Montreal Weekly Witness.

FIFTY-FOURTH YEAR. MONTREAL, TUESDAY, JULY 25, 1899. MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS. $1.00 Post-Paid; 5c a Copy.

GOSSIP OF LONDON.

Weekly Chronicle of Current Events.

London, July 23.—The close of one of the most dreary sessions of parliament within the memory of men now living is in sight. The members of the House of Commons expect to flit about Aug. 10, in time to reach the moors for the opening of grouse shooting, which begins Aug. 12. The government has met many rebuffs in both Houses, and the reduced majorities with which they have carried some measures have constituted moral victories for the Opposition. The Conservative leaders, in short, have displayed vacillation, indecision, and feebleness in resisting the demands of 'the classes against the masses.' Lobbying has been more prevalent than ever. Unfortunately, for the success of the Liberal party, the leaders on that side have shown little aptitude to score off the shortcomings of the Tories, or to profit by the rebelliousness that several government measures awakened in the ranks of Lord Salisbury's adherents. In short, the Liberals have shown themselves rather demagogic opposers than initiators of a line of policy. Otherwise it is believed they might more than once have forced a dissolution of parliament.

THE NAVAL MANOEUVRES.

The mobilization of the huge fleet engaged in the present manoeuvres is carrying out a plan of operations of the most interesting character. The plan supposes Great Britain to be at war with a Continental power, and a convoy of British merchant ships carrying food and supplies is crossing the Atlantic from Halifax under a small escort. The enemy sends a fleet to intercept the convoy, and Great Britain despatches a fleet to intercept that of its adversary. The enemy, however, relies upon numerous torpedo boats issuing from Irish ports for the purpose of harassing the British while he captures the convoy. Great Britain, on the other hand, relies on the torpedo-boat destroyers to cope with the torpedo boats and gives free play to the sea-going ships. The real battle is thus torpedo boats against torpedo-boat destroyers. The result must be most interesting, and must largely control the future policy with regard to the building of torpedo-boat destroyers.

THE ANSELL EXECUTION.

How long will capital punishment last in England now? That is the leading topic of discussion this week in London. The country in fact is in a state of excitement over the hanging of Mary Ansell, who murdered her insane sister by sending her a poisoned cake through the post. Up to the very last a reprieve was hoped for and expected, for over a hundred members of parliament strove to get the girl off. A special deputation of influential gentlemen went to Windsor to try to see the Queen, but all was of no avail. Everybody thought the girl, who was only twenty-two years of age, was an imbecile. People are now comparing the Ansell tragedy with others. Here is a young girl, evidently of weak intellect, who is hanged, but not so very long ago there was that fiend Prince, who coolly and determinedly planned the murder of Terriss, the actor, and made sure of his victim by driving his knife home again and again. Nobody had pity on that blood-thirsty brute, yet he was reprieved because the doctor said he was not responsible for his actions. Then there was Darcy, belonging to that notorious gang of garroters, the 'Hooligan gang.' He was reprieved. These and many similar instances have been revived. Never, in the general opinion, has capital punishment received a severer blow than this week, and it will be surprising, judging from opinions expressed in the lobbies of the House of Commons, if some attempt is not made next session to introduce new legislation with regard to capital punishment.

CASE OF MRS. MAYBRICK.

A question will be asked in the House of Commons on Monday with regard to Mrs. Maybrick, undergoing sentence of life imprisonment for the poisoning of her husband, and whether, seeing her conduct has been uniformly good, Sir Matthew White Ridley, the Home Secretary, will not recommend the exercise of Royal clemency in her case.

OVERWORKED OFFICIALS.

Concurrent with the enormous increase in the expenditure by the British Government on the army and navy, word has gone forth from the Treasury to the chiefs of all civil departments to exercise the most rigid economy. This has naturally been interpreted to mean that economies must be effected at the cost of the rank and file, and the result is discontent. Everywhere, instead of increasing the staffs to meet the ever-growing amount of business, the additional burdens are constantly placed upon the already overworked men and women.

The greatest scandal is in the post-office, and the workers of that department are preparing for a big conference next month in order to devise means of bringing the facts before the country. Matters are almost as bad in the Inland Revenue and Customs, and the men are forming an organization for self-protection and for the information of parliament and the public.

OLD-AGE PENSIONS.

The parliamentary select committee on old age pensions is laboring earnestly with a view to presenting a report before the prorogation. It is understood that the committee has arrived at the determination to recommend a pension of five shillings weekly to all attaining the age of sixty-five years, who have never received parish relief. The proposal will naturally involve a heavy expense, generally estimated at ten million pounds yearly, which, it is proposed will be divided between the Imperial Exchequer and local resources.

THE TITLED SEAMSTRESS STORY.

A rather funny incident in which tragedy and comedy, or rather farce, ran hand in hand, happened last week. One morning tthe 'Daily Chronicle' narrated the story of Viscountess Kingsland, born in 1803, who in her later days was forced to live in poverty, making a living in a room thirteen feet square in Lambeth, stitching shirts, too proud to beg charity. How she got into that state was that her husband wore an Irish title, which carried with it more dignity than anything else. He was not over careful of what money he had, and when he died in 1875, his widow was thrown upon her own resources with a pension of only $125 a year. In a season when little good news is to be picked up in London this was too fine a thing for the yellow half-penny organs. How indignant they waxed. Was there ever such a scandal? What did England's nobility think of themselves! An old gentlewoman making shirts for a living! But the agitation was short-lived, for next day the 'Daily Chronicle' came out with a sequel to the story narrated the day before. The Viscountess shirt maker died twenty years ago.

NEW ITALIAN WARSHIPS.

BAD NEWS FOR THE WEARY TAX-PAYERS.

Rome, July 23.—Admiral Bettolo has just completed designs for four new Italian battleships, the building of which will be commenced as soon as possible, and will occupy not more than twenty-four months. The Italian military journals assert that the admiral has solved the problem of uniting in one vessel of great size all the advantages offered by battleships and cruisers, namely, high speed, 22 knots, at least, with the most powerful artillery and the most complete protection.

The speed is to be obtained by an alleged entirely novel form of water-boilers. The armor-plating is to be about a third the weight of the present heaviest plating on any warship afloat, while it is to be more powerful, owing to some remarkable improvement, over the Krupp and Harvey hardening processes, The displacement of these battleships is not to exceed 8,000 tons, but they are to be speedier and carry larger guns than any battleship now existing, while their defensive capabilities are to be greater. Such, at any rate, is the assertion of the Italian experts.

ARBITRATION SCHEME

GOOD PROGRESS MADE AT THE COMMITTEE MEETING.

The Hague July 24.—The third committee of the International Peace Conference held a session yesterday, under the presidency of M. Leon Bourgeois, of the French delegation, and adopted article nine, as modified. The article now reads:

'In international disputes involving neither country's honor, nor essential interests, and arising from a divergence of opinion on points of fact, the signatory powers deem it advisable that parties which are unable to agree by diplomatic means shall institute, so far as circumstances will permit, an international inquiry, whose duty it shall be to facilitate the solution of these disputes by clearing up the questions of fact by means of an impartial, conscientious examination.'

The committee adopted, with slight verbal modifications, articles 36 to 56 of the arbitration scheme, and then adopted the scheme as a whole, bringing the labors of the committee to a successful conclusion.

The committee will meet formally tomorrow, to read the minutes of its proceedings; and afterwards a plenary meeting of the conference will be held for the final acceptance of the arbitration scheme. The entire proceedings are expected to be brought to an end by the latter part of next week. The technical delegates are already leaving.

FAVORABLE CROP WEATHER.

Winnipeg, July 24.—The weather is most favorable for the maturing of Manitoba's crops. The thermometer touched 96 in the shade on Saturday.

THE TRANSVAAL CRISIS.

SITUATION STILL RATHER SERIOUS—MAY BECOME WORSE AT ANY MOMENT.

London, July 22.—What President Kruger declined to yield to the petitions of the Uitlanders, and the arguments of the British high commissioner of South Africa, Sir Alfred Milner, he seems inclined to yield to the more forcible hints of the War Office, comprised in unobtrusive, but obvious, military preparations. The sudden change of front by the Volksraad in adopting the seven-year franchise proposition on last Tuesday is a forcible demonstration of the claim that President Kruger can, and does, yield when the proper pressure is applied, but not otherwise. As Mr. Chamberlain stated in the course of his speech in the House of Commons on Thursday in regard to modifications of the franchise law in the Transvaal, the concessions do not end the difficulties, but merely offer a basis for a pacific settlement, and former experiences with the Transvaal have taught the government that it is inadvisable in any way to relax pressure until the contract is concluded. The military preparations, therefore, have been in no wise relaxed.

Capetown, July 22.—Premier Schreiner, of Capetown Colony, absolutely denies the London 'Standard's' accusation that he telegraphed to President Kruger exhorting him not to yield to the demands of the Uitlanders. He says he merely telegraphed to Kruger advising him not to be too premature in passing the franchise law. There is great indignation on the part of the English and anti-Boers here against Premier Schreiner, who is under their deep suspicion.

Johannesburg, July 22.—The charges against the persons arrested some time ago for alleged conspiracy against the government have been reduced from high treason to creating disturbances.

London, July 24.—The 'Times's' Pretoria correspondent says the Uitlanders have been given to understand that no abatement of the demands made by Sir Alfred Milner will be acceptable to the Imperial authorities. A crisis, therefore, is now held to be in sight.

JOINT HIGH COMMISSION.

SENATOR FAIRBANKS CONFIRMS THE REPORT OF ITS POSTPONEMENT.

Washington, July 24.—Senator Fairbanks, chairman of the American division of the High Joint Commission, made a brief call upon the President to-day. He declined to discuss the speech of Sir Wilfrid Laurier or to remark upon the situation with reference to the boundary dispute. He confirmed the report already given out that there would be no meeting of the joint commission on Aug. 2, and says that he and Sir Wilfrid Laurier had last Friday agreed upon a postponement for an indefinite period. The senator would not hazard a surmise as to when another meeting might be held. Direct negotiations respecting the Alaskan boundary are now in progress between Secretary Hay and Mr. Tower, the British charge d'affaires here. The negotiations are directed towards an adjustment of the issue by amicable arrangement between the parties, though on somewhat different lines from those pursued during the spring and summer. The principals are not without hope that success may attend their efforts, and then there is arbitration yet in reserve in case of failure on the present lines.

The officials here are in no wise alarmed at the present developments at Ottawa, feeling confident that Sir Wilfrid Laurier's utterances in which he mentioned the word 'war' as an alternative to arbitration was given a meaning not intended by the Canadian premier. The strong language attributed to Sir Charles Tupper is not credited to the Canadian Government and it is realized that great latitude may properly be allowed in viewing the utterances of members of an Opposition party.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR OTIS.

Manilla, July 24.—The United States transport 'Sheridan,' which sailed from San Francisco on June 25 with reinforcements for General Otis, has arrived here to-day. On July 16 a great waterspout was discovered directly in the course of the steamer, and to avoid it it was necessary to make a detour of several miles.

Two Augustinian friars who landed from a Hong Kong ship, have been arrested here. It is said they had documents upon their person showing that they were agents of the Filipino Junta, at Hong Kong, and that they intended to bear messages to Aguinaldo.

Manilla, July 16—Via Hong Kong, July 22.—Chief Surgeon Woodhull considers that the increase in the military force in the Philippine Islands will necessitate the employment of forty additional surgeons. There are nearly three thousand soldiers in hospital. The official report last week showed 1,800 in hospital in Manilla, and there are several hundred at San Fernandino with other garrisons. There are also 275 sick in quarters in Manilla. The regimental surgeons report that large numbers of soldiers on duty are unfit for service.

BORDA'S SLAYER FREE

AN URUGUAY JURY REFUSES TO FIND GUILTY THE MURDERER OF THE PRESIDENT.

Montevideo, July 24.—A jury has for the second time acquitted Avolino Arredondo, the murderer of President Idiarte Borda, Among the arguments brought forward in the prisoner's behalf was one that it was not proved that the president's death was caused directly by the shot, as no autopsy had been held on the body.

MINERS ENTOMBED.

FATAL EXPLOSION IN A BROWNSVILLE COLLIERY.

Brownsville, Pa., July 24.—An explosion of gas and fire damp occurred today in the mine of the Redstone Coal, Oil and Gas Company at Grindstone, five miles from here, in which seventy men were entombed. Three are known to have been killed and it is feared that many more are dead. Two bodies were brought to the surface at noon, but owing to their blackened and mutilated condition they have not been identified.

The explosion occurred in entry of No. 10, and the force was so great that eight men who had just descended into the shaft were knocked down and seriously injured. All escaped, however, but a boy named Solomon, who had an ugly cut across the throat, but who went back, refusing to leave the mine until his father and brother could be got out. The mine is operated by a shaft and there is no other way of escape for the entombed miners. The work of rescue is being pushed vigorously, but so far only two bodies have been recovered. There is intense excitement about the mine and the wails of the wives, mothers and children who surround the mouth of the pit is frightful to hear. The seven men who escaped were sent to the Cowansville hospital. They were badly burned. No names have been obtained as yet.

Later—Four men have been taken from the Grindstone mine, two dead and two injured. All but two of the remaining men in the pit when the explosion occurred were able to make their escape, so that the total list of dead and injured is six. All are Hungarians, whose names have not been obtained. The injured men will recover. The two men still in the mine are supposed to be dead.

THE CAR STRIKERS.

BROOKLYN, N.Y., AND CLEVELAND, HAD RIOTOUS DEMONSTRATIONS.

New York, July 22.—The street railway men's strike in Brooklyn has ceased to interrupt the business of the lines. The schedules of the various surface railways are to-day practically restored and maintained through the city and suburbs.

An attempt was made to blow up the elevated railway structure at Fifth avenue and Thirty-fifth street, Brooklyn, early on Wednesday. The police say that it was the work of the strikers or their sympathizers. One of the pillars of the structure was shattered by the explosion of dynamite at 1.10 a.m. The entire base of the pillar was blown to pieces and the side of the pillar for several feet was torn away. Several pieces of steel were thrown through neighboring houses. One piece of large size nearly an inch in thickness was blown through the brick wall of a house at the corner of Thirty-fourth street and Fifth avenue. Another was blown through a house at the corner of Thirty-fourth street and Fourth avenue, while still another crashed through the iron railing of the Greenwood sub-cemetery. Several policemen who were on duty in the vicinity hurried to the scene of the explosion, which was heard for a long distance, but no arrests were made. The explosion caused a delay in the running of trains over the Fifth avenue line for a time, and extra guards were sent out to watch the structure. Fortunately no one was injured.

Cleveland, Ohio, July 21.—Rioting was resumed in the Street Railway strike yesterday evening, serious outbreaks having occurred in several places. About nine o'clock a dynamite cartridge was exploded under the wheels of a Euclid avenue car at the corner of Erie and Prospect streets. The wheels of the car were destroyed by the explosion, which was heard for a distance of two miles, and one woman, a passenger, fainted, but nobody was injured. There was no crowd in the vicinity, nor was anybody seen to place the cartridge.

A dynamite bomb was thrown upon the roof of the big Consolidated Street Railway Company's barn at Lakeview, at three a.m., to-day. A jagged hole two feet square, was torn in the roof. A Wade Park avenue car, which stood directly beneath the hole, was wrecked, the roof of the car being torn off by the explosion. The wildest excitement prevailed amongst the men in the barn.

SITUATION VERY SERIOUS—A SUBURBAN CAR BLOWN UP.

Cleveland, Ohio, July 24.—The scenes of wild disorder and violence witnessed in this city throughout yesterday and last night in connection with the street car strike, were succeeded this morning by marked quietness. Cars are running on at least a dozen different lines of the Big Consolidated system. They, however, carry but few passengers. 'Buses are in operation over many of the Big Consolidated lines and these are well patronized. The city authorities were in conference at the City Hall nearly all night, and as a result, a call has been sent out for additional troops.

All the available military force in Cleveland is under arms. The riots and murderous attacks of Sunday convinced the Mayor it was time to call out all the available troops.

At nine o'clock a suburban car was blown up between Wickliffe and Willoughby, about fifteen miles east of Cleveland. The outrage was not reported to the Cleveland police until this morning. The car was on the Painesville line and was filled with passengers, mostly women from the city, who had been spending the day with friends in the suburban towns. The front end of the heavy motor was raised several inches from the track. The headlight was blown off the car, one of the axles was bent and several windows were broken. Two passengers were badly cut by flying glass.

SIR JAMES EDGAR'S HEALTH

A SUCCESSFUL OPERATION PERFORMED.

Toronto, July 24.—An operation for the removal of a stone in the bladder has been successfully performed on Sir James Edgar, Speaker of the House of Commons, by Doctors Cameron, Powell and Roddick. The operation took place at his residence, here. The patient derived immediate relief; but will be confined to his bed for some weeks.

RICHES OF NEW ONTARIO.

Barrie, July 22.—Chief John Shilling, of Rama Island, an educated Indian, well known throughout this district, smiled when he read an Orillia despatch yesterday reporting mineral finds near Burk's Falls. 'Is it only now the white man is beginning to know the richness of the Muskoka and Parry Sound districts in gold, silver and copper?' he observed. 'The hidden wealth of all this northern region was revealed to the Indian many,many generations ago. There is a tradition in our tribe handed down from the time long before the whites ever set foot on the soil in this region that gold and silver were found in immense quantities up along what you call the north shore, on the islands in Georgian Bay and Muskoka lakes and even on Lake Simcoe, and that the medicine men of the tribe secreted the precious metals in skin sacks among the caves which abound in the vicinity.'

DESTROYED BY LIGHTNING.

Waterford, Ont., July 22.—During a heavy thunderstorm which passed over this vicinity, yesterday, the barns of John Thompson, half a mile from town, were struck by lightning, and burned to the ground. The barns contained all his wheat which had just been drawn in.

Westport, Ont., July 22.—Two barns, one belonging to John Coburn, jr., and the other to Michael Norwood, were struck by lightning and totally destroyed, together with a portion of this season's crop, yesterday morning. Mr. Norwood's buildings were new, and valued at $600, which was covered by $450 insurance, while Mr. Coburn suffered a total loss of $700, with no insurance, besides being severely burned.

Nantasket Beach, Mass., July 22.—The Park House, on Atlantic Hill, was struck by lightning and burned before dawn today. The patrons of the hotel narrowly escaped. The loss was estimated at from $25,000 to $30,000, partially insured.

FAMINE AGAIN THREATENED IN INDIA.

Bombay, July 24.—The partial failure of the monsoon has occasioned grave anxiety. The rainfall has been injuriously excessive in Bengal and the north-west provinces, but in the Deccan, Berar, Gujerat, and some of the central provinces there has been almost no rain. The situation in Western India is already critical and disaster is threatened.

The plague is increasing in Poona, where there were 116 cases on Sunday and 82 deaths.

THREE PERSONS KILLED

AND A SCORE INJURED BY A STROKE OF LIGHTNING.

Berlin, July 24.—During a thunderstorm yesterday, forty persons, who were leaning against a wire railing at the Charlottenburg cycle track, were struck by lightning. Three were killed and twenty were severely injured.

Ten thousand people were in attendance when a violent thunderstorm swept over the town. A flash of lightning struck the flag and many colored flames ran down the guy rods, giving it the appearance of a fiery maypole. From the guy rods the lightning passed into the spectators' stand, where a horrible scene took place. Two women and a man in one of the stands were killed outright and their bodies terribly burned by the electric fluid, while flames played over the bodies until they were burned to a crisp. A tremendous panic followed, as almost everyone in the stand near the maypole were temporarily prostrated, and it was thought for a time that all were killed. Besides those killed and seriously hurt, twenty-five persons were slightly injured during the panic.

NAPANEE BANK ROBBERS.

PARE AND HOLDEN BECOMING UNRULY—ROACH PLEADS INNOCENCE.

Toronto, July 24.—Mr. E. H. Sills, high county constable of Lennox and Addington, who assisted in working up the evidence in the Ponton case, was seen at the Walker House last evening. Mr. Sills says that Paré and Holden have been in a very ugly temper since their recapture. Holden broods a good deal, and seems to take special delight in venting his spleen on the officers of the jail. Paré is more diplomatic, but he, too, feels his return to durance keenly. 'Jack' Roach, the latest addition, still protests his innocence, and has engaged the services of a Napanee lawyer, Mr. U. M. Wilson, to defend him. Asked as to whether the crown would have any additional evidence to present at the next trial, Mr. Sills replied that he was not at liberty to say.

TELEGRAPH NOTES.

A London despatch to the 'Daily Chronicle' says that the Emperor William of Germany having been denied the wish to visit England on the Queen's Birthday, now declines to go to the Cowes regatta, looked upon then as a more favorable occasion. He is to meet the Russian Czar at Wiesbaden on Aug. 5.

A Berlin despatch reports the recovery of the Empress Augusta Victoria from the sprained ankle she recently suffered from.

The Indian Government has annexed Nushki, in Beloochistan, and will pay the Khan of Kelat an annual rental for the territory.

The epidemic of anthrax prevails on the island of Gothland, and a despatch from Stockholm, Sweden, of Friday, states that forty parishes are infected. Deaths have occurred of human beings who unwittingly had contracted the disease.

Mrs. Gladstone was slightly hurt by being thrown from her pony carriage at Hawarden on Tuesday last.

Japanese at Kyushu, working in the Toyokuni coal mine, had an awful experience from explosion on June 15. Over a hundred miners were entombed, and up to the night of July 16 only five bodies had been taken out.

Burglars broke into the office of W. F Vilas, in Cowansville, and they also visited the office of Mr. G. K. Nesbitt, the well-known miller, on Wednesday, but got nothing except small change.

The oil-laden steamer 'Maverick,' of the Standard Oil Company, valued with the cargo at two hundred thousand dollars, was destroyed by fire on July 17 in Halifax harbor. The explosions, as the burning oil took fire in the tanks, made up a grand but costly display of fireworks. One of the crew was fatally and another seriously burned. The vessel was a total wreck.

James Ross, colored, one of the wealthiest farmers in the country about Windsor, Ont., was beaten into an insensible state on Tuesday at midnight, and it was thought on Thursday that he could not recover. His jaw was broken, and his watch and money gone. Charles How, arrested on suspicion, had Ross's watch upon him, and he was also well supplied with money.

The fruit stock of Moorehead Bros., London, Ont., was severely damaged by fire on Friday night, but was completely insured.

London, Ont., civic authorities have asked to have the militia forces withdrawn as there is no danger now from the violence of the street car strikers.

A young farmer, J. H. Hall, of Palgrave, committed suicide by shooting himself on Mr. C. Barnes's farm near North Georgetown, Ont., on Friday. No reason seems apparent for the awful deed.

THE FOREST OF BOURG-MARIE.

BY S. FRANCIS HARRISON (SERANUS.)

(Author of 'The Rose and Fleur de Lis,' etc.)

CHAPTER XIII.—(Continued.)

'That we had long endeavored to prove all men naturally equal,' said Magloire. 'And that would be a fine thing. See now. You're a priest, but a sensible one. Think of the money you have, my grandfather has, the Church has, locked away in coffers! Think what might be done with that towards helping the poor, the wretched, the ignorant, building schools, educating the children! Well, it is a funny thing that these people do not see for themselves how unjust it is, this locking up of their hard-earned money in the coffers of Mother Church! Bah! the habitant is more than slow. He is a fool.'

'Doucement, mon fils, mais doucement,' returned the priest, with his pleasant smile not a whit relaxed. 'But you will prove an enemy to the Church if you sow these truths among the people. You see, I hint that they are truths—partial, approximate, half-truths only. Ma foi! but you are a clever lad. You have not lived in the great world nine years for nothing. Go on. Talk to me of this again.'

And Carson, continually sipping the curé's home-made wine, drank in the simulated praise with greedy inordinate vanity.

'Why, the whole thing,' said he, leaning over confidentially to the priest, just drunk enough not to be careful of what he said, 'the whole thing is a sham, a hoax, a fabrication.'

He paused dramatically. The priest, as if bewildered, repeated his phrase.

'The whole thing?' said he.

'Yes, the Church. Its fêtes, processions, triumphs, and jubilees; its pilgrimages, shrines, cures, and miraculous interventions; its tithes, masses, prayers, and alms; its altars, crucifixes, pictures, and statues; its saints and saints' days, purgatory, and paradise; its rosaries, bells, cassocks, and incense. The whole thing, I tell you, is sham, fabrication, rubbish. I don't believe any longer in it. D——n! Father Labelle, how can any one believe in it? What's the good of it?—that's what I want to know! Tell me the good of it.'

The priest sadly shook his head. It cost him an effort not to rise and arrest the progress of the blasphemer, but he was a finished actor, and maintained a sad composure.

'You can't tell me,' rejoined Carson, 'I knew you couldn't. And yet you call yourself a priest. And the Confessional and the Sacrament, what can you make of these? They are the worst of all. Well, some day the people will wake up. They will not sleep always. There will be a great war, a revolution. The people will come forth from a land of darkness and follow a new light.'

This was a quotation from the lecture, being an application of a well-known bible verse. The priest affected despair.

'It will come,' said Carson. 'Not very long, either, before it comes.'

'And you will help, doubtless, to bring it quickly. You would fain be the herald of a fair dawn. Worthy usher of a worthy régime. My son, you are an ornament wasted, an instrument neglected, unless, indeed, it fall out as you say, and our religion be dethroned. But within the Church itself, what a head, what a power, what gifts! Ah! had you stayed in Bourg-Marie you should have been a priest. I might have had the honor of fitting you for your post. Alas! it is my misfortune and the Church's loss. You do not tell one, however, my child, what it is you do all the days in this city where you live. You have, I expect, taken up some profession, perhaps a learned one. Good heaven! I cannot bear to think of such as you in trade.'

Magloire was positively electrified with joy, gratitude and wine. Wine, after all, is the drink for Frenchmen, for Italians, Corsicans, Spaniards. He took little of it in Milwaukee, for it was scarce and high, and lager was infectious, cheap, a good quencher.

'This wine,' cried he, 'is no vinegar. Father Labelle, you ought to know your own wares better. Speaking of wares, you have guessed aright. I am not in trade. I am—many things. One does not content me.'

'Ah, the clever lad! He is a potential Richelieu—a possible Machiavelli! A credit to his village.'

'Yes, I should be tired of a pen beside my ear always, or a whip in my hand, or a tray carried—so—in my left hand aloft. I deal largely in horses. I have an office. I am much in demand; have many friends, all Americans. Well, I suppose I may say I am a well-known young fellow, have plenty friends, go to the theatre three or four times a week, dress as you see.'

With a gesture sublime in its fatuous self-conceit Magloire opened his coat, uncrossed his legs, and indicated his matchless suit of tweed and other appendages. The curé made every demonstration of awe and delight.

'That I have only this wine to offer you, Magloire! 'Tis a shame. But if you will do me the honor a second time to enter my garden, you shall taste of something better, stronger; a sip of liqueur, home-made, too—everything is home-made in my modest house—but clear and amber and honeyed fire. The celebrated elixir dorée, eau dorée, gilded water, made with goldbeaters' leaf in it and oils of cinnamon and roses. Ah ha! that is something to taste—to take the bad humors away: the frost in winter, the languor in summer. And this business of yours, it pays well; you are prospering, without doubt, and, like all your frugal countrymen, endeavoring to put something by? Be sure you do that.'

