance from the government, so many extensive and costly improvements urged on the railways and canals and channels now in existence, all more or less conflicting, that both the government and the public have need of information and enlightenment before a sound and permanent policy can be framed. The problem as a whole embraces such questions as the need of a competitive transcontinental railway line between the Atlantic and the Pacific, already being constructed piecemeal; of the construction of the Georgian Bay and Ottawa river canal to compete with the great lakes and St. Lawrence river canals, just completed; the question of a national port, summer and winter, and whether the summer port should be Montreal or Quebec, and the winter port Halifax, St. John or Sydney; the questions as to the further widening and deepening of the St. Lawrence channel from the great lakes to the sea, and all the problems of buoying, lighting and safeguarding the channel, and the related ones of cheap marine insurance rates, and open pilotage below and above Quebec. An important question has also just been raised as to whether the Belle Isle channel should not be abandoned and all moneys spent for improvement be spent upon the Cabot channel. Not only are these questions as to the abstract merits of various works and as between alternative schemes, but, even though diverse schemes should be admitted to be excellent and all well worth their cost, it will be wholesome not only to count the cost of each part but of the whole together, so that we may not, as the vulgar proverb has it, bite off more than we can chew. The proposal is to appoint a thoroughly competent, unprejudiced and non-political commission of engineers and business men, drawn from the ranks of both the political parties. The suggestion seems, from any point of view, a good one. Whatever else it may do, the labors of such a commission would educate the country as nothing else would, on matters affecting its material interests.

THE PROBLEM OF WEALTH.

We have received a number of letters denouncing all who praise Mr. Carnegie's beneficence or accept his bounty on the score that the money was ill-gotten. There is a chorus to the like effect in a certain class of papers aiming to represent the interests of labor. With some it is sufficient proof of a millionaire's crime that he has millions. It is an axiom with them that no one could get so much money honestly. Others assume the infallibility of the evidence and reasoning on which they condemn the actual career of Mr. Carnegie. We are certainly not set to judge Mr. Carnegie's life and have nothing to say either by way of condemnation or exculpation, but it is fair to keep one or two general principles in mind. One is that it is possible that a rich man's prosperity may of itself evoke unfriendly judgment not only on the part of the envious but also on the part of the philanthropic, whose noble sympathies are, like those of our correspondents, on the side of the toiling many as distinguished from the prosperous few. In the second place it is very easy for philosophers to base judgments on abstract theories of economics which it is impossible to fit into the existing machinery of commerce.

One letter which we print elsewhere takes the ground that the wealth of rich men is made largely out of watered stock, that is, crudely speaking, counting two shares where the stockholders paid for one, or perhaps only a fraction of one, and he counts this a crime against society. It is certainly not in the interests of society that men should get something for nothing, especially if that something is millions, but it is another thing to accuse the person who, under the existing conditions of society, cannot help doing so of being criminal in the possession of his wealth. Where watering is done to deceive in any way, it is certainly criminal; but we should hesitate to stigmatize by that name the mere fact that a man's securities have doubled in value. We heard only yesterday of a man who had bought a property in Sydney, in Cape Breton, and sold it soon after for four times what he paid for it. That was just as much getting something for nothing as is the doubling or quadrupling of the value of shares. He did nothing to earn that money. He only exercised astuteness or else was fortunate in his purchase. Under a better condition of law he might have gained less advantage. If it was wrong for him to make money in that way it is similarly wrong for any proprietor to hold land for a rise. It is wrong, for instance, for the Gentlemen of the Seminary to hold out of use a vast block of land which was worth, seventy years ago, perhaps five hundred dollars an acre till it will sell at two dollars a square foot. That is a sort of wrong which could be greatly modified by laying the taxes on land and not on improvements. But while our laws re-

main as they are, who is to call any man criminal whose property increases in value under them. The same argument applies in a measure to the owners of industrial securities.

Mr. England evidently thinks that the fact that Mr. Carnegie's money has multiplied enormously proves him to have acted unrighteously towards those whom he employed. In this he agrees with some of the newspapers mentioned. It is held that the money he has made by the workers, and that one man should have a larger share of the profits of the industry in which they are engaged than the whole of them combined is condemned, not only as a palpable injustice, but an outrage on humanity. The basic moral law is cited, that every man is inherently entitled to enjoy the fruits of his own labor, and that all that is taken from him on any pretence, or by any means, over and above what is needed to support the state and protect society, is robbery. All this is really a charge not against Mr. Carnegie, but an imputing of the whole industrial machinery in the most of which he is as much at the mercy of the machine as any of his men. So long as it is the only system available Mr. Carnegie can hardly be blamed for being in it. That system offers no choice but to base payments on the value of labor in the market. When something better has been shown to be possible it will be time enough to rail at those who do well under the present system.

If the statement about 'profits' means that Mr. Carnegie got more out of his business than all his men put together, and it is hard to see what else it can mean, it is a tremendously improbable one. There is indeed no evidence that they would have had any more money, or as much had there been no Carnegie, or even that he could have so carried on his business as to give them more than they got. Mr. England has, however, a special charge against Mr. Carnegie that he would not hire men belonging to a union. Assuming this to be true we should need to know the facts of the case. If any organization sought to force Mr. Carnegie to pay more than he could get the work done for he would be very liable to regard it as an enemy whose purpose was to abridge his liberty as a free citizen, and if he took an interest in his employees he would still more regard it as an enemy of the persons who would be glad to engage with him at the rates he was paying. If the organization used unrighteous methods, or if he thought it did, he would naturally not wish to employ its members. We are not judging the actual facts, but merely pointing out that one needs to have a very full grasp of facts to judge a man. If we remember right, some of the strikers at Mr. Carnegie's works had been receiving sixteen dollars a day. An employer may be willing to go a long way to favor his men, and the more he does so the more their demands may grow. There is necessarily a point beyond which he cannot go. Still, Mr. Carnegie may have been a wicked extortionist, as the man who gives a grudging two dollars a year to support his minister may have mixed dust with the pepper he sold. In both cases there is one who judges. It is not possible, so far as we can see, nor is it called for, that every institution which receives donations in money should hold an inquisition into the ways in which the money has been made.

One of the newspapers above referred to regards Mr. Carnegie's munificence as ostentatious vulgarity in bestowing on people who do not want, and have not bought, his bounty, millions of dollars which rightfully belong to his workmen. He is compared to the man who warms his heart with too many cocktails and goes about the streets thrusting his money upon those he meets, poor and rich alike. The one is intoxicated with alcohol, the other with wealth, suddenly acquired, beyond the capacity of his reason or imagination. A less admirable man would spend his money on pleasure or gloat over it, but in the exuberance of his intoxication Mr. Carnegie goes into the world pelting his fellow creatures in the face with showers of gold. He shows no discrimination in his gifts, and when the mass of misery, want and woe in the world is considered, a wiser man would administer his wealth by saner and more businesslike methods. Still, we are not told what a more admirable man would do in Mr. Carnegie's difficult position. Probably the writer who thus rails has never given any thought to the problem of how to dispose of surplus wealth without positive injury to the recipients. If he had done so he probably would not have assumed that the best recipients of beneficence are those who beg for it, or even those who are in distress. A writer who had studied the matter carefully summed up his conclusions in the paradoxical rule that to do the best with money it must be bestowed where it is not demanded and where the need for it is not felt. Mr. Carnegie is certainly a man of some ability, and he

has presumably given his best mind for years to the problem he is seeking to solve.

NOT ALTOGETHER REASSURING.

The general impression left upon the public mind as a result of the discussion of the Manitoba Government's deal with the Northern Pacific Railway Company and the Canadian Northern was not favorable. One of the statements of fact which did much to help create this impression was that the branch railways sold by the Canadian Pacific under the arrangement to the government had been, by the Northern Pacific Company's own showing, a source of annual loss to the company. We do not know that it will at all tend to reassure the public mind to learn that the president of the Northern Pacific has been congratulating the government on its bargain, and perhaps the public will wag its head derisively when told that the occasion of the congratulations was a banquet given by the government to the Northern Pacific officials on their visit to Winnipeg to hand over the lines to the purchasers. The president, perhaps realizing that the public would need something more than the comfortable after dinner assurance of the other party to the bargain, explained that the system of bookkeeping of the Northern Pacific, though correct for their purposes, 'did not represent the Manitoba returns.' The total expenses and apparently also the revenues from through traffic of the whole system were charged according to a pro rata scale, which, as we understand the explanation, did not work out fairly to the branch lines. Had they contemplated selling the lines, the president explained, they would have kept the accounts of the Manitoba lines by themselves, in which case the public is assured a 'much better showing,' and a larger percentage of the through business would have been credited to them. In support of this statement he declared that his company, 'the Northern Pacific,' had concluded arrangements with the Manitoba Government for an interchange of traffic by which the proportion of earnings allowed the government is two or three times the amount 'the company had credited Manitoba lines with under their system of bookkeeping.' It is not improbable that this may account for some portion, perhaps a considerable portion, of the apparent annual deficit shown by the Manitoba branches in the Northern Pacific's returns, but if the lines had not incurred actual losses the president would probably have said so. He promised the cooperation of the Northern Pacific in making the new Manitoba system the success which he confidently predicted. One statement he made is likely to receive further attention. He cited as an excellent proof that the bargain made by the Manitoba Government was a good one, 'the offer of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to pay a bonus to the government on the bargain.' We have not heard that the Canadian Pacific admits having made such an offer. But it is quite possible that the Canadian Pacific might find it to its interest to take over a bad bargain in competing railways from a government which purchased such railways with the avowed purpose of compelling the Canadian Pacific to reduce its rates of freight to a very low figure.

THE NEW EMPIRE.

The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Downes case is considered by constitutional authorities as one of the most important ever made by that court, which, as the final interpreter of the constitution, virtually possesses the powers of amending it. In this case, as in others, it has exercised that power, judging by the fact that its decision as to the intention of the clauses involved is opposed to the meaning which for nearly a century has been attached to them by the plain people, including earlier constitutional lawyers, as well as to what were considered the very genius and spirit of the constitution. The Downes case was one arising out of the exaction of duties on goods imported from Porto Rico into New York after the passage by Congress of an act imposing duties upon goods either imported from or exported to Porto Rico, which, by previous annexation, had become a territory of the United States. It was claimed that Porto Rico, having become a part of the United States, it was not within the power of Congress to treat it as a foreign country by setting up barriers or imposing tolls upon its commerce with the rest of the country, but that all commerce with it should be open as between one part of the United States and another. It was held that there was no provision in the constitution of the United States for 'possessions,' and that consequently, as in the case of Louisiana, Mexico and other annexations, Porto Rico could only be a territory, therefore an integral portion of the United States, and entitled to all the rights of territories under the constitution. This strongly argued and long held reading of the constitution has been completely set

aside by the decision of the majority of the Supreme Court.

It appears from the summaries of the judgment which has reached us by telegraph, that the fact of the 'insularity' of Porto Rico and the Philippines, which has been so much insisted upon by counsel who upheld the legality of the duties, was regarded by the majority of the judges as rightly differentiating the case of these annexations from those of Florida, Louisiana, Mexico and the rest of the countries which were contiguous to the United States when annexed. The majority of the judges decide that 'Congress has the power, under the constitution to prescribe the manner of collecting the revenues of the United States' 'insular possessions, and has the right to levy a duty on goods imported into the insular possessions from the United States or exported from those insular possessions into the United States.' It is difficult to conjecture the grounds of this decision, which are not stated in the summary. But it seems probable that the majority of the judges, with an eye to the political necessities of the United States as it is situated since the war with Spain and its expansion to a world-power, has given the most liberal interpretation to a few lines of the constitution, which provide that 'Congress shall have the power to make all needful rules and regulations for territory belonging to the United States,' which, of course, were originally intended merely to enable the ordinary laws securing peace and order to be enforced in the rapidly advancing settlements, which were not regularly organized, and had nothing to do with customs or tariffs. It is significant that the judges who favored the minority dissenting from the decision were Chief Justice Fuller, Justices Harlan, Brewer and Peckham, the first and third being perhaps considered the ablest upon the bench. There is not a name in the list of the majority as well known as any of the above, with the exception, perhaps, of Judge Brown. One favorable feature of the case, however, is that the decision is not on political lines, judges formerly connected with both parties being on either side of the case.

It would be impossible to over-estimate the momentous, far-reaching consequences of this decision. It places the United States in a position with regard to foreign possessions analogous to that of Great Britain. But the republic at home becomes an empire abroad, with dependencies and subjects quite different in their status and relation to the government from anything heretofore existent. All former territories, even Alaska, which is not contiguous, and, if we mistake not, the Hawaiian Islands, were governed as states in embryo, and the Indian tribes were recognized by treaties, regularly negotiated though seldom honestly observed. No one will pretend that it would be wise or politic to place the uncivilized, half-civilized or wholly unprepared inhabitants of the Spanish islands on the same footing of citizenship as men trained for many generations in freedom and self-government. It is hardly necessary to point out that the decision of the Supreme Court is a justification of the policy of Britain in relation to foreign possessions and the government of subject races. The United States has practically fallen into line with Britain, as it was inevitable that it should when it emerged from its colonial stage of existence, which only really occurred after the late war with Spain. The United States is now a world power, with ample powers to annex and govern foreign possessions and assume its share of the 'white man's burden.'

MR. BORDEN IN ONTARIO.

The new Conservative leader, Mr. R. L. Borden, received a hearty welcome in Toronto, which returns a full Conservative representation of four members to parliament, and is the very citadel of Conservatism in the Dominion. He deserved the hearty reception, the congratulatory words of his associates, and the encouraging applause of his audience. He has undertaken an exceedingly difficult task, and although the prize at stake may be large, it can only be secured at great sacrifices in private life. And the new leader, Mr. Borden, is entitled to the special consideration, for he accepted the office not when the fruits of victory were about to be gathered, but after a defeat in which older and more experienced leaders had failed and fallen, and when the hopes of the followers were temporarily crushed. There was something in the situation which could not but evoke sympathy. That Mr. Borden is an able, industrious man, his successful career at the Bar amply proves, and his career in the House of Commons has certainly been worthy of him. During the last parliament he was a loyal lieutenant, and his one session as leader of the Opposition shows that he is not lacking in qualities that are of service to the House and to the country, and tend to success in the highest positions of public life. He has shown a disposition to play the political game in a clean, manly fashion. As the new Conservative federal leader Mr. Borden was

accompanied on his visit to Ontario by Mr. Monk, the English-speaking Conservative leader in Quebec. On his first appearance in Ontario Mr. Borden was able to make a strong appeal on behalf of the local Conservative leader, Mr. Whitney, and his party, as the Ontario elections will be held within the next year, perhaps within the next six months. Cautious as Mr. Borden is by nature, he was able to speak most confidently of the prospects of Conservative success and the return of Mr. Whitney and his colleagues to power as a result of the coming elections. The activity of the political leaders and orators of both sides of politics seems to indicate that the Ontario elections will be held during next autumn, and in that event the extraordinary law providing for an extension of the life of the present legislature will not be taken advantage of. Mr. Monk held out hopes that the next federal election will prove that Sir Wilfrid Laurier's popularity will be no more permanent in Quebec than was that of Sir George Cartier or of Mr. Mercer, whom Mr. Monk—probably to the astonishment of Ontario people—seemed to regard as the greater man.

THE BOUNTY ON LEAD SMELTING.

The silver-lead miners of British Columbia, on their recent visit to Ottawa during their present session, presented a very strong case in favor of government aid to their industry. Smelting and refining is an industry which requires the investment of a vast amount of capital for some time before any return can be expected. There are no refineries in Canada, and the Canadian mines were dependent upon the United States refineries for a market for their ores. A combination of the United States smelters and refiners, under the name of the American Smelting and Refining Company, placed the control of all the products of the United States and Mexican mines in the hands of one concern, which seems to have concluded that the markets, both home and foreign, which they could supply profitably was not more than equal to the consumption of the products of their mines. Consequently they advanced rates for refining Canadian ores to a prohibitive figure, and thus closed out Canadian ores altogether. Canadian miners have been trying to ship their ores to Europe. But they see that without a Canadian smelting industry silver-lead mining in Canada cannot prove profitable or develop in the face of the antagonism of the American trust. Hence their petition to the Ottawa government for assistance to establish a Canadian smelter. The lead miners were frank in their representations of the lead situation, pointing out that the world market was not in a promising position. However, as the 'Witness' pointed out at the time of their visit, the claim of the lead miners for assistance in smelting was as good as that of the iron manufacturers, who had been treated so liberally. The government has evidently taken this view and has offered a bounty of five dollars a ton for every ton of lead refined in Canada in 1902, four dollars a ton in 1903, three dollars a ton in 1904, two dollars a ton in 1905, and one dollar a ton in 1906, but the bounty so paid in any one year is not to exceed one hundred thousand dollars. The conditions make it possible to aid smelting to the full extent of \$600,000 during the next five years. It may be hoped that this will be sufficient to attract English capital. The bounty system is certainly a protective one, and is an encouragement to one industry at the expense of the other industries of the country. But it is perhaps the least objectionable protectionist method, especially when a definite period and amount is set to the protection afforded. The country knows what it gets and what it pays. And in new countries, where capital is perhaps not over-abundant, and is timid under menaces from strong foreign combinations, the assistance of the government is perhaps excusable.

ENCOURAGEMENTS TO RURAL POPULATION.

Among the causes of the tendency of population toward cities which has more than usually marked the past half century, are the monotony and loneliness of country life and the unprofitableness, except on virgin soil, of other than high farming. The latter is a larger subject, but with regard to the former evil much can be done to mend it. As a rule our country roads are wretched; at all times they are bad and at some times practically impassable. They lessen the value of farm products and they add to the cost of much of the farmer's labor. This is a matter primarily concerning the rural population, a matter over which they have control and which directly concerns them one and all. Better roads would mean better farming and more comfort and enjoyment in country life. The telephone has done much to bridge the distance between neighboring farm-houses and between the farm-house and the town, and is going to become universal. It is a very effective modification of the seclusion of country life and keeps a farmer in touch even with the markets and

other things beyond his own little community. Perhaps the rural population may look for the greatest assistance from the development of the electric railway. At first confined to cities, it is now pushing its lines into suburban and rural districts. These lines as yet are largely feelers, but when the enterprises have gained more confidence their operations in rural parts will be further extended. At the outset the country extension of the trolley system looked only to passenger traffic, but a demand for means of freight transportation soon sprang up and electric railways are becoming carriers of goods as well as carriers of persons. This is the case in the New England and the middle western states, where electric railways are spreading over many of the thickly settled country districts, especially those near cities and large towns. The goods handled are as a rule the higher class of agricultural products from which the farmer makes the largest profit, such as dairy products, poultry, vegetables and fruit; all perishable articles which must be brought to the consumer with the least possible delay, and in the best condition. Quick delivery and cheap transportation are secured to the advantage of producer and consumer. The experience of the electric line running out of Cleveland, Ohio, shows how soon the farmers will avail themselves of the opportunity to escape the bondage of bad roads and excessive freight rates. This line with its branches has sixty miles of track and was built as a passenger road. The farmers demanded a freight service and the first step in that direction was the running of a night freight car for carrying milk to the city. The freight business steadily developed and return loads were soon secured by bringing from the city the farmers' implements, coal and general merchandise. To-day about one-third of the profits of the line is derived from its freight service. This application of the electric railway is bound to extend. It will certainly benefit the farmers, and its effect will be to lower all local freight rates.

THE NATIONAL CLEANSERS.

There is no class of public servants more deserving of consideration at the hands of the public than those upon whom is laid the arduous task of keeping parliament clean. The charwomen of both political parties have combined in support of a demand for an increase in their 'indemnities,' 'the cost of living' at the capital having increased so much that it is impossible for them to support the dignity of their position upon the fifty cents which is the amount of their 'indemnity' for each morning's services. They demand the same rate of increase as the members, namely, a fifty-percent rise on the old rate. The delegation of the charwomen which waited upon the government was composed of representatives of both political parties, Mr. Belcourt, the senior member for Ottawa, representing the Liberals, and Mr. Birkett, the junior member for Ottawa, representing the Conservatives. The case the charwomen are able to present is a strong one, and, in view of the government's concession of an advance to their fellow-workers in the House, it is not easy to see how the government and parliament can refuse to consider the demands of the charwomen, who, it is pointed out, are not allowed either transport, mileage or stationery perquisites, and it is understood, moreover, that neither of the great railway companies nor the street railway companies have presented these public servants with free passes over their lines. The Minister of Finance received the deputation, and was evidently impressed with the presentation of their case, and the government now has it under consideration. In view of parliament's unusually unanimous generosity to the members, it is believed that it will as unanimously support the government in conceding the demands of the charwomen. The great difficulty, however, which will face the Finance Minister in the matter is the danger to the nation's resources. He will see in this fifty percent addition movement to which the charwomen have been put the beginning of a general assault upon the treasury. The greatly increased expenditures from ordinary revenue were reasonably a subject of considerable criticism on the part of the Opposition during the session just closed.

But what about the interests of the charwomen themselves? Will they be any longer in a position to act independently of a party? It is to be presumed that the 'emoluments' they have hitherto 'enjoyed' were at least the best they could get. We do not suppose they gave their service to their country, as members of parliament of course do, out of patriotism. They scrubbed the nation's very dirty floors because they could not do better at other service. Should they get an addition of fifty percent their position will become an object of widespread envy. From far and near will come the claims of women who have served the successful party by commanding a vote. A member who, for reasons conscientious or otherwise,

would not pay five dollars for a vote, will be greatly pleased to hold one or two charwomen's shares, and so when a new party comes into power, all the charwomen of the opposite party, or at least the placewomen of defeated candidates, will be found to have been 'offensively active' in their party's interests and will have to give way to the nominees of the victorious members. If the charwomen get an extra quarter dollar a day for their work they had better therefore lay it up against less prosperous days to come.

DOWN ON LABOR UNION.

THE REFORMED PRESBYTERIANS ADOPT A RESOLUTION STRONGLY OPPOSED TO OATH-BOUND SOCIETIES.

Pittsburg, Pa., June 1.—Discussion of the report of the committee on secret societies took up nearly the entire morning session of the Reformed Presbyterian Synod of America. The resolutions in regard to labor unions were subjected to some argument, especially this one: 'We look upon membership in many of these unions as at present organized and controlled as dangerous, and warn our members against joining any union which has an immoral obligation to keep inviolate as long as life remains any rites and regulations of the issue of which he is necessarily ignorant.' Several speakers, including ex-Moderator Foster, denounced labor unions, asserting that they did not leave a free field for labor, held their meetings on Sunday, and that they were pernicious in their influence and wrong in principle. The sign of a labor organization was called 'The mark of the beast,' by Dr. T. P. Robb, of Sharon, Iowa. The Rev. Messrs. J. W. Carlisle, J. C. McFeeters and T. P. Stephenson opposed the resolutions, claiming they favored the capitalists, and that the laboring classes were forced to organize for protection. A standing vote to re-commit the resolutions and have them made stronger was then carried by a vote of 71 to 54. The committee, after a few minutes' consideration, changed the resolution to read as follows: 'That we reaffirm our testimony against all secret, oath-bound societies, and that we regard membership in most of the labor and trades unions as at present organized and controlled as dangerous, and remind our members that the law of Christ forbids joining any labor union which has either an immoral obligation or a promise to keep inviolate "as long as life remains" any rights or regulations, of the issue of which he is necessarily ignorant.'

TORRID WAVE ON THE CONTINENT.

London, June 3.—For several days intense heat has prevailed over the continent, accompanied by heavy storms of thunder and hail. In various sections the crops have been destroyed, and many deaths have been caused by lightning.

WORLD WIDE.

SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1901.

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WATCHMEN OF THE WORLD.

A Loyal Briton's Rhapsody of the Royal Navy.

ITS PERPETUAL PATROL THE GREAT GLOBE OVER—SUPPRESSING SLAVERS ON THE MALARIA-STRIKEN COAST OF AFRICA.

(By Frank T. Bullen, author of 'The Cruise of the Cachalot,' etc.)

There is surely high inspiration in the thought that of all the mighty civilizations that have emerged in these latter days, there is none that dare claim the comprehensive title given to this paper without fear of contradiction, save the British. For the function of the watchman is to keep the peace, to restrain lawlessness, to bring evil-doers to justice, and to hold himself unspotted from even the tiniest speck of injustice. At least these should be his functions, and if they seem to be counsels of perfection, the aiming thereof with persistent courage is continually bringing them nearer a perfect realization. And if this be so with individual watchmen, it is infinitely more so with those typical watchmen of the empire, of whom I would now speak, the splendid, ubiquitous, and ever-ready British navy. It would be an uplifting exercise for some of us, widening our outlook upon life, and enlightening us as to the majestic part our country has been called upon to play at this wonderful period of the world's history, if we were to get a terrestrial globe, a number of tiny white flags, and a list of positions of all our men-o'-war. Then by sticking in a flag for every ship wherever she was stationed or on passage at the time, we should have a bird's-eye view, as it were, of the 'beats' which our empire watchmen patrol unceasingly.

ON THE GREAT MIDDLE SEA.

From end to end of the great Middle Sea wherein we hold but those dots upon the map, Gibraltar, Malta, and Cyprus, whose shores bristle with hostile populations, our stately squadrons parade, not on suzerainty but as a right, none daring to say them nay. Their business is peaceful—although they have enormous force ready to use if need be—the duty of keeping Britain's trade routes clear, that the shuttles weaving the vast web of world-wide trade that we have built up may glide to and fro in security, even though envious nations gnash upon us with their teeth and vainly endeavor by every species of chicanery and underhanded meanness to rob us of the fruits of centuries of industry. Italy and Greece renege countries alone are our ships of war heartily welcome. Italy and Greece remember gratefully our constant friendship. Italians of all classes are acquainted with the practical goodwill of Great Britain, and so man-o'-war Jack is sure of warm reception throughout that lovely country.

Not that the manner of his reception troubles the worthy tar at all. Oh, no! The keynote of the chorus that is perpetually being chanted in the British navy is 'duty.' The word is seldom mentioned, but better than that, it is lived. It enables the sailor to spend un-murmuringly long periods of absolute torture in the blazing furnace of the Persian Gulf, an oven that while it burns does not dry; where the soaking dews of the night lie thickly upon the decks throughout the scorching day, and are not dispersed because the molten air is overloaded with moisture, and life is lived in a vapor bath. Here you will find the young men of gentle birth who govern in our fighting-ships, forgetting their own physical miseries in the brave effort to make the severe conditions more tolerable to the crews they command. Do their dimmed eyes often in the steaming night turn wistfully westward to the cool, green English countryside, where the old home lies, embowered amid the ancestral oaks? Why, certainly, but that does not make the young officer's zeal any weaker, does not damp his ardor to sustain the great traditions which are the pride and glory of the service to which it is his greatest delight to belong.

A VISIT TO H. M. S. 'LONDON.'

Or creep down the coast of East Africa, throbbing, palpitating under that fervent heat-glare, and see the St. George's Cross proudly waving over the sterns of the gunboats set by Britain to quell the blood-thirsty Arab's lust for enslavement. Here is manifested such devotion to an ideal, albeit an ideal is never formulated in so many words, as should stir the most prosaic, matter-of-fact minds among us. I well remember—could I ever forget—a visit I once paid to H.M.S. 'London,' sometime depot ship at Zanzibar. It was a privilege that I valued highly, not knowing then that with a high courtesy our country's men-o'-war are always accessible at reasonable times to any citizen who would see with his own eyes how his home is defended, and by whom. I was then mate of a trading vessel that had brought supplies from home for the use of the East Indian fleet, and consequently my business took me on board the depot-ship often.