'My grandfather, he will have done that for me,' replied Magloire. 'Say, Father Labelle, how much money has he laid away in the old Manoir?'

The curé laughed.

'You are not so clever, after all. Mikel has very little money. It is possible he has a few skins—bearskins, sealskins—but nothing remarkable. You should go to see him.'

'I have been—once, but I shall go again. I wish to tell him that I do not care for his ideas, his opinions. I am no longer Magloire le Caron, but an American citizen, a gentleman, man of business. I am no dreamer.'

'And Mikel is?' said the priest. 'I see, you do not sympathize. Now, with me you are perfectly at ease, eh? Not afraid to tell me anything? Well, now, here is an important question: Are you married? Who will these letters be from?'

'Letters?' repeated Magloire, in a confused way.

'These letters you sent Pacifique for. Ah ha! you had forgotten. Say, then, perhaps you had better take no more wine. Do you generally drink so much?'

There was a fine show of reluctant surprise in the curé's voice as he removed the empty bottle that completely shook Magloire's confidence in himself. He buttoned his coat with a shaking hand, and endeavored to be as sober as possible.

'That's the second time since I've been here,' he said, in English, 'that I have taken one glass too long—too much. Damn! Father Labelle, but I am sorry. Wait a moment. My head will be quite clear immediately.'

'As long as you like, my son,' replied the curé. 'I see Pacifique approach, however. Pull yourself up; that is the way. Never let your inferior see your weakness. There is, then, no Madame Carson?'

Magloire's dark face suddenly grew serious but darker, darker, till it was condensed into one black frown of fear.

'No,' he whispered; 'but there is a lady of whom I am very fond, and she—she will go nowhere without me. I have said to myself, "Is there any reason why I should not love her?" and every time I tell myself no. But yet I do not speak to her nor tell her. I am not afraid. I do not, like you, believe in punishment, or in a God, or in purgatory. Therefore, why should I fear?'

'Why, indeed?' The curé was profoundly interested. 'She is perhaps too young. Take courage, mon fils. Woman was made for man. She is beautiful, I doubt not. Frenchmen were ever great judges of women.'

'After all,' said Magloire, suddenly calm and confident, 'there is no great difficulty. There is one place, I am told, where one can get a divorce in a very little while—in an hour, they tell me. I have thought that will be what we must do. And again I have thought—well, it is not necessary.'

How the curé enjoyed the joke! Ah, the clever, funny, delightful, surprising, charming joke!

'A divorce!' he cried, actually digging his fat fingers into his visitor's distinguished side. 'And I said, "Take courage, mon fils! Take courage!" Ha, ha! The good joke! The clever lad! A divorce already, and he not twenty-four! Bravo, mon enfant! Tiens, c'est pour la divorce!'

And the good man drew a second bottle of home-made wine from a vine-trellised recess in the summerhouse (pavilion), and insisted on a final glass being quaffed in honor of the occasion, while another was poured for Pacifique, who presently arrived, looking stealthily from under furry and lowering brows at the priest.

Carson rose up steadily enough and took his mail: one letter from Rylands, another from the headquarters of the Order, bearing a Chicago postmark. He dared not break the seal of either before the curé. The latter had divined enough.

'Well, we part, my son. I invite you whenever you are passing. Make a good long visit. I will myself attend your second meeting. I may not sympathize with all you say, that is impossible. But I will not attempt to refute one so gifted, so learned. Farewell, thou, and farewell, Pacifique. Thou dost not come to Mass often enough, thou idle one. I must speak to your mother about it.'

Pacifique trembled. He was still, in spite of his newly-acquired opinions, very much in awe of the priest. The latter looked gaily, but yet searchingly, from the cripple to Magloire. There was a moment's silence. Finally it was the priest who broke it.

'Tiens! but you two are in a hurry. My children, go! You behold in me a man as well as a priest. Confide in me. Am I not professionally your confidante, the ear, the eye, the mind for all the village—indeed, all the valley? I bid you go, but see that you return.'

He shook hands warmly with Magloire. He slapped Pacifique on the shoulder. He forced a glass of wine upon the latter. Together they all three walked to the garden gate. Arrived there, the priest presented each with a rich handful of flowers. Magloire had hollyhocks and zinnias. Pacifique petunias. His manner was soothing, contented, cheerful. Carson, bewildered, but half sober, confused and constrained to politeness, walked off as in a dream. Pacifique, crushing and flattening the stem of his flowers to green pulp in his hand, stole moodily along. In the presence of the priest he could not be natural, comfortable, blasphemous, revolting, base. Yet, when the check upon his nature was removed, he refrained from speaking to Magloire, who began reading his letters as soon as the road was reached.

CHAPTER XIV.—THE CURE HAS A DREAM.

'We see not our signs; there is no more any prophet.'

The priest went back to his summerhouse and apostrophized his visitor. His house, though on the highroad to the village, and only a few yards away from that main artery of life for the valley of the Yamachiche, gave at the back upon the more beautiful and sweeping crescents of green tinged with October bronze that formed the valley itself. The pavilion, draped in grape-vines, faced this delightful prospect. With all the fervor of his race and all the yearning of a strong and noble nature, he threw his arms widely upon the air and almost wept as he regarded the peaceful landscape.

'Mother of God!' he cried, 'what an iniquity, what a shame, what eternal pity, that all the work of years, the prayers of a constant and much-enduring manhood, should be useless, ineffectual, in face of this blasphemous conceit, this maudlin machination, this phrase-mongering—it is no more! This coward—for he is a coward as well as other things—this coward has no real education, no real polish, no real impulses, beyond those of his own advancement and comfort and safety. It is infamous that he must return here to the innocent fields in which my people work uncomplainingly, to the majestic forests clothed in matchless hues, to the bright, broad river of his youth, bearing upon its bosom the mighty rafts that my people have made for workshop, hearth, and fane, to all the simple, virtuous plan of our primitive village life! It is monstrous that our nationality, so unaccountably precious to us, should be as nothing to him, that our very language is partly foreign and partly hateful, that the Church itself, even, is not sacred, but perhaps misunderstood and maltreated worse than all!'

He stopped, and looked even more wistfully than before upon all the beauty of the scene. The river ran in sparkling lacy froth of beaten silver to the left, where a series of small rapids kept up a perpetual seething and bubbling and foaming over, and in smooth, oily circles of purest gold to the right, where it disappeared in the strips of pine forest, that showed straight and serried ranks of blackness against the pervading amber of the maples beyond. From the pine strips floated pearly spirals of smoke, and the sound of a minor chanson drew gradually nearer. The curé watched a long raft with two huts upon it slowly emerge from the dark edges of the pine-fringed banks and gleam yellow in the sunshine. A dozen men in blue and brown shirts were lying about, talking, fiddling, working, singing. How they enjoyed the air, thinking how soon the long winter would be upon them! The curé did not recognize them, but he could almost tell without looking who they were. He knew to whom the raft belonged, where it was going, what would become of it.

Across the river, just where the fleecy silver flashed into ardent gold, reposed the snug Norman farm of Blaise Aubert—man, wife, sixteen children, grandmother, aunt, a man, and a maid. The old grandmother was now at work among the vegetables in the front garden, pipe in mouth, old straw hat over a tightly-drawn cap. With her were six small children and a dog. The curé knew all their names, ages, faults, and habits; had baptized them all, including the dog, for when one day he had encountered a toddler of five leading the great black beast to the river to swim, he had, to please the child, to take the good-natured animal by the paws and throw him in, and gaily pronounce him Dominique after himself, Père Dominique Labelle, guide, counsellor, and friend for all the valley of the Yamachiche.

These sights, so domestic, so gentle, so familiar, so dear, were too much for the offended priest. His mood changed.

'I am angry. A righteous anger inflames me. Mais c'est un enfant terrible—that one, that Magloire, with his detestable English name, and his vulgar scents, oils, and his declaration of independence! He would like to doom us, to call us a doomed race; he would wish to see our language supplanted, our emotions suppressed, our traditions ridiculed, our true sentiments ignored! It is hardly possible to credit that he is indeed the grandson of so true an aristocrat, so fine a gentleman at heart, as old Le Caron! And his lack of moral character—how despicable a position, to believe neither in God nor in hell, and yet for ever to be afraid of some Being akin to the first and some taste similar to the second! Ah, Magloire!' exclaimed the good man, his angry mood again leaving him, melted almost to tears, 'how much sorrow, humility, and mischief you may already have created, and how much more of the peace, innocence, and comfort of Bourg-Marie is endangered in the future, by your unlucky sojourn here!'

Later in the day, the curé, having finished his simple dinner, cooked by himself, and accompanied by a small glass of that excellent wine, established himself in the green pavilion to take all the sunshine he could, and folding his arms on the little carved table, gradually dropped asleep. And while he slept he had a curious dream or vision. Down from the hazy golden heaven floated a celestial shape that stopped not, stayed not in the amber airs until it rested over the grim gray towers of the parish church. The priest, gifted with the power in his sleeping hours of piercing the thickest walls, scaling the giddiest heights, and opening the most impregnable doors, glided down on a shaft of streaming light to the door of the sacristy, and passed through to the altar. There he found the vision pendant in mid-air directly over the images, pictures and scarlet roses. Mystic sounds, pungent and aromatic odors, trailing films of cloud, all surrounded him. He passed swiftly along the railing, entered the holy enclosure, and fell upon his knees.

CHAPTER XV.—THE SLAVES OF THE RING.

'With the point of a diamond—it is graven upon the table of their heart.'

Laurière, an irritable prisoner, confined against his will in that strange room, draped and carpeted with fur, had abundant leisure to think of many things. Chief of these was perhaps his instinctive distrust of the cripple, Pacifique Péron, and his companion Magloire. Thrust it away as he would, it came continually back, that lingering, loitering, abiding fear of men so impious, so unregenerate, blind, and unreasoning. And recalling so much of Magloire's easy impertinence—at first actually precious and admirable in itself—and Pacifique's brazen defiance of laws both natural and enforced, his contempt for ritual, and his reckless audacity of purpose, he recalled also that singular encounter in the shades of Bourg-Marie till it became perfectly clear to him that the thing of fur and gliding yet misshapen presence had been Pacifique and none other. But what he could not fathom was the motive which had induced the cripple to pry upon the well-known seclusion in which Mikel lived; and whatever this impelling motive had been, it was clear that now another and stronger one existed. Avarice looked forth from the sunken eyes of the cripple if it ever looked forth at all, thought Laurière. The vision of the ring would doubtless occur again and again, and should he not rob, he must at least burn with curiosity and wonder, sure to be imparted to Magloire. Thus Laurière reasoned, lying prone upon those luxurious skins, with no knowledge of time or the mutation of the brilliant October day. From morn to noon he lay, from noon to amber eve, Mikel thrice entering with food and many solicitous offers for his comfort. Laurière showed his bewilderment in his melancholy and questioning gaze, and Le Caron told him as much of his story as he had ever told to his only confidant, the parish priest.

And Nicolas heard with increasing wonder. He viewed with astonishment the treasures of fur that lay under, over, around him. He watched the spectral light of the lantern illuminating the red eyes of the stuffed fox in the corner, the soft richness of the many-hued skins, the prismatic beauties of the antique ring on his finger. A heat that was electrical, potent, all-encircling, wound him from head to foot. He lay at times almost without breathing, so marvellous was the spell cast over him in this lonely chamber of the north. His was a noble body, though ignorant of all the arts that luxury devises for the improvement and sweet maintenance of the ignoble flesh. And as he lay there in the body, his soul took higher flights than it had ever taken before, and his mind expanded from a crumpled, immature bud of promise to a perfect flower of consciousness. He felt his soul within him. He could close his eyes, abstracting himself from the curious chamber, from the forest which surrounded it, from everyday thought and from everyday routine, and behold the body was no more, and upon the wings of the soul the mind floated away.

In this rare hour his faith was much to him, but it came a great deal changed. It was hardly the same faith, for all ritual being absent and the atmosphere empty of impelling prejudices, the Church, with its mystic, yet actual odors, bells, roses, and images, the calm face of Mary, the terrors of the damned, the mental picture of the Pope, the horror of a personal devil, all faded away and left but one enthralling vision; the crucifix and wasted figure, the sunken head, the thorn-bound brow, the Great, Living, Eternal Sacrifice! And as he fastened the eyes of his soul upon that figure, he wished that he, too, might emulate, repeat, some such sacrifice. The dignity of the deed, the tenderness of it, the pathos of it, smote all at once upon his heart with new force and passion, and a dim yet not uncertain pulsation of gratitude and hope filled his heaving breast.

But while the things spiritual were thus progressing in the heart and brain, Laurière did not cease to be the calm, practical, frugal trapper, who could not be expected to lie comfortably and at rest so far from his own dwelling, which he had not seen for over twenty-four hours. When Mikel—who waited upon his wants as upon those of a dear and precious child—appeared about seven o'clock in the evening, he readily agreed to Laurière's wish that some measure should be taken towards securing the latter's house, left the night before presumably for half an hour's visit, unlocked and unbolted, and with a couple of windows open. Le Caron acceded to a request that he would walk over and do all in his power to make the dwelling fast, and accordingly left the Manoir when he had seen Laurière fed and made as comfortable as possible. The sprain was in no way abating, but the dogged intrepidity of the sufferer resulted in a stoicism which old Mikel himself envied and admired. To speak was a source of exquisite pain, but he gave Mikel his directions in an even voice that betrayed no suffering.

Thus, when Mikel carefully locked the door behind him, Nicolas Laurière was left alone in the first fur-draped chamber, lighted only by the sickly yellow glare of the lantern, while on every side the gathering glooms that hung over Bourg-Marie grew denser and denser as night approached. He slept — not at first, but after a long hour of dreamy reflection, in which was uppermost a great tenderness and solicitude for Mikel, who had hung over him, pressed his lips to his brow, called him his son, confided in him, hoped in him, trusted in him. He slept now at eight o'clock, by which time it was quite dark outside. At nine he was still sleeping. At ten Mikel returned, having found Laurière's little house all in order, and threading his accustomed way from the back of his own clearing and up to the triangular close and the venerable Manoir, looked in, and finding his guest quietly sleeping, returned to his dwelling, and being fatigued, went to bed, and was instantly asleep himself. Meanwhile the darkness lifted a little, and showed two figures that stealthily awaited their time in the wood opposite Mikel's house.

The night wore on. A late moon, pearly and pale, soared high in the midnight sky. Laurière, who had slept for four hours, dreamed as it neared twelve o'clock that all the skins that lay on the floor and hid the walls grew suddenly endowed with life, form, bulk, and breath. They left the walls, they rose from off the floor, they mustered thick and close, panting, clawing, howling, growling; their bristling hides, their rolling eyes, their protruding tongues, their gleaming teeth, all proclaiming a miraculous return to life. Nicolas awoke with a spasmodic gasp and jerk of his entire body that wrenched his heart with pitiful pain. He sat up, relieved, at least, to find that the creatures of his dream had indeed vanished with the celerity of midnight spectres. Exhausted, he was about to carefully lie down again, when he heard sounds which probably would have escaped the ear of anyone whose senses were less acute—sounds in the dark forest to the north of the Manoir. Preternaturally on the alert, both for Mikel's sake and for his own, he listened for full half an hour, during which the sounds stopped, began again, stopped, ever drawing nearer, and, therefore, becoming a little clearer. Laurière saw in a flash the possibilities that awaited him. Mikel would return no more till morning. He could only make a guess at the time, but what did it matter to him either way? If it were near morning, Mikel might be awake, stirring, on his way to the Manoir, in danger. If it were midnight, the core of the twenty-four, it was the worse for himself. Help? There was no help; he would have to submit, to suffer indignity, assault, perhaps. Draped and curtained as those thick walls were, the sound took long to penetrate, and still he sat, unable to move more than his head and arms, but listening, watching intently, unerringly. Then it was that strange thoughts entered into his brain of the Manoir itself—its crumbling walls, its carven terraces, its rude images, its papered windows, its gloomy passages, haunted very likely by the restless, chivalric, and martial spirits of the past century, of whom Mikel had been telling him that afternoon. If the sound came as a tap, it was, he fancied, a lady's dainty shoe. If it came as a click, it was, he deemed, the lid of some curious box opened and shut by more delicate fingers than his own or old Mikel's. If it resembled a clank, it was the sword or spur of some gallant officer. And it came like all three of these, accompanied by strange scratchings and gratings.

Laurière, bound to the floor, almost cursed aloud at the thick hangings that shut out the true character and location of the unusual and conflicting sounds, while, between the remembrance of what old Mikel had told him, in hushed and thrilling tones, of the grandeur of his house and the distinction of the line, and his own conviction of the rascality of Pacifique, he was in a state of mental confusion and doubt torturing enough at any time, but now, when added to bodily pain, almost unbearable. The sounds had now stopped getting nearer, and Laurière, though he exerted himself to the utmost, could not decide whether they came from inside or outside. With a sudden resolution he dragged himself along about a couple of feet till he reached the lantern and extinguished it. Then he listened again, being now somewhat nearer where he fancied the door of the chamber must be behind its covering of fur. He listened and caught the complication of sounds distinctly. They were on the outside, and Laurière gave a gasp of relief. Of the living or the dead, he, like most men, much preferred encountering the former. He lay, enduring sickening pain, but with every trained sense alert. Presently the sounds stopped. Voices, muffled, unrecognizable, but still voices, made themselves faintly heard through the walls of fur. Then the sounds recommenced with more energy than before. There was a slight crash, a shiver seemed to run along the floor, and Laurière knew that an attempt had been made on the entrance door. Another few minutes and he would be discovered. There was evidently sudden and increased caution on the part of those who had entered for they spoke no more and trod carefully so that a full minute might have elapsed between the reluctant footfalls. Another moment and they were trying a door opposite to the one by which Mikel had brought Laurière into the fur-draped chamber. It yielded, and for a little while all was silent. They were doubtless searching for what was not there, this apartment being a mere empty shell, without any nut of riches for the unregenerate heart and the selfish hand to rifle and carry away. Then they returned, those careful footsteps, and began at Laurière's door. He thought now, for one instant of madness, that he must scream, shriek aloud in the darkness for Mikel, someone, anyone, to help him fight this intruder, assert his courage, maintain his prowess; but the very name of Mikel rising to his lips brought sense and craft with it. He looked at those curtains of fur. Ten minutes ago he had cursed them, now he gladly welcomed them, seeing one of their uses, which was to drag himself still further along the floor—further, further still, till he reached the edge of the wall, and here to creep behind that hanging screen of fur, a gigantic bear-skin, black and glossy as jet, and so ensconce himself, half-lying, half-crouching, between the skins that covered the floor and those which depended from the side of the wall. Inch by inch, painfully, breathlessly, he gained this hiding-place and found, to his joy, that he had chosen a corner where a window-recess afforded him room to lie at length. With a groan he cast himself into this dark niche, just as the door was opened and a bright light flashed into the room. A smothered ejaculation of wonder and delight, uttered in English, did not escape his ears, although he was almost fainting.

(To be continued.)

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

MY FAITHFUL LITTLE FRIEND.

(Mrs. Euren in English 'Sunday-school Times.')

Whatever fortune on your life attend,
The best of treasures is a faithful friend.

Some people delight in character sketches, and nothing interests them more than the portraiture of an original individual. I think my friend is possessed of great originality. Some people like to hear of devotion to duty as manifested by persons in humble life. I claim that my friend has a high idea of duty, and his life is devoted to its faithful performance.

This friend of mine is of aristocratic lineage; his brother was a Prince, his sister a Princess. But lest I should seem to boast, and in order to prevent misconception, let me at once state that he is a skye terrier of good descent, Rough by name and exceedingly rough (coated) by nature. After the duties of the toilet have been performed and he shakes himself till every hair stands erect, he is like a lovely soft fluffy rug; and upon lying down with fore and hind legs extended, as is his habit, it is difficult at first sight to perceive which end is head and which is tail.

When Rough takes his walks abroad, little children sometimes profess themselves in doubt as to the particular kind of quadruped he represents. 'It is a sheep,' said one admiring urchin; 'No, it is a bear,' averred another, while a third, bent on displaying his superior knowledge of natural history, boldly declared, 'It isn't neither; it's a lion.'

Far be it from me to maintain that this friend of mine is faultless. He is very self-willed, and if he has a mind to bark, bark he does, and neither commands nor entreaties will deter him. He is not always as obedient as a pattern dog would be. He knows his name as well as you or I know ours, and his hearing is remarkably acute. But if he slips out of the house intent upon a small private exploring expedition, you may call and call, and he toddles off with the most provoking indifference. It is quite useless to send in pursuit. When he finds he is followed, he simply turns round, gravely waits till his pursuer is almost upon him, then sets off at a run, and repeats the process indefinitely. There is then nothing for it but to await his return, when he will rattle the door to notify his presence, and if scolded will pass out dejectedly into the yard and take his punishment of banishment. Yet oftentimes his very repentance is assumed, for he will have secreted in his mouth a stone with which to relieve his solitude playing at football in the yard or 'making hay' in the kennel.

Rough doesn't affect 'doggy' society even in the street; he appears to have detached himself from his own species, and to consider himself 'one of the family.' This may account for his extensive knowledge of language. 'Can he speak?' asked a lady visitor, and we sometimes almost expect him to do so. Besides the general drift of sentences he is perfectly acquainted with the meaning of a large number of words. Among them are good dog, dirty dog, master, mistress, baby, doll, duck (toy), shake hands, upstairs, downstairs, kitchen, slippers, stockings, post, potsman, letter, supper, biscuit, apple, sugar, fish, bone, cake, etc., etc. One expression, however, he can never be made to believe in, namely, 'All gone.' When this is used he invariably rushes to a chair or sofa in order to survey the table for himself, or stands up and sniffs opposite some favorite dish, uttering quick, sharp, reproachful sounds as if to say, 'My dear mis-

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tress, how can you?' He always prefers snippets in the dining room to full platters in the kitchen or yard.

Rough is never jealous of children, and dotes on babies; but if a baby is not attainable a doll will do almost as well. A shoe, sock, or toy belonging to a child, is guarded and defended as a sacred treasure.

This dog is not a teachable dog. His little ways are all his own. No common tricks like 'fetch-and-carry,' or 'sit-up-and-beg,' would he ever learn; he has struck out certain lines for himself. At meal times he spends a good deal of time posing as a biped. Putting paws on some one's knee, he gives himself a send-off, then runs backward for a greater or less distance, and returns to the starting point to repeat the operation 'three times' without once dropping on the floor. How he came to fix on the number three is unknown. If, however, his friends profess to be dissatisfied with the length of the runs, he will give a little bit over rather than be accused of making short measure.

For this feat a morsel of some kind is the expected reward. But if patrons prove hard-hearted or are too much engaged to attend to him, this clever little fellow has a device up his great-coat sleeve, which from long experience he knows to be irresistible. Again standing on his hind legs at some distance from the table he dances round and round in a circle, swaying this way and that in the prettiest manner imaginable. The costume reminds one of a tiny Esquimaux in full dress, but the action is gracefulness itself.

Slippers and stockings supply the material for Rough's special duties, and I think the intelligence he displays with regard to them, must be set down as the result not only of observation but also of reasoning power. How else should he, without instruction, have discovered that persons coming in from the street often change their boots, and of his own accord have taken up the habit of bringing slippers for their use. Usually he can only lift one at a time, but when a pair are lying side by side, he has been known to take hold of the adjacent portions and carry the two. True, he doesn't discriminate; to him a slipper is a slipper and nothing more. He knows nought of sizes three and four or of eights and nines. So he may offer a gentleman's walking shoe to the lady of the dainty foot, or lay a tiny slipper at the feet of the athlete who is teased about his 'canoes.' Yet that the dog knows which are his master's slippers is abundantly evident. For no sooner is the master's step heard in the distance than Rough fetches the proper slippers from their accustomed place and lays them one after the other upon the hearthrug. And if when going out you give him boots or slippers to mind, he will meet you in the hall with one of them on your return.

It may also appear surprising that a dog should find out for himself what articles of dress are first required in the morning. Here I shall doubtless be reminded that the presence of a dog in a bedroom is not in accordance with sanitary rules. I quite agree. But what is to be done when, as soon as the house is open, this faithful little friend comes pattering up the stair, and a moment later stands at the bedside holding a pair of stockings for acceptance, and, when these are received with thanks, hurries off and brings up any number of slippers that may be required? But this is not all. As soon as the postman's knock is heard, away rushes my friend and fetches the letters. And who can refuse the morning letters?

Rough is sociable and affectionate, but too self-respecting to be fawning. He likes to be commended, as shown by the waving of his banner-like tail, but does not care to be nursed. He regards his mistress as his special charge, and, should she be ill, hides under her bed, and cannot be induced to come out for food or drink. Once, when she was absent for a few weeks, he was almost starved, and spent the time wandering disconsolately about the house, or lying outside her bedroom door. A frantic dog welcomed her return, and since then he seems half afraid to let her out of his sight.

Formerly it was Rough's delight to go out with any member of the household who would take him for a run, and at the sight of a letter to be posted, or of a hat and gloves ready to put on he would jump and bark for joy. He is still willing to go out, but having reached the end of the street, invariably turns tail and makes for home. He appears suddenly to remember that his mistress will require his protection, and comes and cries at the door or window for admission. When out with his mistress he is in no such haste to return.

The care of living things is highly educative, and the boy or girl who has never had any pet to look after has missed a useful piece of experience and training. While the man, woman, or child who has secured the love of a faithful dog is especially to be congratulated.

ORIGIN OF 'HURRAH.'

An English scholar has been looking into the origin of the word 'Hurrah.' He thinks 'there can be no doubt that the Egyptian soldiers went into battle with the inspiring cheer of 'HooRa! HooRa! HooRa!' and if the average questioning man asks why, he staggers them with this: 'Because HooRa (in the tongue of the Thothmes and the Rameses) means 'The King! The King! The King!' Yes, more, as 'Ra' means not only King, but also God and Man, the concentrated meaning of the cry would be—'For God, King and Country!' What more loyal, what more patriotic, what more devout?'

CAMEO HEAD OF ALEXANDER THE GREAT.
Period of Caracalla or Severus.



AUGUSTUS.
Period of the Early Empire.



CLAUDIUS.
Probably Contemporary.





THE SO-CALLED 'PHOCION.'
By Alessandro Caesati.



HORATIUS KEEPING THE BRIDGE.



LIVIA AS CERES.

THE MARLBOROUGH GEMS, RECENTLY SOLD BY AUCTION IN LONDON

For the second time, strangely enough, the Marlborough gems have been put up to auction at Christie's. The last occasion was in June, 1875, when the famous collection was offered in one lot for £35,000. Sir William Agnew (then Mr. Agnew) at once offered the full amount in guineas, and as no other bidder appeared, the collection was knocked down to him. The real purchaser, however, was not Mr. Agnew, but Mr. David Bromilow, of Bitteswell Hall, Lutterworth. He is now dead, and the gems have come again into the market. The collection was the lifework of the third Duke of Marlborough, who went far and near seeking for these wonderful examples. Most of them belong to the centuries between the Augustine and the end of the Antonine period. The best are of the reign of Hadrian. Of the six examples we publish, the first is a cameo head of Alexander the Great, wrought, probably, in the time of Caracalla, or of Severus Alexander. It is a fine sardonyx, a clear white layer forming the base in relief upon a black ground. Our second reproduction is that of a superb head of Augustus wearing a radiate crown indicative of the deification of the Emperor. The Emperor's head is wrought in a porcelain white layer. The work belongs to the period of the early Empire. The third is a head of Claudius with the laurel crown and paludamentum. It is cut on a sardonyx, the flesh being rendered in a porcelain white layer. The wreath is in fine yellow. The work is believed to be contemporary—that is, about A. D. 50. The fourth is a superb head by Alessandro Caesati, which, although beardless, has been said to be that of Phocion, on account of its likeness to a well-known gem inscribed with the name of that general, and pronounced by Vasari to be the ne plus ultra of Caesati's art. The cameo is cut in an opaque white layer in relief on a reddish brown base. It is mounted in a pierced and enamelled setting of rich floral design, in which the sunflower is conspicuous. The fifth cameo almost declares its subject even to the least erudite; the fight upon the broken bridge being sufficient to recall the exploit of Horatius, although it differs from Macaulay's popular description from the fact that here the hero is mounted. The proportions of the combatants are truly heroic, if compared to the size of the bridge. The cameo is upon an onyx. The last example is a fine bust of Livia, the wife of Augustus, in character as Ceres, veiled. It is a cameo on a sardonyx in very high relief, and belonged formerly to the Arundel collection.—'Illustrated London News.'

LITERARY REVIEW.

BIRD ROCK.

The 'Century Magazine' for July is entitled the 'Story Teller's Number,' and it deals at considerable length with Sir Walter Scott, 'Robinson Crusoe,' Victor Hugo, George Eliot, Bret Harte, Stevenson and Kipling. The leading article in this number, however, deals with Bird Rock. It is by Frank M. Chapman and has a wonderful series of illustrations from his own photographs. He brings up a practical point in the following paragraph:—

Well within the mouth of the Gulf of St. Lawrence stands a rocky islet which as early as the time of Jacques Cartier, supported a population greater than that of the largest city of Canada to-day. Since its discovery by the French voyager, some three hundred and fifty years ago, the inhabitants of this rock have been persecuted without mercy; but to the government that should protect them they are only sea-birds, and year by year their number decreases. Some day in the not very distant future the fishermen who kill these birds, and rob them of their eggs, will find only the inaccessible parts of the rock occupied by the feathered tenants; then they will realize their own folly, and the selfishness of their ancestors.

It is, however, not too late to save this bird colony from extermination. Shooting during the summer months should be absolutely prohibited, and nest-robbing, should not be permitted after July 1. Under these conditions the fishermen of the region, and their descendants, may feast on eggs during Junes innumerable, and bird-lovers may rejoice in the knowledge that one of the ornithological wonders of America has escaped destruction.

MISSIONARY EXPANSION.

A carefully written and beautifully illustrated book will be found in one published by the Revells entitled 'Missionary Expansion Since the Reformation,' by the Rev. J. A. Graham, M.A., missionary at Kalimpong, India, and author of 'On the Threshold of Three Closed Lands.' It gives a comprehensive view of the principles, history and present position of the missions of the Reformed churches and the different subjects taken up have been revised by specialists. The most trying thing in connection with Mr. Graham's work was the necessity of leaving out so much that he would have wished to include, but his subjects are well chosen and the treatment interesting.

The results of a hundred years of mission work were brought out in a striking manner at the great Centenary Missionary Conference held in London in 1888:

At the beginning of that century the Churches were dead to the claims of the heathen world. Now every branch has its foreign mission board or society, whose work focuses the living interest of the best of its members. Before the famous meeting at Kettering in 1792, only one or two agencies were at work among the heathen; now there are about 150 separate organizations, with an annual income of over two and a half million pounds. Then there were but a few missionaries representing Christendom; now there is a great army, with well nigh 10,000 missionary officers (one-third of them women), aided by 50,000 native workers, of whom 3,300 are ordained. Then the present great mission fields were either unknown, or closed to the free entrance of the Gospel; now the whole wide world, with inconsiderable exceptions, is open to its heralds. Then the converts of Protestant Churches in heathendom, were reckoned by the thousand, now there are said to be 3,000,000. Then the power of politics and the influence of the press were almost wholly, and often bitterly opposed to foreign missionary enterprise; now the missionary is looked upon as the pioneer of civilization, and the valued ally of good government.

The book contains 145 illustrations and eight maps. (F. H. Revell Co., Toronto, $1.25.)

PELOUBET'S ILLUSTRATIONS.

Thousands of the bible students who have derived benefit from Peloubet's 'Select Notes on the Sunday-school Lessons' must have wished that the valuable matter contained in them could be published in some more permanent and accessible form. Dr. Peloubet is now doing this, giving the results of his twenty-five years' work in separate volumes. The one before us is entitled 'Suggestive Illustrations on the Gospel of John.' It is a large volume of 550 pages. He says:

The plan is to bring the latest, the most scholarly, and the best light on the Bible, in a condensed and practical form, into the pulpit, the Sunday school and the home. I have been encouraged to hope that this work would not be useless from the fact that the total sale of the select notes, approaches a million copies. In these volumes there is a sincere endeavor to open some of the doors to these 'chambers of imagery,' and to remind our readers of some of the treasures of literature bearing on the themes concerning which the Apostle John has written; and in both cases to suggest more than is told to be an 'open sesame' to the uncounted treasures in these fields.

(E. R. Herrick & Co., New York.)

BY DR. BANKS.

'John and His Friends' is the title of the fourth volume of revival sermons by Dr. Louis Albert Banks, of Cleveland, Ohio. The three former volumes received such a widespread welcome, not only in the United States, but throughout the English-speaking world that Dr. Banks has been encouraged to continue the publication of his discourses. In the preface he tells us that 'the sermons contained in this volume were delivered in the First Methodist Episcopal Church, Cleveland, of which I am pastor, in a series of revival meetings, beginning with watch-night, and continuing through the month of January, 1899. The themes had been selected long before and material gathered from time to time, but they were finally prepared, and dictated to my stenographer day by day as delivered. A very gracious revival of religion was awakened by their delivery, and a very large number of persons were converted, and received into the Church as a result.'

(Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York and London, $1.50.)

CHEAP CLOTH-BOUND BOOKS.

Books are a comparatively new feature in department stores and the reading matter in many households is likely to be largely increased by the bargains offered. Specimens have been sent us by Messrs. John Murphy & Co., of the cheap editions they have now in stock for summer reading. Oliver Goldsmith's works, in one volume, the favorite standard novel 'Ivanhoe,' bound in red with gilt top, an old-fashioned tale called 'A Maid of Fleet' (Blackwood & Co.), and a moral story called 'Clenched Antagonism,' by Lewis Iram (Digby, Long & Co.), showing to what dangers friendless girls are exposed. All these are well printed and neatly bound in cloth. We understand that they are only twelve and a half cents each.

A NEW DIRECTORY.

The fourth edition of the 'Canadian Textile Directory' is published by Biggar, Samuel & Co., Toronto. It is a reference book comprising all manufacturers and dealers in the textile and kindred trades in the Dominion and Newfoundland. A list of tanners and curriers is among the new features of this edition. (Price, $3.00. Fraser Building, Montreal.)

SCOTT BROWN.

A COLORED MAN WHO RISKED HIS LIFE FOR A CHILD.

A Montreal gentleman who met some of the returned soldiers from Cuba, last summer, in Boston, remarked that the most military looking figure he saw was a colored sergeant of infantry. He appeared to be fit for anything a man might do, and with the 'set-up' of a British guardsman. Battalions of such men might go anywhere and do anything under chivalrous leaders. To degrade such men by lynching and brutalizing them as is done in the South and also in other parts of the United States, is a national crime. An exchange, after commenting upon the crimes of the lynchers, tells the following story:

Scott Brown was a big, awkward negro, who lived in Montgomery, Ala. He was one of the happy kind who are properly objects of envy to the dyspeptic white man. Scott was always a cheerful creature to look at, but nobody thought of him as at all an uncommon specimen of his race. Perhaps he isn't.

He was walking along Commerce street in Montgomery, one afternoon, when suddenly there was an uproar, and Scott saw the cause of it rushing towards him. A runaway team was coming at breakneck speed, and right in the track of the maddened horses were two pretty little children crossing the street.

Scott is said to have reached the middle of the street in one jump. There wasn't time to make two. The leaping horses seemed to be absolutely upon the children, who stood perfectly still, dazed. Scott gave one of them a push that sent her out of reach of danger, but there was not time to repeat the act. So, swiftly clutching the other child to his broad breast, he fell forwards, bending over her, shielding her with his body.

In a fraction of a second the horses were upon him, over him with a crash and a pounding of hoofs. The spectators saw him half rise and then fall weakly back, the child still clasped in his arms. She was entirely unhurt, but Scott was pretty nearly killed.

However, he recovered in a few weeks and was subtsantially rewarded by Mr. J. W. Branscomb, the father of the two children. Then the little folks in the First Methodist Sunday-school, to which the Branscomb children belonged, got up a fund, and when Scott was well enough they gave him a reception and also a gold watch, bearing the inscription, Court Street Sunday-school to Scott Brown, for his heroism, June 12, 1897.'

ADVERTISEMENTS.

R R R
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

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.

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Summer Complaints

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A half to a teaspoonful of Ready Relief in a half tumbler of water, repeated as often as the discharges continue, and a flannel saturated with Ready Relief placed over the stomach or bowels will afford immediate relief and soon effect a cure.

INTERNALLY.—A half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Flatulency and all internal pains.

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There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure fever and ague and all other malarious, bilious and other fevers, aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

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READABLE PARAGRAPHS

HIS NEEDS.

The girl had just expressed her intention of resigning to be married.

'Well,' said her employer, bitterly, 'if the young man needs a typewriter worse than I do, I suppose it is all right.'

'He doesn't,' she replied, promptly, 'but he needs a housekeeper worse than you do a typewriter.'

The dairymaid pensively milked the goat,
And, pouting, she paused to mutter:
'I wish, you brute, you'd turn to milk!'
And the animal turned to butt her.

NOT A PARTY TO IT.

Ada—'Wasn't there some talk of Maude marrying a duke?'

Dolly—'Yes; but you see the duke didn't say anything about it.'—Philadelphia 'North American.'

THE SAILOR'S BAD MEMORY.

'Sailors are awful forgetful, ain't they, pa,' said little Elsie.

'What makes you think so, dear?' replied her kind papa.

'Because,' said she, 'they have to weigh the anchor every time they leave port.'

IN A MENAGERIE.

'This is the great boa constrictor, which usually swallows a whole pig for its breakfast. Not quite so close, sir, if you please.'

A FULL BENCH.

An Irish counsellor having lost a cause, which had been tried by three judges, one of whom was esteemed a very able lawyer, and the other two but indifferent, some of the other counsellors were merry on the occasion.

'Well, now,' says he, 'who could help it, when there were a hundred judges on the bench!'

'A hundred!' said a stander-by; 'there were but three.'

'By St. Patrick!' replied he, 'there was a figure of one and two ciphers!'

CAUSE FOR SUSPICION.

'I am afraid that nephew of mine who went out West and got married a few months ago doesn't get along well with his new wife.'

'Why so?'

'The letters he writes me now read as if they were censored.'—Chicago 'Tribune.'

'It,' said the hen, as she surveyed the size-and-a-half egg she had just laid, 'will take a pretty good hailstone to equal that.' Even in the lower walks of nature there are ambition and emulation.—Indianapolis 'Journal.'

WOULD TAKE IT HOME WITH HIM.

On seeing a notice in the window of a country general shop that everything was sold there by the yard an Irishman entered.

'Do you sell milk?' said he.

'Yes,' said the shopman.

'Then give me a yard,' said the customer.

'All right,' said the shopman; and, dipping his finger in a milk can at his side, he drew it a yard in length on the counter. Looking up triumphantly, he asked:

'Do you want anything else, sir?'

'No,' said the customer; 'but just rowl it up in a bit o' paper and I'll take it home wid me.'

WHAT TO SAY!

A certain Irish member of parliament, popular, and a bachelor, had been very polite to the daughter of the house where he was visiting. When the time came for him to go, the too anxious mamma called him in for a serious talk. 'I'm sure I don't know what to say,' she went on; ''tis reported all around that you are to marry Letitia.'

'Just say that she refused me,' quietly advised the parliamentarian.

TOO MUCH FUSS.

A story is told of a baker, whose loaves had been growing 'fine by degrees and beautifully less,' who, when going his rounds to serve his customers, stopped at the door of one and knocked.

'Who's there?' asked the lady within.

'The baker,' she was answered.

'What do you want?'

'To leave you bread.'

'Well, you needn't make such a fuss about it—put it through the keyhole.'

DISCERNING COMMENT.

'What's the piece they are playing?' said the man with a very large neck. The lady with him pointed to the programme. 'Fantaisie in A minor,' he said, with a confident and critical air. 'Well, it does beat everything what queer products Asia Minor turns out, doesn't it? But they ought to put a period after that "A."'—Washington 'Star.'

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

The British are a great nation, but the little tin thing that you rub bread crusts on is a grater.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

The Boys' Page.

An Ancient Privilege.

MEN WHO MAY WEAR THEIR HATS IN PRESENCE OF THE SOVEREIGN.

Some fourteen years ago there appeared in that interesting English magazine entitled 'Notes and Queries,' the following significant questions:—

Is the privilege of wearing the hat in presence of the sovereign still enjoyed by the de Courcy family? If so, is it ever used and when? Is a similar privilege enjoyed by any other family in Great Britain?

Before investigating the replies received, it will be well to recall the alleged origin of the de Courcy privilege, as well as some facts connected with this ancient family.

John de Courci was a soldier of fortune who flourished in the reigns of Henry II. and John, and was certainly one of the well-known house of that name then established in Oxfordshire and Somersetshire.

This house was without doubt connected with that great de Courcy family, whose stronghold was in Normandy and who rendered themselves so famous in the 12th century by their resistance to the growth of town communes as against the ancient feudal sway. Their proud motto was—

Roi je ne suis,
Prince, ni Comte, aussi;
Je suis le Sire de Conci.

For the interesting details connected with John de Courci we may turn to Burke's 'Peerage,' though as will afterwards be shown, these details do not remain wholly unquestioned.

LINEAGE OF THE DE COURCY FAMILY.

Sir John Courcy, having distinguished himself in the time of Henry II., in that monarch's wars in England and Gascony, was sent into Ireland in the year 1177, as an assistant to William Fitz-Adelm, in the government of that kingdom. Sir John, having prevailed upon some of the veteran soldiery to accompany him, invaded the Province of Ulster, with twenty-two knights, fifty esquires, and about 300 foot-soldiers, and after many hard fought battles, succeeded in attaching that quarter of the kingdom to the English monarchy, for which important service he was created, in 1181 (being the first Englishman dignified with an Irish title of honor), Earl of Ulster.

His Lordship continued in high favor during the remainder of the reign of his royal master, and performed prodigies of valor in Ireland; but upon the accession of King John, his splendor and rank having excited the envy of Hugh De Lacie, appointed Governor of Ireland by that monarch, the Earl of Ulster was treacherously seized while performing penance, unarmed and barefooted, in the churchyard of Downpatrick, Good Friday, anno Domini, 1203, and sent over to England, where the king condemned him to perpetual imprisonment in the tower, and granted to Lacie, all the Earl's possessions in Ireland. After De Courcy had been in confinement about a year, a dispute happening to arise between King John and Philip Augustus of France concerning the Duchy of Normandy, the decision of which being referred to single combat, King John, more hasty than advised, appointed the day, against which the King of France provided his champion; but the King of England, less fortunate, could find no one of his subjects willing to take up the gauntlet, until his captive in the Tower, the stout Earl of Ulster, was prevailed upon to accept the challenge. But when everything was prepared for the contest, and the champions had entered the lists, in presence of the Kings of England, France and Spain, the opponent of the Earl, seized with a sudden panic, put spurs to his horse, and fled the arena; whereupon the victory was adjudged by acclamation to the champion of England. The French King, being informed, however, of the Earl's powerful strength, and wishing to witness some exhibition of it, De Courcy, at the desire of King John, cleft a massive helmet in twain at a single blow. The King was so well satisfied with this signal performance, that he not only restored the Earl to his estates and effects, but desired him to ask anything within his gift, and it should be granted; to which the Earl replied, that having estates and titles enough, he desired that his successors might have the privilege (their obeisance first being paid), to remain covered in the presence of the sovereign, and all future kings of England; which request was immediately conceded. This heroic warrior and able statesman died in France about the year 1219.

Geraldus Cambrensis asserts that Sir John De Courcy, Earl of Ulster, died without lawful issue, and this statement seems to be corroborated by the omission of the name of any child in the numerous endowments made to monasteries by De Courcy and his brother-in-law, Reginald, King of Man. In those charters of endowment, no mention ever occurs of any child of Sir John De Courcy, Earl of Ulster, among the various relations whose souls are to be prayed for.

Milo De Courcy, upon whom Henry III., conferred in the seventh year of his reign, 1223, the Barony of Kingsale and Ringeron, Co. Cork, is named in the Rot. Pat. 6. King John, as a hostage for the appearance of Sir John De Courcy, Earl of Ulster, and is described there as 'Milo, filius Johannis De Courcy, junioris,' (Milo, son of John De Courcy, the younger.)

The line is then traced down to the present Kingsale, 'Lord (Michel Constantine de Courcy), Baron Courcy of Courcy and Baron of Ringeron, in Ireland, who succeeded his father as thirty-third baron in 1895.'

CLAIMING OF THE PRIVILEGE.

We are now in a position to turn to the answering of the questions with which we set out. Is the privilege of wearing the hat in presence of the sovereign still enjoyed by the de Courcy family? If so is it ever used and when?

Burke emphatically states that the privilege is 'still enjoyed.' 'Lord Kingsale enjoys the hereditary privilege (granted by King John to De Courcy, Earl of Ulster) of wearing his hat in the royal presence.'

He gives no instances of the privilege having been used in the present reign, but he does point out occasions when it was used formerly.

Almericus, 23rd lord, was outlawed 1691, for his adhesion to the fortunes of James II. The outlawry was, however, very soon removed, and his lordship took his seat in the parliament of Ireland in 1692. The same year, in observance of the ancient privilege of his house, he appeared in the presence of William III., covered, and explained to that monarch when His Majesty expressed surprise at the circumstance, the reason, thus: 'Sire, my name is Courcy; I am Lord of Kingsale, in Your Majesty's Kingdom of Ireland; and the reason of my appearing covered in Your Majesty's presence, is to assert the ancient privilege of my family, granted to Sir John De Courcy, Earl of Ulster, and his heirs, by John, King of England.' The King acknowledged the privilege, and giving the Baron his hand to kiss, His Lordship paid his obeisance, and continued covered. He died in 1719, without issue, and the peerage reverted to his first cousin, Gerald.

This Gerald, 24th baron, upon being presented to George I., in June 13, 1720, by the Duke of Grafton, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, had the honor of kissing His Majesty's hand, and asserting his ancient privilege. He was later presented to George II., by Lord Carteret, then Lord Lieutenant, on June 20, 1727, where his ancient right was again admitted.'

A correspondent to 'Notes and Queries' says that the privilege is considered still to exist; 'but the common story told of the cessation of its exercise is that a late Lord Kingsale wore his hat so long before George III. that the King said, "My Lord, I do not question your right to wear your hat in my presence, but in the Queen's it is your duty to remove it," a snub that put the barons of Kingsale out of conceit with their ancient privilege.'

Foster's Peerage notes the same occurrence: 'John de Courcy, twenty-fifth baron of Kingsale, had the honor of asserting the ancient privilege of his family by wearing his hat in face of George III. Sept. 10, 1762.'

George Montagu, writing to Horace Warpole some months earlier (Feb. 6, 1762) had said of this Lord Kingsale: 'Our peers need not fear him assuming his privilege of being covered for, till the King gives him a pension, he cannot buy the offensive hat'—a prophecy, however, which did not come true.

A certain J. Carrick Moore wrote to 'Notes and Queries': 'I am old enough to remember that when George IV. visited Ireland in 1821, Lord Kingsale was at the court. The King, who was well acquainted with all court etiquette, said to him, "My Lord, why do you not wear your hat? You know that it is your privilege." Lord Kingsale, who was a very modest, shy man, bowed and said, he would not presume in the presence of his sovereign. It was said at the time that the peer would have better obeyed court usage if he had put on his hat at the King's bidding.'

CLAIMED BEFORE VICTORIA.

Lambton Young, another correspondent, supplies a very interesting bit of information, to the effect that John Constantine de Courcy, twenty-ninth Baron Kingsale, did assert his ancient privilege before the Queen about 1850. 'My father, the Rev. Thomas Young, was domestic chaplain to the Lord Kingsale in question, and had also been to his father, John Stapleton de Courci, twenty-eighth Baron Kingsale. Lord Kingsale with his brother, Michael Conrad de Courcy, the late thirtieth Lord Kingsale, was staying with my father. Whilst there he discussed the question of how he should make his claim, and he went from my father's rectory to London, where he attended the court to make his claim, which was duly allowed.'

Upon the accuracy of the date being disputed Lambton Young says later:

'I find that the date given by me was wrong, as, though Lord Kingsale arranged to make his claim about 1850, he did not in reality do so until at the levée on June 25, 1859, when he approached Her Majesty with his hat on, took it off when passing the Queen, and then put it on again, and remained covered. This, of course, caused much surprise at the levée, but it was understood that Lord Kingsale was right, as it was a family privilege which had been many times asserted and admitted in former reigns.'

Another correspondent says:

'Lord Kingsale attended the levée as related (by Lambton Young). He was a very tall man, and wore a deputy-lieutenant's uniform, which, in those days, exhibited a high cocked hat with a long straight feather; so that when he had his hat on he could scarcely enter the door without touching the top of it. Some of the courtiers rushed to stop him, but were prevented from interfering by those who knew him.'

In a later letter Lambton Young expressed his surprise that the Heralds' College took no note of the proceeding. A correspondent, signing himself Somerset H., Heralds' College, and who seemed to scoff at the de Courci privilege, replied:

It is not within the province of the Earl Marshal, but in that of the Lord Chamberlain, to take note of regulations and occurrences at the court receptions of the sovereign; though, if the Lords Kingsale had any 'right' to wear their hats in the royal presence it would be abundantly recorded at the Herald's College, where the particulars of every claim of privilege which 'does' exist (duly made out and adjudged on the eve of coronations), can be readily referred to.

And I am sure if the Lord Kingsale in question had taken counsel of any member of that college, instead of his domestic chaplain, he would have been spared the mortification which his act of folly brought upon his head simultaneously with his hat. He never made any claim at all; he did not even notify his purpose. Had he done so, it would certainly have been stopped, and the gracious and astonished lady whose court he attended, would have been saved the outrage to which his voluntary and unrehearsed pantomime amounted.

Somerset H. then mentions the similar privilege possessed by one or two other families, having 'warrant and proof which are wanting in the case of de Courcy,' though these families probably never have or never would claim the privilege.

Lambton Young replies that in all probability the privilege was granted to John de Courcy by word of mouth only, as that was enough in such remote times, without calling in the aid of any herald. 'Tradition, custom and the admitted claim are the proofs that King John did accord the de Courcy privilege.'

It is but just to say that the Dictionary of National Biography, like Somerset H., takes a decided stand against the romantic story of John de Courcy, holding that it is a sheer fiction.

OTHER PRIVILEGED FAMILIES.

Turning now for a moment to the last question—'Is a similar privilege enjoyed by any other family in Great Britain?'—we find that there are three families who actually possess the grants of such a privilege, but who have apparently never claimed it.

It is recorded in 'Burke's Peerage' that 'John Forrester, of Watling street, Co. Salop, held from Henry VIII. a grant of the privilege of wearing his hat in the royal presence, the original of which grant is now in possession of Lord Forrester.'

In the obituary notice of Lord Hampton (formerly Sir John Pakington) in the 'Times' of April 10, 1880, is the following extract, apparently taken from Burke:

In the twentieth year of his reign Henry VIII. granted permission that 'Sir John Pakington for the time to come should have full liberty during his life to wear his hat in his (the King's) presence, and not to be uncovered on any occasion or cause whatsoever, against his will and liking.'

There is in the possession of the Rev. Henry Hill, of Buxhall, Suffolk (the present representative of the English branch of the Copinger family), the following curious grant, given to Walter Copinger, of Buxhall, by Henry VIII.:—

Henry R.

Henry, by the grace of God, King of England and France, and Lord of Ireland:

To all manor our subjects, as well of the spiritual pre-eminence and dignities, as of temporal auctority, these our Letters hearing or seeing, and to every of them greeting:

Whereas, we are credibly informed that our trusty and well beloved subject, Walter Copinger, is so diseased in his head, that without his great danger, he cannot be conveniently discovered of the same: In consideration of which we have by these presents, licensed him to use and wear his bonnet upon his said head, as well in our presence as elsewheres, at his liberty, whereof we will and command you, and every of you, to permit and suffer him so to do, without any your challenge, disturbance or interruption to the contrary, as ye and every of you tender our pleasure. Given under our signet, at our manor of Greenwych, the 24th day of October, in the fourth year of our reigne.

SIX WORDS.

A little court scene in Tennessee is thus described by the Clarksville 'Leaf-Chronicle' :—

Aunt Cherry Mallory was recently put on the witness stand to tell what she knew about the annihilation of a hog by a railway locomotive. After being sworn she was asked by the lawyer if she saw the train kill this hog. 'Yes,' she said, 'I seed it.'

'Well,' said the lawyer, 'tell the court in as few words as possible all you know about it.'

'I kin do dat in a mighty few words,' said Aunt Cherry, clearing her throat, and with one eye on the judge and one on the lawyer, she said : 'Hit jus' tooted and tuck 'im.'

A BRAVE RESCUE AT SEA.

('Youth's Companion.')

On Jan. 21, 1895, the three-masted schooner 'Florence J. Allen' left Apalachicola for Philadelphia with a cargo of yellow pine lumber. A fair wind and a smooth sea brought joy to the heart of Capt. John Eastman, master of the schooner. He was more than usually anxious for a safe and speedy voyage, because his wife was with him. For six days the schooner worked very slowly, but comfortably, northward; but on Jan. 27 Captain Eastman found a falling barometer, a solid sheet of driving gray for a sky, and an icy edge in the growing wind that swept over his weather-bow.

With a sigh he gave the order to shorten sail, for already his schooner was beginning to thrust her long bowsprit deep into the advancing waves. The wind increased all day, and at nightfall was blowing a gale. The schooner was snugged down under storm canvas and hove to on the starboard tack. The wind still grew in force, and before morning it was blowing a winter hurricane.