First of all, I was shown the hospital, a long, airy apartment on the upper deck, kept as cool as science could devise in that burning climate, and fitted with all the alleviations for sickness that wise skill and forethought could compass. Here they lay, the heroes of the long, long fight, the never-ending battle of freedom against slavery, the men who had left their pleasant land for service under the flag of England against a foreign foe; yes, and far more than that. For we know that they who fight in the deadliest combat with lethal weapons are upheld and swept onward by the fiercest joy of strife; so that death, when it comes, is no terror, and fear vanishes under the pressure of primitive instincts. But here there is no glitter, no glamor of battle. Forgotten by the world, unknown to the immense majority of their countrymen, these Britons suffer and die



THE OPENING OF THE GLASGOW INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

Arrival of the Duke and Duchess of Fife at St. Enoch's Station, Glasgow; the Presentation of a Bouquet to Her Royal Highness.—Illustrated London News.

that the fair fame of their country may live. There, in that miniature hospital, on board H.M.S. 'London,' I saw a row of pale, patient figures, their faces drawn and parchment-like with fever, the deadly malaria of that poisonous coast, while among them passed silently doctors and sick-bay attendants, each doing his part in the universal warfare. Passing thence to the main deck, I came across a bronzed, busy group, hoisting up a steam pinnace that had just returned from a cruise among the slimy creeks and backwaters of the mainland and adjacent islands, busily seeking for hunters of human flesh.

THE TRICOLOR OVER THE SLAVE DHOW.

A dozen men formed her crew, men who had once been white Anglo-Saxons,

but were now, after a week's cruise under such conditions as that, so disguised by ingrained dirt, so scorched and dried by exposure to that terrible sun, that they were indistinguishable, save by their clothing, from the Arabs they had been set to watch. They were not happy, because, having chased a dhow, which they were sure was packed with slaves, throughout a day and a night, they had been baffled upon coming up by her hoisting the tricolor of France, the flag of 'Liberty, Equality and Fraternity,' sold for a few paltry dollars to cover a traffic which the French nation had covenanted to assist in putting down. More than that, a deep gloom pervaded the whole ship on account of their recent loss; a loss which to them seemed irreparable. Their captain, idolized by them all, had

been killed while engaged in an act of gallantry typical of the service. He had gone off, like any sub-lieutenant with all his honors to win, in a chase after a dhow, with only a weak boat's crew. The villainous Arabs in the dhow, seeing their advantage, turned and fought desperately. Outnumbered by five to one, and being, moreover, the attacking party, the Britons were beaten off, while a shot from one of the antiquated guns carried by an Arab slaver slew Captain Brownlow on the spot. And all his men mourned him most deeply and sincerely. But cross over the Indian Ocean, and thread the tortuous ways of the East Indian Archipelago, and you shall find the beautiful white flag with its red cross flying in the most out-of-the-way nooks amid that tremendous maze. Here with



WITH THE ALLIED FORCES IN CHINA: A RUINED JOSS-HOUSE AND ITS GUARDIAN A STARVING PRIEST.

In reference to the ruined Chinese temple shown in the accompanying illustration, the special artist of the 'Illustrated London News' writes: 'The village to which the temple belongs is two days' journey up the Peiho from Tientsin, and the place had been looted and burnt by the Russian and German soldiery. The only guardian of the temple was a half-starved priest. On his appearance, the soldiers dubbed him "the living skeleton," and did not molest him, some of them fearing he was a ghost. The unfortunate man begged from the artist, who gave him some tobacco and food. The idols shown in the illustration are made of papier maché, stuffed with cotton wool and hay. The large chests shown in the foreground contained the ashes of past sacrifices.'

never-ceasing labors the highly trained officers of our navy work with loving care to make perfect our geographical knowledge of those intricate, current-scoured channels. By reason of this long-drawn-out toil our merchant ships are enabled to pursue their peaceful way with perfectly trustworthy charts to guide them. Not only so, but owing to the dauntless courage, energy and perseverance of those nameless seafarers, those tortuous waters have been cleansed of those human tigers that had so long infested them, swooping down upon hapless merchantmen of all nations, pitiless and insatiable as death itself.

BULWARK OF THE CELESTIAL EMPIRE.

Within the lifetime of men of middle age those seas were like a hornet's nest. In every creek, estuary and channel lurked Portuguese, Malay and Chinese pirates, the terror of the eastern seas. Now, solely through the exertions of our countrymen, or by their good example putting heart into the Chinese sailors, those waters are as safe as the English Channel. So, too, have the coasts of China itself been purged of pirates, although there, since every Chinese of whatever grade is a potential pirate or brigand given the opportunity, immunity from piratical raids is only purchased at the price of incessant vigilance. In the far eastern seas, however, our stalwart fighting sailors are more than mere keepers of the peace of Britain; they stand between the crumbling Celestial Empire and the greed of the world. [N.B. This sentence was written before the recent outbreak of hostilities in China.] Ever ready in diplomacy as in war, and with a force always sufficient to command respect as well as breed envy, they make the might of our island nation felt in the affairs of the far east.

Cross the Pacific, and on the western seaboard of our vast American possessions find a naval station fully equipped for the maintenance of a fleet so far from home. From thence the peace-keepers sail forth all over the length and breadth of Northern Oceania, and all down the western littoral of the great American continent, a mobile body whose business it is to keep widely opened eyes upon all the doings of other people, no matter how great or small they may be. Hailed with delight by dusky populations, who hate impartially the Germans and the French, and look upon the war canoes of the great white Queen of Bel-tani as the adjusters of disputes and the even-handed dispensers of justice between them—dreaded by the rascalism of the Pacific, the robbers of men's bodies as well as the thieves of their produce—truly the lads under the white ensign have a wide field in the 'peaceful' ocean for their beneficent labors. Guarding that greater England in the southern seas, where men of every nation under heaven find the same security, the same opportunities to grow rich, that men of our own race enjoy; clustering closely around that storm-centre (in a double sense), the Cape Colony, patrolling Western Africa, as well as Eastern, and ready at a word to send off a compact little army into the interior, mobile and manageable as no shore troops can ever be; cruising among the West Indian lands, as the most northerly American station is cold and arid—the great patrol goes ever on.

PICK AND FLOWER OF THE BRITISH RACE.

One does not need to be a rabid imperialist or a raving jingo to feel in every fibre of his frame the debt that we Britons owe to our navy. These brave, stalwart men, the very pick and flower of the British race, stand continually on sentry on all the shores of all the world, stand to guard our freedom, and so far as one nation may do, strive to secure freedom for all other peoples. We see but little of them, for their parades are

not held amid shouting crowds, but on the lonely waters, under an admiral's eye, keen to discover defects where all seems to an untrained observer perfection of power and movement. Their greatest deeds, done by steady presentation of an unmistakable object lesson to our enemies—that is to say, to a full half of the world, bursting with envy at our comfort and prosperity—are hidden from most of us.

In God's name, then, let us see that we do not forget, amid the security and plenty that we enjoy, the labors of those who are watching, far out of our sight, to see that these blessings are not flitted from us. Let the officers and men of the Royal Navy see that they are ever in our thoughts, that 'out of sight, out of mind' is not true in their case, but that stay-at-home Britons are fully conscious that the outposts of our empire, the pickets of our power, are in very truth to be found on board the ships of the Royal Navy, the Watchmen of the World.

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SALMON FISHING

HOW IT FEELS TO HAVE A SECTION OF CHAIN LIGHTNING RISE TO YOUR CAST.

(Gustav Kobbe, in New York 'Herald'.)

The salmon is a section of chain lightning under water. Try to get it to the surface and you discover the lightning. On the famous Restigouche of New Brunswick gamy salmon have been played half a day and even longer before the Micmac guide has been able to get in his fine work with the gaff, and what is true of the Restigouche is true of any other-salmon river.

Fishing is the most contagious of diseases. 'My lord, I shall work steadily at it when the fly fishing season is over.' Thus, in sober earnest, the famous Dr. Paley replied to the good Bishop of Durham, who inquired of him when he expected to complete an important work. 'When the fly fishing season is over.' Leave the salmon alone in order to finish a serious piece of work, the completion of which many were anxiously waiting? Not Dr. Paley. But does not every angler appreciate his enthusiasm and sympathize with it? If you want to find out just what salmon fishing is like peruse chapter three of William Black's 'Princess of Thule.' There you will read how a big fish fought for his life until, like an electric bolt, he shot straight across the stream and far up on the opposite bank, to roll gently back and be reeled in by the successful angler. Having read this chapter he to the Restigouche, get put up at the old-fashioned, comfortable Restigouche Salmon Club, at Metapedia—the most famous fishing club in America—or obtain permission to fish some of the excellent pools held by old riparian proprietors or their descendants.

There are some queer names in the Restigouche region. What appears on the maps as the source of the river is that portion which begins in Madawaska, and is there called the Restigouche, because that name was given to it by the early settlers. There has been a contention that this part of the river is rather in the nature of a branch, and that the true Restigouche is what is called the Quatawankedgwick. It is not necessary to explain that the latter is an Indian word. According to some authorities it should be spelled 'Quatawamquahduvic.' It is a matter for congratulation that it is not; also that for the sake of convenience it is usually called the Kedgwick. It would take so long to say Quatawamquahduvic that if you did it often, you would have not time left for fishing.

The Restigouche—the 'majestic Restigouche,' it has been called—empties into the Bay of Chaleur, or 'Chalors,' as the Yankee fishermen say. The river forms the boundary for seventy miles between New Brunswick and the Province of Quebec, and on the opposite side of the bay are the several salmon streams of Gaspé. The Gaspé district is scantily wooded, and its shores are occupied chiefly by fishing stations. Passing Heron Island you run in for Dalhousie.

Dalhousie is situated on a headland and with Maguana Point guards the entrance to the Restigouche, which is here three miles wide. To any one approaching from the sea is presented one of the most superb and fascinating panoramic views in America. The whole region is mountainous and almost precipitous enough to be Alpine, but its grandeur is derived less from cliffs, chains and peaks than from reaching sweeps of outline and continually rising domes that mingle with the clouds. On the Gaspé side frowning cliffs of brick red sandstone flank the shore, so lofty that they seem to cast their gloomy shadows half way across the bay, and yawning which fretful torrents tumble into the sea. Behind them the mountains rise and fall in long undulations of ultramarine, and towering above them all is the famous peak of Tracadigash flashing in the sun like an amethyst.

On the New Brunswick side the snow white cottages of Dalhousie climb a hill that rises in three successive ridges, backed by a range of fantastic knobs and wooded hills that roll off to the limit of the vision. Passing up the river, now placid and without a ripple, two wooded islands seem floating upon its surface. On the Gaspé side are successive points of land once guarded by French batteries in historic times, but now overgrown with trees; all along on the New Brunswick side there are pretty farms.

Sixteen miles from Dalhousie is the thriving little town of Campbellton. Still passing up we come to Athol House, the home for over a hundred years of the Ferguson family; directly opposite is 'Bords,' the residence of the Busted family for generations. Up stream the scenery becomes more picturesque. The river is filled with wooded islands on which herds of cattle are feeding. At tide head, four miles above Campbellton, when the river runs over a rapid of eddies around a point, a salmon can be taken with the fly and this spot is much frequented by fishermen from Campbellton; here also there is fine trout fishing, especially in June, when the sea trout are running.

Still upward we go, the river and mountain scenery becoming more beautiful and impressive as we pole along. Now we reach 'Morrisey Rock.' Here it is well to halt a while, and, padding ashore, climb up to the road and walk to the top of the rock, then look to the right and left, in each direction to see this beautiful river winding in and out around curves and islands, over shallows and rapids, through dark pools and among grassy islands.

Four miles further up is Metapedia. Here the river of that name rushes in to join the Restigouche. Just here at the junction of the river anglers have spent many happy days in years gone by, when the whole-souled, big Daniel Fraser was owner and lord of a royal realm of a thousand acres and always extended a welcome hand and hearth to gentleman sportsmen.

Reclining here, the canoe soon are ready loaded for a start. Charles Hallock, who went up the Tobique, tells of his experience, which exactly fits the Restigouche. The passenger sits on

bottom of the canoe facing up stream, with his back against the middle bar, over which coats or blankets have been thrown to make him comfortable. All the boxes and hampers have been stowed amidships just behind. The two canoe men take their places in the bow and stern, and with long poles, deftly wielded, gently push the frail craft into the current. Then holding her for an instant firmly, with poles set squarely on the bottom, they give way with simultaneous effort and send her a full length forward. The voyage has now commenced. Poling up stream is as much like descending with the current as dragging a sled up hill is like sliding down. Two miles an hour is good average speed and twenty miles a fair day's journey.

It is marvellous with what untiring energy and pertinacious efforts the Indians mount the long and wearisome rapids. Never pausing, seldom speaking, pushing steadily with simultaneous stroke, the monotonous click of their iron shod poles upon the bottom seems to mark the time. Now they pick up inch by inch in the quickest current, where to miss a stroke is to lose a rod, the stern man seconding with electric quickness each effort of the bow man. Anon they swing over to the other side, to take advantage of an easier passage, the canoe meanwhile borne downward by the tide and dancing like a feather. Here they run up an eddy to the face of a protruding boulder, with the white foam lashing by on either side, and gathering up their strength push into the rushing tide and up the steep ascent.

Weary with a long day's journey, it is pleasant to rest in the hastily constructed but comfortable camp after the approved Indian fashion of hauling the canoe on shore, turning them half way over and supporting them by the paddle. Such a shelter will cover the head and shoulders, and on a fine night, with a good fire blazing at the feet and the lower limbs covered with a blanket to keep off the morning dew, it is all that any one can desire. After supper the eyes grow drowsy, the eyelids close and the senses are hushed to slumber by the rippling lullaby of the ever-flowing river. Rising with the dawn, and refreshed by a bath and breakfast, the canoes are slid into the water, the poles begin their pegging programme and the voyage is continued. For long distances covered scows—house boats—towed by three horses, often are used.

The Restigouche is a swift stream. It has few or no waterfalls, but is a constant succession of rapids and pools. About the first lodge is reached at its confluence with the Upsalquitch. A picturesque feature at Upper Cross Point, where the river turns around a narrow mountain nose that thrusts itself into the stream, is a rude wooden cross which has become a favorite landmark. Slide Pool, Indian House Pool—these are other well known points in the famous river.

Restigouche salmon kindly consult the convenience of the angler. They seem to know that the fine mountain air is conducive to sound sleep. Accordingly, they absolutely refuse to rise to the fly until the fine white morning mist that covers the river has lifted. Thus fishing on the Restigouche does not begin at an inconveniently early hour. Restigouche salmon really are most considerate members of the finny tribe—far more considerate of the anglers than the anglers of them.

The angler's canoe usually is anchored just at the edge of a pool—where the rapid slackens and curls as it enters deeper water. The first cast is with but a few feet of the line and across stream; the second with a few more and in the opposite direction. And thus the line is reeled out a few feet at a time until gradually you have whipped as much of the pool as you can reach with the full length of line you are able to swing. That is the first 'drop.' Then the anchor is furtively and noiselessly lifted and the small craft allowed to drift down stream a few yards. Thus 'drop' follows 'drop' until the entire pool has been whipped or unless a great flash of silver ere then has gladdened your heart and you have seen your line whirl madly from the reel and felt your rod bend almost upon itself.

In deep water the fish is apt to pause to think the matter over and try to make out what it is that checks his rush. Then, if your guides are expert, they will quickly propel the canoe around and past the salmon to a point well down stream to give you the advantage of the current in landing the fish. If the salmon now makes a too sudden rush you must reel in with lightning like rapidity; for a too great slack of the line will result in a sudden jerk and snap when the fighter makes his next rush in the opposite direction. Again and again there is the flash of silver as the maddened giant of the river leaps out of the water and plunges back again.

As he shows signs of exhaustion the guides pole to the shallow until the canoe touches bottom. The fish follows your line more easily now up to the shallow. One of the guides has stepped out on to the rocks and is ready with his gaff. A quick down thrust, a splash, a flash, and the king of the Restigouche ruthlessly has been tossed far upon shore—and you have your first salmon of the season.

Ah! It is grand sport. But be sure to read again that chapter in 'A Princess of Thule,' and if you have left an uncompleted task at home make up your mind to 'work steadily at it when the fly fishing season is over.' You won't touch it before.

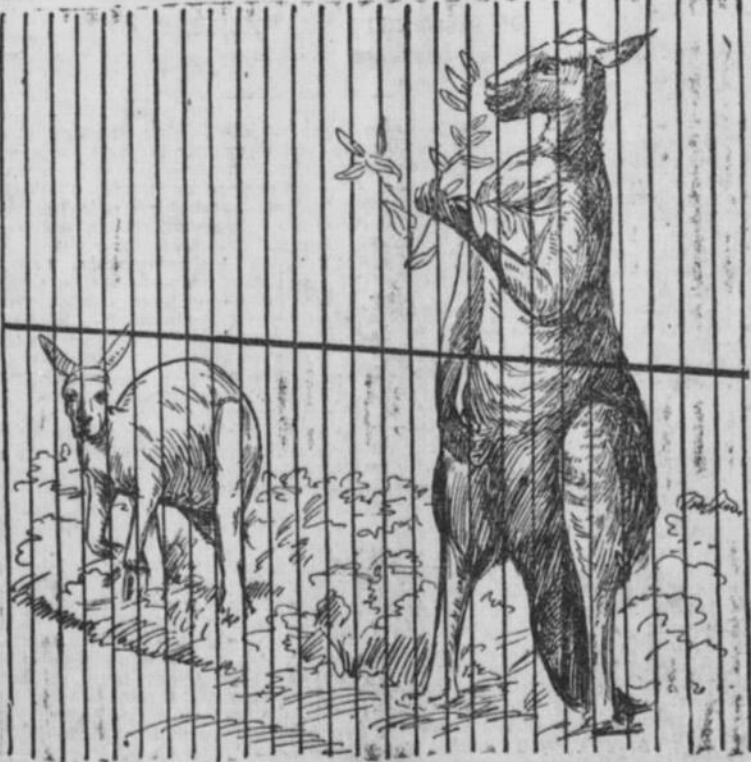
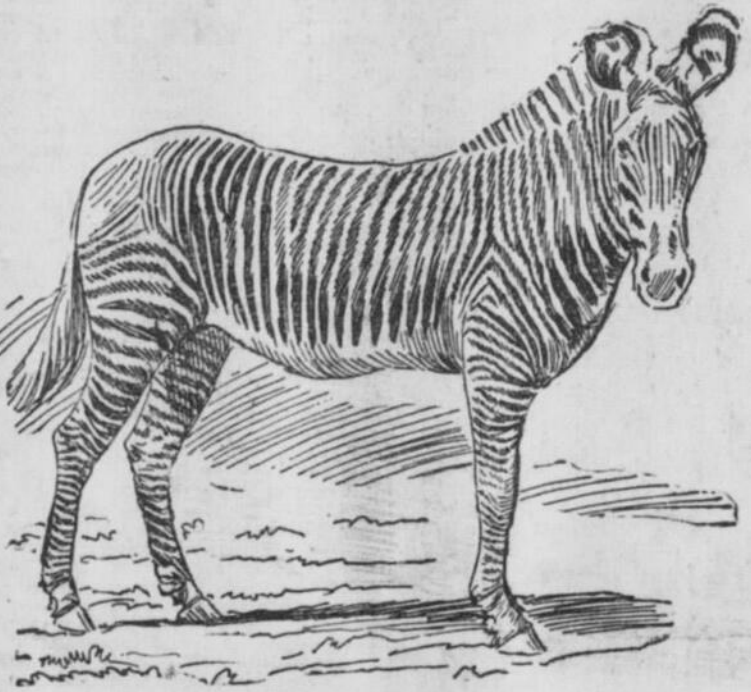
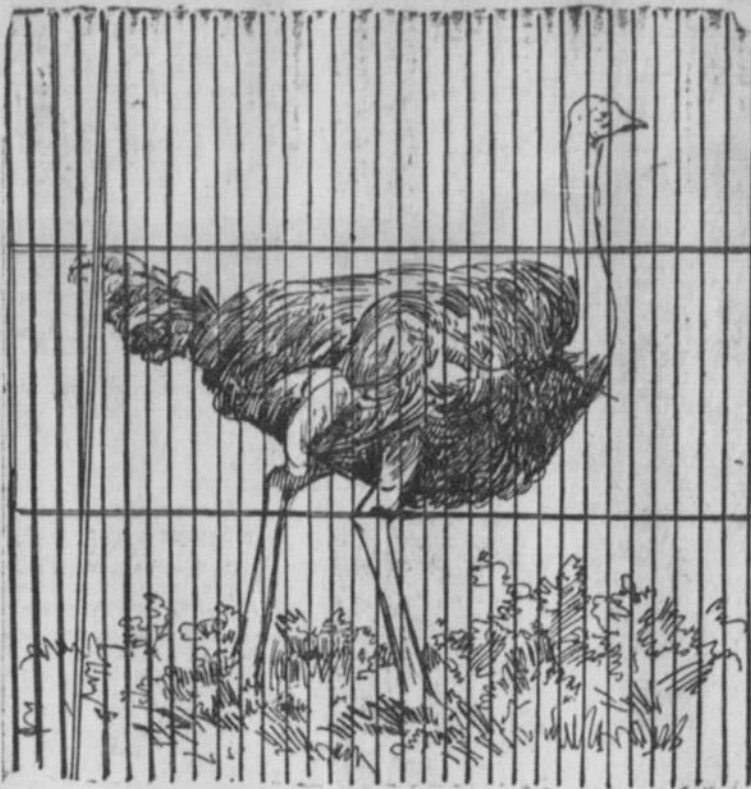
THE KING'S FINGER BOWL.

(London 'Daily News'.)

When a member of the Royal family comes to dinner it is a point of etiquette, as all our readers know, to provide none but the illustrious guest with a finger-bowl at the end of the banquet. The other diners must get on somehow without that convenience. The reason is a curious one. In early Georgian days one never knew who was loyal; every other man might be a Jacobite in his secret heart. Now, it was a piece of Jacobite ritual, whenever the toast of 'The King' was drunk, secretly to pass the goblet over any water that happened to be by the drinker. This was supposed to convert the toast into that of 'The King over the water,' the exiled Stuart at Rome or St. Germain. On this becoming known the court insisted that there should be no water within reach of any guest, and the prohibition still holds.

KING EDWARD'S GIFT TO THE ZOO—QUEEN VICTORIA'S OSTRICH, ZEBRA AND KANGAROO

—'Black and White.'



Like her late Majesty, the King is intensely fond of animals, and takes a keen interest in the Zoological Gardens, to which he has occasionally made most valuable presents. Among these are a recent gift of a kangaroo, a zebra, and a brace of ostriches, which belonged to Queen Victoria, and which should prove a source of delight to the many thousands of people that visit the collection of animals in Regent's Park. The black faced kangaroo, says the 'Birmingham Post,' is one of the finest ever seen in confinement, standing, when erect, over five feet in height, and the rock kangaroo, though of a much smaller species, is an excellent specimen. The ostriches have been placed in separate pens in the new ostrich house. Both are males, in fine plumage and general good condition. They were bred in Adelaide, and when they were presented to the late Queen they were described as a pair, one of them being then in immature grey plumage, and supposed, wrongly, as it turned out, to be a female. The zebra was originally in the Gardens, but was removed to Windsor not long after the death of the male, in June last year. The above animals, whose portraits are shown in the accompanying illustrations, are all the royal collection at Windsor. These others include the Spanish cattle (Bos taurus), a yellow-footed rock kangaroo (Petrogale xanthopus), a male American bison (Bison americanus), three zebu (Bos Indicus), of the small race, three St. Kilda sheep (Ovis aries), two Nubian goats. The Spanish cattle (a cow and an

Green Sickness or Chlorosis.

Just at the threshold of womanhood, that trying period when the whole system is undergoing a complete change, many a girl falls a victim of Chlorosis or Green Sickness. Her disposition changes and she becomes morose, despondent and melancholy. The appetite is changeable, digestion imperfect, and weariness and fatigue are experienced on the slightest exertion. Blondes become pallid, waxy and puffy, brunettes become muddy and grayish in color, with bluish black rings under the eyes.

Examination shows a remarkable decrease in the quality of the blood. Iron and such other restoratives as are admirably combined in Dr. Chase's Nerve Food are demanded by the system. The regular and persistent use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food cannot fail to benefit any girl or young woman suffering from chlorosis, feminine irregularities or weaknesses resulting from poor blood and exhausted nerves. It reconstructs wasted tissue, gives color to the cheeks and new vitality to every organ of the body.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

50 cents a box, 6 boxes for \$2.50; at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. Agents wanted for Dr. Chase's Last and Complete Receipt Book and Household Physician.

al donations, not only from our own sovereigns, but from foreign potentates. Our reigning family has always shown favor to the Zoological Society. In 1830 William IV. became its patron, and presented to the Gardens all the animals belonging to the royal menagerie in Windsor park. A few years after the late Queen (then the Princess) Victoria presented a musk deer, and in almost every succeeding year her name may be found in the list of donors. The fine collection made by the Prince of Wales during his Indian tour in 1875-76 was sent to the Gardens—and of this collection the fine female elephant, Suffa Culli, still survives. Since that donation there has been no royal gift equal in value to that just made by the King, and the collection will be sure to prove a great attraction.

PERILS OF LOG-DRIVING.

A despatch from the Forks, Me., of May 11 says: A story of one of the most thrilling escapes from what was thought to be certain death, ever recorded in the Maine woods, comes here from the vicinity of Holeb Falls. Holeb Falls is a section of rough water three-quarters of a mile long and in it are three sharp pitches and several turns. About the middle of the week a crew of river drivers were at work there, and volunteers were called to break a bad jam which had formed in the centre of the stream against a great boulder and which could not be reached from the shore. Four men presented themselves, and expressed willingness to undertake the dangerous task of going through the treacherous falls in a boat to reach the jam and set a charge of dynamite. The volunteers were Michael and Thomas Brennan, Joseph Dulac and Peter Harodis.

The two upper falls were taken safely, the boat swung into the eddy above the jam, and her bow was set against the logs head up stream. Just as Michael Brennan stepped on the logs and seized the believing it was about to start, Tom bow of the boat the jam settled, and Brennan, the stern, gave the word to 'shove off.' In swinging out from the jam the oar handled by Pete Harodis became tangled in the logs, the boat was thrown off her course and into the whirling rapids, through which no person was ever known to have passed in safety. In a moment the craft was overturned and the men were struggling in the water. The boat was smashed to pieces against the jagged rocks in the falls, and those on shore thought their comrades surely lost.

However, they rushed to the foot of the rapids, where Pete Harodis was seen clinging to an oar, being swept along in the swift current. Closely behind came the other three. The river men sprang into the water and brought the men to the shore, where all were found to be badly hurt, but alive. Tom Brennan had a fractured shoulder, and his body was badly cut; Michael Brennan, a compound fracture on the right leg below the knee and bad cuts on head and body; Joe Dulac, three fractured ribs, a sprained ankle and bad cuts, and Pete Harodis's body and lower limbs badly cut and bruised. The condition of the men was serious, but they were lucky in escaping. All were sent to their homes in Canada.

WHOOPIING-COUGH CURED BY CARBOLIC LOTION.

(Ed. Marten Payne, M.B., C.M., Aberdeen, Cricklewood, in 'British Medical Journal'.)

It is admitted by all authorities that the mortality due to pertussis is very great, while it is at the same time confessed that 'the treatment of whooping-cough is one of the opprobria of medicine,' and that, 'notwithstanding the claims of many to the contrary, it remains a fact that we possess no means of cutting it short' (Tyson).

In view of the above facts, having been consulted with reference to a boy, aged nine, who was suffering from a very severe attack of the disease, and having in vain had recourse to the usual remedies, I determined to work on the theory that the disease was due to the irritation

of the Schneiderian membrane by a specific organism. What the specific organism was, whether it was the larva of an insect according to Linnaeus or the bacillus of Koplik did not much matter as far as treatment was concerned. Acting on this hypothesis, ten to twenty ounces of carbolic lotion (1 in 40) were injected by a syringe through the nostrils, being allowed to go up one and down the other, the operation being repeated three times a day. At first the irrigation caused a good deal of sneezing and coughing and a considerable amount of gelatinous mucus, some of which was of a greenish color, was ejected. After a few times the operation caused less discomfort, and the patient, who was at first rather refractory, at last began to look forward to it as a relief to his sufferings. The cure was complete in about a week, but the treatment was continued a few days more to prevent recurrence.

BEWARE OF THIS FOREIGNER

HE WANTS TO BE DIRECTED SOMEWHERE, AND HAS DESIGNS ON YOUR PROPERTY.

Beware of the seedy foreigner who doesn't know English, and wants you to decipher a written address for him. It is no common penhandler's trick. It has the same marks that distinguish an old master from a chamois, only you don't notice them until you have had time to think about it.

Just before you get by him you are conscious of a bit of soiled paper that he is half holding out to you, and it suddenly occurs to you that although you do not know what he is talking about he is not begging. Then you immediately feel ashamed of your incivility and step short. He hands you the soiled paper and mutters something like:

'No spik Ingles. You know 'eem?' You puzzle out the paper, and find it is an address down somewhere over on the West Side. Then you start in to make up for your previous brusqueness, and by means of gestures and pigeon English to set the foreigner on the right track. You get a little excited in your earnestness. He makes gestures, too, and your arms collide and get a bit tangled, but he doesn't understand. Then when you're beginning to grow discouraged light seems to break over him all of a sudden and he knows exactly what you've been driving at. So he thanks you and goes his way.

And then, on the next corner, perhaps not until you get home, you find your watch gone or your jeweled scarf pin.—Chicago 'Inter Ocean'.

WEEKLY CLUB RATES. The club rates for the 'Weekly Witness' will be as follows: 3 copies, separately addressed.... \$2.40 4 copies, separately addressed.... 3.00 10 copies, separately addressed.... 7.50

THE POST FOUNTAIN PEN.

A useful premium and easily obtained. Send three new subscribers to the 'Weekly Witness' at one dollar each, or five renewal subscribers at one dollar each, or a club of ten and \$8.00. The sender of any of the three foregoing clubs will receive a Post Fountain Pen, one of the best self-filler fountain pens obtainable. The regular price of this pen is three dollars. It is supplied in three styles, Fine, Stub and Medium.

'World Wide' is an effort to select from foreign journals and magazines many articles which are of intense interest to Canadians, but which heretofore have too often been lost in the great sea of current literature before they reached Canada. 'World Wide' is a sixteen-page weekly, published at seventy-five cents per annum, by John Douglas & Son, Montreal. N.B.—For 50 cents it will be sent regularly to Jan. 1st, 1902.

LESSONS OF THE ENGLISH CENSUS.

(The Times, Monday, May 13.)

The figures published by the registrar-general for the whole of England and Wales are in many ways very remarkable. The growth of population proves to be much larger than was expected by experts. According to the preliminary statement, certain not to be substantially altered by the corrected returns, the total population was 32,525,716, or 168,955 in excess of what might be anticipated from estimates based on the increase in the immediately previous decade. This is a tolerably close approximation. It is not, however, a valid argument against the utility of a quinquennial census. Fairly accurate as to the aggregate, a decennial census abounds in embarrassing surprises as to individual towns, and is for some purposes useless. For the whole country the increase was 11.83 percent between 1881 and 1891, the increase between 1891 and 1901 was 12.15 percent or one-half percent greater. And no doubt the increase would have been appreciably greater if, in addition to what French statisticians call the population de fait, there had been included so much of the population de droit as is now absent in South Africa. It is not too much to say that the figures have given a general sense of relief. We have not fallen into a stationary condition; nor is the rate of increase in any way alarming. We escape an unhealthy moral atmosphere, an unwholesome retrospective mood, which comes with the peril of either undue decrease or undue increase. If statisticians and economists were consulted as to the rate of increase that was the best from a national point of view, at once stimulating activity and yet not overrunning or even pressing upon the means of subsistence, they would name such rate as that which the registrar-general in fact records. The figures show that there is an influx of population to the towns. But here, too, there has been needless apprehension; tendency to abandon country districts proves not to be so pronounced and general as was believed. Few even of the purely agricultural counties have actually declined. Bedfordshire, Berks, Bucks, Dorset, Somerset, Wilts and Wiltshire show increases, some of them being considerable. And, if there is a falling off in the population of Norfolk and Oxfordshire, we have no right to assume that the sons of the soil have gone far away from their old homes; they are probably in Norwich or Oxford, or some neighboring town, which has grown, but in no abnormal fashion. The populations of counties with mining or manufacturing industries have increased; and we find in other counties no sharp or abrupt alterations in circumstances. Ours is a stable land. Mr. Welton, in an interesting paper, lately pointed out, as a result of comparing the distribution of population in 1801 and 1891, that "active progress of population has been restricted to little more than four million acres out of thirty-seven, and in a measure the face of the country is little changed." With some modification, this holds good. One of these modifications is important. No doubt the chief fact which comes to light is the marvellous growth of the suburban or semi-rural districts; a movement which seems likely to change the whole face of parts of England. Round every town of any size is being formed a thickly populated belt. Various influences, of which the chief is cheap and rapid locomotion, are at work to enlarge the possible habitable area for men who work and do business in towns. The chief examples of this are to be found in the Home Counties, the population of which has grown with wonderful rapidity. That of Essex has risen from 578,471 to 816,524; Kent, a little less favored, shows an increase from 807,328 to 936,603; Middlesex, which had in 1891 a population of 542,894, returns 792,225; and Surrey shows a rise from 418,115 to 510,822. The same thing is seen in Lancashire, in certain parts of which, it has been said, exists the densest known area. No veritable revolution in means of communication took place in the decade which has just ended as compared with that which preceded it, though of course, there were important changes. Conceive in the decade which has commenced a vast change in the means of communication with the country districts—new lines of railways opened; the existing lines worked with greater efficiency; bicycles in general use; motor cars utilized to draw swift omnibuses; and electric trams acting as feeders to all the railways. Conceive, too, a system of traffic regulations for certain streets at certain hours, framed with reference to the needs of the incoming and outgoing traffic. What might not be the development of suburban population in such new conditions! The concentration of population in a few centres was at first largely due to the existence of fortifications and the habits which grew up among people closely pent together. The first effect of the modern manufacturing system was the accentuation of this tendency. Then came the modern railway system, which gave great towns supreme advantages as industrial centres. Agricultural depression quickened the movement towards, and the new order was completed by the diffusion among the agricultural laborers of a taste for the pleasures and the wages of towns. All this will be altered if the artisan as well as his employer can, without fatigue or great expense, be wined every morning thirty or forty miles to business; if the residence of the artisan in the country is not a cheerless solitude, but a place with plenty of local life and amusements. A garden and a music-hall can alone, it has been said, keep the countryman from quitting his old home. Both attractions, and much more, may soon be within his reach if the means of communication are greatly improved. We commend this lesson to be deduced from the census to those who would build in or near London huge blocks of workmen's dwellings. In ten years, or even less, some of them may be obsolete; a large number of costly follies will be thrown on the public hands if this movement advances every year, as is likely, at an accelerating rate. The figures which we published on the 4th inst. proved that there was an actual decrease in some of the central parts of London, and that the chief increments were in the outlying boroughs. Much the same tendency is noticed in other large towns; and it is part of a universal impulse outwards which will one day nullify arrangements

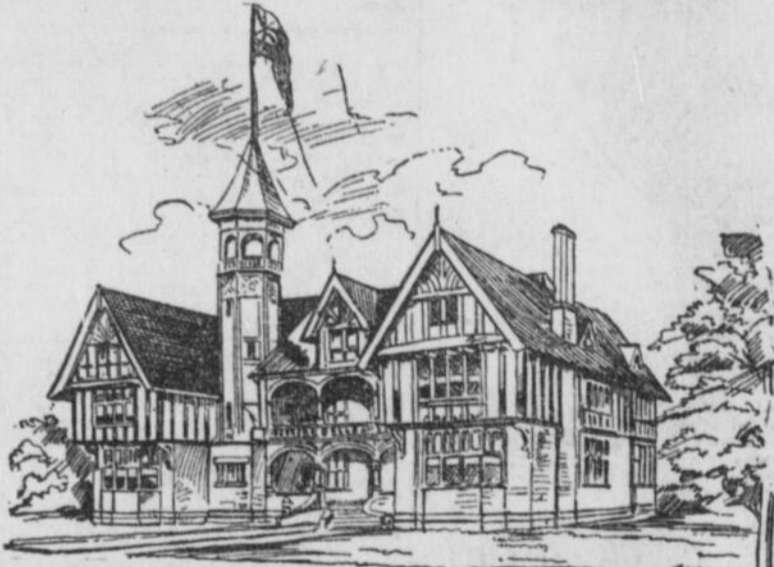
based on the assumption of constantly increased overcrowding. The total increase which we record is not the result of a high birth-rate kept down by a high death-rate. It is, we know, the result of a moderate birth-rate together with a low death-rate—the best possible conjunction of circumstances. Conceivably there might be two communities with equal populations at a given moment—the first consisting of a very large number of young lives, a considerable percentage of which is destined to die at an early age, and with a small percentage of persons fully capable; the other with a smaller percentage of weakly infants, but with a large percentage of capable members. In some countries the state of things approximates to the first; with us the state of things is the latter. The elements of our population are in point of efficiency at least as good as they ever were. The fear that we are soon to be flooded with a large volume of 'low-grade lives' is baseless. We start the century with the knowledge that the stock is vigorous in quality and increasing in numbers.

CANADA AT BUFFALO

Mineral Resources a Feature of the Dominion Exhibit

PHENOMENAL PROGRESS OF THE PAST TWO YEARS.

The illustration given herewith shows the Canadian buildings at the Pan-American Exhibition at Buffalo. In it is housed the Canadian exhibit, which treats very largely of the mineral resources of the Dominion. The production of iron and steel has gone forward during the past decade by leaps and bounds. Development in this direction has been encouraged by the close proximity of valuable iron ores and coking coal, with convenient transportation, assisted by legislation, which have all helped to put this important industry on its feet. The production of iron in the Lake Superior region was 19,000,000 tons in 1899. Good shipping facilities were, perhaps, the most important factor, next to the mines themselves, in this phenomenal record. British Columbia has also made very



THE CANADIAN BUILDING AT THE PAN-AMERICAN EXHIBITION.

substantial progress in the last few years in the production of copper, which is now shipped so extensively to England. Canada is rich in copper, especially in the Sudbury District, where it is alloyed with nickel in some cases to the extent of 14 percent. Now and very extensive iron works have been established at Sydney, C.B.

The Ontario section of Canada's exhibit comprises a long list of mineral products. It will consist of the more economic metallurgical and manufactured products; building and ornamental stone, petroleum, salt, gypsum, mica, graphite, corundum, and limestone used in the cement industry, with various brands of Portland cement. Through a series of ornamental products such as pottery and terra cotta, the finer classes of clays are fittingly represented.

The valuable iron and copper deposits of the New Ontario and Rainy River Districts are shown by large samples. This region, part of which is popularly known as New Ontario, is at present attracting considerable attention through its hitherto unexploited resources, both agricultural and mineral. The gold and arsenic reduction works of the Marmora district have a complete exhibit of their ores and products. This is one of the very few arsenic reduction works operating in America.

The silver mines of the north shore of Lake Superior are well represented by a large quantity of argenteite and native silver. There is a full exhibit of iron ore from the Michipicoten range, and a model of the Black Donald mine in Renfrew County. The Electric Chemical Works, is operated in the building producing caustic soda and bleaching powder. Among the more massive exhibits, the copper and nickel-copper industry, is probably the most important. A block of concentrated copper ore (copper pyrites), weighing five tons, has been shipped from the Rock Lake mine. The mines of the Canadian Copper Company, and others in the Sudbury belt, are represented on a large scale.

A belt of corundum bearing rock extending for about 80 miles through the counties of Haliburton, Hastings and Renfrew, in Eastern Ontario, is represented. Mica, both in the raw state direct from the mines of Eastern Ontario, as well as manufactured, attracts considerable attention. A column, made out of three blocks of solid graphite, has been sent from the Black Donald mine in Renfrew County. Prof. Dewitt C. Goodrich, of Wisconsin, and Prof. Stonehouse, of the Guelph Experimental station, Canada, both famous for their expert knowledge in dairy matters, have been added to the staff of Superintendent Van Austin, of the Model Dairy at the Pan-American Exhibition. They will devote their entire time from now on until November, to the testing and sampling of the milk, cream and butter, at the Model Dairy. The test now going on between the ten herds of milk cows, has attracted so much attention from dairymen, that the department has determined to get the highest talent available to take charge of the tests.

PROGRESS OF CHEMISTRY.

Two scientists have been investigating the substances dicarbonyl-diphenylacetylene, diethylamine and monocarbonyl-diphenylacetylene, diethylamine. It is said that the method of work was for one part of a universal impulse outwards which will one day nullify arrangements

POISON FOR PRAIRIE DOGS.

KANSAS APPROPRIATES \$10,000 TO BE USED IN EXTERMINATING THE PESTS.

Kansas, which is always discovering some new pest, has now officially resolved to exterminate the prairie dogs. The prairie dog, it must be known, is a pest not equalled even by the grasshopper, which for a number of years made Kansas the butt end of the universe and plastered the land with mortgages. So, when prosperity dawned upon the state, the farmers decided that the new pest of prairie dogs must go. The agitation against the prairie dog was started about three years ago, and is just now receiving attention from the state legislature, where a bill has been introduced to spend ten thousand dollars in poisoning every little dog on the plains. In every township where the prairie dog lives—and that includes about fifty counties in Western Kansas—special elections are to be held for the purpose of choosing a commissioner for the extermination of the pests. The poison, which is bisulphide of carbon, is to be paid for by the state, and the poison will be purchased by the secretary of agriculture, and sent to the commissioner. He will saturate cotton with the bisulphide and push it down the holes where these little animals make their homes. The earth will be then tramped down around them, and this is said to be the last of them.

This experiment has been tried by a number of farmers in Western Kansas, and has proved a great success. It invariably kills the dogs, and no other dogs ever burrow another hole where the poison is once placed.

In Scott and Kearney counties there are dog towns at present twenty miles square. The dog holes are not further than twenty feet apart any place in the town. Once this tract of land was a valuable farm, but the dogs came into it and killed off the crops every year until the land was abandoned.

One sure way to kill a prairie dog is to pour water down his hole until he comes to the surface and then shoot the little animal. But this was an endless

the next three days, when my pains began to disappear, but I was almost wild for want of sleep. The menu for the first eight days of my sickness consisted of the following: "Ice and water ad libitum." Several doctors from Havana visited me, and all said I was a very pretty case. I believe they belong to the Board of Yellow Fever Experts of the city of Havana. I came out minus about twenty pounds of flesh, and do not care for any more yellow fever, if you please. I am almost as strong as ever now and feel no ill-effects from my experience. They failed to get a case out of the infected clothing building, although they have had three classes each spending twenty-one nights there in wearing clothing that had been worn by yellow-fever patients; so I believe there is nothing in the theory of infection by that means. They are now proving that yellow fever can be conveyed from a yellow-fever patient to a healthy subject by taking a drop of blood from the former and injecting it into the latter. But the mosquitoes take the cake, and I wish those who are inclined to disbelieve that mosquitoes are capable of conveying yellow fever would try them just once.

THE PREVALENT SMALLPOX.

(Notes by F. Montizambert, M.D. Edin., F.R.C.S.E., D.C.L., Director-General of Public Health, Ottawa, Canada.)

The Dominion of Canada is now being threatened with, and in some places invaded by, smallpox from her neighbor, the United States. This in itself would hardly call for remark. Communication of infectious disease from one country to another is a very ordinary form of international courtesy. In the present instance, however, the outbreak of smallpox presents some unusual features. It began on this continent several years ago in the United States, the Southern States especially. It has gradually spread northwards. Its origin is difficult to establish, either as to time or place, with any historical accuracy. It has been attributed by many to returning soldiers from Cuba or from the Philippines. But it is certain that it was prevalent in the United States before the beginning of the war between that country and Spain. The difficulty in tracing back its history is due in great part to the unusual mildness of the type. Many cases of it were diagnosed as chicken-pox, many as German measles. Many more were not reported to, or seen by, any medical man at all.

How extensive is the spread of the disease in the United States may be judged by the fact that the Public Health reports published officially by the government at Washington give a total of 11,964 cases as reported present in that country during the period of three months between December 28th, 1900, and March 29th, 1901.

How mild the type is may be judged by the fact that in these 11,964 cases, only 157 fatal cases are reported to have occurred. This would only be 1.31 percent. Further, the number 11,964 may, for reasons given above, be taken as very much under the actual number of cases that have occurred, whilst the fatal cases were doubtless all reported. The proportion of deaths to cases was, therefore, in all probability, considerably less than this 1.31 percent.

It has been suggested that the mildness of the type is due to some meteorological condition. Against this theory is the fact that, during the period since its commencement, we have had at least one intercurrent outbreak of a very virulent form of the disease introduced from the Orient. It was quickly limited and stamped out. But in the score or so of cases that occurred, the mortality ran up to over 50 percent.

The extreme mildness of the present disease has defied from time to time our efforts to prevent its entrance, and has rendered it unusually difficult to handle, control and stamp out.

Several cases of smallpox are, as a rule, too ill to leave their beds, and are eager to obtain medical attendance. This leads to notification, isolation, disinfection and vaccination of those who have been exposed to the infection. And so we have a reasonable expectation of limiting the outbreak. But this type offers more difficulty to the public health authorities. There is as a rule but little initial fever, very sparse discreet eruption, and no secondary fever. The patient is not usually confined to bed, or even to the house, and no medical man is called in. In the country parts it is very generally regarded and spoken of as chicken-pox or German measles. In many of the lumber camps it goes by the name of 'cedar itch.' Those affected by it go to their work or their business, travel in public conveyances, go from one part of the country to another, not only in the period of incubation, but often also in the early period of the eruption, and thus spread the disease generously and widely. We have had outbreaks of it in several of our provinces and territories from the Yukon to Nova Scotia. It is present in eleven of the fourteen states of the United States, which, from Alaska to Maine, inclusive, border on Canada, with an aggregation in them alone of 4,433 reported existed cases. It is present amongst us in several localities at this time.

There is, therefore, grave reason to fear its continuance and spread. Vaccination is not compulsory in Canada as a legislative enactment, although the municipalities have power to enforce it under certain conditions. That this disease is smallpox is questioned by many. The following facts, however, in connection with it give a reasonable assurance that it is smallpox and not chicken-pox. It attacks adults quite as often as, or indeed more often than, children. It attacks the unvaccinated or those who have not been vaccinated for some time. It does not attack those who have been recently successfully vaccinated. Every here and there a susceptible person develops a severe confluent or even fatal case.

The threatening and even the presence of this mild form of smallpox interrupts and interferes more or less with trade and commerce, travel and traffic. It is not, however, an unmitigated evil. Many may pass through its insidious hands without much illness, pity or mortality. Many, very many more, will be vaccinated for fear of it.

Between the two classes a large proportion of the people of Canada should be rendered immune to smallpox. And so for some years the Dominion may be safe from any severe epidemic of this disease.

AGRICULTURAL & HORTICULTURAL

We invite communications from farmers giving their experience on matters interesting to them as a class; and also enquiries, to which, if we cannot answer them ourselves, some of our readers may be able to furnish satisfactory replies. Questions must always be accompanied by name and address, though not necessarily for publication.

WHY NOT KEEP SHEEP?

The 'Farmer's Advocate' asks this question, and goes on to complain that there is no class of stock neglected by so large a proportion of farmers as are sheep. No wonder. Their exposure to ravages by dogs is reason enough for this widespread neglect. If a farmer keeps sheep, he does not know the day or hour that his flock may be assailed by canine destroyers, and their mutilated corpses will proclaim aloud the risks to which sheep are continually exposed. The community must wage a war of extermination against sheep-killing dogs, if it desires to see sheep-keeping prosper on a wider scale. A mongrel brute of a cur not worth sixpence may easily and quickly devastate and destroy a valuable flock of choice sheep.

DAIRYING.

The Montreal Butter and Cheese Association has issued a circular to factory-men calling their attention to the unimproved condition of most of the cheese coming to Montreal, their rough appearance, and the poor quality of the cheese boxes, which often go to pieces and waste their precious contents. The carrying of whey back from the factory to the farm is another objectionable practice which imparts a bad smell to the cans, affecting the milk and spoiling the cheese. More scrupulous care and cleanliness must be practiced in connection with the cheese trade, or the high position gained by Canada will be sacrificed at the shrine of thoughtlessness. The association also urges that more attention be paid to gilt-edged and high-class butter-making.

THE LEGAL APPLE BARREL.

Mr. E. D. Smith, the member for South Wentworth in the House of Commons, writes that the American barrel, holding 96.51 imperial quarts has been made legal in Cap. 37, Victoria 63, 64, 1900. The same act makes it punishable, with a fine of 25 cents a barrel, to use one of smaller dimensions.

A USEFUL PUBLICATION.

'Great crops of small fruit and how to grow them' is not a mere catalogue; it is a treatise on plant life and the laws which govern the development of fruit in plants, and one that has worked a revolution in small fruit growing. Its author, Mr. R. M. Kellogg, announces that he will send it free to all applicants.

TOP GRAFTING.

Top grafting bearing apple and pear trees is a far simpler job than most fruit growers imagine. A skilful hand with a sharp knife and a fine toothed saw, a ball of wax and some scions, can transform a worthless orchard to one of great value. Why grow a dozen kinds of winter apples, giving a mixed car load that is hard to sell, when a few days' work would result in an orchard of straight Spy, Ontario, York Imperial, Gravenstein or some other one of the best varieties, and enable you to export whole car loads of a single first-class sort at top prices.

Cut 2 clearly shows the method of cleft grafting without further description. The scions should be cut in ad-



Fig. 1. Fig. 2.

vance when perfectly dormant, and if this precaution is observed, the tree to be grafted may be even coming out into leaf and yet the work be a success. It is important to learn to make a uniform slope in wedging the scion, and at such an angle as will fit the split. For this a sharp knife and a little practice is necessary. Figure 3 shows how important it is that the inner bark of stock and scion should meet and thus grow together, for here the vital union takes place. When fitted, the wedge holding the split open is removed and the scion will be held fast in place.

The grafting wax should be applied as shown in figure 1. The following is one of many recipes for making grafting wax: Resin, four parts by weight; bees-

wax, two parts; tallow, one part. Melt together and pour into a pail of cold water. Then grease the hands and pull until it is nearly white.

CITY SHADE TREES.

Next to good, clean streets, nothing improves the appearance of a city and makes it more attractive than fine shade trees. Even a stately mansion looks naked without them. Shade trees are seldom as ornamental as they ought to be. Sometimes they are planted too closely together, but the most common fault is mutilation by tree butchers, who have no taste whatever, and far oftener mar than improve the victims of their misdirected art. A celery stalk seems to be taken

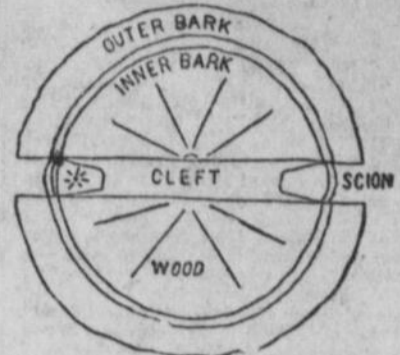


Fig. 3.

as a pattern in the case of many city shade trees, and such a guide results in utter disfigurement. More serious results than that often follow unskilful tree surgery. Double rows of saplings are permitted to grow in the wider boulevards, and these send out branches seven or eight feet from the ground. These are allowed to remain, and, receiving the first flow of sap, grow most rapidly, which checks the growth of those above and causes the trees to grow in width more than height, which in young trees is erroneously thought to be an advantage, as it forms a fine, round head, giving more shade, and that sooner. But trees, if they live, will grow and keep growing, and in time their lower branches become thicker than the trunk of the tree above them, the foliage becoming more dense and closer to the ground. No air circu-

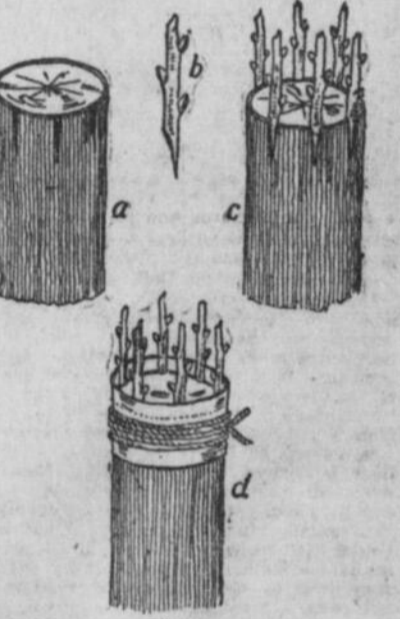


Fig. 4.

lates beneath them. Sun and air always excluded, the soil becomes cold and sour, so that grass cannot grow, and is given over to moss, molds and fungus. The house is affected by its surroundings, and the health of its inmates suffers. Attention is directed to the cause, when it is discovered that the trees have become a nuisance, and must be dealt with accordingly. So the large lower branches have to be cut off, and the trunks thereby disfigured for all their future life, and their death hastened. The tops have been dwarfed and deformed, and good shade, combined with the free circulation secured, has been postponed for years, whilst they and beauty of form have parted company forever. This is but a picture drawn from what we see taking place around us.

LINDENBANK.

PLASMON, A NEW DAIRY PRODUCT.

Many new industries have been developed in the British Isles at the close of the last century. One of the most novel had its birth in the vicinity of Buckingham—namely, that of the manufacture from the milk of creameries, after the butter has been extracted, of a substance known by the highly classical name of plasmon. This substance takes its name from the Greek, meaning 'that which gives form.'

The fresh milk as it comes from the cow is put into a separator, all the cream being removed. The separated milk is afterwards treated so as to coagulate all the proteins of the milk; and this coagulated mass is then kneaded and dried at a temperature of 70 degrees centigrade under an atmosphere of carbonic acid gas. When perfectly free from moisture, the plasmon is ground into a granular powder which is completely soluble in hot water.

As to the economic value of plasmon, there can be no doubt, when it is known that the German government supply it in very large quantities to the army and navy. As a portable, concentrated nutrient, according to the German government department for the inspection of food-stuffs for the troops, it has been found that one ounce of this powder is equal in nourishing and sustaining properties to three and a quarter pounds of the finest beefsteak, or to about ten or twelve pints of milk. Chambers's Journal.

FARM GLEANINGS.

Such strides have been made in recent years in perfecting farm implements that never before was it possible for the farmer to grow and harvest large crops with such a minimum of outside assistance.

At least once a year the cellar should be well white-washed. One lady told me she frequently washed off the walls of her cellar with a weak solution of copperas, using a broom with which to do it. She claimed this kept her cellar thoroughly disinfected.

That obnoxious corner of weeds, stones and trash, so unsightly, can be made to blossom as the rose, become a thing of beauty and yield a bountiful harvest of fruit. Set some blackberry vines and let them run. Dump on several wheelbarrow loads of chips from the woodpile as a mulch; they will retain moisture and when rotting make good fertilizer.

In the home life on the farm lies the greatest privilege, and there also devolve the greatest responsibilities. It is at the bedside that go to constitute individual and national greatness. It is to home training that we must look for the formation of those high principles that are the basis of a sturdy self-reliance, which alone can build up a national character.