The schooner began to labor heavily. Huge cliffs of writhing foam roared down upon her out of the gray gloom to windward. The upward leap of her bows, as the hills of water swept under her, was sickening, but there was something terrifying in the fearful plunges she made into the yawning chasms which followed the snowy summits of swirling white. Deeper and deeper became these inky pits, and as the wan light of the ghostly dawn stole up out of the pallid east, it showed the schooner burying herself to her foremast in the furious surges, while her wild leaps, which made her topmasts bend like whips, seemed like the convulsive starts of agony of a living, suffering creature.

The gale continued with unabated fury till Feb. 2, when the wind veered into the north-east, blowing with fresh vigor, and raising a terrific cross sea, which set the 'Florence J. Allen's' timbers groaning in every joint. In the midst of this wild turmoil of the elements came the report that the vessel had sprung a leak. Her timbers could not stand the strain of this mad pitching, and somewhere a seam had opened.



'THEY ROWED WITH THEIR FACES TOWARD THE BOW.'

Every gallon of water which entered the hold added to the strain upon the timbers as it was tossed about. On the next day the centre of the storm was over the schooner, and there was a flash of milder weather.

'Man the pumps!' was the order—one of the most disheartening orders to which a brave man ever has to listen.

For twenty-four hours the 'Allen's' crew, sobbing with the strain of heart-breaking labor, kept the pump-brakes clanking; but the insidious danger under their feet grew in spite of them.

On Feb. 6 the gale came on again with renewed force. Captain Eastman, well knowing that his schooner would not stand any further battle with a head sea, furled every stitch of his canvas, and let the schooner scud before the wind under bare poles.

On Feb. 7 the 'Allen' was almost full of water. Her deck-load of lumber had torn loose from its lashings, and threatened the crew with instant destruction. With desperate courage the men got it overboard. In the struggle the helmsman was struck by a piece of timber and knocked down. The wheel being unattended, the schooner took a rank sheer on the underrunning sea, and broached to.

The next mountainous billow that came roaring down upon the vessel struck her full upon her broadside. She careened till her lee rail was far under water, and she was in imminent danger of lying upon her beam-ends.

'Cut away the masts!' shouted Captain Eastman, springing toward the weather-shrouds to assist in the work.

A few blows from axes severed the weather-shrouds of all three masts, which went overboard with a series of terrifying crashes. The 'Florence J. Allen' was now a helpless wreck, driving before the pitiless gale in a water-logged condition.

For four days Captain Eastman and his wife, together with the members of the crew, had nothing to eat except a few bits of hardtack, and almost nothing to drink. They were forced to remain on deck, for they could not go below on account of the water in the schooner. Cold, hungry and despairing, with a wreck under their feet and death momentarily expected, they were hurled along by the wild seas. No help was in sight, and in such a storm none seemed possible.

Meanwhile the Nova Scotian barque 'Buteshire' had sailed from Cork for New York on Dec. 29, and soon after clearing the Irish coast had begun to encounter strong westerly gales, veering to north-westerly. Her master, Captain Wyman, found that he could not hold his course, but was gradually driven off to the southward. On Jan. 29 he found himself some eighty miles off Cape Hatteras.

The wild weather now abated somewhat, and the barque began to buffet her way under short canvas to the northward; but her progress was slow, for the wind still opposed the vessel and the sea was constantly vexed.

On Feb. 4 Captain Wyman's sights of the sun, taken from a staggering deck through swift alleys of flying clouds, showed him that the 'Buteshire' was seventy-five miles to the southward and eastward of Sandy Hook. The wind was increasing in force, and before night the barque was once again under storm canvas. In three days she succeeded in making five miles on her course, and then a real hurricane of icy wind came pouring out of the north-west. The seawater was warmer than this cutting blast, and so there arose a fog of alarming density.

Captain Wyman hove the barque to under a goosewinged maintopsail, and with her rigging iced into unmanageable iron bars, she drifted two hundred and fifty miles to the south. On Feb. 11 the gale had abated somewhat, but it was still a gale, and it had been blowing so long that a furious sea was yet running.

In the middle of the forenoon watch a seaman sighted a spar protruding from the water, and when the 'Buteshire' had come nearer to it. Captain Wyman saw that it was the spanker-mast of a schooner, and that there were persons huddled on the after deck-house. It was the unfortunate 'Florence J. Allen' with which the 'Buteshire' had thus fallen in. The deck of the wreck was awash, and the mighty seas were sweeping over her. How the people aboard of her managed to stay there was a mystery.

Captain Wyman shook his head. 'It is facing almost certain death to attempt their rescue,' he said, 'yet we can't leave them there. Who will volunteer?'

Mate C. R. Grant and four seamen stepped forward. The captain shook their hands and bade them Godspeed. They lowered the barque's life-boat into the sea with the greatest difficulty. The barque herself was lunging and reeling madly, and the onset of the seas was something terrifying. The waves had assumed a fearfully precipitous shape. Their advancing sides were almost as steep as those of breakers, and every one of them curled over at the top in a roaring crest of smothering foam.

The chances were a thousand to one against the life-boat. Yet those five brave men set about their task with coolness and resolution. Getting away from under the lee quarter of the barque, which momentarily threatened to smash their boat into kindling-wood, they began to drop down toward the wreck. They rowed with their faces toward the bow of their boat so that they could watch the action of the seas, and save themselves from impending destruction by quick work. When they drew near the wreck, moreover, they were in this position better able to keep their boat from being dashed againts her.

As they dropped down under the lee quarter of the wreck a monstrous billow swept away one of the persons aboard of her. With desperate strength the 'Buteshire's' men whirled their boat around and forced it toward the struggling man, whom Mate Grant pulled out of the sea. Then they forced the life-boat back again, pausing at a safe distance from the quarter of the wreck.

Captain Eastman, of the 'Allen,' embraced and kissed his half-fainting wife. Then, seizing her around the waist and putting forth all his strength, he literally hurled her across the seething caldron astern of the schooner into the lifeboat, where she was caught by Mate Grant. The eight seamen of the 'Allen' jumped for their lives, some falling into the boat and some into the sea, but none being lost. Captain Eastman left his vessel when all others had gone. Half of the work of the rescuers was done.

Meanwhile the 'Buteshire' had dropped down under the lee of the wreck, and once more Mate Grant and his four oarsmen began the perilous passage between the two vessels, letting the life-boat slip down stern first while they all faced her bows, not knowing at what instant a breaking billow might engulf them.

Going alongside the 'Buteshire' was out of the question. The boat would have been stove in and sunk in an instant. Still rowing, almost exhausted by their terrific battle with the infuriated ocean, the volunteers got their boat close enough to have the rescued persons hoisted out of her with a tackle, and finally succeeded in reaching the barque themselves and hoisting in their boat.

Both captains and the seamen of both crews agreed that they had never seen a boat live in such a sea, and it was conceded that the volunteers had risked their lives at every moment during the work of rescue.

And that is the story of a rescue at sea in the face of the natural dangers of the deep in their most appalling form.

[For the Boys' Page.

Boys' Pets.

THEIR CARE AND MANAGEMENT IN HEALTH.

(By 'Librarius.')

(Continued.)

FISH.

Stocking an aquarium is splendid fun, as all boys who have gone in for this pursuit know. Out in the morning till late at night there is always something to be done in the way of gathering specimens in and beside the streams, rivers, lakes and sea. It is all open-air work, and trains the boy's eyes wonderfully, making him able to take in at a glance what would otherwise take him two or three glances to see. The aquarium leads on to interesting studies in natural history, which can be far more easily grasped when living specimens can be watched.

Each little animal, however small, has some interesting history, and students taking up this study for the first time are astonished at the work each animal has to do, the system employed, and the wonderful way in which the bodies of animals are constructed to enable and help them to perform their work satisfactorily. I am referring here in particular to the lower orders of animal life. Boys who are at all interested in animal life will not be disappointed in studying this branch of natural history, even if they do find some 'jaw-breakers' of Latin words, of which somebody has said that they constitute nearly all the reading matter in such studies—but we are getting off the subject.

THE SALT WATER AQUARIUM.

I quote the Rev. Theodore Wood, F.E.S., who is one of the greatest living authorities on natural history, for comprehensive instructions in stocking the salt-water aquarium.

About this time, many of our readers will be enjoying themselves by the salt sea waves; and a large proportion of these, I am quite sure, will devote at least a part of their time to searching for the curiosities and marvels of the shore.

Now, shore-hunting is quite a small art in itself. Of course, anyone can walk along the beach and pick up various objects that the retreating tide has left behind it; but at the same time, many of the most interesting specimens will never be found at all except by those who go to work in the right way. So let me give just a few hints as to the when, the where, and the how, of sea-shore searching.

I.—When.—The best time of all to hunt is during spring tides—which, let me remark, are not peculiar to the spring, but occur every fortnight; for then the sea retreats to some little distance below its ordinary level. If you can manage it, go down to the shore when the tide is about three parts out, and then follow it as it recedes. Off with shoes and stockings, of course, but an old pair of tennis shoes will protect the feet from injury by sharp-edged shells. When the tide reaches its lowest point, it will remain stationary for ten minutes or a quarter of an hour before beginning to flow. This is your grand opportunity, and you must make the best use of your time.

If you can't manage to hit upon a spring tide, you can still do a good deal of work by following up the retreating waves in the same way. Only, of course, you won't have an opportunity of getting at the creatures which live just below the ordinary low-water mark.

II.—Where.—This depends very much indeed upon the character of the shore. As a general rule, long stretches of mud and of smooth sand produce scarcely anything at all, except a few cockles and razor shells. The best spots are those where narrow ridges of pebbles, chalk-lumps, broken coal, etc., lie just above a spit of weed-covered rocks. These ridges usually abound in shells of different kinds, while starfish, sea-urchins, etc., mostly bear them company. Jelly-fish and living starfish (which you can always tell from dead ones by the fact that they are not limp and flabby) are usually left stranded upon the open sand. For crabs you must look under the masses of hanging sea-weeds that fringe the rocks, and in the chinks of the rocks themselves. But most productive of all are the rock pools—the nearer to low-water mark the better. There you may obtain swimming crabs, and hermit crabs, and shrimps, and prawns; starfishes of several varieties; anemones, as the gardeners say, 'of sorts'; together with sea-mice, and other creatures too numerous to mention. A small net is a great help; only it ought to be of stronger make than those usually sold in seaside shops. And a good big pickle bottle, very carefully cleaned out, and carried by a handle of stout string tied around the neck, makes a capital receptacle wherein to convey one's captives home.

III.—How—The answer to this question can be given in a single word—perseveringly. Take quite a small tract of shore and work it thoroughly. Turn over every loose stone; examine every tuft of sea-weed; search every rock pool; visit the same spot again and again, and treat it each time as if you had never been there before. And remember that many marine creatures are most deceptive in appearance. Some of the anemones, for instance, when they are not engaged in fishing for prey, look for all the world like little hillocks of sand. And other creatures, such as the sea-mouse, contrive to get themselves so covered with mud as to be scarcely recognizable.

Having found your curiosities, you will want to take them home; and some of them, at least, will have to be kept alive in some sort of an aquarium. Now this need not be an elaborate structure of plate glass and painted iron. You can manage perfectly well by putting the bigger creatures into a fair-sized glass bell, such as gardeners use for covering greenhouse plants, while a shallow pie-dish or two will do nicely for the smaller ones. The one indispensable condition is that there must be no overcrowding; for if you pack together a lot of fish and other creatures in a vessel which would accommodate only

about a tenth of their number, the results will be precisely similar to those of the Black Hole of Calcutta.

Have two or three bits of seaweed growing in the glass bell for the sake of purifying the water; not bladder-wrack, of course, but one of those pretty varieties which you may find in almost every rock-pool. The green species are better than the red. It is a good plan, too, to take out a cupful or two of water every few hours, and then pour it back again from a height. Or you may squirt in water from a glass syringe (not a metal one), so as to carry plenty of air bubbles down beneath the surface. If you find that the sides of the bell are becoming covered with a coating of green slime, get a few 'tops,' which are common enough in the pools, and put them in. They will very soon clear it off for you, and you can prevent them from escaping by covering the vessel with a sheet of glass.

In the course of a few days you will probably find it necessary to fill up the vessels, in order to make good the loss by evaporation. Be careful to add fresh water (rain-water is the best), for the salt does not evaporate with the water, so that if your vessels are replenished from the sea, their contents will become more and more dense, until at last all your prisoners will die. Be careful too, to take out any dead creature without delay, lest the water should be poisoned. Indeed, if one of the inmates should look sickly even, it is better to remove him without waiting for death to take place.

Don't place your vessels where the rays of the sun can fall upon them; if you do, the water will be heated, and your prisoners will die. Too much light, moreover, is a mistake, as most of the sea-creatures naturally live in semi-darkness; so I should recommend you to cover at least half your glass bell with thick brown paper. And you need not trouble yourself about the question of feeding. Some of your captives will extract such slight nourishment as they need from the water; others will find it in the tufts of sea-weed; others, again, most probably will settle the matter by preying upon one another. But while one is staying at the seaside such losses are easily made good.'

THE FRESH WATER AQUARIUM.

Aquariums can be made as described above, or something on the same style as the house given for frogs in our last article. Of course the platform should be left out and one or two of the sides should be glass, rising up to the size desired by the owner. The inlet and outlet arrangement, as was shown in a diagram, can be adopted very suitably. On the floor rocks, gravel and mud should be carefully arranged, making little arches, etc., for the fishes to go through. Weeds which are found growing in rivers should be planted in the aquarium to keep the water as pure as possible, and give the aquarium a sort of homelike look. The full flare of the light is not necessary for the fish, as many people think, who foolishly place their aquariums in windows, and other light-exposed places. Fish in their native habitat are not used to the light on three sides, but only from one direction, i.e., from above, and that not in its full power. Therefore it is quite sufficient that two sides only of the aquarium should be of glass. Little nooks can be made with rocks on the dark sides, as fish are accustomed to shelter in nooks along the shore, which are in either semi- or total darkness.

FOOD.

Keep weeds growing and they will provide sufficient nourishment.

DIET IN HEALTH.

In health, as a rule, to live generously is to live wisely. A dish which includes a variety of fairly digestible articles of food supplies a reserve fund which enables the system to meet emergencies, and to avoid the possiblity of 'physiological bankrupty.' Hippocrates observes that 'a very slender and restricted diet is dangerous to persons in health, because they bear transgressions of it with more difficulty.' A sound digestion seems to possess, within certain limits, a capacity of adapting itself to circumstances—at any rate for the time being. When taxed beyond endurance, like 'the whirligig of time,' it 'works its revenges.'

Another fallacy is that we should eat what we do not like; or, as many unhappy children are taught, 'we must eat what is good for us, whether we like it or not.' In other words, we must disobey the instinct whereby nature protects our idiosyncrasies. Even Poor Richard, who is generally so sensible—and who is by no means an ascetic—enjoins his reader:—'Wouldst thou enjoy a long life, a healthy body, and a vigorous mind, and be acquainted also with the wonderful works of God, labor in the first place to bring thy appetite to reason' (as if the physical laws of life are to be ignored), and bids him 'eat for necessity, not pleasure.'

A healthy appetite craves and digests the food material which the system requires. If we know that in infancy milk is essential to the human organism, because before the age of six months or thereabouts, the 'physiological machinery is not prepared for the digestion of starchy foods'; that in childhood sugar and starch and fat are required to supply the elements especially needed for growth; that in youth bread and meat in abundance are necessary to meet the increasing demands which development imposes on the constitution; that in mature life, when the brain is most exercised, digestible, phosphatic salts are needed to repair wasted tissue; that in old age less food is required, and bread, as the nonogenarian Sir Isaac Holden asserted, renders the arteries 'like furred boilers'—if we find, in brief, that every period and condition of life has certain exigencies in which reason must take instinct for her guide—we should listen to the voice of instinct, realizing that the appetite is subject to a 'law of its own.' This law does not involve the fallacy that instinct is not to be trained or disciplined; it only requires that the function of instinct be given due recognition. In the words of Shakespeare we should let 'good digestion wait on appetite, and health on both.'—Harper's Bazar.

NEW CHURCH OPENED.

The First Orthodox Greek Church in Canada.

GREEKS AND SYRIANS WORSHIP TOGETHER.

Sunday, July 16, will long be remembered by the Greek and Syrian population of this city as the day when their first church in Canada was opened, at 1439 Notre Dame street, and dedicated for divine worship by the rector, the



BISHOP TICON,
Head of the Greek Orthodox Church in North America.

Rev. Aphram Dibs. It has been named the Church of St. Peter and St. Paul.

There are 130 Greeks and 300 Syrians in Montreal, who are adherents of the Orthodox Greek Church. There are also said to be 50 Catholic Syrians in the city. The Orthodox Greek Church does not acknowledge the authority of the Pope, but is governed by four patriarchs, who reside, one at Constantinople, one at Alexandria, one at Damascus and one at Jerusalem.

The church in Montreal, like all others in America, belongs to the Russian synod, and is under the direct supervision of the Russian Archbishop Ticon, whose residence is in San Francisco, Cal. His jurisdiction extends over 52 Russian churches, 20 Alaskan, two Greek and two Syrian churches, and one Russian church in America. The rector of New York is the Rev. A. Raphael, a noted Syrian theologian, and master of six languages.

When it was decided by the heads of the Church that the work in Montreal required the personal oversight of a resident priest they selected the Rev. A. Dibs. Father Dibs, as his co-religionists affectionately call him, is a Syrian from Beyrout. At the age of 26 he was appointed a professor in the college at Tripoli, Syria, where he remained for five years. He has since been engaged in Damascus and New York, and came to Montreal about five months ago. He is now 33 years old, and speaks Syrian, Greek and Turkish.

THE OPENING SERVICE.

The service on Sunday was very interesting. The room fitted up as a church was formerly a store. At the front is an altar, on which candles are constantly kept burning, while incense is also used. The service consisted of the reading of a liturgy, prayers, chants and responses, in which, besides the priest, four young men led. The congregation was divided, the Greeks on the right and the Syrians on the left, the leaders having positions at desks near the front. The congregation stood, as is their custom, throughout the service. Chairs are only provided for visitors, ladies and old people. Standing is considered the proper attitude for worship. A number of religious pictures adorned the walls, but images are never used in the Orthodox Church, neither are beads nor the scapular. At the sacrament unfermented grape wine is used and the bread is leavened. Prayers are addressed to saints as intercessors.



THE REV. APHRAM DIBS,
Rector of the Greek Orthodox Church.

Upon entering the church the faithful 'cross' themselves, using the first and second fingers and the thumb to symbolize the Trinity. They 'cross' from right to left, whereas the Roman Catholic form is from left to right.

The picture of the Rev. Father Dibs represents the style of garment which it is claimed was worn by Christ during his ministry, and which has been worn by the priests of the orthodox church since it was founded.

ORIGIN OF THE CHURCH.

The following extracts from a paper by the Most Reverend Dionysios Latas, Archbishop of Zante, Greece, read at the World's Congress of Religions, held at Chicago, in the fall of 1893, gives some interesting information concerning the establishment of the church.

He stated that Ancient Greece prepared the way for Christianity, and rendered smooth the path for the diffusion and propagation of it in the world. Greece undertook to develop Christianity, and formed and systemized a Christian church, which may be historically and justly, called the mother of Christian churches. The original establishment of the Greek Church is directly referred to the presence of Jesus Christ and his apostles. 'It is the work of Christianity to bring all men into one spiritual family, into the love of one another and into the belief of one supreme God.' 'The Greek Christian may be called the treasurer of the first Christian doctrine, of fundamental evangelical truths.' Among the closing words of the paper were:—'I embrace as my brothers in Jesus Christ, as my brothers in the divinely inspired gospel, as my friends in eminent ideas and sentiments, all men; for we have a common Creator and consequently a common Father and God.'

Father Dibs explained to a 'Witness' reporter after the service that they 'did not sell titles to places in heaven. Heaven was free to all who were good. They must believe in Jesus and do right.'

During the service on Sunday special prayers were offered for the Czar, because they were his subjects, for Queen Victoria, because they were in her territory; and for President McKinley, in whose country their compatriots of the same synod resided. Soldiers, sailors, and all nations in general were also remembered in their petition.

The Greek priest must never cut his hair or beard. Should he do so he will never be recognized as a priest again. If a person becomes a priest after marriage, he may continue to live with his wife and family, but he can never be promoted to any higher office. Marriage is forbidden after ordination to the priesthood. The Greeks, Russians, and Syrians, of the orthodox church, observe the old calendar, according to which Sunday was the fourth day of the month, According to the Mohammedan calendar, it was the ninth.

About two months ago the Bishop visited New York, and Father Dibs went to see and report to him on the work here. The Bishop was well pleased with the work that was being done for the orthodox here. As a mark of appreciation, the Bishop promised to send Father Dibs a medal. Priest and people are reasonably proud that they have been able, in five months, to fit up a suitable place for worship, with everything paid for. They freely acknowledge the comparative poverty of the membership; but are very hopeful that with some assistance from the parent Russian church they may ere long possess their own land and building.

WHAT IS A 'STICKIT MINISTER'?

(From 'Notes and Queries.')

The sense in which 'stickit' is applied to Dominie Sampson, where he is called in 'Guy Mannering,' Chapter III., a 'stickit stibbler,' is entirely distinct from that of sticking or stabbing, with which it could never possibly be confounded by one familiar with the Scottish tongue. A 'stibbler' was a harvester whose duty it was to keep in the wake of the reapers (in the days of the sickle), and cut or pluck and gather from the stubble what one and another had left untouched. So a probationer, or a preacher without a charge, preached variously as he could find opportunity; and if he never received a permanent appointment in the Church, but lapsed into the melancholy monotony of a dominie's tyranny, he was as one that had failed or stuck—'a stickit stibbler' or 'a stickit minister.'

Of 'stickin' ministers,' valiant Malagrowthers who triumphantly slay the slain, there are no doubt plenty and to spare, but these champions have no part or lot but with a gentle, winning soul like the Rev. Abel Sampson. Jamieson, by the way, s. v. 'Stickit' gives as the French version pasteur assasine,' 'stickin' apparently being held equivalent to 'stabbed.' The author of this version must have estimated very highly the Scottish capacity for expressive metaphor.

TROUT FISHING

IN THE RIVER NEPIGON DISTRICT.

The north shore of Lake Superior, and especially the region in the neighborhood of the river Nepigon is a veritable paradise for the trout angler. Enthusiastic in his sport he may have been before, but as those who have fished for trout in these parts can tell him his enthusiasm will be increased ten-fold when he visits the north shore and realizes the glories in the way of trout catching that are fore him. With a pair of hip-boots, the angler can wade the stream he chooses for sport up or down, it matters not which, while from either shore or mid-stream he may catch until he is fairly surfeited. In the later season one will probably not have the success with flies that one will have in June or July. Although it is a bit of fine heroism to refuse to catch a trout with a worm, there are individuals who have become so fascinated with the splendid excitement of landing a six-pound trout after a thrilling fight of a quarter of an hour, who would even take an Indian's advice and make a cast with a piece of plebeian bacon, rather than go home heroic but troutless.

Upon one occasion a party of four fishing for three hours, caught in that time no fewer than one hundred and seventy-six fish, sixty-three being the largest and twenty-eight the smallest of the individual catches.

The Ontario Government is very strict in the enforcement of its laws regarding fishing, but at the same time these laws are generous. No angler may take more than fifteen pounds of brook trout in a single day, and he must return to the stream uninjured any trout less than five inches in length. In the early days of September, Carp River, which rises in Lake Kazozekgegawaigeeniag, is literally alive with noble trout, weighing all the way from two to five pounds, fish that will tax one's utmost skill to land, game to the last gasp. In such a place as this latter one has need to be strictly on honor or one will have fished out and over one's fifteen pound limit. The fish seem to show no diminution through years, and all the season through there is royal sport in the swift-flowing Carp.



THE HEAD OF PINE PORTAGE, NEPIGON RIVER.



THE RAPIDS.

The biggest of all trout-streams, however, that where the finest and the biggest brook trout in the world may be caught, is the noble Nepigon. Here one may be lucky enough to land a brook trout, a genuine brook trout weighing four, five—even six pounds, or six pounds and a half, a fish that has all the concentrated agility of a score of tiny trout, and with not a trace of senility in his aged frame. The Nepigon runs from Nepigon Lake, a large body of water five hundred miles in circumference, and nearly three hundred feet higher than Lake Superior. The river is only forty miles from lake to lake as the crow flies. Several small lakes form wide, wide places in the river as one goes up. Here and there are easy portages, and there is seldom a place where one may not find royal fishing.

Fish wardens patrol the river all through the season to see that no one catches more than fifteen pounds in a day and to see, also, that all camps are kept scrupulously free from all dirt and refuse. The Indian guides and canoemen have a very clever way of skinning any especially sizeable trout, fastening one-half of the skin to a broad piece of birch-bark, so that it will show the outlines of the trout, and placing it all in a frame made of birch branches. The trout of the Nepigon, as indeed of most of the larger streams, are lighter in color than those of the forest. The water in



A TROUT HAUNT.

the forest brooks in late summer is very dark, not at all clear and sparkling, but of a rich brown, an amber, where it glides out over a hidden rock, and the fish follow the color.

DUELLING UP TO DATE.

The practice of duelling is on the decline in France, the country which has been peculiarly its own. It grows more ridiculous year by year, and those who engage in it become more and more a laughing-stock. Perhaps the sense of humor has had more to do with the decline of duelling in France than the sense of true honor and decency. Not long ago a journalist of Paris, who had by some criticism offended a politician, received from him the following letter:

'Sir,—One does not send a challenge to a bandit of your species; one simply administers a cuff on the ears. Therefore I hereby cuff both your ears. Be grateful to me for not having recourse to weapons. Yours truly, ——.'

The journalist answered:

'My Dear Sir and Adversary,—I thank you, according to your wish, for having sent me cuffs by post, instead of slaughtering me with weapons. Cuffed by post, I respond by despatching you by post six bullets in the head. I kill you by letter. Please consider yourself dead from the first line of this epistle.

'With a respectful salutation to your corpse, I am, very truly yours,

'——.'

The publication of this correspondence nearly overwhelmed the politician with ridicule.

[For the 'Witness.'

ALAS FOR THEE, SIR LAURIAY.

We weep to-day for grief and shame,
We mourn a hero's tarnished name,
A lamentation we must frame,
We drape the laurels of thy fame.
Alas! our idol's made of clay,
Alas for thee, Sir Lauriay!

We looked to thee to lead us on,
We hoped that justice might be done,
The blackest curse of hell removed
By thee, the man we deeply loved.
O sad the hour, O woe the day!
Alas for thee, Sir Lauriay!

We prayed for thee, we spoke thy praise,
We blessed thee for thy genial ways,
We hoped for brighter, happier days;
But now we're filled with sore amaze.
What shall we do? What shall we say?
Alas for thee, Sir Lauriay!

We hoped that with thy smiling face
Thou did'st not lack true knightly grace,
That in the battle and the race
Should take thy part without disgrace,
That Gallia's sons should lead the way.
Alas for thee, Sir Lauriay!

We blessed thee for thy loyal stand.
Thy fealty to our motherland,
With shield of faith and burnished brand
We hoped for thee achievement grand,
But now we're filled with dire dismay.
Alas for thee, Sir Lauriay!

A horrid monster stalks around;
His victims everywhere are found,
In lazar-house and prison cell
His mourning captives darkly dwell.
Alas, our knight, he shuns the fray.
Alas for thee, Sir Lauriay!

There's mothers pleading for the right,
There's daughters praying for the light,
There's brothers longing for the fight
To rescue men from curse and blight.
Ah! can'st thou shame our souls to-day.
Alas for thee, Sir Lauriay!

Shall justice, truth and courage fail,
And rabble might o'er right prevail?
Love, purity, shall aught avail,
While orphans cry and widows wail?
Then up, true men, arise to-day!
Alas for thee, Sir Lauriay!

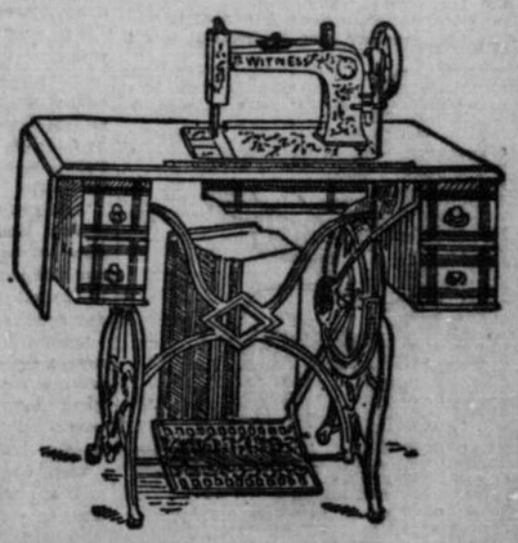
On Britain's sons we call to-day,
Let Gallia's sons now lead the way,
Let Scotia's sons join in the fray.
Let Erin's sons the call obey.
Germania's sons, arm ye, to-day!
Alas for thee, Sir Lauriay!

JOHN J. LOAT.

Grimsby.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

The New 'Witness' Sewing Machine.



This Machine is manufactured for us by one of the very best sewing machine manufacturers on this continent, is fully guaranteed, and must be a good article or we would not name it after the 'Witness.'

It is equal to the high-priced machines in finish and workmanship, will do equally as good work, and last just as long. The regular price of this machine is $45, and it is frequently sold at $50. By a special arrangement we are enabled to make this very low offer to 'Witness' subscribers. Remember, this Machine is as advertised; there is no risk, as each purchaser is guaranteed if the Machine is not as represented when seen, it can be returned, and the money will be refunded.

The machine embodies all the good points found in other machines. The parts, as far as possible, are made of steel and hardened at points liable to wear. Adjustment is provided so that any wear that may occur can be taken up by simply turning a screw.

The machine is specially adapted to general family use, dressmakers, manufacturers of shirts, underwear, etc.

It is a quick and light running Machine, and has the very latest improvements. Is Strong, Durable and Speedy.

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The following outfit is supplied:

Thread Cutter, which we adjust before delivery.

One Tucker, with Gauge, showing correct width of tucks, from one-eighth of an inch, thus obviating the tedious 'picking out' of early days.

One Ruffler and Shirring Plate, a Braider, (foot and slide), Narrow Hemmer and Feller Foot, one piece, and a set of Hemmers, four widths.

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The table is of fine finished wood, having a drop leaf extension with a strong spring support, and four drawers. In fact, a lady who has tried the machine avers that each part is exactly similar to a $60 machine in use in her home. We have shipped a large number of these machines all over the Dominion, and wherever they have gone the subscriber has been well pleased.

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HOME DEPARTMENT

A LICENSE PETITION.

Solomon's Philosophy — Griddle Short-cake—An Old-Fashioned Child's Books—Morning Influence.

THE REMONSTRANCE AND ITS RESULTS.

A STORY OF ONE WOMAN'S WORK.

(A. A. Kelly in 'Ram's Horn.')

'In my judgment,' said Mr. Gray, reflectively, 'this is a work peculiarly the church's, and as we have no less than four religious bodies in our little town of M——, it is bad enough in all conscience, if one little woman, with a family to look after, must take up the task and do it. My dear, don't think of doing it alone.'

'But what if not one of the four takes up the work?'

'Oh, doubtless some of them will, once their attention is called to the matter.'

'Why, they don't, and as it is within one week of court day, somebody must start the "remonstrance," and there's no reason why that somebody shouldn't be Mrs. Gray.'

Mr. Gray smiled, resumed his paper, and Mrs. Gray got out pen, ink and paper, and went to writing. She headed the paper with the word 'Remonstrance,' in great black letters. Then she wrote the following petition:

To the Honorable Court of Chester County:

Greeting:—

Your petitioners, the undersigned citizens of the borough of M————, respectfully request that you will refuse the renewal of Jonas Patton's license, for the following reasons:—

First, The saloon is not needed for the public accommodation, there being several much larger houses, operated by private citizens, where the public have been accomodated for years.

Second, The saloon was established in M—— through a misunderstanding, our citizens signing the application of Jonas Patton for an 'eating house license,' under the misapprehension that an eating house was simply a place for furnishing meals, and they did not contemplate that the license carried with it a legal right to dispense intoxicating drinks.

Third, Since the establishing of the saloon drunkenness has increased, with an increase of rowdyism, so that our women and children are openly, often grossly insulted upon the streets, especially after dark.

Fourth, The presence of the saloon in our midst depreciates property, adds nothing to the maintenance of our town, and debauches and ruins our young men. It is a nuisance, and we pray that your honorable court will so regard it, and grant the request of your petitioners, who will ever pray ,etc.'

Mrs. Gray wasn't quite sure that it was drawn up properly, but, no matter, it did



'SISTER GRAY, IT'S OF NO USE.'

embody what she wished to lay before the Court, and so she folded it and laid it away. Next morning she called on her pastor, paper in hand. He read the paper carefully, hemmed, re-adjusted his glasses, and said:—

'Sister Gray, it is of no use. Judge Blundell is against us, as you know from last year's experience. He is known as the friend of the whiskey-power, the rum-sellers having formerly been his chief clients. Moreover, the saloon supporters of our town are of the same political faith as the judge, who seeks a re-nomination next fall, and who would not dare to refuse the license. Why, even our attorney last year told us that it was useless to bring a remonstrance before the Court, unless it included some very serious breach of the liquor laws upon Patton's part. So, regarding the matter as I do, I see no use, whatever in remonstrating.'

As Mrs. Gray stepped down from the porch, Pastor Goode remarked that 'It looked as if we might have a shower.' To which common-place observation Mrs. Gray mentally replied that she hoped it would be a shower of grace that would strengthen weak Christians in the performance of duty.

With Mr. Gray's and her own name heading the remonstrance, Mrs. Gray began a house-to-house canvass of the town. She had finished up her housework, and baby was asleep. It was 10 o'clock. By noon, her list had grown to fifteen nmaes. The experience attending her visitations, had been varied by rebuffs and pleasant receptions, cold shoulders and sunny faces. One man said that Patton had done him no harm, and of course he wouldn't sign against the saloon. Another didn't drink, and if other people wanted to drink why, that was their lookout. One thin-faced woman with bare, long, thin arms decorated with festoons of soapy suds, thought a



'NO, INDEED!'

woman had little to do to carry a paper around, calling folks from their work. Sign the paper she wouldn't and she didn't, albeit her husband was a drunkard and made her life a very hard lot, indeed. And so it went, some signing with gladness, some half reluctantly, and others not at all. Many children signed the paper, and many women, but the men generally exhibited indifference, though many also signed.

Two of Mrs. Gray's experiences were especially interesting. They occurred subsequent to that first morning's work. Going down the street one morning, she ran across Dr. Emmons, a dapper, howdy-do sort of little chap, who tipped his hat and extended his gloved hand, and was so glad to meet Mrs. Gray, and so on. But when Mrs. Gray poked the remonstrance paper at him the little doctor nearly collapsed. It looked like a case of apoplexy. 'Oh, my dear Mrs. Gray, don't ask me to meddle in this affair! It's this way—'

'Sign the paper, doctor, and tell me about it afterwards.'

'You see,' continued the doctor, looking around to see that nobody else heard him, 'the Pattons are among my best clients, and, of course, I could not think of signing against them. But I will promise you not to sign his petition, nor serve as bondsman. In other words, I will be perfectly neutral.'

'And you a Christian?'

'Now, Mrs. Gray, don't bring in religion, also! Of course I'm a Christian, and I am not unmindful of the injunction, as stated in the golden rule. If I cannot do Patton any good, I must do him no harm.'

'Good day, doctor. And Mrs. Gray turned on her heel and left the little doctor standing there, a mighty uncomfortable little Christian man. A man always feels uncomfortable after trying to still his conscience with a falsehood.

Well, when Court convened, Mrs. Gray and a few friends were on hand, armed with an exceptionally strong remonstrance. It contained a long list of women and children's names, a somewhat briefer list of men's names, and a separate list of voters' names. There was an exhibit showing that a majority of the inhabitants of M—— objected to the saloon; that a majority of the voters opposed it; that seven-eighths of the business men opposed it; that at least eight-tenths of the real estate of the borough was owned by anti-license men and women, and so, with this formidable showing, no doubt of its effectiveness should have prevailed. But when the judge had



HE REMARKED SARCASTICALLY.

scrutinized the paper, he remarked sarcastically, that that Court was not an election board, to be led by an array of voters' names, nor was it customary to attach weight to women's and children's names on a remonstrance, and as for the reasons given for a non-issuance of Patton's license, they were general, and even if specific, the charges were not properly brought, the quarter sessions being the place for that. Twelve reputable citizens of M—— having testified that a licensed eating house was a necessity in that borough, and the court having granted a license then, it saw nothing in present developments to cause a reversal of their decision of last year. So that Jonas Patton was granted his license.

The little anti-license contingent were stupefied. They had not expected so merciless a turning down. They had expected justice, and they had not obtained it. Mrs. Gray stood in the centre of the little anxious-faced group, pale as death. Her eyes were closed and her hands were clasped. Suddenly, raising her eyes heavenward, she began to pray. And such a beautiful, such a pleading, heart-felt prayer mortal lips have seldom uttered or ears heard. Used to strange scenes in that great room as the judges were, they were awed by the strangeness of this. They were silent and breathless; the lawyers looked on in silent astonishment; the people moved not a muscle; and the silence broken only by the soft, pleading tones of the little woman who prayed was awful in its impressive solemnity. The prayer was that of a Christian who had fought a good fight and had been worsted. A prayer for continued patience, greater courage, broader charity, and final victory over the hosts of sin.

No wonder Judge Blundell winced. He, a Christian, a member of Christ's church on earth, had judged unjustly. For the sake of earthly honors and emoluments he had trodden under foot the petition of these godly people, and had confirmed the right of another petitioner to deal out death and damnation to a community. But there is such a thing as retributive justice—before another twelve months, Judge Blundell lay in his grave.

By the side of Judge Blundell, that day, sat his brother judge,a man who could look across the street and see men going into a saloon, and coming out beasts; kind fathers and husbands walking in, brutal fathers and husbands staggering out; men going in with character, coming out with none they might be proud of. The judge owned the building where all this transforming process was going on. Perhaps he had a twinge or two of conscience as he listened, on the one hand, to the woman's prayer, and saw, on the other hand, men going to everlasting ruin. I do not know, and only God could tell, for his face was stolid and gave no sign.

My story (which is scarcely that at all) is nearly done. Mrs. Gray's praying did not cease in court, but was joined in by other women, and in the end the little praying band did what the remonstrance failed to do, prayed Jonas Patton out of business, and prayed him into honest work.

M——— has no saloon at present, and is not likely soon to have one.

THE WISDOM OF SOLOMON.

Mrs. Wallace looked up from the work over which her needle was rapidly flying, and for one astonished moment let her hands fall in her lap, while her indignant eyes flashed at her cousin.

'Jennie Carter, you must think I am an idiot; you are always triumphing over me wth your Bible quotations, but I'm not such a goose as to accept that for inspiration; it doesn't even sound like Scripture.'

Jennie laughed in her quiet fashion, and reached for the Bible from the table near her.

'It is scripture, nevertheless, and I call it excellent philosophy, if it did come from Solomon.'

'Oh, Solomon! Well, one never quite knows whether he is talking from the standpoint of the preacher or the man who sets himself to know madness and folly.'

'Listen,' said Jennie, 'you shall have the exact words: "Also take no heed unto all the words that are spoken, lest thou hear thy servant curse thee; for oftentimes also thine own heart knoweth that thou thyself have likewise cursed others."'

'Let me see it. Well, it certainly is there, but I never would have believed it.'

'And, don't you see,' said Jennie, 'that having counselled us sometimes to shut our eyes and ears to unpleasant things as the most comfortable way of getting along, the wise man enforces his argument by appealing to our own consciousness of its justice. How many things have you said and thought in your heart that would condemn you if they were proclaimed?'

'But think of shiftless, slatternly Norah telling Bridget that I was crosser than forty bears, and an angel from Heaven couldn't suit me.'

'She was only expressing her opinion of you to a friend, just as you are telling me your opinion of her.'

'She is shiftless and slatternly——'

'And you are an admirable housekeeper, but a little inclined——'

Jennie paused, and Mrs. Wallace laughed but colored uncomfortably, as she said, frankly:

Yes, I know I'm not amiable; I feel strongly, and so I speak strongly. Words often seem to be entirely inadequate to express my feelings.'

'But suppose you did not express them.'

'Not when I see Norah stirring her omelette with a new silver spoon, using a china cup to measure butter in, and a tea-towel for a holder. Just wait till you are mistress of a house, my lady.'

'Do you remember Aunt Kate's way, and how many years she managed that crotchety Mary? Her girls used to say she had eyes in the back of her head, but this was the way she used them. She would find occasion to do something about the stove, and say, "Bring me a holder, Mary; I won't spoil your nice towels"; or "that was a lovely omelette you made this morning, Mary, but don't you think it tasted of silver?" And when Mary fairly started out for one of her hurricane days, Aunt Kate just kept out of the way and pretended not to notice that anything was wrong.'

'That may do with servants, perhaps, if anyone has the grace, but when it comes to children you must notice their faults.'

'Not always; it seems to me if I were pretty sure my children meant to do right I should not be too careful to inquire whether they succeeded in every instance. I declare to you ,Melly, I have seen children in beautiful Christian homes whom I pitied as sincerely as I do the heathen on our streets, and who seem to me to have no better chance of growing up with any adequate conception of right and wrong.'

Mrs. Wallace murmured something about old maids' children, but her cousin went on:

'They lived in perpetual terror of transgressing some law, or calling down in some way a rebuke; they seemed to be always dodging a reproving glance or a word of criticism, just as others dodge an expected blow. It seems to me inevitable that they must either grow up utterly callous to reproof and disapproval, or become habitually deceitful and hypocritical.' Mrs. Wallace, whose eyes were always alert, started up, exclaiming sharply:

'Now, there goes Arthur straight across the lawn, and I charged him to keep off the wet grass.'

'Wait a minute, Melly,' begged her cousin; 'don't you hear the band? The little fellow thinks of nothing but the music; he is not disobeying, only forgetting. Suppose you don't see him this time.'

Mrs. Wallace frowned a little, but sat down, and in a few moments her little boy came in with glowing cheeks and sparkling eyes, wild with delight at the music and the gay uniforms. It would have been a hard heart that could have resisted his enthusiasm, and Mrs. Wallace only said with a smile:

'You're mamma's own boy for music, but don't forget about the grass; it is very wet after the rain.'

'Oh, mamma,' said Arthur, looking regretfully at his feet, 'I didn't think about the grass, I was in such a hurry. I'm so sorry.'

'Never mind now,' said his mother. 'Mamma knows you meant to remember, and she'll excuse you.'

'Nice mamma,' said Arthur, patting her cheek as he ran away.

'Jennie,' said Mrs. Wallace, after a moment of silence, 'Solomon was right. Do you know what I was going to do? I was going to call Arthur straight back and make him sit in his chair half an hour for disobeying me. We should both have been angry, and ten to one I should have had one of my regular battles with him. I declare,' she exclaimed, biting her lips, 'there he goes on the grass again.'

But the little fellow only took one impulsive step towards his playmate, who was calling him, and then turned quickly and went by the long circuit of the gravel walk.

'There,' said Jennie, 'I call that obedience.'

'I am going straight down to praise Norah for the way she has polished the brass, and if I find her raking out cinders with the carpet until some other time. Haven't I just snipped off a whalebone with my embroidery scissors to save myself going upstairs for a pen-knife?'

Mrs. Wallace went to the kitchen humming the march the band had played, and her cousin laid away the Bible, saying, with an amused laugh, 'Wise King Solomon!'—'Manford's Magazine.'

WHAT SHALL THE CHILDREN READ?

A mother who is trying to bring up her little children to be clever people, good citizens and true Christians, naturally thinks a great deal about what they shall read. One such dear mother writes, asking advice, and she tells me, and I tell her in turn, that half her battle is already won, that her children are book lovers even now. It is a great delight to have book-loving children in the home. Also, it is a great responsibility. Parents are bound before God and the community to rigidly exclude bad books from their households. In these days there are plenty of good books, and in great variety. Only on your part must there be intelligent care. A book-loving child is, in my opinion, far more easily amused and occupied, less liable to get into harm's way, and altogether more comfortable and companionable than one who does not enjoy reading.

In my childhood, we had the Rollo books, by Jacob Abbott, and a delightful series of histories from the same gifted man, a row of books bound in red, ranging, as I recall them,from Hannibal and Charlemagne to Charles I. and Empress Josephine. There were 'The Fairchild Family,' 'Little Henry and His Bearer,' 'The Shepherd of Salisbury Plains,' 'Anne Ross,' and other stories,' which many of us hold in loving recollection. We had the wonderful masterpieces of Scotts 'Ivanhoe' and 'Waverley' and 'Kenilworth' and 'Tales of a Grandfather.' As a child, I delighted in Thomson's 'Seasons,' Milton's 'Paradise Lost,' and Cowper's 'Task.' Perhaps you will hardly believe it, but before I was twelve years old, I had read a large part of Matthew Henry's quaint Commentary on the Holy Bible, for the reason that having devoured every other thing within my reach, I was obliged to fall back on those stately volumes, a good shelf-full of which flanked the Book itself in my father's house. Once, a small maiden not high enough to reach over the top of the pew in church, I became so absorbed in a memoir of one Col. Gardner, who was converted under the preaching of John Newton, that the sexton did not see me, and locked up the church on a grey, wintry afternoon, leaving me the sole occupant. There had happened for some reason to be no service, and I, not knowing this, had gone from Sunday school as usual to the family pew.

I mention these books and others, such as the dear 'Pilgrim's Progress,' and Baxter's 'Saints' Rest,' and Doddridge's 'Rise and Progress,' and D'Aubigné's 'Reformation,' and the 'Life of Ann Hasselton Judson' to show that if a child is born with a genuine book-hunger, all will be fish that comes to her net, and the most important things for parents and teachers is to keep out of sight the merely silly and foolishly sensational stuff which is erroneously supposed to form children's literature. Avoid carefully all books in which precociously pious children set a good example to their fathers and mothers, and pose as little martyrs who are suffering for the truth. Such books have a great vogue among children, but they show a false sentiment, and are hurtful. Let the children read the dear old fairy tales, 'Cinderella,' and 'Beauty and the Beast, 'and 'Jack and the Beanstalk,' and all the rest of them. The children of every age and every tongue have heard these narratives, and they belong to the literature of pure imagination, and should be freely allowed to our boys and girls.

To cultivate a love for the Bible in our children, we must read it with them every day. It may be read in many ways. You are quite right to read the Bible straight through with your darlings. And you are very safe in picking out the beautiful stories of Noah and the Ark, David and Goliath, of Samson, and Ruth and Joseph, and Joseph and his brethren, and telling them, in their historic order, or out of it, as you choose, in a vivid dramatic way, till the children welcome no stories as they do the Bible stories. Don't be satisfied with letting your children learn a golden text once a week, and study a Sunday school lesson once a week; introduce them to the profit and delight of daily, happy Bible reading and study.

I have said all this for one dear, anxious mother, who tells me her little ones already love just such reading as God gives us in his Word. I am sure this precious and thoughtful friend prays for light and help in her daily problems,and also often kneels with her children, and talks to God on their behalf.

One word more before we leave this subject. Cultivate in children kindness for dumb animals, and let them read Kipling's Jungle Books, and stories of animal life generally, and such books as 'Black Beauty.' Also give them books of travel, and to some extent of adventure. These books will form delightful reading for the whole family.—Margaret E. Sangster in 'Christian Herald.'

THE MORNING INFLUENCE.

The woman who makes her morning a time of mere slatternly gathering up of the disordered fragments of yesterday, can never hope to hold the reins which guide the domestic forces into the realms of upper-day.' The fair serenity of a cheerful face, and the sweet freshness of a well-chosen breakfast dress, are like the rising of an indoor sun to those who gather about the family table for their morning meal. The school boy orders his boisterous tone to respond to her thoughtful questioning; he feels conscious of his personal untidiness, or of the careless gathering of books and papers; he realizes the latent barbarism in his strong young life, and feels that influence which, until he develops the unique allegiance of a lover, makes him bow to the lady-of-his love, his mother. The door does not slam, the hands are cared for, the body is clean to the standard of a gentleman's cleanliness, and he is tamed by the presence of a lady whom he honors as much as by the parent he obeys. There is scarcely a more sure way of lifting the standard of family life up to the rule of true refinement than by guarding the morning meeting from disorder and discord, and inviting both beauty of service, and gentle good order to preside over the breakfast table.—New York 'Post.'



Broiled Tomatoes.—Cut large, firm, ripe tomatoes in slices a good quarter of an inch thick, sprinkle with pepper and salt, dredge with flour and broil, turning often. Rolled in egg and bread crumbs,and cooked in boiling fat, these slices are still more savory.

Scrambled Tomatoes.—Two cups of ripe or canned tomatoes, one cup of fine bread-crumbs, one large tablespoonful of butter, salt, pepper and sugar to taste. Put all together in a bowl. Place an iron spider upon the stove and let it get as hot as possible. Turn the mixture (when the pan is hot) and stir for ten minutes. They can be put in a baking dish with crackers and a thin layer of cheese on top and baked.

Tomato Pie.—Remove the skins from four large, ripe, yellow tomatoes, slice thin into your pie crust; add four tablespoonfuls of sugar, one tablespoonful of vinegar, a small lump of butter, one tablespoonful of flour. Put strips across the top. Bake slowly till thoroughly done.

To change the subject, here is a receipt for making tomato soup. Take a quart of tomatoes and a small onion and boil till the onion is cooked; then strain or not, as you please, and add one quart water; salt pepper and sugar to taste and thicken by rubbing a tablespoonful of flour and one of butter together and dissolve into the soup.

SHORT SHORT-CAKE.

(By Clara Porter Colton).

'Here, dear, are two quarts of fine strawberries. Can't we have one of your nice short cakes for dinner?' said paterfamilias, who evidently construed the name short-cake as referring to the time needed for its construction rather than to its ingredients, for the dinner was ready to be taken up, and the children's first school-bell was ringing.

Perhaps it was the griddle, sunning in the pantry window, fresh from its scouring, which suggested the idea of the experiment which was carried into action while Mary was dishing up the dinner. A tablespoonful each of butter and of lard was set on the stove to melt, while an egg was whisked up, a cup of milk added to it, and a cup of flour into which a teaspoonful of baking powder and a pinch of salt had been mixed. Then the melted fat was stirred in briskly, and enough more flour to make the batter a little thicker than regular griddle cake batter. The batter was beaten hard for a minute, and then baked on a not too hot griddle, as the cakes should be thicker through than common griddle cakes, and as large as a small pie plate.

As each cake was done it was spread thinly with butter, then sprinkled with powdered sugar, and the cakes were piled on top of one another. They were set over the steaming tea kettle to keep piping hot till dessert was called for. We served each person with two cakes, putting a generous layer of crushed and sweetened strawberries between them and a few whole ones on top.

Plate number six had hardly been topped off with cream and passed, before number one came back for a second helping from paterfamilias, with the remark, 'This short-cake is even better than usual.'

'Well, at least it is the shortest short-cake you ever ate or I ever made before,' replies the experimenter, 'and it takes so much less gas than for baking one that it's worth remembering.'

Of course any other fruit, either fresh or stewed, may be used. Another variation of this same griddle short-cake is to spread jam or jelly on each cake over the butter instead of powdered sugar, put five or six cakes in a pile, and then cut them pie fashion, serving a triangular section to each person. Or, omitting the jam or jelly, pour over each quarter or sixth of this 'griddle cake pie' some lemon pudding sauce or juice from canned apricots, cherries or peaches.

Griddle fritters are made by adding a cup of finely chopped clams or oysters to this same batter, frying and piling them like the cakes for 'griddle cake pie.' But instead of spreading them with a jam, use a little butter and a light sprinkle of salt and white pepper. Eaten with catsup or Worcester sauce, they taste almost like the fried clams and oysters served at restaurants for thirty-five and forty cents a dozen, and only half the quantity is needed for these griddle fritters.

Finely chopped chicken, lamb or veal may be used in this batter in the same way. serve the veal or lamb cakes with a good tomato sauce, and you have twin brothers to breaded chops; and the chicken cakes with celery ketchup make a dainty dish fit to set before a king.'—'Christian Work.'



NO. 30.

'Happy Land' is considered a childish hymn, but it is really rather difficult for children to catch the exact meaning of its words. Explain that 'for aye' means 'for ever' and call attention to the two ways in which 'aye' may be pronounced. Then get the children to paraphrase each verse, that is, to give the substance of it in their own words. But first think carefully what you understand yourself by the phrases 'He a crown and kingdom won,' and 'Kept by a Father's hand, love cannot die.' The simple air to which this cheerful hymn is usually sung is said to be of East Indian origin.

There is a happy land,
Far, far away,
Where saints in glory stand,
Bright, bright as day.
Oh, how they sweetly sing,
'Worthy is our Saviour king!'
Loud let His praises ring,
Praise, praise for aye.

Bright, in that happy land,
Gleams every eye,
Kept by a Father's hand
Love cannot die.
On then to glory run,
Be a crown and kingdom won,
And bright above the sun,
We'll reign for aye.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON.

Aug. 6, 1899.

THE NEW HEART—Ezek. xxxvi., 25-36.

BY JOHN R. WHITNEY.

Golden Text.—A new heart also will I give you.—Ezek. xxxvi., 26.

God had delivered His people into captivity because they had rebelled against Him. But He had never taken away His mercy from them. His gospel of deliverance from bondage—the bondage because of sin—was to be proclaimed as fully and as freely then as it is commanded to be now.

The message selected for our study at this time is a beautiful and striking illustration of this. Ezekiel, who proclaimed it, was himself a captive in Babylon, but he was enlightened by the Spirit of God and sent to declare His grace. Beginning with the sixteenth verse, this special message runs through the rest of the chapter. The well-known Dr. Thomas Guthrie, of Edinburgh, in 1864, publishes a whole volume elucidating these twenty-three verses. He says of this passage: 'Applicable, in the first instance, to the condition of the Jews, it presents a remarkable summary of gospel doctrines, and that in a form approaching, at least, to a systematic order.'