In Germany all roads are of uniform width, say about 30 feet. Only one side is hardened, about 12 feet in width. The remainder is good to drive on in dry weather and is generally called the summerway. Of course there can be no such rule as keep to the right, except when the rule is met, but heavy teams need not leave the hard road to make way for the lighter one. There is generally a small ditch on either side of the roads to mark the line, and along the ditches a row of shade trees, or sometimes apple trees, but no fences anywhere.

The demand for sugar is permanent and constantly increasing in every country. People eat more sugar as they advance in civilization. Sugar was once considered a luxury; it is now regarded as one of the necessities of life. In the year 1840 the total sugar crop of the world was 1,150,000 tons, in 1900 it was 8,800,000 tons; of this latter amount it is estimated that 5,950,000 tons was beet sugar, and 2,850,000 tons cane sugar, showing that over two-thirds of the entire consumption of the world is beet sugar.

Practically all of our commonest weeds are tap rooted and if allowed to get a good start must be torn out deep down to kill them. On the other hand, all of our garden vegetables and field crops are very shallow rooted, with the exception of root crops, so that deep cultivation is injurious to them. The obvious way out of this dilemma is to cultivate very shallow and often. Any weed from seed is killed by merely breaking it in two, if done before it gets past its first stage of growth, so that shallow cultivation answers every purpose. Let us plough unplanted soils deep, but cultivate the surface only.

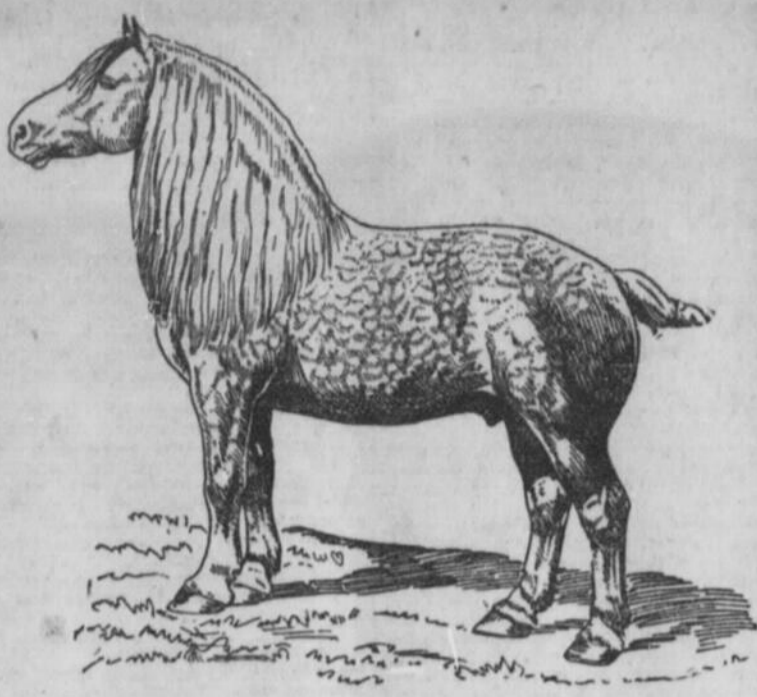
But comparatively few orchardists have learned that the fruit tree cannot bear fruit or live forever without attention. We plant our orchards and leave them. They yield us fruit as long as they can find anything to feed upon, provided we do not permit insect enemies to destroy it or destroy the trees. But even the insects are allowed to have their own way in the vast majority of orchards, and if one man happens to be enterprising enough to spray his trees, his neighbors may be breeding enough insects to destroy the fruit of an entire township. Hence, the common verdict that fruit growing does not pay, and the common sight of fruitless, ragged and dying fruit trees.

Soy beans will stand a sharp frost in spring or fall. These plants are at their very best in the hot, dry months of August and September. They are air feeders, most of their bulk coming from the atmosphere. They are very deep rooting plants, going through the hardest subsoil and below the depth that ordinary farm crops reach for the phosphates and potash. Their enormous rootage and going so deep enable them to get moisture from this deeper soil and thus they grow luxuriantly in our tropical months, August and September. Great losses have been and will be sustained through a lack of knowledge of the varieties suitable to our northern latitude and soil.

Where one is properly equipped for the business, growing an acre of potatoes costs no more than growing an acre of corn, aside from the extra cost for seed. Cost is approximately as follows: Ploughing, \$1.50; preparing the ground, 75c; seed, \$4.50; cutting seed and planting, 75c; culture, \$1.50; spraying, \$1.50; digging, \$2.50; sorting and marketing, \$6. Rent of land, \$8 per acre; total, \$27. This makes an average crop of two hundred bushels cost thirteen and a half cents a bushel to produce, aside from manure, marketing and wear on tools. Two hundred bushels at forty cents, \$80, less \$27 leaves \$53 net profit. These figures are based on a good heavy average crop and good price. Failures and partial failures of crops are not considered and of course will reduce the average profits of a term of years.

The rapid increase of bugs, caterpillars, worms, scab, rot, etc., etc., have driven farmers to the use of insect poisons or disease remedies. Only ten years ago, spraying was a comparatively new thing; it is now almost a necessity for the perfect maturing, unblemished, of nearly every farm crop. The first spraying of the apple orchard should be made before buds open, using a formula made up of blue stone, four pounds; lime, six pounds and water fifty gallons. Spray a second time shortly after blossoms fall, with the same solution, adding to it four ounces of Paris green to each fifty gallons of material; repeat the spray in seven to ten days and if very rainy a fourth application may be required. This treatment will destroy the codling moth and various fungous diseases.

Sow rutabagas or swedes from June 15 to 23 and turnips from June 20 to July 1. The grain drill may be used to sow the rutabaga seed. Close up some of the drill holes so as to sow twenty-eight in. How about one pound good seed per acre. As soon as the rutabagas well up to two inches across the rows, add up to them two ounces of Paris green to each bushel of the plants. This will keep them from being eaten by the amount of feed



PERCHERON STALLION 'THEUDIS.'

The Percheron stallion, 'Theudis,' a cut of which is herewith reproduced, is in service at 'Oaklawn,' the big stables of Messrs. Dunham, Fletcher and Coleman, Wayne, Du Page County, Illinois. He was imported last year from France, having for some time divided the honors with his sire, 'Besique,' at the head of the stud of M. Tacheau, fils, at La

always across the rows. It is wonderful how the weeder thins out the plants and destroys the weeds with even more satisfaction than may be done by hand. The number of times the weeder may be used will largely depend upon the thickness of the plants in the row. There will be little use for the horse cultivator, but it may be used after the crop is several inches high. A good way is to use the horse cultivator and follow with the weeder across the rows. Acid phosphate is the best fertilizer for the turnip crop, and should be applied broadcast. I grew five hundred bushels Yellow Aberdeen turnips last year on a piece of rather poor land without any manure or fertilizer whatever. With plenty of cultivation, from May 1 to June 20, I can easily grow a thousand bushels per acre with five hundred pounds of phosphate alone.

Two new companies are being formed for the manufacturing of beet sugar in Canada. One will be capitalized at six hundred thousand dollars and the other at seven hundred thousand dollars. No announcements have yet been made, but we understand that within a few days all arrangements for at least one of these companies will be completed, and that the other will follow shortly afterwards. The sites at which factories will be built have practically been agreed upon and they will be situated at two western Ontario points well adapted for the growing of sugar beets. Nothing, however, will be done for this fall's campaign, but every preparation will be made for beginning the manufacturing of beet sugar in the fall of 1902. These two companies increase the total formed in this province for making beet sugar to five and several others are talked of. Evidently the making of beet sugar in Canada is to become one of our important industries. Once established and a market provided for beets, the Canadian farmer will have an additional source of income that should swell his annual receipts materially.—'Farming World.'

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

Skim-milk is not improved for feeding to hogs and calves by allowing it to sour. On the contrary, its feeding value is slightly diminished.

Each year South America increases in importance as a rival to the United States as a producer of beef. There are now in the Argentine, Paraguay and Uruguay fully 30,000,000 cattle, and in the United States 44,000,000.

Having once produced a good foal, we can imagine the enthusiasm one feels in giving him the best of treatment, and especially so when others of his kind already commanded good figures at his maturity. With this encouragement his owner enjoys the development which is apparent in the animal and bends his every effort to make the best of his subject.

I do not work the mares, because I do not want to bother with them during the hurry of farm work through the busy season. I know that the foals would be better in many respects, if the mares could be judiciously worked, both while carrying the foal and suckling it. But in the hurry and rush the thing is apt to be overdone, and I find it best, as I am situated, to turn the mares to pasture while suckling, salting once a week.

A sheep does not shed its wool once a year in a healthy condition. For a certain length of time after one year from shearing time, the wool will continue to grow, although not as rapidly as had the sheep been closely shorn as soon as the year was up. It is a fact, however, that but very few sheep will remain in a healthy condition for long if they are not regularly shorn once a year. The very act of leaving the wool on the sheep will create a feverishness and itching condition of the skin, so that it is very likely to tear out portions of the fleece and create an unhealthy state so that the wool will be shorn.

Farmers are too careless about breeding their stock so as to improve it from year to year. The secret and foundation of successful farming is to keep up the fertility of the soil. This is almost an impossibility unless stock is kept on the farm, hence we must have an eye to business and keep the best of stock in order to get the most profit. Another thing that is the matter with too many farmers is they do business in a haphazard manner. If they feed a bunch of hogs and sell them there is not one of them who can tell what their profit was on them, because they have taken no note of the amount of feed

Pellois. He is a handsome grey horse of great solidity, with short legs and clean bones, weighing, in show condition, about 2,200 pounds. He is nine years of age and is a grandson of the famous 'Brilliant III.' 'Theudis' is recorded in the Percheron stud books of France and America 25015 (40871) and is approved and subsidized by the French Government.

fed nor the gain made. Ask a manufacturer what it costs him to build a wagon and he can tell to a cent; ask the dealer what his profit is on a plough or cultivator, and he can tell you; ask a merchant what his profit is on his stock per year and he can tell you, but ask the average farmer what his income was last year, and he would laugh at you.

The best of all these feeds for young pigs, all things considered, are skim-milk and buttermilk, for nature intended milk for young animals. Skim-milk is likewise useful for feeding fattening hogs. As an average of many trials conducted by the writer, it was found that 475 pounds of skim-milk fed in connection with corn meal, saved 100 pounds cornmeal with fattening hogs. Next to skim-milk for growing pigs comes wheat middlings (ship stuff), which feeding stuff is most appetizing and highly appreciated. Rich in ash, it builds up the bones, and carrying much protein, it favors muscular development. Most swine feeders can secure from one source or another either skim-milk (or buttermilk which is practically the same thing), or middlings. With these feeds they are able to produce good shoats.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS.

[We invite questions on all possible subjects of general interest, in 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.

DYEING BUTTONS.

Subscriber, Alta.—Kindly give a recipe for dyeing ivory or horn buttons a fast blue or brown. Ans.—For blue, keep the pieces immersed in a dilute solution of sulphate of indigo and potash for some time. Or, first boil in alum water, and secondly in a solution of sulphate of indigo. For brown, boil in a solution of turmeric and afterwards in pearlash water.

TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR NURSES.

Amy.—Kindly tell me if a person has to be a certain age before she is allowed to enter any training school for nurses in Toronto. 2. Please give addresses of some of those in Toronto. Ans.—The age for entering such training schools is from 21 to 25. We do not know of any in Toronto in which an age limit is not observed. 2. Toronto General, 400 Gerrard street East; Hospital for Sick Children, corner of College and Elizabeth streets; Grace and Huron streets; Western Hospital, 159 College street. Write to the Lady Superintendent of any of the above for particulars.

BURMAH.

Constant Reader, Hamilton.—Kindly give a brief account of Burmah, its population, soil, climate, produce, character of its people, state of society, number of religious sects. 2. What has been accomplished by missionaries? Under what society or church did they labor? Suggest books which give information as to missions. Ans.—Burmah is situated in the south-east of Asia, and comprises an area of 171,430 sq. miles, with a population of 7,605,540. The country is fertile, especially in the valley of the great river, Irrawaddy. Hills, forests, estuaries, and river-beds, make up a large part of the lower land. Some of the fertile valleys are so densely covered with jungle that but little cultivation can be carried on. The total area cropped in both Upper and Lower Burmah is about 8,512,587 acres. Rice is the staple product, other food grains, sugar-cane, cotton and indigo are cultivated to some extent. There is some railway facility, and the Ywè passenger train to Mandalay ran on July 1, 1899. The forests abound in fine trees, among which the teak holds a conspicuous place. The climate of Lower Burmah is moist and depressing for most of the year, but cooler than that of India. The coast and frontier ranges are not unhealthy, but some of the forest tracts are impregnated with malaria. The hill country of Upper Burmah has a drier climate, which in winter is enjoyable. Gold, amber, and jade, are found, and ruby mines exist in North Burmah. The country properly is regarded as governed as part of the Indian Empire, a Lieutenant-Governor being appointed by the Viceroy, with a legislative council, all nominated. The land is almost entirely held under the rajawati tenure, each small proprietor holding directly from, and paying rent directly to, the state. There are three great tribes, the Kachins, the Arakans, and the Chitties, but active to some extent

partake of the peculiarities of both. They may be generally described as stout, active and well proportioned, of a brown complexion, with coarse, lank, black hair, light hearted and easy-going in disposition. Heeds the Burmese proper, there are numerous tribes, some showing traces of civilization, others in a low state of civilization. In some of the useful arts the Burmese possess considerable proficiency. The women in Burmah are not shut up as in many parts of the East; they are allowed to appear openly in society, and have free access in their own towns to the courts of law where, if ill-treatment is proved, divorce is easily obtained. Divorce is, however, comparatively rare. Domestic life is simple, but not coarse or degraded. Buddhism is the prevailing religion; it is of a peculiar type, which allows perfect tolerance to all other creeds, but prevents proselytism. 2. According to the census of 1897, there were in Burmah 126,768 Christians. There are in the country representatives of different missionary agencies. Dr. G. Smith's 'Short History of Christian Missions,' (1886), and 'The Conversion of India,' London, 1894.

WAR IN CHINA.

Morden, Man.—1. What was the cause of the war in China? 2. What have been the chief events of the war? Ans.—1. To discuss all the ins and outs of the question would take more space than can be given to it, especially as it was dealt with fully in the 'Witness' at the beginning of the war. Briefly, the cause was, on one hand, the jealousy of the Chinese towards foreign interference in Chinese affairs, and their hatred of all foreign influence. Active hostilities were begun by the Boxers, a secret society, who, impelled by their anti-foreign prejudice, rose in different parts of the Empire, massacred numbers of foreigners and native Christians, and besieged the foreign legations in Peking. Among those murdered was Baron von Kettler, the German minister. 2. The allied forces sent troops to Tientsin, from which a relief column endeavored to reach Peking, but were driven back several times until reinforcements arrived. At Taku the Chinese fired upon the allied fleets, and as a result, the Taku forts, the city of Tientsin, about thirty miles up the river from Taku, which had been selected by the allies as a base for troops and supplies, was attacked by the Boxers. On July 14, after three days' hard fighting, the allies took complete possession of the city. On the road to Peking, a victory was gained at Peking on Aug. 3 and at Yangtsun, on Aug. 6. On Aug. 15, the allies entered Peking after hard fighting. Since that, the military movements of the allies in various directions have been for the most part successful in quelling threatened outbreaks in the provinces of Central and Southern China, and in preventing the numerous bands of Chinese fighting men from re-gathering as a united force.

PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Valleyfield.—Kindly state in the 'Witness,' what the Provincial Board of Health is, how it is made up, what are its functions, and how they apply to country districts and small towns. Ans.—The Provincial Board of Health is maintained by the provincial government for the purpose of maintaining an official supervision over the hygienic conditions of the province. It is clothed with certain autocratic powers to enforce sanitary precautions in towns and localities where there are no boards of health, or where those existing neglect to do their duty. The officers of the board are in the government buildings, St. Gabriel street, Montreal, where each of the board's by-laws can be obtained. The board is appointed by the provincial government, and at present consists of the following members: Dr. E. P. Lachapelle, Montreal, chairman; Mr. H. R. Gray, Dr. Robt. Craik, Dr. J. J. Desroches, Montreal; Dr. L. C. Dettler, Quebec; Dr. W. A. Verge, Quebec; Dr. P. Pelletier, Sherbrooke.

AGRICULTURAL.

SORGHUM.

W.J.M.—I am thinking of planting some sorghum this season. Please let me know: what quantity per bushel to plant; when to plant; price per bushel; its value as a food; suitable soil to plant in; where I can obtain seed. Ans.—1. Sorghum requires a warm, dry spring in order to secure a paying crop. It is not grown in this part of Canada, except in small plots as a curiosity in the garden. Plots of considerable size have been grown at the Government Experimental Farm at Ottawa, and the report is to the effect that it is an uncertain crop in this latitude. It is sown in drills three feet apart, and requires eight pounds of seed per acre. It is cultivated like corn, and makes excellent green food for hogs. It may be sown as late as June 29, but will not mature its seed when sown so late. We do not know what is the price of the seed, nor where it can be obtained, but information on this head can be obtained by writing to the editor of the Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

LEGAL.

(ONTARIO.)

FARM LABORERS.

Quis.—When a man is hired for a month on a farm is he entitled to holidays to himself, such as Good Friday? Ans.—Subject to the effect of any express provision on the point in the agreement between the parties the man is entitled to observe such holidays, but not to the extent of avoiding any work as the employer's chores requiring performance daily, and which he would be legally obliged to attend to on holidays as well as ordinary working days.

MAGISTRATE AND MARRIAGE.

Constant Reader.—Will you kindly inform me if the act passed by the Legislature of Upper Canada in the third year of the reign of His Majesty King George the Third, empowering justices of the peace to perform the ceremony of marriage between two persons desirous of becoming husband and wife has been repealed, or is still in force? And if still in force, under what circumstances is a J. P. authorized to perform the ceremony of marriage? Ans.—Justices of the peace cannot legally solemnize marriages in Ontario.

RETURNING A NOTE.

New Subscriber, Man.—I signed a lien note for the price of a horse, viz.: \$150.00, with 12 percent interest, to a party here, and at maturity I paid part and got the balance renewed for twelve months. At maturity again I could not pay all of it, but paid \$50 and the party endorsed the note to the bank, and they demanded payment in full and placed it in a solicitor's hands to collect. I sent payment in full with interest, but they demanded a fee of \$2.00. I refused to pay this fee and said for my note. They will not send it till the fee is paid. What would you advise me to do in order to get the note, and what party would I proceed against? Ans.—You should inform the solicitors that unless you receive the note without further delay you will proceed against the bank. If note is still not forthcoming it would be in order for you to make a formal demand upon the bank for its return. In the event of non-compliance with such demand you should instruct a solicitor to bring an action against the bank.

MEDICAL.

[Letters for this department should be addressed to 'Medical Editor,' 'Witness,' Montreal. Should a subscriber ask any question which is not suitable for publication, a reply will be sent by mail if a stamped addressed envelope and \$1, physician's fee, be enclosed with such question.]

PAIN IN THE CHEST.

A Minister's Wife, aged 29, is troubled with pain in the left side, and in region of the heart and breast. The pain is dull and aching in character as a rule, but occasionally will feel a sharp pain around the heart. The breast is somewhat sore when pressed upon. The breathing is bad at times. Is also troubled with wind on the stomach after eating, and the taste of the food comes back. Some things disagree more than others. Is quite thin, and has a sickly look. As a rule, has a good appetite, and sleeps well with the exception during the night, will occasionally feel the pain. In other ways, seems strong, and is able to do considerable work. Ans.—It is impossible to say from a mere description exactly what is wrong with you. The symptoms you mention may arise from a variety of causes. Perhaps the commonest is indigestion in the form of flatulent dyspepsia. This leads to accumulation of gas on the stomach and distension of the stomach, and this in its turn, hampers the action of the heart. In this form, there is usually a feeling of oppression in the stomach after eating, with some bloating, belching of wind, passing of shortness of breath, palpitation of the heart is also present. Should this be the case with you, you should try various kinds of food to find out which agree and which do not. You will probably find that all starchy foods, like bread, potatoes, rice, beans, tapioca, etc., and coarse vegetables, generally disagree. It would be well to modify the diet so as to take a relatively greater quantity of milk, eggs, and fats. Tea should be taken moderately, and well diluted with milk. Take care that the bowels move regularly every day. Some forms of heart trouble will also give similar symptoms, and if after dieting you do not modify your condition, you should certainly consult your doctor. It is only by means of a physical examination that it can be positively settled whether serious trouble exists or not.

INFANT FEEDING.

D.M.W. inquires as to the proper method of preparing cow's milk for an infant one month old, whose mother is unable to nurse it. When born, the child was fat and robust, but recently has been losing weight, although apparently healthy. Is troubled with constipation. Ans.—The issue you refer to, we are unable to verify at the present moment, but will give you the information you require by repeating as far as possible. Most diarrhoeal diseases of children in this country, particularly during the summer months, are due to the fact that infants are not given proper food, nor a proper amount, and further, they are often fed at improper intervals. The child should always be nursed when it is at all possible to do so. When unavoidable, cow's milk may be used, but it must be modified to suit the needs of the infant at various ages, since cow's milk is not of the same composition as human milk. Cow's milk contains more solids, has fat and sugar. The milk should be diluted with boiled water, or barley water. The best method is to use top milk, which, of course, contains the cream. Barley water should be given by putting a teaspoonful of Robinson's barley flour in half a pint of water. Add a pinch of salt, and boil 15 minutes. Barley water in summer should be prepared fresh every day. For a child one month old, one part of top milk is mixed with two parts of barley water, and a full teaspoonful of white cane sugar to every 12 tablespoonfuls of the food. During the second and third months equal parts of top milk and barley water should be used. During the fourth and fifth months, two parts milk, barley water, one part. About the eighth month, pure milk, with all the original quantity of sugar, should be fed every two hours during the day and once at night. About five tablespoonfuls should be given each time. At the age of three months feed every three hours during the day, and once only at night. Eight tablespoonfuls should be given each time. Gradually increase the amount given. A child a year old should get sixteen tablespoonfuls each time. Do not use one of the old-fashioned feeding bottles with a rubber pipe. These cannot be cleaned, and only harbor disease germs. Get one in which the nipple fits directly against the neck of the bottle. Scald every time before using. No solid food of any kind should be given before the first teeth appear.

PAINFUL BREAST.

Subscriber, Northern Ontario, writes: Is unmarred, 38 years of age; for the last four or five months has been troubled with a discharge of bloody water from the left breast. At times thinks that there is a soreness or burning, though this may be imagination. Ans.—You do not make it clear whether the discharge is from the nipple, or whether there is an open sore. We cannot say that you should consult a surgeon of some experience in the matter. Many troubles, even cancer, may begin insidiously, and proper advice can never be obtained too soon in a trouble such as you complain of. If it turns out to be nothing serious, no harm can be done. It is a popular mistake to think that cancers are always very painful and troublesome. In the breast they may attain a considerable size, and yet be unsuspected. Usually, however, on carefully feeling a lump or tender spot, can be felt. Of course, from a mere description, we cannot be sure what is the matter with you, but feel that you will not regret it if you see a doctor about it.

SORE ON FOREHEAD.

D.S.S. writes: An old lady, aged 82, has a sore on the forehead. It was small when it commenced some months ago, but is now about the size of a twenty-five cent piece. It is sometimes redder than at other times. A skin forms which comes off leaving the sore very raw. Ans.—You cannot venture to prescribe for the trouble you refer to. In a person of her age, it may not be a simple sore, and possibly needs a small operation. We think you should see your local doctor without delay and take his advice. Otherwise, the sore may spread, and become so large that it cannot be cured. Whether this is likely to be the case or not, of course, we cannot tell from a description of the case only.

VETERINARY.

(Continued by D. McEachern, F. R. C. V. S.)

THROMBUS.

Subscriber, Que.—We have a horse, fifteen years old, in good condition; appetite very good. Last February he became slightly lame in right hind leg; after a time the lameness left it for one week, he was left after being idle for one week, he was

taken on the road, went one-quarter of a mile, when he became so lame on right leg that he could not put it down, and finally lay down on the road; seemed in great pain, breathing hard and perspiring freely. After resting a time, he got up and limped home. After resting there an hour he appeared well. Whenever he walks up hill, or trots on level ground, he will get lame and then lie down, the lameness being in left leg. Is there any cure for him, or can you tell me what is the matter? Shall we turn him on the grass and let him go without trying to work him? Ans.—I think from your description that your horse suffers from obstruction to the circulation in the large arteries supplying the hind legs. This is not a common condition, but is occasionally met with, and so far has been considered practically incurable. I would recommend a run at grass, and giving him at the same time once or twice a day, one drachm of iodide of potash. This may be given in a small mash or in water, probably at grass it would be more satisfactory for him to eat a mash. I would keep him for at least two or three months at grass.

SHORT OR BROKEN-WINDED HORSE.

E.A.S.—I have a valuable driver, eight years old, can travel eight miles an hour easily, and yet not perspire much, in fact, the warmer the day the less he perspires, but the more he pants, as if out of breath. In this any feed, medicine or treatment to increase breathing capacity is incurable, but can increase heavy coat of hair; would clipping be good? I think if he perspired more freely he would breathe more freely. Ans.—Your horse is either broken-winded, that is, has heaves, or else acts too much bulky food. The former condition is incurable, but can generally be relieved by judicious feeding. The latter can also be corrected in the same way. Give him only a small quantity of hay, not more than ten pounds a day, about four in the morning, balance at night, none at midday. Give him about the same quantity of oats, or two or three pounds more per day. If it is possible to do so I would recommend cutting the hay, grinding the oats and mixing together, dampened. I do not advise clipping at this season of the year. When his winter coat is shed he will not probably be overburdened and clipping now will retard or prevent shedding.

OBSTRUCTION IN URETHRA.

Gienella, Man.—My horse had been out of sorts for some time, appetite failed, and seemed at times in considerable pain. I asked a neighbor to look at him. He discovered an obstruction like a bean in his urethra. After this was removed the horse gradually improved. Kindly let me know the cause of this obstruction and the probable time it takes to develop? Ans.—This obstruction is caused by the accumulation in a small sac-like cavity near the end of the urethra, what is called sebaceous material, which when it becomes large, mofs or less completely closes the passage. This material is chiefly the secretion of certain glands in this cavity, and generally develops slowly. In some horses it never causes trouble, probably falling out before it reaches such dimensions as seen in your case, or probably owing to the glands being less active in some horses than in others. It is a condition that attains to a troublesome size in less than six months, and it may require even as long as two years. When once a horse is found to be affected he should be carefully examined every three or four months.

LIVE STOCK.

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

IT PAYS TO CARE FOR YOUR HORSE.



NATIONAL GALL CURE

Is the only speedy and sure cure for GALLS, SORE BACK AND SHOULDERS, CORNS, SCRATCHES, MUD SCALDS, ETC.

National Gall Cure is wonderful in its effect, no other preparation in the world can equal it, and it does its work while the horse is working.

For sore teats on cows it gives immediate and certain cure.

OUR SPECIAL OFFER.

On receipt of 50 cents we will send two full sized boxes of National Gall Cure, which are sold at 25 cents each, and a full nickel plated kit as shown in above illustration for 50 cents.

Money refunded if not found satisfactory. National Gall Cure is for sale by all dealers.

When ordering from us, please write name and address plainly and enclose this advt.

ENGLISH EMBROCATION CO'Y.

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A Lump Jaw Certainty...

There's no use wasting words, Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure does positively cure. It has been used for years all over the continent. It is used and endorsed by leading stockmen everywhere. Our guarantee is positive and definite; the remedy must cure, or you get your money back.

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NO SPAVINS

The worst possible Spavin can be cured in 45 minutes. Curbs, Splints and Ringbones just as quick. Not painful and never has failed. Detailed information about this new method sent free to horse owners.

Write to-day. Ask for Pamphlet No. 1.

FLEMING BROS., 58 Bay St., Toronto, Ont.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

GEOLOGY VS. THEOLOGY.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness')

Sir,—Within a few weeks the teachers of thousands of Sabbath-schools will be taking up the lesson prescribed by the International Committee on the creation and the institution of the Sabbath.

May I venture to take exception to this statement. Perhaps the last effort of any scientist of note to reconcile the days of Genesis with the observed facts of geology was that of the late Sir William Dawson.

Here we may note first the assumption of the absolute correctness of the Mosaic account, to which, in some way or other, all the facts of science must correspond.

In 1885 the famous statesman and controversialist, the Hon. W. E. Gladstone, made an attempt to reconcile the statements of Genesis with the facts of geology.

Now as to the change of the Sabbath from the seventh day to the first day of the week. There is no word or hint of any authority for such change.

What juggling with the truth do we hear on all sides, from the pulpit, the press, and the teacher's desk, teaching for Scripture what the Scriptures do not teach.

men reluctantly modified their views and lengthened out the days to suit the discoveries of science. This view did not last more than a score or so of years; in fact, it may be supposed the man on the street still believes in six literal days.

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not only 'heretics and schismatics' (which might possibly mean the doctrines of these), but also 'those who are opposed to the Sovereign Pontiff and his successors,' which words cannot possibly apply to doctrines!

MR. CARNEGIE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness')

Sir,—Is not the praise that some of our church organs are giving Mr. Carnegie and his 'gospel of wealth' ill-placed? The tendency to use money given by those who have abundance and have obtained it in questionable ways is bringing discredit upon us as professed Christians, and alienating the wronged multitude.

The question of praise for benevolence should take a second place to that of how did Mr. Carnegie come by his millions? Has his position, that it is a disgrace to die rich, prompted him to intrigue to keep as many as possible from dying in that condition?

Montreal, May 31, 1901.

THE STEEL TRUST.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness')

Sir,—Knowing the interest constantly shown in your journal for our toiling masses, please allow me to hand you for hoped-for insertion the following extract from a widely-circulated illustrated paper in the United States:

'Name please. The Golden Age has vanished and (perhaps) the Age of Brass; The Silver and the Iron Age have likewise come to pass.

Another old reader of the 'Witness' passed away at Ingersoll on May 26 in the person of 'Father' Kneeshaw, as he has long been familiarly called in that town.

A very famous rattlesnake tamer, named John Beer, recently died of old age in America. This man supplied most of the rattlers to be found in museums and zoological collections throughout the world.

HOW THE RAND MINES WERE SAVED

PRETORIA'S COMPLICITY IN THE PLAN OF DESTRUCTION.

(London 'Daily Mail')

The threat to destroy the mines in certain eventualities was first seriously mooted during the Outlander agitation in the beginning of 1899. It was thought by several leading anti-capitalists, official and otherwise, that the big mining groups might be deterred from giving open or even tacit support to the South African League if they could be persuaded or frightened into the belief that the inevitable outcome of an outbreak of hostilities would be the destruction, lock, stock and barrel, of the mines all along the reef.

Mr. Klimke, the state mining engineer, had been away in Europe during the first six months of the war, his place being taken by young Munnik, a pliable instrument in the hands of the hotheads in Pretoria, and who was captured by the British only a week ago.

Exceeding great care, however, was taken that not a single reference to Munnik's damning evidence should appear in the public prints. Smuts's censors—he had one or two in every newspaper office—religiously excised anything relating to the cross-examination.

The chief figure in this strange South African drama now appeared in the person of Judge 'Tony' Kock, an intimate friend of Dr. Krause's and a nephew of the General Kock who was killed at Elandsaal at the beginning of the war.

'Well, if you will have it, here it is,' angrily exclaimed Kock, producing a document, signed by Reitz as State Secretary, giving him absolute authority over Dr. Krause, Munnik, or anybody else, to take such steps on the Rand as he thought necessary for the 'country's welfare.'

As luck would have it, however, there arrived that very day from Louis Botha to Dr. Krause a letter posted at Viljoen's Drift on May 23, during the retreat from Kronstadt, informing him that he (the commandant-general) would be in Johannesburg in the course of a few days, and would hold him personally responsible for the safety of all the mines and buildings.

Meanwhile Dr. Krause had acquainted Botha by telegraph of Kock's violent attitude, and announced his intention of shooting him. Botha's reply was: 'Don't shoot if you can help it; arrest him.'

into two bodies. One went to the Robinson mine, where they were cleverly kept at bay by the manager; the other, accompanied by Kock, in a preliminary flourish round the city.

'I have just received orders from the commandant-general ordering me to arrest you if you persist in your mad idea of blowing up the mines. I want your word of honor that you will desist,' said Krause.

South Africa will not be treated as was Hungary after 1849, Lithuania after 1863, nor like North-Schleswig after 1894, Alasca after 1870 or Finland after 1899.

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

Tuesday, June 4, 1901. PROBLEM NO. 150. (By Max Feigl, Vienna.) Black—11 Pieces.

White—9 Pieces. White to play and mate in two moves. White—K at K 3; Q at Q 3; R at Q 4; B at Q Kt sq; Q R sq; Kt at K R 3, Q 4, E; P at K B 5, Q B 4.

White—4 Pieces. White to play and mate in three moves. White—K at Q R 7; Q at K Kt 6; B at K Kt sq; Kt at Q sq; P at Q 5. Black—K at K 4.

White—2 moves. White—K at K Kt sq; Q at Q B 4; R at Q R 7; B at Q R 6; Kt at Q sq; P at K R 3, Q Kt 2 (7 pieces). Black—K at Q R 5; Q at K R 5; R at Q sq; K B 7; B at Q R sq; Kt at K Kt 5, Q 5; P at K Kt 7, Q 7, Q Kt 5 (10 pieces).

SOLUTIONS AND COMMENTS. No. 148. Carpenter. Two moves. White—K at Q K 2; Q at K 7; R at K R 5; K Kt 5; B at Q 4; Q Kt 7; Kt at K B 5, Q Kt 4; P at K R 2, K R 4, K B 2, K 2, K 5, Q 2 (14 pieces). Black—K at K B 5; Q at Q R 3; R at K Kt sq; K Kt 3; B at K Kt 3, Q 4; Kt at Q 5, Q B 2; P at K B 2, Q R 4 (10 pieces). Key move—Q—K 5. Correct from George Patterson. The sacrifice of the Q is altogether too common a 'key move'; Louis G. Wurtele, who also sent correct key to 408 (K—Kt 3).

Black—K at K R sq; B at Q B 3; Kt at K R 5, Q B 7 (4 pieces). Solution:—White. 1 R—K Kt 3 1 B—K sq 2 K x B 1 B—Q 4 3 Q—B 5! 1 B x R 4 4 Q—Kt sq! 1 B elsewhere 5 R x Kt or R x B 1 Kt (R 5) moves 6 Q mates 1 Kt (B 7) moves 7 Kt mates

Correct from Louis G. Wurtele. George Patterson's try (R—Kt 6) fails for B—R sq as after 2 Q—B 5 Black can play B—Q 4, and is safe. No. 150. Gittins. Two moves. White—K at Q R 2; Q at K Kt 3; R at Q Kt 5; B at K R sq; K sq; Kt at K Kt 7, K 6; P at K R 6, K B 7, Q 4 (10 pieces). Black—K at Q 3; Q at K B 5; R at Q 2; B at K Kt sq; Kt at K 2, Q B 3; P at K R 2, K Kt 4, Q 6, Q B 4 (11 pieces). Key move—Kt—Q 8. Correct from George Patterson, Louis G. Wurtele.

GAME NO. 151. A smart Evans' Gambit from Germany. White. M. Marco. 1 P—K 4 2 K Kt—B 3 3 B—B 4 4 P—Q Kt 4 5 P—B 3 6 P—Q 4 7 Q—Kt 3 (a) 8 Castles 9 P x P 10 K x Kt 11 Kt—B 3 12 B—R 3 13 P—K 5 14 Q R—Q 1 15 Kt—Kt 5 (e) 16 Kt—Q 6 ch 17 B x P 18 Kt x P ch 19 R x P ch 20 Q—K 6 ch 21 Q—Q 6 ch 22 B—K 6 mate

(a) Casting is the more customary move here. (b) B x P is preferable. (c) If B x K P, then 14 Q R—K 1 would be awkward for Black. (d) B x Kt is preferable. (e) Fine play. If P x Kt, White continues with 16 Q—Kt 4, threatening mate in a few moves.

Notes by Isidore Gunsberg. A STEINIZ MATE. It is said that some one moved in such a way as to permit Mr. Steiniz (White) to get the following position: 1. P—K 4 Kt—K B 3 B—B 4 Kt—B 3 2. P—K 4 Kt—K B 3 Kt x P Kt—B 4 3. P—K 5 Kt x P Q—R 5 ch. 4. P—K B 3 P—Kt 3

White announced mate in twelve moves. Finding after six checks, that he could mate on the seventh move, he refused to go back on his word, made six more moves, and mated according to announcement.—Manchester 'Times'.

TWO STREAMS. On yonder side this plain of burning sand A shallow, rippling streamlet wanders slow; And by its banks through all the parching land The grass is green, and the roses bloom; Throughout the desert bubbling springs and rills, Deep hid in miles of dreary parch'd sand, Swell wide and deep the streamlet, till it fills, The channel of this river where we stand.

'Tis here the stately palm trees bow their plumes, Shading the slopes where flowers in glory bloom; Here Nature weaves upon her silent looms A shroud to clothe the flowers in last year's tomb. Wide o'er the desert sand, a carpet green Is laid by Mother Nature's lavish hand; Here grasses, flowers, shrubs, and trees are seen: The living water has transformed the land.

Transformed, and still beyond this fruitful belt Stretches the barren desert—miles on miles; Unknown the river's breath, her touch unfeelt, Unseen the face of Nature, wreathed in smiles; Till from the desert's other edge doth flow, Another stream fed from the barren sand, And where the two to one great river grow, The fruitless waste becomes a verdant land. E'en so: on either side the world, two souls Have sprung to life from out the vast Unknown; Far down below life's sands the water rolls By which the streams to rivers great may grow. And ever where the waters touch the sand Grass springs, sweet flowers bloom, trees shade the sun. But still the desert lies, until God's hand make them one. AAA FREY. Brandon, 1861.

CHINESE TO RULE PEKIN AGAIN.

Administration to be Gradually Transferred to Native Officials this Month.

THE EMPEROR HAS AGREED TO PAY THE INDEMNITY OF 450,000,000 TAELS WITH INTEREST AT FOUR PERCENT.

Pekin, June 2.—At a meeting of the generals of the allied troops to-day it was decided to transfer the administration of the city of Peking to the Chinese officials gradually during June.

Two special trains will run all the week, taking troops to Taku. The Germans are removing an extraordinary amount of baggage, including Chinese carts, rickshaws, tables and chairs.

The Baluchi Regiment left this morning, and all the other British troops, with their bands, and every United States officer in Peking was present, the latter being particularly anxious to show their appreciation of the manner in which the British bade farewell to the United States troops.

THE CHINESE EMPEROR

LI HUNG CHANG VERY ANXIOUS TO HAVE HIM VISIT EUROPE.

London, June 3.—An officer of the Chinese embassy states that Li Hung Chang has persuaded the Emperor Kwang Su to arrange to visit Europe with a view to restoring confidence.

VON WALDERSEE DEPARTS.

LEFT PEKIN FOR HOME TO-DAY—CLASH AT TIENSIN.

Pekin, June 3.—The departure of Field Marshal Count von Waldersee from Peking to-day was marked by a great military display by the allied troops, the booming of artillery and the playing of bands. The entire diplomatic body escorted the field marshal to the depot.

AN AFFRAY AT TIENSIN.

Tientsin, June 3.—There was a serious affray yesterday between international troops. Some British Fusiliers who were acting as police here and preventing French soldiers from house-breaking, were attacked with bayonets and bricks. The Fusiliers responded by firing into the air.

AID FOR FAMINE SUFFERERS

'CHRISTIAN HERALD' FUND LIKELY TO BE SPENT IN RECONSTRUCTING THE IRRIGATION SYSTEM IN SHENSI.

Mr. Rockhill will confer with Messrs. Richards and Duncan, of the English missions, regarding the disposition of the fund raised by the 'Christian Herald' for the relief of the famine sufferers in the Province of Shensi. Mr. Duncan formerly lived in Singanfu, the capital of the province. He will recommend, with Mr. Rockhill's approval, that the reconstruction of the irrigation system in Shensi as contemplated previous to the war with Japan is the best means of employing the money.

EDICT OF THE EMPEROR

CHINA NOW WILLING TO PAY THE INDEMNITY WITH INTEREST.

The German minister at Peking confirms the report that an edict was issued by the Chinese Emperor on Monday, May 27, agreeing to pay the indemnity of 450,000,000 taels with interest on the principal at four percent.

MISSIONARY EFFORT REVIVING.

Toronto, June 3.—A letter was received here by the secretary of the Methodist Foreign Missions on Saturday from the Rev. O. L. Kilborn, M.D., dated from Chungking, China, April 18. Dr. Kilborn is a Methodist medical missionary and he said that he and two other missionaries, with their families, were on their way to the interior from Shanghai. The British consul declined to allow the women and children to go any further than Chungking, but the missionaries expected to go on to Chento and Kiating, where it is believed the mission property has been untouched. He says the other missionaries at Shanghai will follow to Chungking shortly.

FRENCH TROOPS TAKE A TOWN.

A despatch received in Paris from General Vernin, at Tientsin, on dated May 30, says that a reconnoitering party came upon a walled town nine miles from Tientsin north-west of Tschau.

the gates, whereupon the French artillery opened fire, the wall was breached and the town taken. One French infantryman was wounded. Gen. Baidou is securing the country with a column of French troops and is supporting the Chinese regulars.

TROOPS LEAVING CHINA

EIGHTEEN TRANSPORTS NOW AT TAKU AND MORE EXPECTED.

General Cummins, with the last of his brigade, left Tientsin for India on May 31. A number of officers are filling the hotels. Many of these are Germans, who are about to leave China. All the sick are being shipped away. Eighteen transports are now at Taku and more are expected.

BOXERS ACTIVE.

CATHOLIC CONVERTS ENGAGE IN A FIERCE FIGHT WITH THEM.

The Boxers are again active in all districts where there are no foreign troops, says a despatch to the London 'Standard' from Tientsin, dated May 27. 'Yesterday a missionary who was going to Lulu, on the Grand Canal was forced to return to Tientsin on account of a fierce fight raging between Boxers and Catholic converts. There was heavy firing on both sides.

SIR EDWARD SEYMOUR PROMOTED.

Vice-Admiral Sir Edward H. Seymour who has been commander-in-chief on the China station since 1898, has been promoted to the rank of admiral.

NEW LIFE OF THE KING

A FEW THINGS TOLD THAT ARE NOT GENERALLY KNOWN.

London, June 1.—A new life of the King, by one of 'His Majesty's Servants,' was published this week. Much of its contents is new and it is full of personal anecdotes and tales. It may surprise some of His Majesty's subjects to know His Majesty is 'inordinately fond of dancing,' and that for many a year his friends declared he danced the Highland fling better than anyone else in the kingdom. He is a fine skater, plays hockey well, is a good sailor, and of late years has patronized the sport of pigeon flying. Among his minor hobbies is that of collecting arms of all kinds. The King's wardrobe is immense, due to a considerable extent to the many complimentary naval and military appointments he holds. About the fit of his private clothes he is most particular, and gives employment to three tailors. The King has a great dislike to eccentricity in dress, startling neckties and fancy waistcoats, and above all, a profusion of jewellery is strictly tabooed by him.

GUESTS OF THE KING

DELEGATES OF THE NEW YORK CHAMBER OF COMMERCE VISIT WINDSOR.

Windsor, Eng., June 1.—Twenty-two American gentlemen, dressed in the deep black of British court mourning, representing many millions of money and vast commercial interests, were the guests of the King to-day at Windsor. They were the delegates of the New York Chamber of Commerce. The visit was arranged by the London Chamber of Commerce, the president of which, Lord Brassey, accompanied the American party. The visitors were greatly impressed and pleased by their audience with the King. After an inspection of the grounds, the delegates were taken to the east terrace, where they were received by the King. They were surprised to find the Queen was also present, for her appearance was quite unexpected. With the King and Queen were the Princess Victoria and the children of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York.

Each delegate was formally presented to both the King and Queen, shaking their hands. This ceremony over, the King asked the American visitors to replace their hats on their heads, and both he and the Queen then commenced to chat in the most friendly way with the little group. The King remembered meeting previously Messrs. William Butler Duncan and James W. Pinchot, both of them to their own astonishment. This much to their own astonishment. This little reminiscence over, the royal party indulged in small talk regarding the weather, the King pointing out the beauties of Windsor's chestnut trees and referring to the need the country had for rain and so forth. His Majesty regretted the state apartments were so upset as to be invisible; but he apparently avoided business and politics being reiterated how glad he was to meet so many well known men from America.

When the audience was over the delegates partook of luncheon and re-passed, on departing, the King and Queen, who were having tea in the garden. The King stood up, took off his hat, and bowed his farewell. The delegation then returned to London.

Mr. Morris K. Jessup, president of the New York Chamber of Commerce, was one of the delegates, said: 'We were

most warmly welcomed and spent a most pleasant afternoon. One of the most pleasant features was the unexpected presence of the Queen. Both she and the King were extremely affable. I regard the occasion as one that will greatly strengthen the relations between the two countries.'

Mr. George J. Wards said: 'When we saw the Queen we could scarcely believe it was she. She looked so young and charming. Both the King and Queen appeared to be in splendid health and they certainly were in the best of spirits.'

London, June 2.—The 'Daily Telegraph,' in the course of an editorial upon the King's reception of the visiting delegation from the New York Chamber of Commerce on Saturday, says: 'It has stamped the royal seal upon a national welcome. There could have been no more fortunate suggestion at the outset of this remarkable visit, of the true spirit in which American rivalry is regarded in Great Britain.'

The paper advocates, as one of the best means of meeting this friendly rivalry, that British employers and workmen alike should visit the United States and observe for themselves America's business methods; and it declares that the fact of two countries being so indispensable to each other makes all plans of European industrial coalition against the United States an idle dream so far as any British participation is concerned.'

ACCEPTS THE CALL

THE REV. MR. SHAVER WILL COME TO BETHLEHEM CHURCH.

The Rev. Melville A. Shaver, of Cobourg, has accepted the unanimous call to the pastorate of Bethlehem Congregational Church, Westmount. Mr. Shaver is a graduate of Victoria and Toronto universities; he has been in his present charge for three years. In that time



THE REV. MELVILLE A. SHAVER, Who has accepted the call to Bethlehem Church, Westmount.

he has built up the church in a remarkable manner. When he took charge there was a mortgage of fifteen hundred dollars on the buildings, which has been reduced to five hundred dollars. Last year he added twenty-six to the church membership.

He has written a book called 'Happy; A Series of Talks on the Holy Spirit in the Heart.' He is also the editor of 'The Canadian Boy,' a monthly paper for boys. He has organized a branch of the Boys' Brigade, which numbers 117, being the largest company in Canada. He is a strong temperance advocate, and his influence in civic reform has been much felt in Cobourg. He would have been elected mayor if he had been willing to accept the nomination. He is disliked by the liquor men and some politicians, but beloved by the better element. He is an earnest worker, and Montreal is to be congratulated on this addition to its ministerial strength. He will take charge of his new field in July.

NORTHFIELD CONFERENCES

ANNOUNCEMENT OF PROGRAMME — MEETINGS PLANNED FROM JUNE 14 TO SEPT. 2.

The programme for the summer conferences at Northfield, Mass., is now issued. The coming season will be the nineteenth, and will extend from June 14 to Sept. 2. The three main divisions are (1) The Student Conference, June 28 to July 7; (2) The Young Women's Conference, July 12-22; (3) The General Conference for Christian Workers, Aug. 1-13. There will be present many prominent speakers, Bible teachers and missionaries from at home and abroad, while the musical arrangements will be under the able direction of Messrs. D. B. Townner, Geo. C. Stebbins and F. H. Jacobs. Special interest centres in the Young Women's Conference, which this year presents unusually attractive features. Institutes will be held to provide for special interests, such as the Young People's Institute, the Musical Institute, etc. The Y.M.C.A. encampment on the mountain side in 'the pine groves,' offers to young men a fine vacation at small expense. Four hundred were tented here last year. There will be a similar camp for young women. Visitors come to these conferences from all parts of the world, as well as the students, who represent 25 out of 51 different states and territories of the Union, besides 28 different foreign countries. The full programme, free on application to Mr. A. G. Moody, East Northfield, Mass., reveals an unusually elaborate provision for an inspiring summer holiday.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST.

Owen Sound, Ont., June 3.—The general convention of the Disciples of Christ will conclude to-day, after a most successful session. At Saturday's meeting it was decided to hold next year's convention in Toronto during the rally part of June. A long and animated discussion took place over the recommendation of the educational committee that the denominational college at St. Thomas be removed to Toronto and affiliated with Toronto University. The report was finally adopted by a large majority and a committee appointed to arrange with the college authorities at St. Thomas for the transfer.

DECORATION DAY

LOCAL MEMBERS OF THE G. A. R. DECORATE GRAVES.

Thursday being the G. A. R. Memorial Day, the members of Hancock Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of this city, decorated the graves of their comrades who are buried in the Mount Royal and Cote des Neiges cemeteries.

A short service was held at the G. A. R. hall, Bleury street, at one o'clock; the veterans then proceeded to the Protestant cemetery, where another service was held, after which Mr. H. C. St-Pierre, K.C., gave the memorial oration. The following graves were then decorated with flowers:—

Roman Catholic Cemetery.—W. A. Coffin, Peter Woods, Edward O'Brien, James Bowie, George Williams, Martin Higgins, R. F. Byrnes, John Emmerson, Patrick Horlan, Charles Garrick, L. Myers, John Fitzgerald, Henry Belleville, Alexander Sohele, O. H. Mallette, Thos. Lapierre, Alexander Gravelle, Martin Hood, Thomas Lyman, John Haney, J. Davidson, Geo. Gordon, Patrick Hughes, James Pierce, Patrick Tomilty.

Protestant Cemetery.—Wm. Thornton, James Harrison, C. Henthorn, James Hoppel, John Holiday, G. S. Barrie, P. Sutherland, George Ahearn, John Scott, John Godfrey, C. H. Woodhouse, W. Boyd, John Logan, W. B. Jackson, P. Drummond, Alex. Finley, Lieut.-Colonel Morton, John Hearn, George Gordon, J. Kelsey, J. Silby, Jas. Graves, George Saur, John Roxbury, J. W. Reid.

Speaking of the G.A.R. regulation to maintain true allegiance to the United States, and to encourage the spread of universal liberty, equal rights and justice to all men, Mr. St. Pierre said:

'Some amongst us are American born and owe full and complete allegiance to the United States, but I believe the greater number are, like myself, Canadian citizens, either by birth or by adoption, and owe their allegiance to the flag of their own country. Nothing, however, in the rule was ever intended to incite any one of us to become false or disloyal to his own country. For us it simply means that whilst being faithful to our King and to our flag, it is our duty to preserve that friendly spirit for our American brothers which our past association with them in the hour of danger must have aroused in our minds, and this we certainly intend to do.'

'As to "encouraging rights and justice to all men," it is a suggestion which will find as proper an application with us as it would in any part of the United States, and perhaps more so. Let us hope that love for liberty and equality will prevail in our free Canada, and that some day the war of races and the conflicts between religions will be looked upon as a thing of the past.'

Memorial Day was celebrated fittingly all over the United States. In New York the dedication oration at the new Temple of Fame, in connection with the University of New York, was delivered by Senator Depew. At Grant's tomb Mr. Wu Ting Fang delivered an address, in which he graphically described the career of General Grant as citizen, soldier and statesman.

C. C. W. B. M.

THE ANNUAL MEETING HELD IN MONTREAL LAST WEEK.

The annual meeting of the Canada Congregational Women's Board of Missions was held last week in Calvary Church, Montreal. Delegates were present from all over Ontario and Quebec and the meetings were interesting and helpful. A feature of the convention was the presence of Miss M. Melville, of Cisamba, West Africa, who brought most encouraging reports of her work being done by the Canadian missionaries. Nearly every delegate reported a revival of interest in mission work and with confidence. The following resolutions were adopted:—

'That the Misses Melville, our missionaries at Cisamba, West Central Africa, be retained;

'That we pledge six hundred dollars of our income to the C. C. M. S.;

'That we also pledge two hundred dollars to the Forward Movement, with the understanding that a special object or objects be assigned us;

'That we contribute seventy dollars to the support of one in Miss Macallum's school in Smyrna;

'That we continue our donations of twenty-five dollars to endow a cot in Manepay Hospital, and twenty-five dollars for a nurse in the same;

'That we assume our share of the expenses at Cisamba station;

'That we invite applications from two consecrated young women, who are willing to go as teachers to Cisamba, and would ask our auxiliaries to keep this matter in mind and pray earnestly that these two young women may be speedily forthcoming;

'That the French-Canadian work be a part of the board work, but with the understanding that only money designated for that purpose shall be donated to the work;

'That we pay fifteen dollars subsidy to the 'Congregationalist,' also that we have a woman's board number, also that we insert a synopsis of our report in the Year Book;

'That two hundred dollars of the money bequeathed to the board by the late treasurer, Mrs. Sanders, be used to erect a cottage in the Ella Williams Memorial Hospital, to be called 'The Frances A. Sanders Cottage';

'That the usual reports, envelopes and thank-offering circulars be prepared by the secretary;

'That circulars clearly defining the pledged work of the board be printed and distributed among the auxiliaries.'

Miss Dougal gave an address on 'New ideas for the new century,' the principal points being a proposal to establish an order of deaconesses and homes for training them; the appointment and support of two more lady missionary teachers for Cisamba; the building of or contributing towards memorial halls on the mission field and the recommendation that women should take more active part in public speaking.

The following ladies were elected officers for the ensuing year: Mrs. Macal-

lum, of Kingston, president; Miss Dougal, of Montreal, vice-president; Mrs. Naamith, of Toronto, secretary; Miss Emily Thompson, of Toronto, treasurer. The meeting closed with devotional exercises conducted by Mrs. D. Stevenson, including an address by Miss Macallum.

WEEK IN ONTARIO.

EVOLUTION OF A NEW PROVINCE

—MR. WHITNEY ON A WEAKNESS OF THE ROSS GOVERNMENT.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Toronto, June 1.—Two events will make the past week historic in provincial annals—the debut of the new Dominion leader of the Conservative party before Ontario audiences, and the first government colonization excursion to 'New Ontario.' The 'Witness' has already dealt editorially with Mr. R. L. Borden's visit as one creditable to that gentleman. The reception rally in the Massey Hall was written up by the Conservative press as a complete success, and the Liberal organs could afford to treat it generously.

The attendance was, as a matter of fact, a disappointment to the committee and the Conservative party. The evening was cool and fine, there were practically no counter-attractions, and the demonstration was held in the centre of the chief Conservative stronghold in the Dominion. By comparison with any of the three Laurier rallies in the same hall the size of the gathering was not significant of Conservative enthusiasm. But what was wanting locally was compensated for by the large number of representative Conservatives present from outside constituencies, who were in the city with a view to the provincial Conservative gatherings on the following days.

The feature of the demonstration was the campaign speech of Mr. Whitney, leader of the Ontario Opposition, who showed up one of the weak sides of the Ross administration with telling effect, namely, the masterly inactivity of the department of the Attorney-General, the Hon. J. M. Gibson, in relation to the election officials guilty of criminal conduct in West Elgin, and in North Waterloo. How far this criticism will seriously affect the fortunes of the Ontario Government depends very much on the course of the government in redeeming, dodging or ignoring its pledge given by the Hon. J. M. Gibson and reaffirmed by Premier Ross on the floor of the legislature, that arrangements would be made for an early trial of the two officials mentioned by the judges in November last, as guilty of tampering with and miscounting ballots.