As he suggests the message may be briefly analyzed as follows:

In V. 17—It speaks of man as sinning: 'When the house of Israel dwelt in their old land, they defiled it by their own way.'

In V. 18-20—Of man suffering: 'I poured My fury upon them,' 'I scattered them,' 'They entered unto the heathen.'

In V. 21—Of God's pity: 'I had pity for Mine holy name.'

In V. 22, 23—Of God's honor: 'I will sanctify My great name, and the heathen shall know that I am the Lord.'

In V. 24—Of God's purpose: 'I will take you from among the heathen.'

Thus the prophet sets before us the attitude of man towards God, and of God towards man. Then, beginning with our lesson, he shows how God will carry out His purposes of grace and mercy towards His sinful, suffering and scattered people.

In V. 25—He declares God's plan of justification, or of making them clean: 'I will sprinkle clean water upon you.'

In V. 26, 27—He speaks of man renewed: 'A new heart also will I give you; and I will put My spirit within you.'

In V. 28-35—Of man restored: 'Ye shall dwell in the land that I gave to your fathers; I will also save you from all your uncleannesses.'

In V. 36—Of man's security: 'I, the Lord, have spoken it, and shall I not do it?'

In V. 37, 38—Of man's responsibility: 'I will yet for this be inquired of by the house of Israel to do it for them.'

God is not only a gracious Father; He is also a great King. In dealing with His rebellious subjects, every attribute of His being must be honored; mercy cannot dethrone justice and truth. How then shall He show mercy to the guilty? The prophet answers in His name, 'Then,' when 'I will bring you into your own land,' 'then will I sprinkle clean water upon you, and ye shall be clean.' (V. 25.) Evidently, therefore, they could not return as they were. Neither can any sinner be saved as he is. He must be cleansed. But how? The prophet answers by 'clean water.' What did he mean?

He was speaking to his countrymen who were perfectly familiar with the law of God as given to their fathers by the hand of Moses. They had no difficulty therefore, in understanding that 'clean water' was pure water, or 'water of purifying.' (Num. viii., 7.) This was water used for the setting apart of the Levites for God's service, and it was to be 'kept for the congregation of the children of Israel for a water of separation; it is a purification for sin.' (Num. xix., 9.)

To prepare it according to the law, 'a red heifer without spot, wherein is no blemish, and upon which never came yoke,' was slain and her blood was sprinkled 'before the tabernacle of the congregation,' the one place in all the camp where God could be found by His rebellious people. (Ex. xxxiii., 7.) After this the body of the slain heifer was utterly consumed upon the altar and its ashes carefully preserved. Then 'for an unclean person' the law said, 'they shall take of the ashes of the burnt heifer of purification for sin, and running water shall be put thereto in a vessel; and a clean person shall take hyssop, and dip it in the water, and sprinkle it 'upon him, and upon everything belonging to him, who was unclean.' But the law also said, 'the man that shall be unclean, and shall not purify himself, that soul shall be cut off from among the congregation, because he hath defiled the sanctuary of the Lord; the water of separation hath not been sprinkled upon him; he is unclean.' (Num. xix., 17-20.)

In all this it is not difficult to see that there was a significant type of the Atonement made by Jesus Christ our Lord; of Him whose side they pierced as He hung upon the Cross,' and forthwith came thereout blood and water' (John xix., 34); of Him 'that came by water and blood, even Jesus Christ; not by water only, but by water and blood' (I. John v., 6); by 'blood' for atonement, and by 'water' for its cleansing application. For we know that in His death the prophecy was fulfilled. 'In that day there shall be a fountain opened for sin and for uncleanness.' (Zech. xiii., 1.)

The same double truth—of atonement and its application—was also set forth in the laws relating to the restoration of the leper to his place among the children of God. (Lev. xiv.) One clean bird was 'killed in an earthen vessel over running water.' Then a living bird was dipped in blood and 'let loose in the open field,' whilst the leper who was 'to be cleansed,' or pronounced clean by the priest, was sprinkled with the blood, shed over the 'running water.' It was as significant a type as the other, of the death and resurrection of Him whose blood 'cleanseth us from all sin.' (I. John i., 7.) The life of one without sin, in all of these sacrifices, was taken for that of those who were all sin, that in Jesus Christ, the great anti-type of all, the law might be enforced, as we saw last week, and yet the guilty be delivered and God Himself be 'just, and the justifier of him which believeth.' (Rom. iii., 26.)

Having thus justified the sinner by this sprinkling of 'clean water' upon him, the grace of God does not leave him to himself. He renews the heart and life by the indwelling of the Holy Ghost according to His promise, 'I will not leave you comfortless; I will come to you.' (John xiv., 16-18.) The soul is then no longer satisfied with Babylon, but longs for Jerusalem. There is a great spiritual change wrought in it. The old heart, so cold and hard and rebellious, the heart of stone, is taken away and a new heart, a heart filled with love, and faith, and 'joy in the Holy Ghost,' takes its place. So the believer becomes 'a new creature' in Christ Jesus. (II Cor. v., 17.)

But no one is obliged to accept of these gracious gifts any more than every one was obliged to leave Babylon for Jerusalem. The gifts of God are free but they are given only to those who really desire them. For 'thus saith the Lord God, I will yet for this be inquired of by the house of Israel to do it for them.' (V. 37.)

HOME READINGS.

M. Ezek. xxxvi., 22-30.—The new heart.
T. Ezek, xxxvi., 31-38.—The new heart.
W. Ezek. xi., 14-21.—The gift of God.
Th. Jer. xxxi., 31-34.—The new covenant.
F. Jer. xxxiii., 36-44.—A God-fearing heart.
S. Jer. xlii., 1-7.—Whole-hearted return.
Su. Titus iii., 1-8.—Regeneration.

DEPARTMENT.

Topic—Aug. 6, 1899

DRIFTING.

(Eph. iv., 14; Jas. i., 1-8.)

'Hold up my goings in thy paths that my footsteps slip not.' (Psa. xvii., 5; Heb. ii., 1, 3; Psa. xciv., 18.)

'Got a-going and could not stop!' An old man began the story of his life with the above words, uttered in a tone of thrilling intensity. 'Got a-going and could not stop!' As a lad he had been very fond of sliding down the long steep hill near his home. On the winter afternoons the top of the hill was crowded with boys and girls, the spice of danger in the descent added to the hill an almost irresistible charm. One might stand at the top of the hill and watch for some time, but gradually one was overcome by the fascination of the sport and with the thought of sliding a short distance, perhaps, would start. But when one started and began to slide there was no stopping until the very bottom of the hill was reached. A few years later the young man got into bad company and gradually became fascinated by their bad habits and began to go down hill morally. As he grew older and tasted the bitterness of sin and its results the poor man wished to reform his ways, but turn which way he would, he could not escape from the evil which he had allowed to dominate him for so many years. The old hill with its fascinating dangers occurred to him as an illustration of the path of sin, and the idea clung to him that now he 'had got a-going down hill he could not stop.' But one night he stumbled into a hall where he heard the story of the Cross and its meaning to sin-sick souls, and heard the thrilling testimonies of men who had been deep in sin and misery, but had been saved from their downward course by the Crucified One. The sight of these transformed men and their earnest words showed the wanderer that there was a power by which he could be stopped going down hill. He called on the Lord Jesus, the living Saviour, to heal and cleanse him and set his footsteps in the right way, and was not disappointed. He became an earnest Christian and sought to lose no chance of warning young people against drifting or taking the first steps in the downward path, telling them of the awful increasing momentum of each step, lest they should find, too late, that they had 'got a-going and could not stop.'

Vice is a monster of such hideous mien,
That to be hated, it needs but to be seen;
But seen too oft, and with averted face,
We learn to pity, then endure, and then embrace.

It is of the utmost importance to young people to early understand the insidious increasingness of sin. The tiny thin edge of the wedge invariably makes way for the full extent of the largest end. We do not set fire to immense logs with a match, first the chips and twigs must burn, but with sufficient kindling and fire the hardest wood can be charred. We do not sow the ground with full-grown plants, but from the tiny seed or slips they quickly grow to maturity. So with sin, it is the first little beginning that we must keep out of our hearts. The temptation to murder never comes to those who will not cherish the first beginnings of hatred. The temptation to steal never comes to those who will not allow the first dishonest or covetous thought to remain in their minds. No one bears false witness against another if he honestly loves his neighbor as himself. Allowing one's mind to trifle with impure or unholy thoughts is like steering one's boat toward a whirlpool.

A young man starts in business with the determination to be honest and honorable in his profession. All goes well for a time, but there comes a day when it seems as though a slight swerving from the strict rules of honesty would bring great gain. Shall he yield in this one matter, or shall he lose something in order to stand firmly by his principles? Long he ponders the matter, weighing the loss of money against the loss of self-respect, and finally decides to gain the money, 'just this once.' Drifting! Beware, young man, for the awfulness of sin is that it brings its own punishment. Next time that temptation comes it will have more power and you will feel less like resisting it. The men who are working with you are watching you, and if you are not particular about honesty, why should they be? You may not succeed in business if you are perfectly honest and honorable, but you will build up a character which will abide with you through all eternity. If you yield to dishonest practices you may appear to succeed in this world, or you may lose all profit and find yourself at the foot of the long hill of destruction down which you so cautiously took the first few steps.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

There are, according to the 'Irish Endeavorer,' three Christian Endeavor Societies among the redcoats in Ireland. The strongest of these is at Camp Curragh, in the Wesleyan Soldiers' Home.

Two hundred and eighty curious coins which Carlton H. Jencks, the Christian Endeavorer who was killed on the 'Maine,' had collected in all parts of the world are on sale in Ottawa, Ill., to furnish a room of ten beds in his memory, in the Nagasaki, Japan, Seamen's Home.

The Rev. Benwell Bird, in a recent address at Mutley Chapel, on his return from India, related the following:—'A converted Hindu expressed his willingness to testify to his change of religious faith by undergoing the rite of adult baptism, whereupon the remark was make to him, "But remember that baptism by water is not sufficient of itself; you must also be baptised by the Holy Ghost and with fire," in quotation of a well-known New Testament passage. To this also the Hindu intimated his assent. A few days later he was missing, and all that was discovered of him was a few bones. The poor native had given a literal interpretation to the text, and burned himself alive.'

The telegraphic line from Lake Nyassa to Lake Tanganyika is already surveyed, and the wires have been laid about half the distance. It is twenty-five years since Livingstone died, after having made known this region to the world. It is an interesting fact that the Livingstonia Mission can report that their harvest the past year, despite the ravages of locusts, has amounted to 30,000 pounds of maize and 10,000 pounds of beans, besides a ton of millet and four tons of wheat. The mission seems thus well established, and far on the way toward self-support. The industrial work is under the care of Mr. Moffat, the grandson of the great missionary, Robert Moffat, and nephew of Dr. Livingstone. The spiritual work keeps full pace with material progress, and more.

The number of Roman Catholics in Austria who have passed over to Protestantism during the present movement was estimated at the beginning of March at 5,000. It is thought that by this time it may have reached 10,000. In Vienna alone, 600 were converted during 1898, and 250 during the first quarter of the present year. Encouraging reports come in from many other places. In Carlsbad, for example, a Protestant minister acceded in the request of some Catholics to give them instruction in Protestant principles. He expected to find only fifteen or twenty persons. He saw with surprise four times that number, and his labors resulted in forty conversions. The movement, no doubt, needs careful watching; but an observer in Vienna is of opinion that it is earnest, and that it is gaining in religious depth.

Bishop Tugwell is being prosecuted for libel at Lagos for attributing the great majority of deaths of Europeans on the West Coast of Africa to excessive indulgence in alcohol. The Rev. Edwin Brownscombe, a Wesleyan missionary from Lagos, has returned to his native town, Newport, Mon., on leave of absence, and has given striking corroboration of the bishop's testimony. He says: 'There is a frightful importation of gin, and the amount of drunkenness is simply appalling. In Abeokuta there are no English traders, but native traders go down to Lagos and bring it to the people. At the death of one of the kings a short time ago £500 worth of gin was consumed during the festivities. Trade gin is ousting the native drinks—their palm wine and the native beer made from guinea corn; men and women alike drink gin when they can get it. Some of the more intelligent natives would stop the sale if they could, for they see its ravages. I have seen women helplessly drunk in the streets, and the effect is terribly demoralizing.'

The visit of Principal Fairbairn, followed by a visit from Mr. Meyer the great London Evangelist, resulted in good in many parts of India. Strange to tell, these great men were followed by that odd apostle of theosophy, Mrs. Besant. This queer lady's latest teaching, which captivates the heathen, is that idolatry and caste have been a great blessing—an unmixed good! She dislikes Christian missions, and seeks to obstruct them. She is engaged in raising a fund for a great central college at Benares, where Western culture can be combined with Hinduism in its religious aspects. Some wealthy Hindus are assisting the enterprise with more than ordinary liberality. It is not likely Mrs. Besant's plans can be carried out. Mr. Tata, a wealthy Parsee, gives a million dollars to establish a teaching university. He wishes to imitate and emulate Johns Hopkins. This university may be established at Bangalore, in Mysore, where the ruler of the state offers $200,000 additional. The curious thing is that an English lady should be the principal advocate in India of caste and idolatry—and she the wife of an English clergyman.—'Presbyterian Witness.'

Mormon missionaries, says the 'Occident,' of San Francisco, are omnipresent. They are not preaching the divine authority for, nor the advantages of, plural marriages. They try to win adherents by only holding forth some bible truths, as they understand them. Polygamy is an esoteric belief and practice. The 'Salt Lake Tribune' is a very able newspaper, and desires to tell the truth right there in the centre of Mormonism. In a recent issue this paper says:—'There has been more polygamy preached in Utah in the last year than there has been before in ten years. There are a good many more polygamous wives in Utah than there were ten years ago; that is, there are a good many polygamous wives here who were not wives three years ago. We believe the Mormons generally treat ladies with great respect and consideration. At the same time, we believe that polygamy is a brutalizing institution and that evidences of it are palpable all around this part of the world. For instance, there is a gentleman here whose name and family are well known. His sister is a plural wife of a high officer of the Mormon Church. Her plural husband called to see her the other day, and, while at her house, word was brought him that another of his wives had suddenly died. He walked out of the gate whistling 'All coons look alike to me.'

It is proposed to establish somewhere on the West Coast of Africa, probably at Sierra Leone, an English school for the education of Mohammedan youth, the object of which will be to provide Mohammedan teachers of the English language in the Niger states. Similar work will be done, of course, by the Gordon Memorial College at Khartoum. One-third, or more, of the total population of Africa is said to be Mohammedan, and the Mussulman population of territory governed by Great Britain is estimated to be more than 50,000,000. In India the Mussulmans under British control are about 80,000,000 and steadily increasing, not only by natural increase, but by accretions from the Hindoos. By encouraging the study of English among all these Mohammedans, especially among their leaders and teachers, a bond of union will be created between all Mohammedans under the British flag that should be productive of great results in the progress of civilization in Africa, and not without its effect elsewhere. British Mussulmans make the pilgrimage to Mecca, and their government has more than once found it necessary to intervene on their behalf against the extortions practiced on them during the pilgrimage. Their presence at Mecca and their influence on his own subjects have long been matters of concern to the Sultan, especially because of the disaffection always more or less active in Arabia. England is already the greatest of all Mohammedan powers, and is likely to have a preponderant influence in the political and material changes which the next generation must bring forth among them. The government is not engaged directly in missionary work, but civilization and education under the guidance of a Christian power will continue to increase the influence of Christian teachers in the Mohammedan world.

AN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL IN INDIA.

MR. VAUGHAN ASKS HELP FROM MONTREAL.

The Rev. C. S. Vaughan, now a missionary of the American Board in India, was born in the Eastern Townships, and studied at McGill University. In the following letter he appeals for help in his work. Subscriptions for the Industrial School sent to the 'Witness' Office will be acknowledged and forwarded.

Manamdura, South India,
Thursday, June 8, 1899.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I am sending to your address, marked copies of the 'Missionary Herald' and the annual report of the American Madura Mission of the A. B. C. F. M. in Southern India. While attending college in Montreal I was led to devote my life to the cause of foreign missions, should the way open, and just upon the completion of my course an opportunity presented itself for me to come to India, the field of my choice, and, though the door thus opened led to a work not connected with my own Church or denomination, upon the advice of the late Dr. Douglas and others I accepted the opportunity, and in the year 1893 came to India to join the above mission of the American Board. Here I have been working since my arrival, and have never regretted the decision arrived at more than five years ago.

Now, to turn to the work I am doing. Manamadura is, as the map in the report will show, the largest in the mission, and contains a little over one-fifth of the entire population of the mission. Within its bounds, and among its half million of inhabitants, a band of 35 native agents, catechists, evangelists, teachers, bible-women, etc., are working to spread the knowledge of Christ.

The year after I reached the mission, this field received Rs. 3,900 to carry on the work. The next year, 1895, brought the heavy reductions which it was necessary for the board to make in all its missions, so that this year I get nearly a thousand rupees less for the same work—the same, yet not the same, for it has grown; new villages have been opened and new departments of work forced upon us, so that the necessary expenditure is larger to-day than when the larger sum was received. This increase in expenditure, in a time of reduced appropriations, has brought about a very distressing condition financially. The constant effort to make one rupee do the work of two or three adds very much to the strain which the work itself imposes. The problem of reducing expenditure has been most thoroughly worked out, and I have come to the conclusion that if any further reduction becomes necessary it will be better to cut off a whole department rather than render all inefficient by starvation. Such a step, however, can be taken only under the most stringent necessities. More than once, however, when funds were all exhausted and hungry mouths in the boarding school were waiting, has God sent aid that has enabled us to go on for a time longer. Every success in the work and every step toward our goal only increases, at least temporarily, the expense we have to meet. It has been the prayer of both people and missionary for a long time that a suitable native pastor might be ordained over the Church here, as in the other stations, and now at last this prayer has been answered, and we are to have this much needed addition to our force, but while he will be supported entirely by the Church, there are at present expenses connected with his coming that add to the burden which the missionary has to bear. This final addition to the expenditure has led me to turn to you in the hope that the 'Witness,' which has so often offered a helping hand, may be able at this time to help us to tide over this crisis in the Lord's work. This, therefore, is both my explanation and apology for writing you.

In the year 1897 the missionary then in charge of this station asked and obtained permission from the mission to start an industrial school without any aid from misison funds, but with the permission to solicit aid from friends who were not regular contributors to the funds of the American Board. This institution passed eventually into my charge, and has been maintained by me as best I could on the same basis. It has cost me up to date about 800 rupees, the larger part of which is for building, plant and other initial expenses, but owing to a combination of circumstances, which I will explain later, it has not fully paid running expenses, as it probably will later on.

In addition to this sum a further sum of several hundred rupees is needed to complete the plant and provide a small working capital. What, therefore, I write to ask of the 'Witness' through you is this:—I have noticed on several occasions that 'Witness Funds' have been started in aid of various philanthropic objects, and, if I mistake not, on one occasion in aid of a mission school. This has raised the question in my mind whether such a fund could not be started in aid of this school. Such a fund would enable me to use the money now owing to me by the school for other purposes, and at the same time would put the school upon a firm foundation, and give it a good start toward self-support. I make this request with some hesitation, and only after much prayer and consideration, as a worker, who does not want to be compelled to destroy his own and others' work. Mrs. Vaughan, the only child of aged parents, and I came here to work and it has cost much in every way to get us here; then, surely, it cannot be that with unbounded opportunities for work about us, we are to be compelled to lay violent hands upon the results achieved by those who have gone before us and destroy rather than build up, all for lack of a comparatively small sum of money.

The question of technical and industrial education is daily receiving more and more attention from the government and from the leading educationists of India. It is a growing conviction that one of India's great needs is a body of efficiently trained artisans, to help to break down the immemorial prejudice which exists against manual labor, to develop something of the independent manhood which such classes display in the West, and to provide a good foundation for the manufactories so greatly needed to develop India materially. It has been more than once stated that her sole reliance upon agriculture is the secret of most of India's poverty and famines.

What is true of India as a whole is in a stronger sense true of the Christian community, slowly but surely coming forward as one of the factors in India's life. Drawn, as it is, for the most part, from the lower strata of society as it exists, and coming to Christianity in the majority of cases in great poverty, nothing is more necessary for its elevation or for the establishment of an independent and self-supporting church than that these people be taught a means of earning a living other than that which offers to the common coolie. This is the task the industrial school, as established in almost every mission in Southern India, is set to perform, namely, to help the Christian community to take its place as a progressive and prosperous part of the new India that is slowly rising on the ruins of the old.

This being the general foundation upon which it works, I will now try to outline briefly the methods it employs to this end.

As recently as in December, 1898, the government took a great step in the popularizing of industrial training when it allowed carpentry, blacksmithery, cabinet-making, and other such trades to rank as optional subjects in the examination which every boy in the public school has to pass.

In consequence of this it now becomes possible to teach a lad the 'Three R's,' in the morning, and carpentry in the afternoon. This is what we are doing with many of our boys, and shall increase this number constantly. Another class of students we have is composed of boys who are virtually apprentices to learn the trade, spending the whole time in the workshop. These are, as a rule, older boys, who have gotten all the general education they expect to get. Under the present arrangement the boys who work half a day pay half their expenses, and those who work the whole time are expected to earn their living, and are taken free. Owing to the fact that everything is in the initial stage in yet, and all the boys are in the comparatively lower classes, the school is not at present fully paying expenses. But, as the labor of the boys becomes more valuable, and as the headmaster learns better how to manage them all, I have no hesitation in saying that it can be made fully self-supporting. Other such schools are self-supporting, and we have every advantage open to them.

The course extends over a period of five years, after which, if the student wishes, he may secure a government scholarship and continue for four years more when he is qualified not only as a workman but to take a position as foreman or master mechanic. Carpentry is the only trade now taught in our school, but very shortly cabinet-making is to be added and as soon as funds permit, iron working. We have an instructor in carpentry, one in cabinet making and one in drawing, all of whom have passed the government examination in their respective subjects, while one, the headmaster and instructor in carpentry, has also passed the special teacher's test. In addition to these I have at present two other carpenters who with the seventeen boys now on the rolls, constitute the working force of the institution. Notwithstanding this, I have not been able at any time since we began, to keep up with our orders. While this undertaking has much of the commercial element in it, every effort is made by personal contact, by bible classes, by a system of discipline as strict as the circumstances will allow, to develop in every boy a distinctively Christian manhood. The headmaster has taken upon himself without extra pay, the care of a congregation of poor Christians within walking distance of Manamadura, which he visits and instructs week by week. I hope to get one or two of the more advanced boys thus engaged and thus teach them their duty to their fellow countrymen.

The development in the character of the boys has been sufficient to overweigh the trouble the school has given from the financial side, and has so far exceeded my expectation that I can ask with confidence in its usefulness and in its ultimate success for the help needed to put it upon a satisfactory basis.

I do not like to acknowledge even to myself that the life of this institution, which promises so much for such a little outlay and which is certain to be such a blessing to this people in the end, is hanging in the balance or that it may be my painful duty soon to dismiss the teachers and send the boys back to their villages; but I am certain, however, that there are people in and about Montreal who have interest enough in India and confidence enough in the good results of a manual training to save this institution from danger—in Montreal where the weighty example of McGill University with its extensive workshops, is ever speaking. I am sure there are those who are ready to give in order that the Christians of Madura District, who need it infinitely more, may have at least a little of the training offered to the youth of Canada through the princely gifts that have been given and spent so lavishly during the last ten years of McGill's history. Such people exist, but the difficulty is with me to find them. At a distance of 10,000 miles and with the means at my disposal this is impossible, and it is in doing this for me that the 'Witness' can render a service to many; to those who give by deepening their interest in their fellow subjects of India, to those here who shall use their help to climb to manhood, and to me by freeing me from the necessity of a much-dreaded task and by lifting from my shoulders half the burden of my work.

The actual needs of the school at the present time are about as below:—

	Rupees.
Balance now due to C.S.V. on expenditure to date	800
Tools and machines (200, of which Government gives half)	200
Additional building (300, of which Government gives half)	150
Sundry minor expenses	100
Working capital for purchase of small stock of lumber	500
Total rupees	1,850
About $625.	

This letter will, as you may well suppose, be followed with much prayer, not that my request may be granted, but that whether granting or otherwise, you may be divinely directed into the way of His will regarding this, 'who doeth all things well.'

Yours sincerely,
C. S. VAUGHAN.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

ALL IN ADVANCE.

Daily Witness	$3.00
Weekly Witness	1.00
Northern Messenger (single copy)	30
" " 10 copies and over to one address, 20c per copy.	

All the above papers sent free of postage to the Dominion, Newfoundland and United States.

For Great Britain add $1.04 for postage on "Weekly Witness;" "Northern Messenger" add 52c; "Daily Witness" add $3.60.

ADVERTISING RATES.

WEEKLY WITNESS.—Casual advertisements 20c per line per insertion, including cuts and large type. Contract Rates—1 year, $7.50 per line; 6 months, $4.00 per line; 3 months, $2.25 per line. "Farms to Rent," "Farms for Sale," can be inserted for 1c a word per insertion from subscribers. The lowest rate for non-subscribers is two cents per word. When replies are to be addressed in care of the "Witness" Office, an additional charge of twenty-five cents is made. In all cases the full price must accompany each order.

DAILY WITNESS.—10c per line first insertion, and 5c per line each subsequent insertion on order. CUTS OR LARGE TYPE, double rates. Contracts on favorable terms. "Employment Wanted," "Situations Vacant," etc., 10c per insertion, up to 20 words. Money must accompany order, as this quotation is reckoned on a cash basis.

Births and Deaths, 25 per insertion; Marriages, 50c. (These must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender.) Inserted without charge for subscribers. All obituaries with poetry, 50c a line, agate measure. Money to accompany notices.

Contracts payable quarterly in advance.

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

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—When remitting be particular to give the correct post-office address, and the Province or State, and either register your letter, which will cost 5c in addition to the regular postage, or procure a post-office or express money order, which protects the sender. Post-office orders can be obtained at the following rates: $2.50 and under, 3c; $2.50 to $5.00, 4c; $5.00 to $10.00, 6c. Express Money orders are issued up to $3.00 for 3c; $3.00 to $5.00, 4c; $5.00 to $10.00, 6c. Subscribers in the United States can remit by Post-office order on Rouse's Point, N.Y., or American Express Company, payable at Montreal. When wishing to have your address changed from one post-office to another, it is necessary to give the old address as well as the new. If this be not done such changes cannot be made. Address all letters containing subscriptions or advertising: JOHN DOUGALL & SON, 'Witness,' Montreal.

When stamps are sent to make up a remittance, the only denominations we accept are 1 and 3 cents.

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

The Witness.

TUESDAY, JULY 25.