Prominent Toronto Liberals openly express regret that the government has up to this time made no announcement of initiating the prosecutions, which Mr. Whitney on Monday derisively declared would never take place. His speech showed it to be his intention to make his campaign one of impeachment of the government for connivance in electoral criminality, and unless the government faces this by early action the administration is certain to be damaged to some extent. The government appears to intend to meet Opposition criticism by pointing to its administration of public affairs as economical and progressive. As to the date of the provincial elections, Premier Ross continues to declare that another regular annual session next February will be held before the elections, and the Hon. E. J. Davis, Commissioner of Crown Lands, says that the elections will take place next May.

The Conservative party managers seriously doubt the ministerial statements, and at their committee meetings this week organized on the theory that the Ontario elections will take place in September or October. They aver that on Premier Ross's return from England he will make some announcement as an excuse for springing the elections, and go to the country at once. Public opinion is apathetic upon the matter. In Liberal circles the organizers are devoting themselves to preparations for the new voters' list, and are making no haste in calling nominating conventions. Almost feverish activity is manifested in Conservative political circles and members of the prominent Conservative executives express themselves as confident of the contest being over before the winter.

The departure of a government excursion of three hundred and twenty land-seekers for the Temiscamingue district, with a hundred more applicants who could not be accommodated, marks the opening of a new era in the colonization of the province. The promise of a government railway, and its comparative proximity, have with little or no public effort caused a rush to the north-eastern part of the province. The land being declared by all authorities to be excellent for agricultural purposes, and the climate no more rigorous than that of Manitoba, the chances for those locating there appear to be encouraging, and the prospects of early railway communication excellent. It is guesswork at present whether the government survey for the railway to the eastern boundary of the Temiscamingue district, or that of the Central Algoma Railway Company, will be completed first. The government is sending a staff of surveyors to make a survey this season, while the Algoma Central people have one surveying party at work, and will send two more within the next two weeks. When both roads are completed the great clay belt, which is at its widest and best at the north-eastern part of the province, and tapers off as it is travelled west, will have railway facilities at both sides of its best area. As this vast expanse of land is bounded at the south by a stretch of poor, barren, rocky and swampy areas, it will by its natural boundaries be a territory apart from the older province of Ontario, and some see in it a new Canadian province at no very distant date.

PLAYED GOLF ON SUNDAY.

New York, June 3.—The police of Yonkers, N.Y., have arrested Benjamin Adams, a member of the Board of Education of that place, on the charge of playing golf on Sunday. The Sunday blue law crusade began several weeks ago, and has been pushed by one side and opposed by another with fierce energy. It was started because of Sunday baseball playing.



THE BASEBALL SEASON.

Montreal only won one game last week. This was on Monday, when Toronto was defeated, with a score of three to two. On Tuesday Toronto turned the tables with a score of four to two. There were no ball games on Wednesday or Thursday on account of rain. The latter was Decoration Day, and the Montreal Club lost its share of big gate receipts, for two games were scheduled for Rochester, where the attendance at a ball game is larger than in any other city in the Eastern League. Steve Robben, Montreal last night made a run. Robben made two on Friday, and Worcester four on Saturday, and still Montreal is not the tall ender. Hartford has won only as many games as Montreal, but has lost one more.

EASTERN LEAGUE STANDING.

Table with columns: Club, Won, Lost, Pct. Rows include Providence, Rochester, Toronto, Worcester, Syracuse, Buffalo, Montreal, Hartford.

LACROSSE.

The championship season opened on Saturday afternoon, when Cornwall and Montreal met on the M.A.A.A. grounds. Both sides showed some good play and the result was a victory for Cornwall by two goals to one. The games were: let, Cornwall, 25.06 minutes; 2nd, Montreal, 16.50 minutes; 3rd, Cornwall, 21.17 minutes.

FOOTBALL.

The Strathcona and the P.A.A.A. association football clubs met at Point St-Charles on Saturday. It was the first of the Montreal league matches, and resulted in a draw, one goal each.

CRICKET.

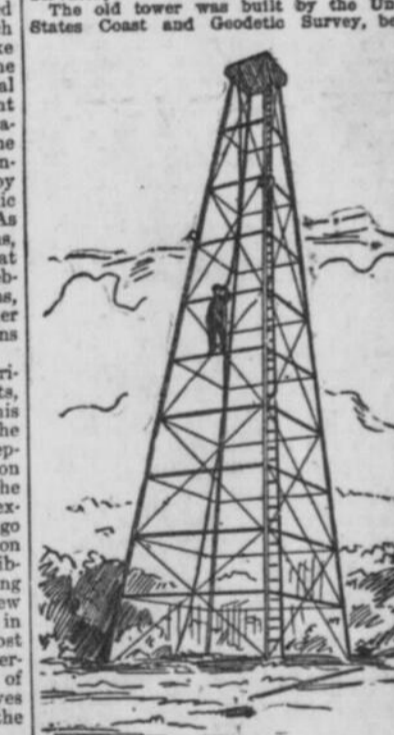
There were two matches on Saturday. McGill, with six wickets, defeated Montreal 131 to 96. Westmount defeated Montreal 135 to 41 runs.

REVOLVER CLUB FORMED.

The Montreal Revolver Club was reorganized under the auspices of the M.A.A.A. last week. The executive, as now constituted, is composed of the following members: Messrs. J. A. Taylor, chairman; A. C. Ross, A. G. B. Claxton, R. Bismore (secretary), E. C. Eaton and W. K. Bruce.

THE NEW OBSERVATORY TOWER.

The new steel observatory tower, built to replace the old wooden one burnt down some weeks ago, on top of Mount Royal, was erected on Tuesday. It is fifty feet high, and is put up to carry the meteorological instruments, which record the wind, temperature, etc., in the McGill observatory. The old tower was built by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, being



THE NEW OBSERVATORY TOWER.

used in their triangulation with points in Vermont. When this work was concluded, the tower was turned over to McGill University, and used as a meteorological station till a few weeks ago, when it was set on fire by burning grass. The new tower, which is steel, and so fireproof, was built by the Gold, Shapley & Blair Co., of Brantford, Ont.

THE PEOPLE'S HORSE CATTLE SHEEP AND SWINE DOCTOR.

The demand continues for this book to such an extent that though we have been offering it for several years, we feel we must once more include it in our Premium List. It has saved the life of many a valuable beast, as well as giving those who have the care of live stock a great deal of practical advice and useful information. This work contains in four parts clear and concise descriptions of diseases of the Horse, Cattle, Sheep and Swine, with the exact doses of medicine for each.

A book of 234 pages on diseases of domestic animals, which should present a description of each disease, and name the proper medicine for treatment in such condensed form as to be within the means of everybody, has long been recognized as a desideratum. This work appears to cover the ground in the best practice of the ablest veterinarians in this country and Europe, and the information is arranged so as to be easily accessible—an important consideration. Each of horses' teeth at different ages. An elaborate index is a valuable feature.

It is printed in clear, good type, on fine paper, and is handsomely bound in cloth, with ink side stamp and gold back, and is a book which every person ought to possess who has anything to do with the care of animals.

No farmer or breeder should be without this valuable book. Give only to the 'Witness' subscribers for this new subscription to the 'Weekly Witness' at \$1.00. For sale, postpaid, at 75 cents.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCES.

ONTARIO.

Twenty-five new cases of smallpox are reported since May 21 in Ontario.

North Ontario Liberals have nominated Mr. W. J. Kestor for the Ontario Legislature.

Sir Charles Rivers-Wilson has made a tour of inspection over the western lines of the G.T.R.

At Brantford over a thousand people have been vaccinated during the past week.

Frank Myers, a Frenchman of Dover, is in Chatham jail to await his trial for alleged bigamy.

The bodies of George Turner and Martin McFadyen, who were drowned in Doe lake, have been recovered.

The late Mrs. Pattison, of Hamilton, left an estate valued at \$24,614.21, of which \$20,648.00 is in realty.

Bishop Mills has left for Toronto. Another honorary degree will be his, a D.C.L. from Trinity College.

Sir W. P. Howland on Wednesday last celebrated his ninetieth birthday. He is in excellent health and takes a daily walk.

The late Peter Grossman, of Hamilton, left an estate worth \$29,495, leaving it to the widow, and after her death to the children.

Dr. Stewart, of Drayton, has been chosen by the Liberal Association of West Wellington to contest the seat for the Local House.

London prisoners went on strike on Thursday. The leader was put in the black hole for twenty-four hours, and the strike was at an end.

The rain in Ontario is beginning to tell on the crops. Dr. Shuttleworth fears for the beet crop and the blades of corn are turning yellow.

After the big meeting at Toronto on Monday night of last week, Messrs. Borden, Monk and Whitney visited several Ontario towns.

Miss Etta Somers, aged 24, bookkeeper for the Rathbun Company at Lansdowne, was found drowned in a shallow pool of water.

James Post and his nephew were burned to death in their home which was destroyed by fire, at Oak Lake, north of Havelock, last week.

The barn of Charles Leach, at Eden, near Tilsonburg, was burned down and two little boys, who were playing in the building, perished in the flames.

The city's share of the liquor license fees of the first six months of the new license year has been received from the Ontario Government. It is \$17,275.

Conductor Ains, of Ottawa, was killed on the O. & P. S. Railway at Glasgow, seven miles from Arnprior. He leaves a wife and three children. He was thirty-eight years of age.

Herbert Glover, a student at Queen's, and brother of the Rev. T. J. Glover, Kingston, was found dead in bed. Death was caused by an acute attack of pleurisy.

At a fairly representative convention of the Liberals of South Lanark, held in Perth, Mr. J. A. Allan, barrister, of Perth, was selected as the standard-bearer of the party for the next provincial elections.

William Taylor, a laborer, employed on the G. T. R., a resident of London West, was instantly killed near the Waterloo street round house. He was run into by a yard engine as he was crossing the track.

The Hon. William Hartly says if Quebec offers inducements the Kingston locomotive works will be moved there. The change will mean a saving of about \$25,000 a year in freight rates, and an abundance of skilled labor.

At the last prior meeting of the Brantford W.C.T.U., Miss Carlyle made the astounding statement that recently she saw a load of young girls out driving and each of the girls was smoking a cigarette.

Port Huron officers captured Howard Walker, alias Corkum, and Charles Sims, both colored, wanted at Seaford for the alleged committing of a murderous assault on fellow-employees of a travelling circus, fatally shooting one and less seriously another.

Hamilton has eight known cases of smallpox, and the civic authorities decided to improvise an isolation hospital by erecting tents on the cemetery property. The residents of that neighborhood came out in force and burned down one of the tents as soon as it was erected.

The Michigan Central Railway has put into commission the two largest locomotives in Canada. They will make seventy miles an hour, with a heavy train. The engines alone weigh 88 tons, and with their tenders attached equipped for the road weigh 138 tons. The driving wheels are 79 inches in diameter.

J. Watson, who with three other employees of the Grand Trunk was run into by an express train while riding on a hand car two miles south of Galt, afterwards died at the hospital. Hadden, the only one of the three who was injured, cannot recover. His back is believed to be broken.

George Greensides, a teamster employed by William Cane & Sons, was hitching a team to a loaded truck of logs at the G. T. R. station, Newmarket, when the horses suddenly started, knocking him down and the heavy wagon passing over his body caused his death a short time afterwards.

Dr. Oronhyatekha, supreme chief ranger of the I. O. F., has been bereaved by the death of his wife, after a painful illness of several months' duration. The deceased was a great granddaughter of the celebrated Captain Joseph Brant (Thayendinegea), whose name is indissolubly linked with Canadian history.

The Rev. D. C. Hossack, of Toronto, has received a unanimous call from the Central Presbyterian Church of St. Louis, the largest Presbyterian church in that city.

Mr. Hossack has not yet given his answer. A report said that Mr. Hossack has decided to resume the practice of law, which was his profession before he entered the ministry.

Peter Labarge, foreman for the Rathbun, was instantly killed at the company's saw mill at Tweed. He was moving a railway car from the mill with a team of horses, when he slipped and fell in front of the car. The wheels passed

over his head, killing him instantly. He leaves a widow and large family.

Only nine percent of the qualified voters of Toronto voted on the by-laws to borrow \$411,000 to erect new exhibition buildings and improve the waterworks system. Both measures were defeated by two to one.

A child named Emburn is in the St. Luke's Hospital, Ottawa, suffering from the effects of eating matches. A number of teeth have fallen out, and the jaw-bones are diseased from phosphorus.

Richard Davidson committed suicide on the mail train on Friday afternoon, between Grimby and St. Catharines. He was the manager of the Imperial Bank at Prince Albert, N.W.T., and in consequence of mental depression he went to the Homewood Retreat at Guelph nine weeks ago for treatment. He was discharged from that institution yesterday, apparently cured, and was going to St. Catharines to see his wife.

On Thursday last at noon Mayor Howland advanced to the glass case containing the mechanism of the Toronto City Hall clock, which stands two hundred and eighty feet above the level of the pavement, cut the stout silken cord holding back the great fourteen-foot pendulum, and officially started the clock on its ceaseless task of marking time.

A man by the name of George Rousseau was drowned at the Deschenes. He was standing on a log gathering drift wood with a pike pole. The iron came off the pole and the unfortunate man plunged forward into ten feet of water. He could not swim and the body was found shortly after, but life was extinct. He had only been seven months married.

At the annual meeting of the Kingston Methodist district a committee reported concerning the Rev. F. A. Warden, against whom a charge was made that he had not taken the work for which he was appointed by conference. The charge was sustained, and conference was recommended to drop his name from the minutes for having irregularly left the work.

What is likely to prove a valuable find to collectors of curios was unearthed on the Andrew Dean farm, near Jordan, on May 23. The find consists at present of about five hundred skeletons and those bits of curios which are to be found wherever such exhumation occurs.

It is believed that these are the skeletons of the Attiwandaron, who were exterminated by the Iroquois in the seventeenth century.

Toronto has rival coroners. Coroner Cotton sat up on Sunday till midnight, and then issued the warrant for the inquest on the body of little Olive Ryan, who was accidentally shot by her brother, only to find that his rival had issued the warrant on Sunday. Coroner Craig held the inquest, and in spite of Coroner Cotton's protest, the Attorney-General's department has decided that the warrant was legal.

St. Catharines 'old boys' in Toronto have organized, with the following officers: President, John A. Macdonald; vice-president, T. H. Fitzsimmons; secretary, C. W. Cavert; treasurer, Alex. E. Noble; executive committee, Andrew W. Bean; Joseph Ruse, F. D. Burgar, W. H. Bradley, W. R. James, Dr. A. R. Boyle, Capt. John Sullivan, F. E. H. Luke, James Higman, O. P. St. John, James Kirby and W. C. Macdonald.

As a result of the verdict at the adjourned coroner's inquest into the death of George Russell McLean, at Satorth, Ben Sillifant was arrested on a charge of manslaughter. On Tuesday night last while riding a wheel Sillifant struck young McLean, who was crossing the street, inflicting injuries which resulted in the boy's death a few hours later. On being brought before the police magistrate Sillifant pleaded not guilty and was released on bail.

It is feared by his father, Mr. Edward West, of Woodstock, that John West met with foul play in Cincinnati. His body was found floating in the Ohio river. West, who left Woodstock in 1874, was the head machinist of the Otis Elevator Company, of Chicago. He was in Cincinnati putting in elevators. One night he disappeared. The same day he got a remittance from the company. It is believed he was murdered for his money and the body thrown into the river. West was about forty years of age and was unmarried.

Mr. Bernard Jennings, local manager of the Imperial Bank of Canada, died suddenly at his residence, 38 St. Vincent street, Toronto. The late Mr. Jennings was 49 years of age. He was born in Toronto, and was the son of the late Rev. John Jennings, D.D., Presbyterian minister, of that city. He was educated in the old grammar school, from which he entered the employ of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, and in 1875 accepted the position of accountant in the Imperial Bank, which position he held until about fourteen years ago, when he was appointed to the position he held at the time of his death.

John Thamer, of Blenheim township, has left for parts unknown, taking with him \$20,000 of other people's money. Brokers in Toronto are out some \$3,000, and the Bank of Commerce \$4,000. The man whose individual loss is the heaviest is D. H. Clemens, Thamer's partner in the cattle business. Thamer owed him between \$1,000 and \$1,500, and paid \$1,800 on a forged note to the Bank of Commerce at Ayr as well. Notes were forged on the farmers of the township and cashed in the bank at Ayr to the value of \$4,000 or \$5,000. Thamer is believed to have about \$5,000 in his possession, but has lost the rest through speculation and otherwise.

During a wait between races at the Woodbine track Detective Harrison, on approaching a small knot of men who were having a heated discussion in the enclosure between the members' lawn and the betting ring, noticed one of them, a colored man, take a step or two backwards and reach for his hip pocket. Harrison darted forward, and, pinning the man's arms to his side, took a thirty-eight calibre revolver from him. When he was locked up at Wilton avenue police station he gave his name as Frank Henry Huston, and said he was a jockey riding for Abe Orpen. He is charged with attempting to shoot.

The Grand Lodge of the Ladies' Orange Benevolent Association elected the following officers in Hamilton last week: Miss Mary Cullum, Toronto, grand mis-

triss; Mrs. A. Perkins, London, junior deputy grand mistress; Mrs. E. Cullum, Toronto, grand chaplain; Mrs. Alex. Longmore, Dover Centre, grand secretary; Mrs. A. Yeates, Sarnia, grand treasurer; Miss Mary Cullum, Toronto, grand deputy chaplain; Mrs. Elliott, Hamilton, grand lecturer; Mrs. J. Young, Hamilton, deputy grand lecturer; Mrs. E. Tollhurst, London, grand deputy secretary; representatives to the Grand Lodge of British America, Dr. R. B. Orr and Mr. A. Laxton, of Toronto.

Mr. H. B. Cowan, secretary of the Eastern Ontario Good Roads Association, has been in Toronto perfecting arrangements for the tour of a good roads train through ten counties of Eastern Ontario—Leeds, Grenville, Dundas, Stormont, Glengarry, Prescott, Russell, Carleton, Lennox and Renfrew. The train has been equipped with \$2,000 worth of machinery by the Sawyer-Massey Company, of Hamilton, from which city it will start for the east on or about July 1. It is intended that the crew of the special shall construct a half mile of macadam road in each county, illustrating the best and most approved methods of highway building. The C.P.R., G.T.R., Canada Atlantic and the Ottawa and New York Railways have promised to provide every accommodation for the train while on their respective lines.

The jury, in the death of Olive Victoria Ryan, who was shot by her brother, Thomas, at 26 Leonard avenue, on Sunday, brought in a verdict as follows: 'We believe that Olive Victoria Ryan met her death at 26 Leonard avenue, at Toronto, at 3.40 p.m., on May 26, 1901, as the result of a wound from a bullet discharged from a revolver in the hands of her brother, Thomas Ryan. We believe there was carelessness in loading and handling the weapon, but we also believe there was no intention on the part of Thomas Ryan either to wound or to kill. We desire to call attention to the careless way in which the revolver and cartridges were left lying around where children could get access to them.' Ryan has been discharged from custody.

The particulars of the charges against Charles J. Thornton, in the petition claiming the seat for West Durham in the House of Commons for Robert Beith, ex-M.P., embraces the offering or promising of money, merchandise or other valuable consideration and corruptly furnishing drink or other refreshments to induce certain electors to vote for the respondent, Mr. Thornton, who is not, however, charged personally with these offences. The concluding charge alleges that a wholly corrupt bargain was made by the agents of Mr. Thornton, with the knowledge and consent in connection with the local election in 1898 by which in consideration of the independent supporting the Conservative candidate, W. H. Reid, for the legislature, the Conservative party would give an organized support to a representative of the independents at the Dominion election.

QUEBEC.

Mgr. Decelles was enthroned as Bishop of St. Hyacinthe on Thursday last. Ellis Coupland picked a ripe field strawberry at Shefford Mountain on May 29.

Jacob Israel, a Hebrew pedler, committed suicide on Saturday at Chambly, by drowning himself in the river. He had jumped into the river off a boat earlier in the day, and been rescued.

Two laborers working at a pulp factory at Lake Bostonnais left in a canoe a few days ago, and since then have not been seen or heard of. The canoe has been found, bottom up, in the lake, and one of the men's hats was found floating on the water, so that both men are supposed to have been drowned.

At the inquest on the remains of John Lavioie, who was drowned at Notre Dame des Anges on Nov. 15 last, and whose body was only recovered last week, the jurors returned a verdict holding the Great Northern Railway Company, in whose employ he was at the time of the accident, accountable for the drowning.

The College of Assomption, where Sir Wilfrid Laurier received his classical education, will tender him a grand reception on June 12 and 13 next. Lieutenant-Governor Jetté, the Hon. J. L. Tarte and the Hon. Horace Archambault, also former pupils of the same institution, will take part in the proceedings.

An action has been instituted in the Superior Court for \$5,000 against the corporation of the township of Clifton by P. K. Martin for the loss of his minor son, Albert J. Martin, whom plaintiff contends contracted malignant scarlet fever while in attendance at the school of school district No. 2, in the township of Clifton, owing to negligence and carelessness on the part of the said corporation in not complying with the sanitary laws.

A man named Galarnau, who had returned to his home in L'Ange Gardien after working in the woods all winter, suddenly went mad yesterday afternoon and ran along the road, attacking every one he met with his penknife and cutting several persons rather badly. An attempt was made to capture him, when he dashed into a house, ran upstairs and buried himself against a window in the second story. When picked up on the roadway below it was found that he had a leg and an arm broken and was cut by the glass almost beyond recognition.

At the annual meeting of the Hunt-nodon branch of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, held on Friday, May 17, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Mrs. Dunsmore; vice-presidents, Mrs. Beatt and Mrs. Deeproose; recording secretary, Mrs. Hastie; treasurer, Miss Biggar; corresponding secretary, Mrs. F. Henderson; heads of departments: Press correspondent, Mrs. M. McNaughton; literature, Mrs. Bissett; flowers, Mrs. J. A. Hunter and Mrs. Dunsmore; white ribbon, Mrs. Adams; Trout River flower mission, Miss Stephen and Mrs. J. W. Stephen; lumbermen and sailors, Mrs. Munro; parlor meetings, Mrs. Maclaren; Sunday schools, Miss Ross and Miss McFarlane; franchise, Mrs. Kelly; mothers' meetings and 'home portfolio,' Mrs. Carruthers.

A despatch received from Seven Islands states that the search for the bodies of the victims of the 'St. Olaf' disaster resulted in the finding of remains which are supposed to be those of a son, the mate of the ill-fated vessel.

The following academy diploma, in alphabetical order, have been granted by the Central Board of Examiners: Frederick B. Barrington, B.A., of Waterloo; Catherine W. Bennett, B.A., of

Montreal West; Ernest N. Brown, B.A., of Chatham, N.B.; Norval Dickson, B.A., of Allan's Corners; Mary F. Flint, B.A., of Stanstead; George D. Fuller, B.A., of Adamsville; Gertrude M. Huxtable, B.A., of Montreal; Sydney Mitchell, B.A., of Montreal; William G. McNaughton, B.A., of Huntingdon; Esther M. Smith, B.A., of Quebec.

THE WESTERN PROVINCES.

Winnipeg's population, according to the census returns, is 42,597.

Mr. C. D. McAulay, of Belleville, has been appointed magistrate for Dawson City.

Word comes from the coast that smallpox has broken out among the Indians on the islands in Behring Sea.

Staff-Sergeant Hefferman, of Regina, and Charles Wickham, of Kincairdine, have been appointed inspectors in the Mounted Police.

Eleven carloads of thoroughbred cattle for points west of Brandon have reached their destination. They were shipped from Compton, Que.

Mrs. C. B. Rouleau, wife of Mr. Justice Rouleau, of the Supreme Court of the North-West Territories, is dead at Calgary. She was a niece of Senator Damouche.

The Orange Sovereign Grand Lodge which was to have met in Winnipeg on May 28, has been postponed until July, when the date and place will be announced.

The Deloraine school was burned last week. The fire was discovered about six o'clock and nothing but the stone walls was standing an hour later. The loss is \$12,000. Insurance about \$7,000. Cause of fire is a mystery.

Mr. Hargreaves, traveler for G. F. Stephens & Co., killed himself in Rat Portage. He cut his throat at 5 o'clock on Friday afternoon with a jack-knife, and died at nine o'clock. He was well known all through the west.

Real estate agents report a large number of margins placed on Manitoba farm lands by farmers hailing from North and South Dakota and Minnesota, who, anticipating a rise in value are securing locations and endeavoring to dispose of their property in their own states, when they will remove to Manitoba.

Vancouver citizens have contributed five thousand dollars towards expenses of running a fully equipped assay office in Vancouver, and W. Pelletier Harvey, provincial government assayer, has placed orders for doubling the capacity of his plant. The Vancouver assay office is being largely advertised in Dawson and Atlin, and the city expects to draw some of the gold dust to British Columbia this year, instead of letting it all go past to Seattle and San Francisco.

Fireman McKenzie, of the Canadian Northern Railway, at Port Arthur, saved the lives of three men in the Atikokan River. They were going fishing, and took three sticks of dynamite with them to throw into the river. One stick had been thrown out, when one of them got frightened and upset the canoe. Fireman McKenzie jumped into a canoe and went after them. The three sticks of dynamite were now in the water and liable to explode any minute. McKenzie managed to get two ashore and rescued the third man as he was sinking. He got half way back to shore, when the three sticks of dynamite exploded all at once and upset the canoe. Water was shot up in the air for forty feet.

DOWN BY THE SEA.

Rumor has it that some Charlotte-town Conservatives contemplate inviting the Hon. George E. Foster to become a candidate at the coming by-election in West Queen's.

Henry Keay and Thomas Carey have been sentenced to five years in the penitentiary for manslaughter at Guysboro in connection with the death of Edward O'Connor, who was killed in a drunken quarrel on March 11.

Last Wednesday evening while service was being held in the Baptist church at Middleton the large chandelier, holding ten lamps, fell to the floor, breaking everything. After considerable work the flames were extinguished.

E. A. Reilly, barrister, of Moncton, has been retained to institute proceedings against the I. C. R. for damages. Two or three ladies who were on their way to Charlottetown to attend their mother's funeral were carried past Fainsec Junction and consequently missed making connection with the steamer at Point du Chene, hence the action.

Henry McGregor met death on the track near New Glasgow last week. He was walking along the sleepers on the outside of the rail when the train returning from Trenton, the locomotive at the rear, came along, and while passing Brown's foundry, a couple of hundred yards from the station, struck him, killing him instantly. One of his hands and a foot were cut off. He was an employee in the steel works, a widower with three children.

George A. Smith, a Truro Nimrod, brought to that town a few days ago a pelt of a she bear and two live cubs. He caught the old mother bear in a trap and climbed a pin 'rampike' seventy-five feet high to capture the two young bruns alive. In the tree-top Mr. Smith had a lively encounter with the youngsters, while his son stood at the foot of the tree rifle in hand. It was a tedious job to bring the sturdy tree climbers to earth alive and a whole afternoon was spent in the attempt.

The annual convention of the Maritime Baptists will be held at Moncton commencing on Saturday morning, Aug. 24, and ending on Wednesday, Aug. 28. The annual conference of the Christian Church for New Brunswick and Nova Scotia will be held at Milton, N.S., commencing Aug. 30. On June 29 the Methodist conference will be held at Marysville, York county, and will continue in session a week. The ministerial session will commence on June 18. The St. John district meeting will be held in Carmarthen Street Church on June 11 and 12.

Mrs. Mary Shepherd, an elderly woman, was drowned at Grand River, King's County, Prince Edward Island.

Orders to proceed with the organization of a mounted infantry company have been obtained from headquarters, says a Charlottetown paper. The officers, whose names will appear in the next issue of the 'Gazette,' will be: Captain J. A. McDonald, lieutenant 2nd Regiment; Lieut. A. Ernest Ings, and Gon-

don T. Alley. The work of enrolment and organization will proceed at once. The parents of Thomas W. Lawson, of Boston, builder and owner of the 'Independence,' the possible cup defender, were Nova Scotians, having been born just above the village of Bedford, Halifax. Lawson Fenerty, who resides at the North West Arm, Halifax, is a cousin, and Frank Lawson, of Halifax, is a second cousin of Thomas W. Lawson. The owner of the 'Independence' is said to be worth \$20,000,000. He is connected with the Standard Oil Trust.

The schooner 'Edmond Roy' arrived at Halifax from Cape Horn with 1,575 seal skins valued at \$25,000. This is the first cargo of the kind ever brought to that port. Since leaving Halifax on Oct. 1, 1900, the 'Edwin Roy' was not spoken in the intervening months, called at no port and saw no other vessel until No. 4 pilot boat was picked up off Halifax on the 23rd ult. For seven months and ten days the schooner and her crew were lost to the world, which is a feature of the business that is not relished. The death of Queen Victoria was announced to them on arrival at Halifax.

The Gloucester 'Times' says: Schooner 'Gossip,' Captain Antoine Courant, weighed off 204,435 pounds of fresh fish, as the result of her recent shuck trip, 151,000 pounds being large cod. This is the largest fare of fresh fish ever landed in the history of the fisheries of the world. It is certainly a top notch fare and it is pretty sure that Captain Courant's proud record will remain undisturbed for some time to come. On this big trip the enormous stock of \$4,400 was made, out of which a crew of twenty-one men shared \$119.50 each. This is the largest stock and share ever made on a shuck trip. The price of shuck is now a way up. Some comparison with the price of last year can be made this way: On March 30 last year Captain Courant brought in 173,000 lbs. of fish, on which a stock of only \$1,800 and a share of \$40 was made, yet this year on this trip, only about 31,000 pounds larger, the stock is \$2,600 and the share \$79 larger.

MONTREAL HAPPENINGS

Angelo Frizio, crushed by an iron pipe at Lachine, died on Thursday night at the General Hospital.

Louis Guilmette, 70 Panet street, cut his throat from ear to ear on Friday morning. He will recover.

The sanitary engineer has condemned two of the city fire stations as insanitary and structurally unsafe.

The Rev. Fr. Riedel has resigned the pastorate of the German Lutheran Church.

Two sneak thieves were sentenced to five years in the penitentiary last week. A forger was sentenced to a term of three years.

A milkman who had been warned to keep his premises in a more cleanly condition and neglected to do so, has been refused his license for this year.

The second annual bench show of dogs under the auspices of the Montreal Canine Association, was held last week and was very successful.

Hutchison street has been cut off with two fences. The portion fenced has never been regularly expropriated and this action was taken to force the city to buy the land.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of Canon Ker's entrance into the ministry was observed by a social in Grace Church. The membership presented the rector with a gold watch.

At a meeting of the congregation of Olivet Baptist Church last week the trustees were authorized to effect a sale of the church property to the C.P. R. on the best terms that could be secured.

Delima St. Amant, servant, at 820 St. Denis street, left the gas stove turned on in the kitchen, which was next to her room. In the morning she was found suffocated by the gas. The coroner decided that the death was accidental.

On Thursday night a piece of the asphalt pavement on Phillips square, about eighteen feet square, collapsed, leaving a hole twelve feet deep. A water main which had evidently been leaking for months had washed away the earth and when a steam roller passed over it the roadway collapsed.

On Saturday and Monday last the semi-annual of the Rev. James Fleck, as pastor of Knox Church, was celebrated. On Sunday the Rev. William Patterson, of Philadelphia, preached to a crowded congregation, and last evening a reception was held, at which an illuminated address and a case of cutlery were presented to the pastor.

After search parties had been scouring the country for Albert Mallette, the seven-year-old son of the lighthouse keeper at Lachine, for a couple of days, two boys confessed that they had been playing with him and in a boys' quarrel he fell into the canal and was drowned. The boys were afraid to tell at once and ran away and hid instead of summoning help.

The annual convention of the Hochelaga County Women's Christian Temperance Union will be held in the American Presbyterian mission chapel, 75 Inspector street, on Tuesday, June 4. Reports of the year's work will be read, and in the evening addresses will be given by ministers and educationists; also by Mrs. Sanderson, provincial president and world's treasurer of the W. C. T. U.

Representatives of the C. P. R. trackmen are again in the city, for the purpose of conferring with Mr. McNeill, general manager, with a view to a settlement of all the matters in dispute. After the last conference the trackmen issued a circular in which, among other things, the belief that it was the desire of the C. P. R. to deal fairly with the men was set forth.

Up to date there has been a considerable increase in the number of ocean vessels arriving in this port, as compared with the corresponding period of last year. This year 116 vessels have arrived, as compared with 81 vessels last year, an increase of 35. This year 100 vessels have cleared up to date with full general cargoes, as compared with 74 last year; an increase of 26 vessels.

Judge Davidson has granted the petition of H. C. Dimout for a writ of mandamus against the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Province of Quebec.

The plaintiff seeks to compel the college to give him a license for the practice of the medical profession, and alleges that he is entitled to such license, having passed the necessary examination before the regular assessors, and having obtained his diploma from Laval University.

It is announced that Archbishop Bruchesi has been invited to deliver the French sermon in the Church of St. Ann, Detroit, on the occasion of the bicentenary celebration of the foundation of that city, on July 23 next. Among the persons invited to attend this celebration are President Loubet and the members of the French Cabinet; Ambassador Cambon, Lord Minto, Lord Panncoote, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Lieutenant-Governors of the different Canadian provinces.

NOTES OF THE NEWS.

The sum of £50,000 has been stolen from the Singapore branch of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

There has been a big fire at Delagoa Bay, and a block of the finest and most modern buildings was destroyed.

President and Mrs. McKinley returned to Washington on Thursday last from their southern trip. Mrs. McKinley is still very weak.

The Marquis of Headfort, who married Miss Rosie Boote, the actress, has resigned his commission as a lieutenant in the First Life Guards.

After a deaf and dumb courtship of fifteen years, Solomon Kembal and Miss May Beemis, two nudes, were married on Wednesday last at the bride's residence, Binghamton, N.Y.

As a result of a fire which occurred near Simbirsk, in southern Russia, 133 houses were destroyed. Two women were killed and many persons injured.

A thrifty Cheshire couple have secured a fortune for a five-pound note. They bought art treasures in a junk shop for which they are now asking and are likely to get £25,000.

The SS. 'Lake Champlain,' on her last voyage to Montreal, experimented successfully with wireless telegraphy. Messages were transmitted and replies received when fifty miles at sea.

There were seven hundred weddings in Paris on Whit-Sunday, May 26. The mayor married 130 couples, receiving special authority to marry two couples at once.

Vienna has determined to borrow \$50,000,000 for water works, poor house, children's hospital, public bath, school houses and bridges. The work will be begun immediately.

The Governor-General and party will leave Quebec about the end of June on the government steamer 'Minto,' for a cruise down the gulf and through Maritime Province waters, returning to Quebec by Aug. 9.

Several serious accidents have occurred among the West Icelandic fishermen, many persons being drowned. A large boat was capsized near the West Manan Islands, and twenty-nine men and women perished.

Two veterans of the civil war chose memorial day as the time for ending their lives in Chicago. They were Allen Knapp, found lying in his office in the Roanoke building with an empty morphine bottle by his side, despondent because of lost fortune, and Martin Tiffany, of Mankato, Mich., who took carbolic acid, in Garfield park, motive unknown.

A newspaper published in Verona reports the attempted suicide of a youthful blacksmith named Pietrucci, who has confessed that he belonged to a society of anarchists and was chosen to kill the Emperor of Germany. He preferred suicide to making the attempt. In his confession, he also disclosed the names of certain of his comrades who had been selected to kill Queen Helena of Italy, President Loubet of France, and the Czar of Russia.

The slowest sailing vessel in the world, the Italian brig 'Anita S,' which has twice been given up as lost on voyages from South America to Baltimore, recently arrived at Nantes, France, from Martinique, in the West Indies, after another unusually long voyage of ten months. This vessel has also been 193 days from Rosario to Plymouth, 117 days from Plymouth to Santos, 166 days from Buenos Ayres to Plymouth, 122 days from Cardiff to Montevideo, 234 days from Brunswick to Paysandu, 234 days from Paysandu to Baltimore, and 81 days from Baltimore to Maranham.

CANADIAN HONORS.

OFFICERS ADVANCED IN RANK ON ACCOUNT OF WAR SERVICES.

The 'Illinois Gazette' contains the following appointments:

Colonel-Lieut.-Col. C. E. Montizambert, District Staff.

To be colonels, in recognition of South Africa service

COAL IN NOVA SCOTIA

DEVELOPMENT OF THE MINES IN CAPE BRETON—EFFECT OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE DOMINION COAL COMPANY.

(New York Evening Post.) Halifax, N.S., May 15.—Every ton of coal mined in the province pays from six and a quarter to twelve and a half cents into the provincial treasury.

The coal lands, however, have been of real importance to the province only since about 1890. They were little valued as late as 1820, for in that year a blanket lease of all the coal areas, developed and undeveloped, was granted by the Colonial Government to the Duke of York for sixty years for a payment of three thousand pounds sterling a year.

This re-settlement of the coal lands in 1837 forms a landmark in the industrial history of the province. At the time it was made 120,000 tons of coal were being mined annually in Nova Scotia, as compared with 12,000 in 1827, the year before the Mining Association was organized.

During this period, that is, from 1838, when the monopoly of the Mining Association came to an end, until 1860, the government received a royalty of seven and a half cents a ton on coal.

Mr. Whitney offered a royalty of twelve and a half cents a ton, two and a half cents a ton more than had been fixed by the act of 1861, in return for power to consolidate, for leases extending over 119 years, and for a guarantee, embodied in an act of the legislature, that the mining royalties should not be increased.

The most interesting personage of the whole party is Mrs. Mary McMillan. Although over eighty years of age, she bravely faces the long drive, and hopes to have a comfortable home in the far west.

agreements will pay, as they have been paying since 1891, ten cents a ton. The Dominion Company will pay twelve and a half cents, under the charter of 1863; while in respect of the coal supplied by this company to the Dominion Steel Company at Sydney—estimated at 1,000,000 tons a year when the whole of the steel plant has been installed—the rate will be six and a quarter cents a ton.

BRITISH COLUMBIA TRAGEDY

THE HON. FRANK LASCELLES, WHILE INSANE, KILLS HIS SERVANT.

Golden, B.C., June 3.—A sad tragedy occurred at the residence of the Hon. Frank Lascelles, Thunder Hill, on Wednesday morning, May 29, when that young man, laboring under the delusion that some one was outside his house wanting to force an entrance, shot and instantly killed his Chinese cook.

A HUMAN FORCH

FOOLHARDY BOY MEETS HORRIBLE DEATH IN MID-AIR.

New York, June 3.—George Chandler, of Irvington, a boy of adventurous spirit, knew enough about electricity to know that when linemen work in mid-air, and are insulated from the ground, they can grasp a trolley wire without injury, providing they touch no other wire.

A LONG DRIVE.

SCOTCH FAMILY TRAVELING TO DENVER BY WAGGON.

The other day what at first appeared, to be a troop of gypsies with four covered waggon, stood all morning at the Windsor ferry dock, awaiting the necessary papers from the American consul for admittance to the United States.

AUSTRIAN TROOPS MUTINY.

POLICE CALLED IN TO PROTECT THE OFFICERS.

A strange scene occurred in Antwerp when mutinous civic guardsmen paraded the streets singing the 'Marseillaise,' while the police had to be called in to protect the officers from the revolting troops.

DOMINION ALLIANCE

TRENCHANT STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY REGARDING THE FEDERAL AND ONTARIO SITUATION.

The call for the annual prohibition convention of the Province of Ontario and the annual meeting of the Dominion Council of the Alliance for the Total Suppression of the Liquor Traffic has been issued.

The meetings in Toronto will consider the question of immediate parliamentary and electoral action. The House of Commons has definitely declared against the immediate enactment of national prohibition, but holds out a promise of some legislation.

PARLIAMENTARY ACTION.

The Ontario general elections. The imminence of a general election in the Province of Ontario will make necessary such organization and effort as will secure a legislature definitely committed to supporting the provincial government's avowed policy of prohibition to the limit of the province's ascertainable constitutional power.

PEERS AND PUBLICS.

TEN NOBLE LORDS OWN THREE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE LICENSED HOUSES.

By a parliamentary return, obtained on the motion of Mr. Summers, M.P. for Huddersfield, it appears that the Upper House is largely interested in public-house property.

Table listing names of lords and the number of licensed houses they own. Includes Lord Salisbury (11), Lord Dunraven (11), Lord Derby (7), Duke of Devonshire (47), Lord Harewood (6), Duke of Rutland (37), Duke of Northumberland (26), Lord Dudley (22), Lord Cowper (22).

It may be answered, however, that many peers run public-houses, not for profit, but to ensure that the 'poor man's club' used by their workmen and tenants shall be properly conducted.

MUCH TALKED OF.

CURIOUS AND CONTRADICTORY RUMORS CONCERNING MR. BOURASSA, M.P.

The 'Journal' says that it has received several communications from Ottawa all mentioning a rumor that Mr. Henri Bourassa, the spirited member for Labelle, is going to Europe with a view to enter a religious order, and pass the remainder of his life away from politics.

RELIGION FOR THE MASSES.

TOLEDO CHRISTIANS COMBINE FOR UNITED EFFORT TO CARRY THE GOSPEL TO EVERY HOME.

A special from Toledo says: The 'Church Trust' of Toledo is a fact, the formal organization having been completed at a meeting held last night. Under the name of 'The Federation of Church and Christian workers in Toledo and vicinity,' a close union has been formed, the object of

which is to extend religious work into every home in the city. The intention is to invite every resident of Toledo to join one of the churches. Entertainments more elaborate and ambitious than any possible for one church will be given, and the strangers in the city and non-church-goers will be invited and given a chance to become acquainted.

WHITECHAPEL HORROR

WOMAN FOUND DYING IN A HORRIBLY MUTILATED CONDITION.

A sensational murder has occurred in a low lodging house in Dorset street, Whitechapel, close to the scene of the 'Jack the Ripper' murders of 1888. The victim, a woman named Annie Austin, 23 years old, was found dying in a bedroom on Sunday morning, and was removed to a hospital, where she expired.

A GRUESOME DISCOVERY

BODIES OF THIRTY-ONE INFANTS FOUND IN A CELLAR IN BIRMINGHAM.

A sensation has been caused at Birmingham, England, by the discovery of thirty-one bodies of infants in a cellar beneath an undertaker's establishment. The bodies were in various stages of decomposition and huddled together in soap boxes.

NULL AND VOID HERE.

UNITED STATES DIVORCES NOT RECOGNIZED IN CANADA.

John L. Sheppard has been found guilty in the Toronto court of general sessions on a charge of non-support, preferred by his wife, Kate Sheppard. Sheppard claimed that on June 19, 1898, he obtained a divorce in the state of Michigan, after residing there for a brief space of time, so as to become a United States citizen.

A RARE FISH.

British ethnologists are much interested in the capture by a North Shields fishing boat of the extremely rare opah, or king-fish. Its appearance off the coasts of this country is very rare.

KING ALFONSO IN DANGER.

TWO ANARCHISTS ON THEIR WAY TO MADRID TO TAKE HIS LIFE.

A despatch to the Paris 'Patrie' from Barcelona, Spain, says: 'The police are keeping a vigilant watch on the frontier and at the ports in order to effect the capture of two anarchists, a Spaniard and an Italian, who are believed to have landed at Marseilles and to be making their way to Madrid with the intention of attempting to assassinate the King.'

THE INSULAR QUESTION

IMPORTANT JUDGMENT RENDERED BY THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

The United States Supreme Court last week decided an important constitutional point in connection with the acquiring of Porto Rico. The point arose on the demand of De Lima & Co. for the return of \$13,000 paid as customs duties at New York on sugar imported from Porto Rico, after the ratification of the Treaty of Paris, and before the passage of the Porto Rican act.

Congress it is incorporated within and becomes an integral part of the United States. The decisions are substantially a victory for the government. They sustain to the fullest extent the so-called insular policy of the administration.

'At the time that the Court has sustained to the fullest extent the contention of the government in these cases it has decided as a matter of statutory construction that the Dingley act could not be held to impose duties on goods brought from Porto Rico, because by cession Porto Rico became domestic territory of the United States and therefore ceased to be "a foreign country."

THE PRICE OF PAPER

MR. JUSTICE TASCHEREAU HEARS EVIDENCE REGARDING A COMBINE.

Mr. Justice Taschereau sat in Montreal on Tuesday last as a royal commissioner, under authority issued by the Governor-General, to hear evidence in respect to charges made by the Canadian Press Association, to the effect that a combine existed among the Canadian paper manufacturers, which had the effect of unduly enhancing the price of printing and news paper.

THE CONFESSION OF FAITH.

COMMITTEE WILL REPORT TO NEXT YEAR'S U. S. GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The Presbyterian General Assembly of the United States, in session at Philadelphia, harmoniously disposed of the proposal to revise the Confession of Faith, by appointing a committee to prepare for the next Assembly a brief statement of the reformed faith, expressed in untechnical language, with a view to its being employed to give information and a better understanding of doctrinal beliefs, not with a view to its becoming a substitute for, or an alternative of, the Confession of Faith.

MR. GARNEAU APPOINTED.

SUCCEEDS THE LATE HON. MR. ROSS IN THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Mr. N. Garneau, the energetic member for Quebec county, has been appointed legislative councillor to replace the late Hon. Mr. Ross.



THE HON. N. GARNEAU.

Mr. Nemese Garneau was born at Ste. Anne de la Perade on Nov. 15, 1847. He was a successful merchant until the year 1897, when he retired from business, and now devotes most of his time and energy to the cultivation of a splendid farm which he owns at Sainte Foye. Mr. Garneau takes a deep interest in all matters connected with agriculture and colonization, and has already secured the highest honors conferred by the provincial government upon the most successful agriculturists.

ECHOES OF PARLIAMENT

Members of the Ministry Leaving the Capital for Rest and Recreation

JUDGES' SALARIES AND MEMBERS' INDEMNITY—NEW POSTAGE STAMPS.

(Special Correspondence.)

Ottawa, June 1.—From what transpired during the late session of parliament, two government bills are pretty certain of being brought down next year. One of these will be to provide for an increase in judges' salaries, and the other to correct irregularities in connection with the payment of indemnity and mileage to members and senators.

The members of the government, after the rather fatiguing duties they have to perform during the session, are now moving off for rest and change of scene. The Minister of Justice and Solicitor-General go to England on business in connection with proposed reorganization of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, so as to give the colonies more fitting representation.

When the Postmaster-General returns to Ottawa one of the first matters to engage his attention will be the issue of a new set of postage stamps to replace those which bear the head of our late sovereign, Queen Victoria. The government of the United Kingdom will probably get out its new issue before any steps are taken by the colonies, but there, as here, there is probably a very large stock of stamps on hand, which it is well to use up before the new dies are prepared.

MANITOBA LIQUOR ACT APPEAL

Winnipeg, June 3.—A cablegram from the agents in London states that the list of appointments before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council is very small and the appeal in the liquor act case may come on at a much earlier date than that originally expected.

News of the Farm.

BUTTER WAS PURE

CANADIAN ARTICLE EXPORTED TO CUBA WAS NOT ADULTERATED.

Recently objections were raised in Cuba to the quality of butter shipped there from Canada, which caused an important investigation to be made...

whereby certificates issued by either the Canadian or American official veterinarians in connection with testing cattle...

SCIENCE AND EGGS.

Experiments have recently been made in Germany on the comparative excellence of different prescriptions for preserving eggs for long periods...

THE MAD MULLAH.

A despatch from Aden says that it is reported that the Mad Mullah in Northern Somaliland has made an alliance with the Mijertian tribe...

There will be heavy fighting, as the tribe is amply supplied with rifles and ammunition, and the lines of communication with the British are liable to be broken at any time...

NEW ALLY FOR FARMERS.

CANNON TO BE PROTECTION AGAINST GRASSHOPPERS AND FROST.

The consul at Lyons, M. Couert, has issued an interesting report in regard to the experiments of French agriculturists with cannon and smoke as protection against grasshoppers, frost and hail...

FOR THE FARMERS

PRACTICAL DEMONSTRATION IN DAIRYING TO TAKE PLACE IN STORMONT COUNTY.

Following out the general principle of making the meetings of the Farmers' Institutes more practical, now that interest has been aroused sufficiently to make such meetings of value...

TO BREAK UP PRAIRIES

A WEALTHY SYNDICATE WILL PLOUGH BY POWER OF A GASOLINE ENGINE.

A syndicate has purchased an immense tract of land close to Bergen station, Man., for the purpose of carrying on farming on an extensive scale...

FINE STOCK FOR THE WEST.

FOUR CARLOADS WILL BE SENT AWAY BY THE ONTARIO GOVERNMENT.

Four carloads of fine stock, valued at ten thousand dollars, will be shipped by the Ontario Government this week to British Columbia, Manitoba, and the Maritime Provinces.

TESTING EXPORT CATTLE.

AMICABLE ARRANGEMENTS BETWEEN GOVERNMENTS.

The Department of Agriculture states that arrangements have been made between Canada and the United States...

SUCCESSFUL STUDENTS.

Results of Ontario Agricultural College Examinations.

The results of the examinations at the Ontario Agricultural College on the work of the past year are as follows:

Passed in all subjects and arranged in order of general proficiency: First year—1, Houser, H. W. Campden, Lincoln, Ont.; 2, McCallum, J. M., Shake-speare, Perth, Ont.; 3, Palmer, H. L., Ruthven, Ont.; 4, Dewar, W. A., Fruitland, Wentworth, Ont.; 5, Strachan, C. L., McKenzie, Manitoba; 6, Barton, H., Vanleek Hill, Prescott, Ont.; 7, Readey, J. C., Rosetta, Lanark, Ont.; 8, Paul, R. H., Bath, Lennox, Ont.; 9, Cogle, M. F., Whitechurch, Huron, Ont.; 10, Wilson, J. C., Elma, Dundas, Ont.; 11, Henderson, T. B., Rockton, Wentworth, Ont.; 12, Bray, C. L., Kleinburg, York, Ont.; 13, Carpenter, H. H., Fruitland, Wentworth, Ont.; 14, Downie, R. J., Fenaghsdale, Prescott, Ont.; 15, Johnston, J. M., Huron, Ont.; 16, Gann, R. E., Toronto, Ont.; 17, Rothwell, C. B., Ottawa, Carleton, Ont.; 18, Johnston, Jasper, Fingal, Elgin, Ont.; 19, Aylesworth, H. S., Toronto, Ont.; 20, Parke, N. B., North Seneca, Hamilton, Ont.; 21, Shearer, F. G., North York, Ont.; 22, Colter, G. L., Mouth of Keweenaw, New Brunswick; 23, McNaughton, F. B., Haldersburg, Lanark, Ont.; 24, Barber, T. C., Yorkton, Assn., and McKay, A. J., Alisa Craig, Middlesex, Ont.; 25, Zavitz, C. J., Furk, Middlesex, Ont.; 26, Elliott, G. W., Cartwright, Brant, Ont.; 27, Russell, J. J., Ballinacraig, Wellington, Ont.; 28, Reynolds, R. H., Scarborough Junction, York, Ont.; 29, Hamilton, W., Ravenshoe, York, Ont.; 30, Metcalfe, I. F., Hurford, Brant, Ont.; 31, Newcombe, A. C., Church Street, Nova Scotia; 32, Smith, T., Toronto, Ont.; 33, Nancekivell, G. M., Ingersoll, Oxford, Ont.; 34, Stauffer, G. A., Ringwood, Ont.; 35, Fausher, B. W., Florence, Lambton, Ont.; 36, Buchanan, D., Florence, Ont.; 37, Williams, M. G., Corbetton, Dufferin, Ont.

Second year—1, Partridge, A. W., Crown Hill, Simcoe, Ont.; 2, Rutherford, W. J., South Mountain, Dundas, Ont.; 3, Elderkin, D. T., Ottawa, Carleton, Ont.; 4, Ferguson, J., Spring Hill, Carleton, Ont.; 5, Kitchin, A. J., Huron, Ont.; 6, Goodchild, A., Craigleith, Grev, Ont.; 7, Carroll, W. G., Northwich, Oxford, Ont.; 8, Murray, H., Mabou, Nova Scotia; 9, Fairweather, A. M., Alma, Wellington, Ont.; 10, Cutting, A. B., Guilph, Wellington, Ont.; 11, McLean, J., Alisa Craig, Middlesex, Ont.; 12, Collyer, G. A., Island of Mauritius; 13, Sutherland, A. T., Stratford, Perth, Ont.; 14, Everest, R. E., Scarborough Junction, York, Ont.

Third year—1, Pickett, B. S., Victoria, Norfolk, Ont.; 2, Moorehouse, L. A., Celro, Lambton, Ont.; 3, Dufron, J. A., Vernon, Russell, Ont.; 4, La Pierre, L. A., Brant, Ont.; 5, Eftyhithes, B. M., Ereky at I conium, Aeta Minor; 6, Christie, G. T., Winchester, Dundas, Ont.; 7, Murray, J., Wening, Simcoe, Ont.; 8, Waters, B. J., Huron, Middlesex, Ont.; 9, Hallman, E. C., Washington, Waterloo, Ont.; 10, Black, W. J., Stanton, Dufferin, Ont.