The anti-total-abstinence press has made a great find in the discovery by Prof. W. O. Atwater, of the Wesleyan University, a discovery to which that word 'Wesleyan' adds great value, that alcohol possesses some of the qualities of food, and that there are people to whom alcohol can be administered in small quantities without harm, if not with positive benefit. All this may be interesting from a medical point of view, and if it should come to be generally adopted by scientific men may involve the alteration of some text-books. We do not suppose it will make much difference, however, to the well-formed conviction of mankind generally that 'wine is a mocker and strong drink is raging, and whosoever is deceived thereby is not wise.' It will make no difference to the fact that the use of alcoholic drinks as beverages is the greatest curse that has ever rested or that now rests on our country, and that to remove it entirely from such use would be nothing but a gain to all. Meantime, one swallow does not make a summer; Prof. Atwater may be wrong. Even if he were right, we could hardly advise any of our readers to make the experiment, which sometimes takes more than half a lifetime to test fully, whether he is one of those to whom alcohol can be administered without harm. We see in one newspaper an inch or two from the Atwater paragraph another which tells how a chemist has discovered that he can resuscitate a drowned animal by covering it with salt. He has thus restored to life a fly, a beetle, a mouse, a cat and a pup, and now he wants a human being to practice his art on. The paper in question notices that he does not seem to have offered himself for the experiment. However valuable his discovery, he would be crazy if he did. The man who experiments on the other thing because a scientist thinks it is in some instances safe to do so is that sort of a fool.

The extraordinary array of charges and indictments laid by our correspondent, 'South Ontario,' against practically all leading citizens are, at all events, quite sufficient to prove his point that the Church cannot purge itself from all corruption and alleged corruption by the trial and dismissal of its members. There would be few in a position to cast the stone. We cannot follow 'South Ontario' through all his indictment, as, for, instance, where he charges with corruption those journalists who publish government advertisements to contractors. If 'South Ontario' will turn to the article he comments upon he will see that it did not propose to turn churches into courts of justice, though we think there are cases where even individual discipline should be administered, as, for instance, when a church officer is publicly proved to have been the direct corrupter of a constituency. What we did was to commend to the churches the method of their Master, whose teaching was so outspoken that those whose sins he condemned could not remain with him. What is wanted to-day is ethical teaching so searching that it will necessarily purge the Church of such of its inconsistent adherents as it cannot reform.

The carrying on of industrial instruction along with the teaching of Christianity was the usage of the Moravians, who were among the earliest of foreign missionaries. That method was, however, regarded by those whose faith at the beginning of this century gave the first impulse to the great missionary movement of our day as wrong in principle and as having failed to vindicate itself in practice. They regarded the preaching of redemption as the one work of the missionary. Such is still the guiding principle of most of the large societies, although in practice it has come to be more and more modified. The medical man is beginning to be looked upon as being almost as important in the mission field as the divine; and people now recall how Jesus did perhaps more healing than preaching, and put the healing first. It is now found that the idea of the Church involves the development of a Christian social system, and that the missionary cannot without harm to his work and wrong to his disciples fail to teach them civilization. It thus happens that though a great society like the American Board of Missions makes an industrial school no part of its own work, it declares itself in perfect sympathy with its missionaries when they add this to their efforts. It thus comes that a Canadian missionary, the Rev. C. S. Vaughan, working in India under that society, after sacrificing his own last dollar to this service, invites the co-operation of his own countrymen in the work which he sets forth so interestingly in this paper.

A British medical journal is quoted in the despatches as authority for the statement that the bubonic plague will reach Europe and become epidemic. It is added that, in such case, Europe would mean America. This disease has been pronounced by Dr. Haffkine, who was employed by the British Government to study it in the cities of India, where its ravages have been greatest, and who discovered a means of preventing it by inoculation, to be identical with the terrible 'black death' of the fourteenth century. All historians agree in describing that disease as the most awful visitation that ever afflicted the world. Like all plagues originating in the Orient, the contagion then, as now, moved westward along the caravan routes and was conveyed to European ports by trading ships. It is not to be supposed, however, that an epidemic which carried off over fifty millions of people in Asia and Europe while it prevailed will be even remotely as virulent as it was in an age when sanitary science was unknown and poverty, ignorance and superstition characterized the masses of the population in all countries. In later modern times epidemics have become rare owing to the general improvement in the conditions of life and the greater attention given to hygiene. We are still, however, a long way from perfection in the matter of city sanitation. Indeed, it may be said without fear of contradiction that we are wofully lacking in the application of the most elementary principles of sanitation, so far as cities are concerned. The bubonic plague is what physicians call a zymotic disease, and is propagated by dirt, and always begins its ravages in the dirtiest localities. Indeed, it never gets much beyond these. In Bombay it has almost no terrors for the whites, who are for the most part very careful with regard to sanitation. But there is no need to announce an approaching epidemic to warn us to put our houses in order. We have plagues that are always with us on account of our neglect of the laws of health. Yet if those who ought to see that the city is kept in a proper state of cleanliness should be thoroughly scared into doing their duty, what a blessing it would be. Individually, however, every one can fortify himself against disease by careful living and proper attention to his surroundings. Meantime, money spent in a general cleaning up of the city would be money well spent.

Some people in Chicago seem to be afraid that the deepening of the St. Lawrence canals is in some way going to interfere with their commercial supremacy on the lakes. It strikes them, therefore, that the best way to prevent Montreal from becoming the emporium of western transatlantic traffic and transportation is to spend about fifty million dollars in converting the Illinois river and the Chicago drainage canal into a waterway navigable for ocean-going steamships from the Gulf of Mexico to Lake Michigan. This is an old scheme, and was condemned as impracticable years ago, but its advocates say that, with money enough, it can be done, and so they propose to bring the project up in Congress. Of course, cities on the lakes east of Chicago scout the scheme, and say that the only object in view is to save that city from possible damage suits which may result from the contamination of the Illinois river and overflows which may occur when the drainage from the big city is sent in a flood through the canal. That work, of which great things were predicted, has not been a conspicuous success. Nor would the greater scheme, if it were possible, be any better in the direction its promoters intend. It requires a considerable effort of the imagination to suppose that trade seeking the most direct and cheapest route to the Atlantic seaboard would turn off southwards through a tortuous river and canal system to a port on the Gulf of Mexico, and, when it got there, be farther away from its destination than when it started. The principal interest in this proposal to us is any question it may raise of reducing the waterflow through the St. Lawrence. Should it leave lake and river cities high and dry or reduce their water level by a single foot, there would be damages enough, whether they could be collected or not. This is an objection which the citizens of Cleveland, Buffalo, Rochester, Oswego and other American lake ports have put forward even more strenuously and of course more effectively than Canadian citizens. Should the canal develop any traffic it would be in far larger measure traffic that would pay tribute to Montreal than such as would pay tribute to New Orleans. Though through it a current of water due to the St. Lawrence might flow into the Mississippi, the commercial wealth of the Father of Waters and its tributaries would flow through it into the St. Lawrence. The Chicago and Mississippi canal would indeed be simply a prolongation of our St. Lawrence canal system.

It was by a strictly party division, except that Senator De Boucherville voted with the minority, in which thirty-five Conservative senators voted nay and thirteen Liberal senators voted yea, that the Senate rejected the redistribution bill. One of the reasons given by some of those forming the majority for voting as they did was to show the government and the House of Commons that the Senate had both the power and the will to defy the rest of parliament if it chose to do so. The same senators are said to be wildly indignant at the idea of the government proposing, and the House of Commons, supporting, propositions for the reform of the Senate, which they hold is quite competent and able to look after itself and its own affairs. The division shows that the Senate is just as partisan a body as the House of Commons, and might, so far as regards the exercise of an independent and deliberate opinion, be as well elected in a hot party political campaign by the votes of excited electors as be nominated by a partisan government from among political partisans, chosen for their partisan steadfastness.

As soon as the Americans were in possession of Cuba and Puerto Rico they turned up their trousers, rolled up their sleeves, and set to work shovelling the accumulated filth of centuries out of the cities of those islands. Now that the yellow fever period has been entered upon, they are rewarded for their toil. The mortality of Santiago is, we are told, the lowest on record. At the very time the Americans were cleaning up Santiago the British were also cleaning up Omdurman. It is to be hoped, and indeed confidently expected, that the good results will be as manifest in the Soudan as in Cuba.

THE SENATE.

In considering the constitutional questions involved in the proposed reform of the Senate it would be pertinent to inquire why the fathers of confederation decided on constituting that branch of parliament on a basis of life membership and independence of the electorate. Both of these principles are so opposed to the fundamental principle of popular control of parliament that there must have been some powerful reasons for their adoption in the constitution. In the first place, in order to undersand the situation when the British North America Act was doubtful, we must consider the events of that time. In framing the new Canadian constitution a close study was made of that of the United States, as both were predicated on the federal principle. But the war of secession had strongly emphasized some of the weak points in the constitution of the United States, much more strongly, perhaps, than people of the present day can realize, and Sir John Macdonald, who was the moving spirit in the matter, and who would himself have preferred a legislative union to any federation, sought to follow the British model as closely as a federal compact and a written constitution would allow. It was not on the republican, but on the monarchical idea, that he proposed to found the new confederation. This is proved by the fact that in the first draft of the act the name 'Kingdom of Canada' was given to the union, a designation subsequently changed to 'Dominion of Canada,' at the suggestion of the then Minister for the Colonies. George Brown coincided with this view, for, however firm he may have been as a liberal politician, he had no love for republicanism. It was, therefore, decided to model the Senate on the House of Lords; to create, as it were, a chamber whose members would be above and beyond the control of popular passion, and whose character, the greatest care being taken in their selection, would command the respect of all classes and parties. An agreement—unfortunately it could be only a verbal one—was at the same time entered into by the leaders of the two parties in coalition, to carry the measure that, in case of vacancies occurring, new senators should be appointed from the political party on whose side such vacancies occurred. No doubt, however, both parties looked rather to the see-saw of party predominance rather than to any such pact to secure a fairly equal balance in the Senate. No one looked for almost continuous Conservative rule. This has resulted in a Senate with only one side to it, and as partisan as though the tenure of seats in it depended on subservience to the party whip.

The Senate's most ardent admirer must confess that it has never won the esteem and confidence of the people. The reason it has not done so is that the principle on which it was founded was ignored from the moment the leader of the Reform party withdrew from the coalition cabinet. Seats in the Senate became rewards for party service, and Sir John Macdonald's long tenure of office converted it into a mere party stronghold. By its complete subserviency to party, as last illustrated in its fatuous interference with the constitution of the people's House for the purpose of perpetuating an iniquitous and partisan gerrymander, it has forfeited whatever claim it possessed at the start to being above partisan influence. It has thus destroyed its own usefulness, and, though it may have occasionally done something in the way of checking hasty legislation, it will never command the confidence of the people so long as it is constituted as it is at present. Should the Liberals retain power long enough they would, there is little doubt, follow the precedent set by the Conservatives, and we should in time have a Senate all but solidly Liberal. It would not be so obsequious to party, perhaps, as the present body; at least, Liberals think that they have more individuality among them than Conservatives have. But it would be, none the less, absurdly out of joint with the principle of government by the people. How to reform it and bring it into harmony with that principle is a question surrounded with difficulties, but certainly it should not be beyond the power of wisely directed statesmanship.

THE STICKEEN-TESLIN RAILWAY.

When the proposal was made to construct a railway connecting the navigable waters of the Yukon with the navigable waters of the Stickeen, Sir Charles Tupper at first spoke in favor of the undertaking, and even did not seem to find serious fault with the Mackenzie-Mann contract by which some five thousand square miles of the gold-bearing lands on the Yukon were to be given to the contractors. Of course, the value of this land grant was uncertain, for there might be another Klondike in it, resulting in enormous profits to the railway builders, or, on the other hand, there might be nothing but low grade mining lands left for the contractors to make their selection from. The Opposition thought it saw a favorable opportunity for harassing the government, and perhaps weakening it in the country, so it and its leader conjured up stories of the fabulous wealth to be yet found in the lands which were to be given to the Mackenzie-Mann company, and which would put Aladdin's lamp completely in the shade, and by the veto they held in the irresponsible Senate they stopped the deal. Now they are beginning to see that the Stickeen-Teslin railway, whether it cost more or less, was, and is, necessary to the independence of Canada, and that it is far from likely that as good a bargain can now be made as the one that was voted down.

A few weeks ago the leading Opposition journal in this province said: 'Last 'year the administration was determined 'to push through a scheme for establishing a rail and river connection with the 'Yukon district. Both by act and 'speech it testified its strong appreciation of the overwhelming importance of 'getting at least the link of railway 'built. It was prepared to give away 'half the gold in the Klondike for it,' etc. Now the 'Gazette' is prepared to eclipse the rather nebulous starlight of its contemporary. Its Ottawa correspondent boldly declares that the government 'wanted to give Messrs. Mackenzie 'and Mann all the gold fields of the Yukon for building the Teslin-Stickeen railway.' Both of these writers well know that, so far as is yet known, all the more valuable gold-bearing lands on the Klondike and its tributaries had already been located when the bargains were made, so that the Mackenzie-Mann company would have to look elsewhere for its lands, and it was not entitled to locate any lands until ten miles of its railway was completed, it would have been at least the first of July, 1898, before it could select any gold lands, and it is a notorious fact that no really rich gold-bearing lands have been discovered in the Yukon country since that date. The company would thus have had to take for its pay lands from which little or no royalty will be received by the government if located by ordinary gold miners. But the company had to pay a royalty of one percent on all the gold which it got on its lands, be the yield ever so scanty, and consequently the government would have received much more in the way of royalty from the company than if other parties had located the lands which were to be given for building the railway. Besides all this, the Mackenzie-Mann company was a Canadian concern, and the gold would be an acquisition to Canada. As it is, the most of the Yukon miners are foreigners, and their sole study is to take all the gold out of the country that they can, and pay as little as possible for the privilege.

CANADA'S RECOURSE.

There is no unfriendly feeling between the peoples of the United States and Canada at the present time; on the contrary, there is much sympathy and kindly regard arising out of the Anglo-Saxon union of hearts which is publicly expressed by mutual visits of military and social bodies, by recognition of one another's national holidays on both sides of the frontier, and in public speeches at banquets, and the like. This general good feeling is very real and very strong, and it is well that it is so, for otherwise it is to be feared that very serious troubles would have arisen long before this over the irritating incidents attending the failure of the governments of Great Britain, the United States and Canada to come to an understanding in regard to a basis of settlement of the Alaska boundary question. All the efforts of the conference having failed to reach an agreement as to the delimitation of the frontier according to a compromise between the extremes of the respective claims of the United States and Canada, or to come to an understanding even as to the basis upon which an independent arbitration should proceed, the conference was adjourned until August, by which time it was hoped that the governments, acting through diplomatists, would agree upon a modus vivendi which would prevent actual international trouble on the Yukon frontier, and give the governments time to enter upon fresh negotiations.

The time for the reassembling of the convention is nearly here, but although the whole interregnum has been spent by British and American diplomatists in an attempt to reach even a modus vivendi, the failure is understood to be complete. It is plain, too, that the negotiations for a modus vivendi, which was really the acceptance of a provisional boundary line, have revealed the hopelessness of any attempt hereafter to agree amicably upon a permanent boundary. There only remains for the settlement of the question a reference to arbitration, for war is out of the question. But the United States, which is in possession, will not agree to arbitration, as it claims that that would be to admit a doubt as to the soundness of all that it claims and holds. This is, of course, an unreasonable and untenable position, which it cannot maintain. But the Republican administration, already harassed and embarrassed, and divided by its bad war management, is not in a position to agree to anything which might further weaken it in the eyes of the Republican states and territories in the west, with whom the right and wrong of the matter does not weigh a pennyweight. No way to any settlement of the Alaska boundary seems open, therefore, and in the meantime Canada's business interests, and, indeed, her permanent position on the Yukon frontier, is suffering from a continuance of the present conditions. The United States is reaping the riches of the Yukon, to the loss of Canada, owing to the fact that she commands the entrance to the Yukon with all the ports and the railways, and favors her own trade and commerce and miners, at the expense of ours. Canada must find a remedy, and more, she must find one which the United States cannot in any way prevent the application of or in any way interfere with.

In the House of Commons on Saturday Sir Charles Tupper, the leader of the Opposition, in view of the situation and the menace to Canada's rights, rose in his place in order to assure Sir Wilfrid Laurier that in his firm stand for Canada's rights he had not only the government side of the House, but the Opposition, at his back, and that his course had the firm support of the whole nation. Sir Charles Tupper went further, and suggested that the government, with the unanimous consent of parliament, should immediately take powers to construct a government railway from Kitimat Arm, on the Pacific coast of British Columbia, to Teslin Lake, the head of navigation of the Yukon river, so as to have an all-British railway in British territory, and also that the government should take power to prohibit American miners from taking up claims in British territory. Sir Wilfrid Laurier expressed the appreciation of the government of the position taken by the Opposition as declared by Sir Charles Tupper, and said that the government would take the proposals made by Sir Charles under serious consideration. There are difficulties and obstacles about the course suggested, as the Premier remarked, but there are also very grave difficulties attendant upon standing still and taking no action.

The railway proposal of Sir Charles Tupper is the extended Stickeen and Teslin Lake railway project which the government proposed a year ago, and which the Senate killed. Had this railway been begun and carried through as proposed it would have been in operation within a few months, instead of all to build. Moreover, the White Pass Railway from Skaguay, its rival over United States territory, would never have been built. Better, it seems to us, late than never, however. The country through which this line will run is said to be a rich one, which will pay for development. The great objection to these proposals is that their adoption, especially that of forbidding miners to take out claims in the Yukon, will be regarded by the United States as an attempt at coercion or retaliation. The reply will be, however, that they are merely the steps rendered necessary by the intolerable position in which the United States' shameless and unjust refusal to settle the Alaska boundary question places us. The government is in the best position to judge of the value at present of the proposals, but if they are found feasible, Canadians will, we believe, regard them with great favor.

CANADA'S INCREASED EXPENDITURE.

The rapid increase in our national expenditure is, with reason, attracting a good deal of attention, but owing to the general prosperity and the expanding revenue causes no uneasiness, to say nothing of alarm. Criticism is directed, so far as the Opposition organs go, against the Liberal Government only for not having kept its promises of retrenchment.

The various and detailed expenditures proposed have not been opposed as to their object, or even their amount, in the case of most of the items, but merely as to the government's methods of making the expenditure. The votes are not, perhaps, excessive in any individual case, but the objects of expenditure are extremely numerous, and it is more than doubtful whether many of them are justifiable from any point of view. A great deal of money is being frittered away upon projects which will yield no adequate return, but the expenditures will please the constituencies. Numerous small sums—three, seven, ten and twenty thousand dollars—are to be expended upon building wharves and dredging streams, which even small steamers will not use above once a week, if that often; for improving public buildings which are hardly worth repairing, and the like. 'Many littles make a muckle.' The expenditures for this year are estimated at $51,783,805, against $47,900,000 last year, an increase of about four million dollars.

The expenditures will this year be far greater than for any other year in our history. An increase in the expenditures of the country is not necessarily an evil. Canada has been growing and expanding very rapidly in all directions; our mineral, forest and agricultural productions have rapidly increased; our trade and commerce has advanced by leaps and bounds; our population has during the last three years received greater additions from outside than ever before, and the exodus of our own people has diminished, so that the next census will probably show a substantial increase. In a period of rapid expansion and development the national expenditures must increase. But what we have to criticise is the unnecessary increase. In the first place, the increase in the government's expenditures has been caused partly by the failure of private enterprise to invest in businesses which the government should not undertake. The building of elevators and dry docks should be left to business men with capital, and even docks and wharves would be more economically constructed and managed if provided by the commerce which demands and uses them. Whether the government or private enterprise constructs them, it must be remembered that the money spent comes out of the pockets of the people, and it is only a question of whether it is most economically spent by the government or by private corporations or individuals. Every one knows that government expenditure does not go nearly so far as ordinarily good business expenditure.

Until people cease looking to the government to provide more and more the necessary facilities for trade and commerce, they must expect to see the expenditures mounting annually with great rapidity. Montreal wants docks and elevators, and deeper river channels, and deeper canals; Quebec wants bridges and the means of subsidizing steamships and elevators, and Toronto wants harbor improvements, dredging, guard piers, and Port Colborne wants harbors, with elevators. The government is urged by both Liberals and Conservatives to supply all these demands. It cannot do so without adding to the annual expenditure. The government, or rather one or two of its members, are to blame, however, for publicly encouraging the demand for government expenditures. They have boasted of all the government is spending, and have bragged of the still greater expenditures which the government would undertake. It is little wonder, in view of such a unity of opinion on the part of extravagantly inclined cabinet ministers and extravagantly inclined politico-commercial interests as to the advisability of large government expenditures, that the estimates should this year run up to over fifty-one million dollars. People and government both are blamable for the unquestionable extravagance.

THE BEGGAR POLICY.

It is very obvious that the Opposition resolutions in favor of preferential treatment of Canadian products on the British markets were framed rather with the purpose of manufacturing ammunition for the general election campaign for the Conservative party than to gain their ostensible purpose. Moved first as an amendment to the supply bill, and in form therefore a motion of want of confidence, it was manifestly made impossible for the government to do otherwise than reject them. This would not serve the purpose of placing the government in opposition to preferential treatment of Canadian produce by the United Kingdom, so Sir Charles Tupper embodied them in an ordinary motion, which, he said, the government could accept. But he had taken good care that the matter of the motion was such as it was impossible for the government to approve. Sir Charles Tupper and certain of the less scrupulous of the leaders of the Opposition who followed his personal lead, have always sought to create the impression that when Sir Wilfrid Laurier visited England during the jubilee year the Duke of Devonshire, a member of the Imperial Government, made a public offer of preferential treatment of Canadian goods by the United Kingdom, which Sir Wilfrid Laurier rejected or discouraged. Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the government leaders have always denied that any such offer was ever made. In framing his resolutions, therefore, Sir Charles, who knew that the government could not and would not accept resolutions stating as a fact what they have always declared not to be a fact, inserted in them the statement that repeated advances had been made by the Imperial authorities. Of course, that served as well as the form of a want of confidence motion to prevent the government accepting the resolutions.

The opening sentence of the motion evidences the pains to which Sir Charles went in order to secure the opposition of the government to his resolution. Sir Charles moved: 'That in the opinion 'of this House it is the duty of the 'government (in response to those re-'peated advances by the Imperial au-'thorities) to endeavor to secure for the 'produce of Canada that preferential 'treatment in the markets of the 'United Kingdom which would be of 'such inestimable value to the farmers 'and other producers of Canada,' etc.' The speeches of Sir Charles and his followers were all directed rather to the condemnation of the government for not accepting the alleged offers of the Imperial Government and for the alleged failure of the preferential tariff to increase British trade with Canada than to the advocacy of the proposal embodied in the resolutions. Sir Wilfrid Laurier for the fiftieth time denied that any offers or overtures were made of preferential treatment, and again for the fiftieth time Sir Charles Tupper and his supporters reaffirmed their assertions.

Thereupon Mr. Mulock read a letter from the Duke of Devonshire, in which the Duke, enclosing copies of his speches, says:—'I do not think that in any of 'these speeches you will find anything to 'support the view of my opinion on the 'question of the policy of granting pref-'erential trade to the colonies which ap-'pears to have been held by Sir Charles 'Tupper and by some of the journals in 'this country, which seek to attribute 'what they term "protection heresies" 'to the members of the Unionist Govern-'ment.' Further on the Duke says explicitly: 'I had no authority to offer, and 'did not offer, to Canada preference in 'British markets.' Could anything be straighter than this clear denial of the Duke of Devonshire himself of the alleged offer, or anything clearer than his repudiation of the opinions ascribed to him by Sir Charles Tupper? It will hardly be credited, but Sir Charles Tupper and his supporters will not accept the Duke of Devonshire's own statements as to his opinions and as to what he offered or did not offer. They try to read into the letter itself some justification for continuing to misrepresent the opinion and policy of the Duke of Devonshire and his colleagues. Nor is it true that Sir Wilfrid Laurier ever rejected an offer of preferential treatment. He declared in his jubilee speeches, if we remember aright, that Canada gave the preferential tariff as a gift, freely, without asking a return for it, and added that of course if Great Britain gave Canada preferential treatment in regard to her produce Canada would not be foolish enough to reject it. But Sir Wilfrid knew, as all British statesmen then knew and as they have since declared, that preferential treatment of Canadian produce, involving protection duties on the food supply of the United Kingdom, is out of the question. Such duties would, by enhancing the cost of production, handicap Great Britain's manufacturers and would injure her, to the ultimate injury as well of Canada. For seventeen years and more the Conservatives were in power, and during the greater part of that time, under Canada's high protection tariff, British trade kept steadily declining, while United States trade kept on as steadily increasing. What did Sir Charles Tupper propose? As to preferential trade, his policy, as we understand it, was that in return for an additional five percent in the Canadian tariff against the manufactures of all other countries in favor of British manufactures, Great Britain should put five cents a bushel on wheat and other grains of foreign countries for the benefit of Canadian producers.

Sir Charles Tupper smashed the Imperial Federation League by certain of his proposals, and we have little doubt that if the people of Great Britain had to choose between submitting once more to the tyranny and oppression of corn laws or abandoning the colonies they would choose the latter. Great Britain's fight for her manufacturing supremacy is a stern one, which all the world is watching, for upon it seems to rest her great world-wide power, and for Canada to attempt at such a juncture to impose upon British people the fatal burden of taxation upon their food, and thus help the United States and Germany in their competition would, and justly, arouse the indignation, and even wrath, of the taxpayers, who already bear the burden of Canada's defence by sea and the defence of her interests, unassisted by Canadian taxpayers. But, say the Conservatives, we would have made Great Britain a return by the five percent addition to our tariff against other countries and in favor of her. But if a reduction to our protection directly in favor of British manufacturers has, as Sir Charles exults, failed to cause a big increase of exports from Britain to Canada, how would we expect that result from an increase to the tariff made rather in the interest of Canadian than of British manufacturers? Such proposals were a mockery, and Great Britain would have none of them—would, indeed, pay no heed to them. As the Duke of Devonshire writes, Sir Wilfrid Laurier's preferential policy was 'an important step' in the direction of imperial unity, and such a step as a Conservative administration, with no other policy than protection in view, would never have made. The preferential tariff has not actually resulted in changing the decrease of Great Britain's exports to Canada to an increase, but it has checked the decline which has been going on so long. And the Liberal Government, without asking for preferential treatment of Canadian goods in the British markets, has, by wisely directed efforts, contributed to a remarkable increase in the exports of Canada to Great Britain.

THE CASE OF THE BOERS.