TO TAKE SUPPLEMENTAL EXAMINATIONS. First year—1, Irving, A., Habermehl, Grey, Ont.; 2, Dufron, J. A., Vernon, Russell, Wellington, Ont.; 3, Yerec, W. L., Pictou, Arthmetie; 4, Yerec, W. L., Pictou, Arthmetie; 5, Yerec, W. L., Pictou, Arthmetie; 6, Yerec, W. L., Pictou, Arthmetie; 7, Yerec, W. L., Pictou, Arthmetie; 8, Yerec, W. L., Pictou, Arthmetie; 9, Yerec, W. L., Pictou, Arthmetie; 10, Yerec, W. L., Pictou, Arthmetie; 11, Yerec, W. L., Pictou, Arthmetie; 12, Yerec, W. L., Pictou, Arthmetie; 13, Yerec, W. L., Pictou, Arthmetie; 14, Yerec, W. L., Pictou, Arthmetie; 15, Yerec, W. L., Pictou, Arthmetie; 16, Yerec, W. L., Pictou, Arthmetie; 17, Yerec, W. L., Pictou, Arthmetie; 18, Yerec, W. L., Pictou, Arthmetie; 19, Yerec, W. L., Pictou, Arthmetie; 20, Yerec, W. L., Pictou, Arthmetie; 21, Yerec, W. L., Pictou, Arthmetie; 22, Yerec, W. L., Pictou, Arthmetie; 23, Yerec, W. L., Pictou, Arthmetie; 24, Yerec, W. L., Pictou, Arthmetie; 25, Yerec, W. L., Pictou, Arthmetie; 26, Yerec, W. L., Pictou, Arthmetie; 27, Yerec, W. L., Pictou, Arthmetie; 28, Yerec, W. L., Pictou, Arthmetie; 29, Yerec, W. L., Pictou, Arthmetie; 30, Yerec, W. L., Pictou, Arthmetie; 31, Yerec, W. L., Pictou, Arthmetie; 32, Yerec, W. L., Pictou, Arthmetie; 33, Yerec, W. L., Pictou, Arthmetie; 34, Yerec, W. L., Pictou, Arthmetie; 35, Yerec, W. L., Pictou, Arthmetie; 36, Yerec, W. L., Pictou, Arthmetie; 37, Yerec, W. L., Pictou, Arthmetie; 38, Yerec, W. L., Pictou, Arthmetie; 39, Yerec, W. L., Pictou, Arthmetie; 40, Yerec, W. L., Pictou, Arthmetie; 41, Yerec, W. L., Pictou, Arthmetie; 42, Yerec, W. L., Pictou, Arthmetie; 43, Yerec, W. L., Pictou, Arthmetie; 44, Yerec, W. L., Pictou, Arthmetie; 45, Yerec, W. L., Pictou, Arthmetie; 46, Yerec, W. L., Pictou, Arthmetie; 47, Yerec, W. L., Pictou, Arthmetie; 48, Yerec, W. L., Pictou, Arthmetie; 49, Yerec, W. L., Pictou, Arthmetie; 50, Yerec, W. L., Pictou, Arthmetie; 51, Yerec, W. L., Pictou, Arthmetie; 52, Yerec, W. L., Pictou, Arthmetie; 53, Yerec, W. L., Pictou, Arthmetie; 54, Yerec, W. L., Pictou, Arthmetie; 55, Yerec, W. L., Pictou, Arthmetie; 56, Yerec, W. L., Pictou, Arthmetie; 57, Yerec, W. L., Pictou, Arthmetie; 58, Yerec, W. L., Pictou, Arthmetie; 59, Yerec, W. L., Pictou, Arthmetie; 60, Yerec, W. L., Pictou, Arthmetie; 61, Yerec, W. L., Pictou, Arthmetie; 62, Yerec, W. L., Pictou, Arthmetie; 63, Yerec, W. L., Pictou, Arthmetie; 64, Yerec, W. L., Pictou, Arthmetie; 65, Yerec, W. L., Pictou, Arthmetie; 66, Yerec, W. L., Pictou, Arthmetie; 67, Yerec, W. L., Pictou, Arthmetie; 68, Yerec, W. L., Pictou, Arthmetie; 69, Yerec, W. L., Pictou, Arthmetie; 70, Yerec, W. L., Pictou, Arthmetie; 71, Yerec, W. L., Pictou, Arthmetie; 72, Yerec, W. L., Pictou, Arthmetie; 73, Yerec, W. L., Pictou, Arthmetie; 74, Yerec, W. L., Pictou, Arthmetie; 75, Yerec, W. L., Pictou, Arthmetie; 76, Yerec, W. L., Pictou, Arthmetie; 77, Yerec, W. L., Pictou, Arthmetie; 78, Yerec, W. L., Pictou, Arthmetie; 79, Yerec, W. L., Pictou, Arthmetie; 80, Yerec, W. L., Pictou, Arthmetie; 81, Yerec, W. L., Pictou, Arthmetie; 82, Yerec, W. L., Pictou, Arthmetie; 83, Yerec, W. L., Pictou, Arthmetie; 84, Yerec, W. L., Pictou, Arthmetie; 85, Yerec, W. L., Pictou, Arthmetie; 86, Yerec, W. L., Pictou, Arthmetie; 87, Yerec, W. L., Pictou, Arthmetie; 88, Yerec, W. L., Pictou, Arthmetie; 89, Yerec, W. L., Pictou, Arthmetie; 90, Yerec, W. L., Pictou, Arthmetie; 91, Yerec, W. L., Pictou, Arthmetie; 92, Yerec, W. L., Pictou, Arthmetie; 93, Yerec, W. L., Pictou, Arthmetie; 94, Yerec, W. L., Pictou, Arthmetie; 95, Yerec, W. L., Pictou, Arthmetie; 96, Yerec, W. L., Pictou, Arthmetie; 97, Yerec, W. L., Pictou, Arthmetie; 98, Yerec, W. L., Pictou, Arthmetie; 99, Yerec, W. L., Pictou, Arthmetie; 100, Yerec, W. L., Pictou, Arthmetie.

QUALIFIED TO TEACH

Results of Normal School Examinations Announced.

MANY DIPLOMAS GRANTED—LIST OF SUCCESSFUL STUDENTS.

The results of the Normal School examinations for teachers in training have been announced by the Central Board of Examiners. The following diplomas, honors and standing have been granted: MODEL SCHOOL CLASS. 1. Catherine C. Barron, of Lachute, Prince of Wales's medal, honorable mention in French, honorable mention in arithmetic, agriculture, art of teaching, history, English grammar, geography, English literature, orthography and orthoepy, Latin, algebra, botany, book-keeping, callisthenics and tonic sol-fa, intermediate and first grade staff certificate of the Tonic Sol-Fa College.

2. Freda Robson, of Outremont, the honorable superintendent's medal, Governor-General's medal for art of teaching, honorable mention in arithmetic, agriculture, geography, English literature, algebra, geometry, drawing, botany, book-keeping and tonic sol-fa, intermediate and first grade staff certificates.

3. Marguerite Hamilton, of Montreal, honorable mention in history, geography, Latin, algebra, elocution, book-keeping and callisthenics, intermediate and first grade staff certificates.

4. Eva E. Higgins, of Montreal, honorable mention in English grammar, orthography and orthoepy and tonic sol-fa, intermediate and first grade staff certificates.

5. Winnie B. Smith, of Quebec, honorable mention in history, geography, orthography and orthoepy, algebra and elocution, intermediate and first grade staff certificates.

6. Janet D. Douglas, of Farnham, the honorable superintendent's prize in French, honorable mention in geography, intermediate and first grade staff certificates.

7. Elizabeth A. McEwen, of Dewittville, honorable mention in geography, English literature, algebra and botany.

8. Florence Mackenzie, of Westmount, the honorable superintendent's prize in French, honorable mention in history, English literature and elocution, intermediate and first grade staff certificates.

9. Gertrude M. Henderson, of Montreal, honorable mention in book-keeping.

10. Frances Garland, of Mansville, intermediate and first grade staff certificates.

11. Edith Tomkins, of Coaticook, honorable mention in callisthenics.

12. Margaret M. Copland, of Cote des Neiges, honorable mention in callisthenics, first grade staff certificate of Kingsbury, intermediate and first grade staff certificates.

13. Blanche Webster, of Coaticook, intermediate and first grade staff certificates.

14. Mary M. Brodie, of Coteau St. Pierre, intermediate and first grade staff certificates.

15. Frances Meadowcroft, of Montreal, intermediate and first grade staff certificates.

16. Ethel Annie Price, of Valleyfield.

17. Isabella Ford, of Portneuf, honorable mention in geography, elementary certificate.

18. Lillian H. Hannah, of Cote St. Laurent, honorable mention in elocution and tonic sol-fa, intermediate and first grade staff certificates.

19. Mabel G. Cooper, of Montreal.

20. Maude E. Stewart, of Montreal, intermediate and first grade staff certificates.

21. Ethel G. Ellison, of Cowansville, elementary certificate.

22. Lina F. Briegel, of Montreal.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Headache (whether sick or nervous), toothache, neuralgia, rheumatism, lumbago, pains and weakness in the back, spine or kidneys, pains around the liver, pleurisy, swelling of the joints and pains of all kinds, the application of Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate ease, and its continued use for a few days effects a permanent cure.

A CURE FOR ALL Summer Complaints

DYSENTERY, DIARRHOEA, CHOLERA MORBUS.

A half to a teaspoonful of Ready Relief in a half tumbler of water, repeated as often as the discharge continues, and a flannel saturated with Ready Relief placed over the stomach or bowels will afford immediate relief and soon effect a cure.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure fever and ague, malarial fever, bilious and other fevers, acted by RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

Price, 25 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

RADWAY & CO., 78, Helen St., Montreal.

26. Jessie Blakemore, of Montreal, elementary certificate.

27. Annie D. Forbes, of Lachute.

28. Florence A. Robinson, of Lacolle, elementary and first grade staff certificates.

29. Agnes M. Mitchell, of South Durham.

30. Agnes L. Phillips, of Peninsula, Gaspé.

31. Millicent L. Simpson, of Montreal, elementary and first grade staff certificates.

32. Olga M. Dahms, of Thorne Centre.

33. Jessie M. Wilson, of Montreal, honorable mention in elocution, elementary and first grade staff certificates.

34. Ida F. Appleton, of Montreal, elementary and first grade staff certificates.

35. Olive A. Smith, of New Carlisle.

36. Lillian A. Parkinson, of Rawdon, honorable mention in callisthenics.

37. Alice Riddell, of Lachute.

38. Grace L. Glen, of Eaton.

39. Manona I. Brooks, of Upper Melburne.

40. Ruth Eliza Whitehead, of Magog. UNRANKED. (In Alphabetical Order.)

Susie Maude Martin, of Danville. Ethel E. McNiece, of Lachute. KENNEDY-GARTEN CLASS.

1. Anule McCarthy, of Montreal, honorable mention in kindergarten history and tonic sol-fa, intermediate and first grade certificate of Tonic Sol-Fa College.

2. Eva Ritchie, of Montreal, honorable mention in theory of kindergarten and transition work, theory of kindergarten gifts and work, intermediate and first grade staff certificates.

ELEMENTARY CLASS. 1. Mabel Chamberlin, of Kazabazua, honorable mention in French and teaching arithmetic.

2. H. Maud Wallace, of West Shefford, honorable mention in art of teaching, preparation of lessons and French; passed in elocution, elementary certificate of the Tonic Sol-fa College.

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29. Agnes M. Mitchell, of South Durham.

30. Agnes L. Phillips, of Peninsula, Gaspé.

31. Millicent L. Simpson, of Montreal, elementary and first grade staff certificates.

32. Olga M. Dahms, of Thorne Centre.

33. Jessie M. Wilson, of Montreal, honorable mention in elocution, elementary and first grade staff certificates.

34. Ida F. Appleton, of Montreal, elementary and first grade staff certificates.

35. Olive A. Smith, of New Carlisle.

36. Lillian A. Parkinson, of Rawdon, honorable mention in callisthenics.

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ELEMENTARY CLASS. 1. Mabel Chamberlin, of Kazabazua, honorable mention in French and teaching arithmetic.

2. H. Maud Wallace, of West Shefford, honorable mention in art of teaching, preparation of lessons and French; passed in elocution, elementary certificate of the Tonic Sol-fa College.

3. Alice M. Newton, of Waterloo, honorable mention in art of teaching, and preparation of lessons, passed in physiology and hygiene and elocution.

4. Harriet Thompson, of Kinneear's Mills, honorable mention in elocution.

5. Sadie A. Burns, of Rawdon, passed in French.

6. Alice Dent, of Cowansville, passed in elocution, elementary certificate.

7. Jane MacVicar, of Lachute.

8. Eva M. Cooke, of Arundel, passed in tonic sol-fa.

9. Grace L. Miller, of Broms, elementary certificate.

10. Grace W. Fortier, of Inverness, passed in elocution.

11. Janet H. Wallace, of West Shefford, passed in French and elocution, elementary certificate.

12. Winnifred M. Watson, of Mystic, elementary certificate.

13. Winnifred McElroy, of Dunham.

14. Mary E. Reynolds, of Milton East, honorable mention in French, passed in elocution.

15. Elsie L. McVetty, of Inverness, passed in French.

16. Sarah Thompson, of Kinneear's Mills.

17. Sarah Pollock, of Lachute.

18. Almira J. Edna Farmer, of Three Rivers, passed in elocution.

19. Annie M. Olson, of Hurry.

20. Mary V. Westover, of Sutton, passed in elocution.

21. Lulu G. Kimball, of Knowlton.

22. Florence M. Robinson, of Inverness.

23. E. M. Burns, of Lake View.

24. Nellie A. Clark, of Sutton, passed in tonic sol-fa.

25. Margaret H. Muir, of Lachute.

26. Elizabeth G. Porter, of Halifax. SPECIAL DIPLOMAS. (In Alphabetical Order.)

Nettie Bracken, of Kinneear's Mills. Clara M. Crawford, of Montreal. E. Marguerite Gadd, of Black Cape. Lillian M. Neilson, of Melbourne. Bessie Thomas, of Montreal, elementary and first grade staff certificates. Helen M. Young, of Cote St. Paul.

METHODIST CONFERENCES.

DR. ROSE ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE MONTREAL CONFERENCE.

The Montreal Methodist Conference is in session at Pembroke, Ont. The final draft of the Stationing Committee is to be presented to-morrow.

The Rev. S. P. Rose, D.D., was elected president.

Dr. Rose, the new president, was born at Mount Elgin, Ont., in 1833, and was educated in part at Upper Canada College and by private tuition, says Mr. Morgan, in his book, 'Canadian Men and Women.' He was received as a candidate for the ministry in 1873 and was ordained in 1877. Since then he has been appointed on invitation as pastor to important charges in Belleville, Brantford, Toronto and Montreal, and after having served in the latter city as pastor of Douglas Methodist Church, was appointed in 1894 to the Church of St. James there. Dr. Rose went to Ottawa three years ago to Dominion Church, where he remains another year, when he goes to Centenary Church, Hamilton. For two years Dr. Rose was lecturer in apologetics in the Wesleyan Theological College and received, in 1892, the degree of Doctor of Divinity. The Hamilton Conference is also in session. The Rev. W. F. Wilson, of Hamilton, has been elected president.

FINANCIAL.

Witness Office, June 3, 1901.

LOCAL STOCKS

The trend of the Montreal Stock Exchange during the past week has been without incident worthy of special note.

MORNING BOARD.

Table of stock prices for various companies including C.P.R., Dominion Coal, and others.

AFTERNOON SALES.

Table of afternoon sales for various commodities like sugar, flour, and oil.

MONTREAL STOCK REPORT.

Table comparing prices for the past week across various stock categories.

COMMERCIAL.

Table of Montreal Wholesale Markets for various goods like flour, sugar, and oil.

MINING NOTES.

Roseland O.R. Shipments - Phosphate Mine - A Lead Refinery.

The details of the week's output are as follows: Le Roi, Centre Star, War Eagle, etc.

There were about 400 head of butchers' cattle, 150 calves and 250 sheep and lambs offered for sale at the East End Abattoir today.

Very few farmers from any distance brought loads of produce to the city markets this forenoon.

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RECEIPTS BY RAIL AND CANAL. Wheat, bush, 20,000; Corn, bush, 12,000; Peas, bush, 6,000; Oats, bush, 4,000.

CHEESE BOARDS. Napance, Ont., May 29. - At the cheese board today, 477 boxes of cheese were boarded.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES, MAY 31. Very few farmers from any distance brought loads of produce to the city markets this forenoon.

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RECEIPTS BY RAIL AND CANAL. Wheat, bush, 20,000; Corn, bush, 12,000; Peas, bush, 6,000; Oats, bush, 4,000.

CHEESE BOARDS. Napance, Ont., May 29. - At the cheese board today, 477 boxes of cheese were boarded.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES, MAY 31. Very few farmers from any distance brought loads of produce to the city markets this forenoon.

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Picked lots are quoted at \$4.00 to \$5, choice at \$4.10 to \$4.60, and fair at \$3.75 to \$4.10.

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OLD WORLD NEWS. The Emperor William's Astuteness Increases His Prestige at Home and Abroad.

PART PLAYED IN THE FAR EAST - EUROPEAN POLICE AND THE ANARCHISTS - NOTES.

New York, June 2.-The New York Tribune prints the following from Mr. I. N. Ford, its London correspondent:

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THE LATE PRIVATE HALL

KILLED AT THE RELIEF OF PEKIN - HIS REMAINS BURIED AT ISLAND POND.

Sherbrooke, June 3.—Private Oliver Hall, of the United States Infantry, who was killed at the relief of Pekin, was buried at Island Pond, Vt., on Wednesday. Private Hall was a son of the Rev. Thomas Hall, pastor of the Congregational Church at Island Pond, and formerly of Melbourne. He had been serving in the Philippine campaign and had been in many engagements, where his intrepid courage and heroic devotion to duty made him a good soldier. At the relief of Pekin he formed one of a volunteer party which obtained entrance to the city by scaling the wall, and was one of the first to meet death. His body was sent home to Island Pond, by the United States Government. The funeral service at the Congregational Church was deeply solemn in its impressiveness and was attended by a large concourse of townspeople as well as members of the G. A. R., Sons of Veterans, a firing party of United States regulars, and the commander of the state militia. The Rev. A. F. McGregor, of Newport, conducted the services. Short addresses, tributes to the memory of the deceased were delivered by the Revs. W. Main, of Danville, and J. B. Saer, of Bridgetown, Maine, who had both known him intimately. The service at the grave, which was brief, included the firing of three volleys by the regulars and the solemn farewell salute by the bugler, after which the cortege returned homeward. The floral decorations were very beautiful, among them being one from the 9th Company of Regiment E, of which Private Hall was a member. It was noteworthy that during the funeral business was suspended, all stores being closed, a fitting tribute to a brave man and a mark of the respect in which the bereaved parents and family are held by the community.

COMBINE IN SHOVELS.

Pittsburg, Pa., June 3.—Mr. C. C. Loring, of Boston, who was one of the organizers of the American Steel and Wire Company, is in Pittsburg to interest the shovel manufacturers of western Pennsylvania in a proposed combination of shovel plants of the United States. Eastern and western shovel manufacturers, it is said, have agreed to the consolidation, and Mr. Loring expects to secure the signatures of the Pittsburg manufacturers this week. The proposed combine is to be capitalized at about \$10,000,000, and will include sixteen of the largest shovel manufacturing concerns in the country.

New York, June 3.—The 'Mail and Express' says that, under the title of the American Shirt and Collar Company, a \$20,000,000 trust will be incorporated under the laws of this state. It will control completely the wholesale shirt and collar trade of this country. The retailers, it is said, regard the combination with disfavor. It was learned to-day that at a meeting held last Tuesday in Troy, a tentative agreement, signed by eight of the largest manufacturers, met the approval of nine others, who expressed their willingness to ratify this combination.

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 will 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 per line extra-prepaid. Annual subscribers may have announcements of births, marriages and deaths (without extending obituary or verses) occurring in their immediate families free of charge, in which case name and address of subscriber should be given.

BIRTHS. BROWN - At Hintonburg, Ont., on May 30, 1901, the wife of Robt. J. Brown, of a son. BULLOCK - At the Baptist parsonage, Roxton Pond, Que., on May 27, 1901, a son was born to the Rev. and Mrs. W. S. Bullock. BUSH - On May 29, 1901, at 7 Laurier ave., St. Henri, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Frank G. Bush. DOBBIE - At Harrington, on May 25, 1901, the wife of Peter Dobbie, of a daughter. FINLAYSON - On May 23, 1901, at 304 Prince Arthur street, the wife of Norman Finlayson, of a son. FRASER - At Abbotsford, B.C., on Sunday, May 19, 1901, the wife of Donald Fraser, of His Majesty's Customs, of a daughter. GARDENER - At Bainsville, on Monday, May 27, 1901, the wife of Wm. Gardener 3rd con. Lancaster, of a daughter. HODGSON - At 410 Pine avenue, on May 23, 1901, the wife of A. A. Hodgson, of a son. HYDE - At Quebec, on Monday, May 27, 1901, the wife of Alex. Hyde, of a daughter. ROBINSON - On Tuesday, May 28, 1901, a son to Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Robinson, Westmount. WOOD - On May 15, 1901, at Vankleek Hill, Ont., a son to Mr. and Mrs. O. J. Wood. MARRIED. BUCHAN - MARKS - At Rivetpug, Man., on May 22, 1901, by the Rev. Dr. Wilton Humphrey Ewing Buchan, of Merchants Bank of Canada, Winnipeg, to Bertha, daughter of N. Marks, Ottawa. CAMERON-HODGE - At the residence of the bride's parents, No. 8 Seymour ave., on May 27, 1901, by the Rev. J. L. Gilmore, Rev. J. H. Cameron, of Rapid City, Manitoba, to Mary Olivia, second daughter of George Hodge, Esq. CUMMING - BILLINGTON - At St. Stephen's Church, Toronto, by the Rev. A. J. Broughall, on May 20, 1901, Frances Helena Billington, third daughter of the late Dr. George Billington, Strathroy, to Paul Russell Cumming, president of the Crowther, Cumming Co., Toronto. DUNLAW-THAIN - At the manse, Campbellford, Ont., on May 29, 1901, by the Rev. A. C. Reeves, B.A., Harry J. E. Dunlaw, of Toronto, to Margaret Jane Thain, of Campbellford.

HENDERSHOT - JAQUITH - At the residence of Mr. Joseph Greenfield, No. 256 John street, north, Hamilton, Ont., on May 29, 1901, by the Rev. G. P. Lee, of Alliston, Annie Gertrude Jaquith, sister of Mrs. Greenfield, to Franklin E. Hendershot, of Toronto. 31

KEILLOR-BENTLEY - On May 22, 1901, at the residence of the bride's brother, 204 Soraraen ave., by the Rev. J. D. Fitzpatrick, Mr. Angus Keillor to Emily M. Bentley, both of Toronto. 30

LYNESS-WARREN - At Toronto, on May 13, 1901, by the Rev. Mr. Patterson, J. D. Lyness, M.D., to Mrs. L. Warren. No cards. 1

M'NEILL-REID - At the residence of the bride's mother, the Beaver Meadow Farm, Orangeville, Ont., on May 24, 1901, by the Rev. W. K. Hager, of Mount Albert, assisted by the Rev. C. Langford, Laurel, the Rev. Archibald McNeill, of Owen Sound, to Florence, daughter of Mrs. John Reid. 28

MOSHER-CONNOLLY - In South Dartmouth, Mass., on May 15, 1901, by the Rev. I. H. Coe, Everett W. Mosher, of South Dartmouth, to Jeanne E. Connolly, of Montreal, Canada, eldest daughter of the late William Connolly, sergeant Royal Irish Constabulary. 28

NORMAN - BARR - At Danville, on May 22, 1901, by the Rev. Wm. Howitt, B.A., B.D., Frederick W. Norman, of Montreal, to Jane, eldest daughter of Robert Barr, Esq. 29

POOLER - SAUNDERS - On May 31, 1901, in All Saints' Church, Ottawa, by the Rev. A. W. Mackay, Clara, daughter of Mrs. J. Saunders, College avenue, to Frederick William Pooler, both of Ottawa. 3

ROSS - MILLER - At the residence of Captain Soden, Sault Ste. Marie, M'Ch., on May 29, 1901, Ruth A., daughter of A. Miller, Esq., Edgar, Ont., to Hugh R. T. Ross, M.D., Laidsmith, Wisconsin. 3

WAGNER-KAY - At the residence of the bride's father, Lake Shore, Mimico, Ont., on May 29, 1901, by the Rev. Jos. Hamilton, Mary N. Kay to Dr. Chas. J. Wagner. 1

WHITE-DENT - On the evening of May 24, 1901, in the Metropolitan Methodist Church, Toronto, by the Rev. R. P. Bowles, M.A., B.D., Fred. White, of 123 McCaul street, eldest son of Mr. T. J. White, to Miriam, fifth daughter of Geo. Dent, Esq., merchant, Yonge street, all of Toronto. 28

WHYNOTT-DAGLEY - At the Congregational parsonage, Milton, N.S., on May 27, 1901, by the Rev. Churchhill Moore, Mr. Howard Whynott, of Milton, to Miss Lydia Dagley, of Mill Village, Queen's Co., N.S. 1

YALE - ARMSTRONG - At the residence of the bride's father, on May 29, 1901, by the Rev. Wm. Howitt, B.A., B.D., George E. Yale, of Calgary, Alberta, N.W.T., to Nellie Maud, daughter of Wm. Armstrong, of Kingsay Township, Drummond County, Que. 27

DIED.

ANDERSON - At Owen Sound, Ont., on May 31, 1901, Annie, relict of the late George Anderson, in her 70th year. 3

BEOG - At her father's residence, Maplehurst Farm, on May 31, 1901, Mary Jane Beog, aged 21 years, 2 months and 16 days, daughter of Victor and Martha Beog. 3

BRIIGGS - On May 29, 1901, of scarlet fever, Mary Elizabeth (Mamie), aged 7 years, 2 months, only child of Ezra J. Briggs. 3

COCHRAN - At Los Angeles, California, on May 24, 1901, Rev. George Cochran, D.D., Dean of the College of Liberal Arts, of the University of Southern California, and late of Toronto, Canada, and Tokio, Japan, in his 68th year. 30

CONNOR - At his residence, Pleasant st., Truro, N.S., on May 24, 1901, John Connor, president of Truro Board of Trade, aged 59 years. 3

CULLEN - On May 28, 1901, at 52 John st., Quebec, after a lingering illness, Catherine Ann (Katie), eldest daughter of Thomas J. Cullen, at the age of 16 years and 10 months. 3

DE LA COURT - On May 22, 1901, at the General Hospital, Thomas, only and beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. I. H. de la Court, Pau, France. 30

GOWANS - At Yreka, California, on May 22, 1901, Robert Gowans, M.D., formerly of Toronto, in the 63rd year of his age. 23

HANNAH - At Red Head, N.B., on May 22, 1901, Mary Ann, widow of Wm. Hannah, aged 84. 28

HARDING - At his late residence, No. 242 Germain street, St. John, N.B., on May 22, 1901, John H. Harding, aged 83 years. 29

HAWKINS - At Willow Park, Halifax, N.S., on May 26, 1901, after a brief illness, Charlotte A. Hawkins, wife of Chas. A. Hawkins, and daughter of the late John Simpson, Avondale, Hants County, in the 75th year of her age. 29

HOUSEN - At his residence, 585 Hill street, London, Ont., on May 24, 1901, John Houseen, aged 75 years and 1 month. 28

HUTCHINS - At the residence of her son-in-law, R. R. Stevenson, 257 Bishop street, on Tuesday, May 28, Mary Sherwood, beloved wife of Benjamin Hutchins, in the 83rd year of her age. 3

JARVIS - At 338 Jarvis street, Toronto, on May 30, 1901, Jane Hannah Jarvis, eldest daughter of the late William Munson Jarvis, Sheriff of the Gore District. 1

JENNINGS - At his residence, 38 St. Vincent street, Toronto, on the evening of May 27, 1901, of heart failure, Bernardo Jennings, local manager of the Imperial Bank of Canada, and youngest son of the late John Jennings, D.D., aged 49. 29

KEYS - At Greville, Que., on May 25, 1901, Annie Isabella Dode, widow of the late Walter Alex. Keys, of Harrington. 29

MATHESSON - At Forest Hill, P.E.I., on May 3, 1901, Angus Matheeson, in the 86th year of his age. 31

McWATERS - Passed into rest, on Wednesday morning, May 29, 1901, at his late home Hawkesbury, Harry W. McWaters, editor of Hawkesbury 'Post,' beloved and only son of William and Mary McWaters, aged 22 years and 9 months. 31

MILNE - At Montreal West, on May 24, 1901, Jeanie Elizabeth, fourth daughter of John J. and Gertrude M. Milne, aged 3 years and 4 months. 29

MITCHELL - In St. John, N.B., on May 27, 1901, John Mitchell, in the 75th year of his age. 31

MURRAY - At Niagara Falls, Ont., on May 28, 1901, Mary, in her 63rd year, wife of John Murray, H. M. Customs, and mother of Mrs. J. J. Bampfield and Mrs. H. E. Simpson. 30

O'CONNELL - In Chicago, on May 30, 1901, Mrs. John O'Connell, mother of Mrs. T. Battle, of Ottawa. 3

ORONHYATEKHA - At 'The Pines,' near Deseronto, Ont., on May 28, 1901, Ellen, wife of Dr. Oronhyatekha, S.C.R., at 1, O.P., and great-granddaughter of the late Captain Joseph Brant. 31

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