In presenting the case of the Boers, Mr. Bawden is, we think, hardly fair to the British. The Jameson raid is put forward in the foreground because it is indefensible, as if out of it the whole trouble grew, whereas, as every one knows, it was a consequence, not a cause, of the grievances of the Uitlanders, which had long been causing the Imperial Government a great deal of trouble throughout South Africa. Far from refusing to apologize for the raid, the Imperial Government, through its agent at Pretoria, immediately denounced the raid and expressed regret for it, punished those who took part in it by dismissing them from the army and imprisoning the leaders, and in many ways apologized not only in words but by deeds. The British Government has always been willing to pay not only reasonable compensation, but something over and above, but the Transvaal Government demands in addition sweeping damages. The Transvaal Government presented a claim for the enormous sum of $8,389,691. Naturally, particulars were asked, whereupon a bill was presented claiming $3,389,691 for 'material damages' and a supplementary sum of $5,000,000 for 'moral and intellectual damages.' For a four days' campaign, involving a few hundred men, between half and three-quarters of a million dollars was claimed for food, about as much for clothing, and so on. Though of course an eighth of the amount was never spent, Great Britain offered to pay this bill if the supplementary one of five millions for intellectual and moral damage, which the Boers had not suffered, but which the Uitlanders and the raiders and all connected with them had, were withdrawn. But the Transvaal Government, accustomed to extorting large amounts of money from the Uitlanders, refused to withdraw the supplementary bill, and so there has been no settlement. The British Government has always paid all reasonable claims most liberally and promptly.

Mr. Bawden tells us that what the Uitlanders demand is representation in an upper chamber which corresponds broadly to the House of Lords in Britain or the Senate in Canada, leaving the impression that they are already represented adequately in a second chamber, corresponding to the House of Commons. The first Volksraad is an elective chamber of twenty-seven members, which is really possessed of all the effective legislative powers and powers over the executive which are possessed by the House of Commons in Great Britain. A president and executive cannot administer affairs without its support, powerful as President Kruger is. But the second Volksraad is a second rate affair, and has no real legislative power or administrative authority, and little importance is attached to its proceedings. But even in the second Volksraad the Uitlanders are not represented, though they might obtain some measure of representation in it if they thought it worth while doing so at the cost of a sort of bastard naturalization which deprives them of their rights as citizens of their own nations, while giving them no real or valuable rights as semi-citizens of the Transvaal.

If the Uitlanders were ordinarily well treated as foreign residents belonging to civilized nations; if their lives and property were secured and justice were administered; if they were reasonably taxed, and not subjected to the most extortionate monopolies granted to foreign concessionaires, they would submit to being prevented from becoming citizens and securing the rights and privileges of citizens. But while they constitute the majority of the white residents of the state, owning more than nine-tenths of the property and paying about the same proportion of the taxation, that taxation, together with the 'monopoly' rates on 'dynamite' and other articles which they use, are so crushingly heavy that their business is rendered almost unprofitable. There is only a population of 250,000 white people in the Transvaal, and yet the revenue wrung mostly out of the unforunate Uitlanders amounts to over twenty-three millions of dollars. In return for these unexampled burdens, the people of Johannesburg get little benefit of government, municipal or national. Their children are by language, and so forth, shut out from the public schools. The mails are so unaccountably handled that the post-office people are currently accused of burning what they have not time to sort. When they complain they are practically told that they are not wanted—neither they nor their letters.

The administration of the country is charged with the grossest extravagance and corruption. Indeed, it is said that the Dutch burghers, from the President down, are being pauperized by living practically upon doles and stealings from the state. The Uitlanders, having no voice whatever in matters affecting their lives, liberties and properties, are helots in the hands of a ruling race, so few of whom have any education whatever that nearly all their officials have to be imported from Holland and Germany. There is no parallel between the Canadian Government and the Boer Government, and the American residents of the Yukon and the Uitlander residents of the Transvaal. The Transvaal Government throws itself athwart the course of progress under all civilized governments, and, by means of rifles, maintains despotic powers and injustice over the more progressive, better educated and almost solely productive class of the country. It is therefore doomed sooner or later to go under. A great deal that Mr. Rhodes has done is indefensible, but in the matter of projecting railways into the Transvaal his only offence was in seeking to supply the Uitlanders of the Transvaal with railway accommodation, as he had already supplied the Orange Free State with railways, but the Transvaal Government closed its state to the Cape railways in order to promote the Delagoa Bay railway, and subjected the Uitlanders to the heavy additional charges of carting freight from the railway terminals in the Orange Free State across the very difficult country to Johannesburg. When the Delagoa Bay railway was finished its management was so bad that it was cheaper to bring freight by the long land carriage from the Cape, and then cart it from the Orange Free State to Johannesburg. Visitors to Delagoa Bay liken the spectacle of the goods piled about at the landing awaiting railway transportation to the ruin of a city which has just been bombarded. Packages of goods of all kinds are broken open and their contents scattered about and mingled in the utmost confusion. Diamond drills, for which the Johannesburg miners were waiting, were lying about on the sand, together with broken boxes of cigars, to which the Zulus were helping themselves; also musical instruments, bales of woollen and cotton fabrics, soaked with the contents of leaking barrels. The Johannesburgers, of course, stopped bringing goods by the Delagoa Bay railway, so the Transvaal Government, to compel them to do so, barricaded the fords across the Vaal river into the Orange Free State, and attempted to bar commerce thus. This action was in contravention of the convention with Great Britain, yet the Transvaal Government at first persisted in its illegal course, defying the British Government, which demanded 'the opening of the drifts.' Not until a British fleet arrived at Delagoa Bay were the drifts opened. The present situation in South Africa is intolerable, and must be radically changed, and the only possible change is in the government of the Transvaal, which is an impossible one for a civilized nation. To compare the unproductive, uneducated Zulu races of Natal with the white Uitlanders of the Transvaal, as Mr. Bawden does, only weakens the case of the Boers to the minds of reasoning people. Until the British peoples of the Transvaal have the same rights and privileges in the Transval as the Dutch peoples of the Cape have in the Cape under British rule, there will continue to be trouble in South Africa.

IS IT A BLUNDER?

New York papers have been filling a good deal of space recently with articles upon the deepening of the St. Lawrence canals and the construction of the projected Georgian Bay canal, and the probable effect of these upon the trade of their city. Some look on the improvement and extension of our canal system with alarm, but Mr. Erastus Wiman can see in them only a monumental blunder, and proves, to his own satisfaction at least, that New York must always have the whip hand of Montreal. Mr. Wiman's views are always worth reading, and, discouraging to Canada as is their intent in the interview which we reproduce in another column, they should rather prove stimulating to us to make the best of the condition of things which nature has created for us and which we have created for ourselves at such enormous cost. We have built the canals; it is for us to show that they are not a blunder. We should be the more in earnest, as New York has evidently waked up, and is not likely in practice to take Mr. Wiman's view that our canal system and canal possibilities are no menace to New York. It is true that we have spent a great deal of money on our canals, and that we have so far made the most beggarly use of them as compared with what the United States has, but this difference is not altogether due to the causes set forth by Mr. Wiman. The large United States traffic has consisted largely of the carriage of iron ore and lumber from the shores of Lake Superior. These industries have been developed on the south of that lake as they have not on the north by the construction of railways and otherwise. There is nothing but the absence of parallel enterprise on the north shore to show that the capitalists of the Canadian side of the lake are not equal to those of the other. Railways are even now in course of construction to exploit this mineral and timber wealth, a large proportion of which should seek the St. Lawrence in Canadian bottoms. With the increase of population in Canada, which is now bound to come at a much more rapid rate than in the past, the advantages that New York derives from the vast population of which it is the emporium will be proportionately reduced. What is chiefly wanted to make the natural outlet of the continent the real one is to get a substantial current of traffic headed this way. Only when this can be done will our canals cease to be a blunder. What would seem the first thing to think of is the enlargement of the Welland to the capacity of the Sault Ste. Marie canal. As it is, most of the wheat brought to Port Colborne comes in vessels which cannot pass through that canal, and it has to go through two transhipments, against one for wheat taken to Buffalo and shipped through the Erie. Let it through the Welland, and the transhipment to smaller craft takes place at Prescott. It will not be enough, however, to open the way for the grain to come to Montreal. The quantity exported is as nothing to what is consumed in the Eastern States. Montreal was once the provider of New England, and might be again. To this end we should have a fourteen-foot canal from Montreal to the Richelieu.

DEATH AND PARLIAMENT.

Death has within a few days struck down three prominent members of the Dominion Parliament, none of whom were old as statesmen of our day go. The Hon. Mr. Geoffrion, who was the youngest of the three by a few years, has been for some time in declining health, but the Hon. Senator Sanford and the Hon. W. B. Ives were in the enjoyment of apparently vigorous health, and all three gave promise to live much beyond middle age. The circumstances of Senator Sanford's death, which occurred while he was giving himself up to relaxation and recreation in his summer home, attest his vigor, both of body and mind, at the close of a long and successful career as a business man, politician and philanthropist in western Ontario. The close of his life was marked by a spirit of self-sacrifice and cheery stoicism which are among the best qualities of Anglo-Saxons. Mr. Ives was successful in early life in the practice of his profession of the law, and later as a business man of wide and varied interests, whose knowledge and experience was, as is attested by both Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Charles Tupper, of the greatest service at times to parliament. His sudden illness, quickly resulting in death, seems to have been totally unexpected. He was characterized in the 'Witness' by one who knew him well as 'a man of unimpeachable moral character, a church-goer, and liberal to all religious and charitable objects,' 'a staunch and reliable English-Canadian,' and a 'self-made man.' Eastern Townships despatches received here tell of the prevalence of the sorrow of both French and English-speaking people throughout his own district over his sudden death. Mr. Geoffrion's death will be a double shock to many of the same English and French-speaking people, as his amiability and liberality, together with his great intellectual and oratorical powers, had made for him many warm friends, both private and public, throughout western Quebec. Although he was prominent and influential as a politician, he reserved his best powers for his profession, in which he occupied a position of the highest eminence. He had the confidence of both English and French, Liberal and Conservative, ultramontane and liberal, to an extraordinary degree, and his professional abilities and powers were in turn called upon by parties in cases of the most diverse character. In several important cases in which the 'Witness' was the defendant he was associated with its advisors, notably the McNish, the O'Dea and the Allan suits for libel, in all of which he contributed to the success of the cases. In spite of his connection all his life with the religious liberalism of this province, he was retained by the late Archbishop Fabre to defend him in a case of action for damages which was brought by the 'Canada Revue,' in consequence of the exercise by the late archbishop of his ecclesiastical authority in forbidding Roman Catholics of his diocese to read that journal, and in this case also he was successful. He was Mr. Tarte's counsel in connection with the Connolly-McGreevy political charges in 1891, and was also the legal adviser of the directors of the Banque du Peuple. His death will be greatly mourned by his friends, and he will leave behind very few, if any, enemies.

MANITOBA LEGISLATURE.

PROHIBITION IN MANITOBA TO BE DELAYED FOR A SEASON.

Winnipeg, Man., July 19.—Answering a question by Mr. Johnson, the Hon. Thos. Greenway, the Premier, yesterday said: 'It is not the intention of the government to introduce this session a measure prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors to the full extent of the powers of the province. It is its intention to introduce such a measure in the first session of the next Legislature.

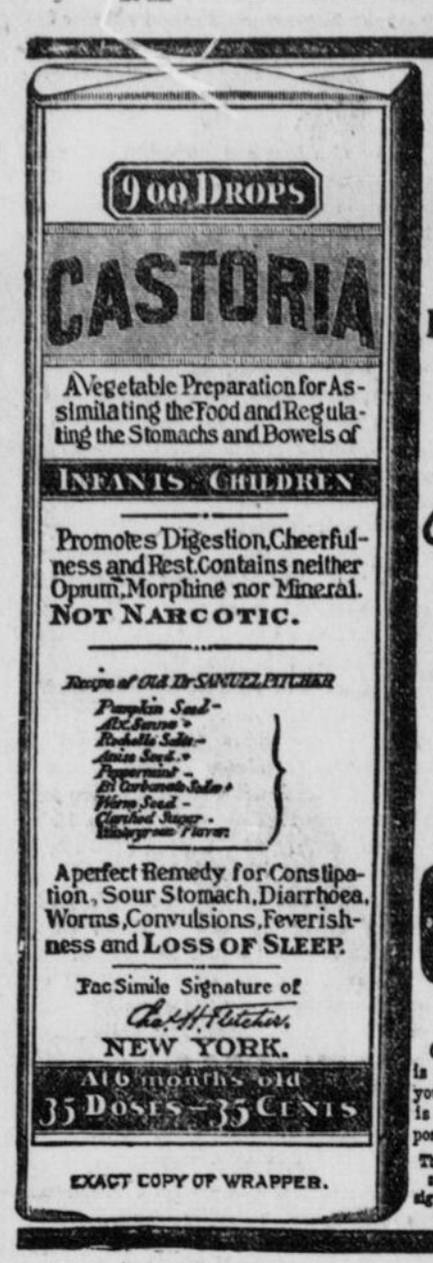
The debate on the bill re-arranging the several electoral divisions was concluded and the bill read a second time. Mr. McFadden's motion for the six months' hoist was defeated, ten votes for and twenty against. The chief point urged against the bill was its introduction so late in the session and after the compiling of the electoral lists. The arguments advanced in its favor were that it gives more representation to the increasing population of the north and equalizes more nearly the population of several divisions.

Winnipeg, July 21.—The Legislature was in session morning, afternoon and evening, yesterday, endeavoring to close evening, yesterday. A very lively discussion took place in committee-of-the-whole on Mr. Roblin's bill to restore to cities the authority to take a vote of the people, and to pass by-laws to establish Sunday street car services. It was finally defeated by a motion to rise and report progress. The bill to amend the electoral divisions bill passed its third reading.

PRINCE HERBERT BISMARCK

Berlin, July 22.—The Cologne 'Volks Zeitung' says it is informed on good authority that Prince Herbert Bismarck is a candidate for the German ambassadorship at London when the next vacancy occurs. His appointment to the office, the paper adds, would be in accord with his wife's wishes.

ADVERTISEMENTS.



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LETTERS FROM READERS.

THE CASE OF THE BOERS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The American poet Lowell has sketched a character which now daily fills a large part of the public field of vision:—

'He don't vally principle more'n an old cud:
Wut did God make us raytional creatures fer,
But glory an' gunpowder, plunder an' blood?'

The poet's country now looks widely for sympathy for this character, and where else can it turn more becomingly than to the foreign correspondents whose profession is to produce for the Anglo-Saxon peoples their opinions of each other's affairs. Accordingly, a London correspondent shows the cat to the American press, thus: 'The exact understanding of the (Transvaal) case shown by the leading American papers is much commented upon and their attitude highly appreciated.' The feline which will be let out of the Cisatlantic bag at the next discussion of Philippine affairs will appear when the anti-Filipino comments of the London press call the heart-burnings of United States expansionsists. The art which supplies us with these and other creations intended to quicken the Anglo-Saxon pulse, and tickle the fighting area in the cerebellum with belligerent suggestions, is an official qualification for the diplomate as well as the reporter. Sir Alfred Milner's report of his conference with Kruger speciously refers to the 'sympathy throughout the British Empire with Uitlanders,' and Chamberlain at Birmingham touches off his special pleading for the maintenance of diplomatic hostilities with the declaration that 'the country will show itself not unworthy of its glorious history and traditions.' For the history of its traditional relations with Holland read Motley's life of Barneveldt and the twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth chapters of Froude's History of England under Elizabeth. Walsingham tells us that the Queen's policy was often 'dishonorable and dangerous.' Of the effigy of her war horse in the Tower an American reporter has said 'its red morocco nostril dilated hawtily.' For which 'sweet boon' of glorious tradition the London press, and Chamberlain's jingoes, are betimes more thankful than for any bounty of providence. Following shortly after the announcement of Joubert's plan of campaign, which that ignorant old Boer left on the street, where it might be found by a London correspondent, comes the story that two of the American Clan-na-Gael have appeared in London on their way to the Transvaal to enlist men and money for the Boers' cause. It may be taken for granted that these Hibernians know that their market is the London press. Nowhere else has the world seen such evidence of their use as when Sir Charles Russell, now Chief Justice of England, unmasked the forger bought by the 'Times' to aid its crusade against Parnell and the Irish party.

Edward Blake withdrew from the House of Commons' committee on Jameson's filibustering raid. The secret history of the raid is yet unwritten, but not the less is its flagrant criminal character fully known. While the reasonable damages of the Boers remain unpaid, behind that crime stands Britain as apologist and abettor. Chamberlain says that 'the British nation only desires justice.'

Britain can make no claim to justice while the dastardly outrage upon the Boers' autonomy remains without apology and without compensation.

Some faith might be put in the claim that the people of England desire justice only and not war if it were not that many influential journals in all their discussion of Transvaal policy take on 'the wild hysterics of the Celt.' Like the Parisian anti-Dreyfusites who furiously howl over the 'blubber lips and elephantine nose' of their particular odium, English caricature revels in pictures of Kruger and his Boers as unreasoning brutes, and English statesmen help on the clamor which caricature is fitted to arouse by stooping to arguments which have no basis in fact. Mr. Chamberlain's bellicose followers may indulge in the British sport of betting against all odds there is not a spark of truth in the statement that the Transvaal secret service fund has procured it friends and advocates in every country. What has procured Kruger friends and advocates is his sturdy, common sense and the rectitude of his position. The British element in the Cape backed by that traditional marplot in colonial affairs, the Colonial Office, have threatened war against the Boers if they persist in their design to have an entrepot for their commerce on Delagoa Bay. The British Government has stooped to aid this conspiracy. Whatever their grievances, and it is admitted they may have, like all other people, real or imaginary grievances, the Uitlander element are in sympathy, and while Chamberlain and the jingoes continue in power will remain in sympathy with those who are opposed to the indisputably reasonable and businesslike aim of the Boers to maintain a highway from their country to the ocean, less than four hundred miles distant, against the railway to Capetown, a thousand miles away.

Let Britain, if she is really suzerain power over the Boers, and not their sworn foe, withdraw from avowed hostility to the designs of the South African Republic, and allow the Boers to work out their destiny according to the favoring conditions appointed by the Creator, instead of raising the powers of darkness to tie the fortunes of Dutch and Uitlanders alike to the chariot wheels of Cecil Rhodes and his Cape-to-Cairo railway. Sir Alexander Milner's despatch refers to 'a ceaseless stream of malignant lies about the intentions of the British Government' and their 'great effect upon a large number of our Dutch fellow-colonists.' The 'lies,' notwithstanding, take on a strange resemblance to truth from the cowardly concealment of certain telegrams by the House of Commons investigation committee on the Jameson raid, the contumely heaped upon the Boers' claim for compensation and the avowed diplomacy of Britain in closing the Boers' access to Delagoa Bay.

It is an obvious fact that the obstinate temperament and widely advertised stupidity of the Boers are natural environments for which the Almighty Creator may be allowed to vindicate his responsibility in His own way. Apart from this, however, Kruger's opposition to the demands of Chamberlain is based on the British constitution. The legislature of the Transvaal consists of two houses, whereof the upper has all the powers of the British House of Lords, with the control of money bills added. The Uitlanders desire certain seats in the Transvaal House of Lords for the reason that it has sometimes cancelled the legislation of the Lower House. Why does not Lord Salisbury call on John Burns and Tom Mann to sit down with titled peers in council over the rights of British freemen? If Sir Alfred Milner succeeds in his negotiations it will afford a precedent for amending our British North America act, for that the Canadian House of Lords does often set itself against the popular branch of the legislature. Kruger might have pointed not only to the obstructive obstinacy of the Canadian Senate but to the American Senate as well, a legislative body which frequently is not in tune with the public sentiment of its country. Another grievance complained of by the Uitlanders is that the Transvaal courts cannot now, as formerly, declare whether a law is constitutional or not. Kruger is here, too, following the British constitution. He is also in sympathy with the highest jurists of the United States, who denounce judge-made law, government by injunction, and the power of the Supreme Court to annul legislation. And why does the British element in Natal set before Kruger the daily spectacle of doing to the Uitlander population of that province precisely what he is blamed for doing to the British Uitlanders? In Natal there is a foreign industrial and commercial population for many years resident in the country, who number more than half a million, whose civil affairs as well as those of thirty thousand European residents of towns are controlled by twenty-seven persons, representing twenty thousand large landowners in country constituencies, while the town population have as against their rural compatriots a representation of only twelve members. The reasons for the British commissioner's indifference in this case and his zeal in that is, the Natal Uitlanders have brown skins and they are not in the pay of mining company conspirators.

The following extract from the 'East Rand Express' is from the pen of a Briton, who writes with full knowledge of the wire-pulling game conducted by the Kaffir gang of the London Stock Exchange:—

'The English public is informed of lurid details of Transvaal oppression, of Presidential pie-crust, and of alarming military operations by the Boers. The Uitlander population is represented as appealing to the Mother Country for help, and England is asked how it can any longer turn a deaf ear to the thousands of British subjects groaning under a despotism to which that of the Czar is as nothing. It is true that the alarming military preparations may consist of the removal of three small cannon from Pretoria to Johannesburg, but the rumor does its work, the 'crisis' begins to hum, and shares descend in value with the rapidity of an avalanche, only to be bought in again by the crisis-makers, who thus peculiarly show their belief in the rottenness of the Transvaal. The worst feature of the case is that the miners form the stage army of British subjects rung in as discontented Uitlanders. If asked personally, most of them would candidly admit that they have no grievances beyond the general unsatisfactoriness of the boarding-house cuisine; they do not yearn for the franchise, they do not feel the inquity of paying, or rather escaping paying, 18s. 6d. taxes per year out of big salaries; and they certainly have no desire to escape from Transvaal rule and place themselves under the fostering care of their employers—the capitalists. Yet so it is made to appear. Meetings are held on mines of the Farrar, the Consolidated Goldfields, and the Eckstein groups, and under the eye of subservient officials they act as a claque to the speeches of professional agitators. By doing so they are selling their birthright. The whole game, as regards the capitalists behind the agitation, is, 'Heads I win, tails you lose.'

The Toronto 'Globe' puts its finger upon the spot—the 'festering sore' which the Boer carries to match that other of the Uitlander, spoken of by Chamberlain:

'We have a powerful and aggressive neighbor to the south of us. We have gold mines in the Yukon, and we say those mines are Canadian, and that Canada and Canadians should have the profit so far as possible. We maintain our right of compelling the miners to contribute to the revenue of this country. . . . . But is it not likely that we would be a little more severe, a little more like Oom Paul, if we thought that there was danger of the Americans overrunning this country, outnumbering us and compelling us to accept American institution?'

The way to 'seek peace and pursue it' to the ending of the Transvaal embroglio, is to refer the Boer's claims to honorable arbitration followed by prompt settlement; to allow the people to work out the development of those natural advantages the Almighty God has given them by placing their country nearer to the sea than Cape Town; to impart to the suzerainty of Great Britain the prestige of fair dealing and courtesy instead of hauteur, braggadocio, the rhetoric of the prize ring and the denial of justice for the attainment of grossly selfish ends. The government of Great Britain is capable of taking either course. We shall see whether the 'ceaseless stream of malignant lies' which Sir Alfred Milner has noticed on the one side of this question, and which is equally discernible on the other side, will sweep the British nation into its current, or whether it will emerge from the dirty stream into clear and placid waters?

The malcontents of Cape Town recently passed in public meeting a resolution thanking Canada for the offer of help which first found expression in New York papers, whose Canadian correspondent supplied the information that this country would send two regiments to the Cape. Such fake news unfortunately entered largely into the coloring of the situation and arouses evil passions. John Bright in vain denounced 'the clamors of a venal press' which hounded the English nation into war with Russia. The Crimean war, to raise which the English press gave its powerful influence, won for Canada, as part of its legacy of hate, the transfer of Alaska to the United States, and by preventing the development of British interests, which had laid the foundation of a large trade with Russia before the Crimean war, lost to the Mother Country this international connection and friendly relationship of inestimable value in exchange for a temporary and utterly worthless place in the affections of the loathsome Turk. Thus it may be seen that the traditions appealed to by Mr. Chamberlain are not always 'a sweet boon,' or glorious. Britain's six Kaffir wars and the illicit liquor trade carried on by her subjects, have done nothing to elevate the native races, and the butchers' bill also remains to be paid. Will the fourth estate continue the reckless course of hounding Johannesburg miners (who like pioneer gold miners the world over, nurse a discontented faction), to that disobedience to law and rebellion against authority which have resulted in the crimes the petitioning Uitlanders condemn. Sir Alfred Milner's despatch states that the illicit liquor trade is carried on by Uitlanders. This of itself sufficiently accounts for all the social disorder and crime in Johannesburg, when we daily see how the Lord of Misrule pours upon the scene that 'ceaseless stream of malignant lies' whose fountainhead is the jingo journalism which delights the London music halls and fattens the gamblers of its Stock Exchange.

J. BAWDEN.

Kingston, July 4, 1899.

'THE COUNTRY IN PERIL.'

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In an editorial in a recent issue under the above caption, to remedy political corruption, you state that the Church must take action some way. But are church courts so constituted as to be able to take unbiased action in this matter? A Presbyterian myself, I have no hesitation in saying that our General Assembly is not. Who is ignorant of the systematic and wholesale corruption by the Canadian Pacific Railway? Lord Strathcona, one of its magnates, is on several standing committees of the assembly. No less notorious is the corruption of our protected manufacturers, who are also represented. The above two classes from the proceeds of their corruption have subscribed extensively to various educational institutions of our Church, the teachers of which are well represented on the committee list. The Dominion Senate and House of Commons are also well represented; how many of them have railway passes in their pockets? Editors there are whose columns contain government advertisements to contractors. Professional men there are by the score who use their votes to sustain their special privileges and consequently their private gain. Although I do not recognize them, there are, I have no doubt, trade-unionists on the committees equally ready with their votes in their special interests, and you ask the above to discipline their brother (in corruption) who sells his vote directly!

SOUTH ONTARIO.

July 5, 1899.

THREE THINGS NECESSARY.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In the 'Weekly Witness' of July 4 your estimable correspondent, the Rev. G. Osborne Troop, makes the statement that the 'blood of Jesus Christ alone can take away sin.' This statement cannot be substantiated from scripture. The blood of Christ is the great power or agency to take away sin, but it is not the only one. In the Church of England ministration for the public baptism of infants, the water of baptism is held to (when sanctified by Divine power) mystically wash away sin. That is (if we would put the idea into modern phrase) when through faith in God, the Divine Spirit washes and regenerates the human spirit, then the baptizing water washes away the physical portion or part of sin.

For many kinds of sins have physical parts or portions (or roots or germs or ingredients or instigations) as every one knows. As for instance, the deadly thirst in drunkenness, the abnormal appetite in gluttony, the debased and degraded condition of the blood in sensuality, and many other forms of brain and nerve debasement in various kinds of vices and sins.

These conditions in many people absolutely necessitate various physical purifying agencies (typified by baptismal water), or the sin will not (in some people) be completely washed or taken away.

True, that there are some kinds of natures in whom merely the spiritual cleansing will completely purify their physical life as well as their spiritual. But there are many other kinds of people who cannot be thus saved. And they do remain (and will remain) unsaved, unless, along with their faith and spiritual cleansing, they also get the needed and necessitated physical purification and relief and regeneration (that is typed by the cleansing of the baptismal water). 'The Spirit, the Water, and the Blood.'

Every one who knows human nature fully, knows the above to be true. And Christ knew it, and he gave the great general truth that people must be born anew, both of water and of spirit. Were this merely a speculative matter, there would not be so much need of dwelling upon it, but seeing that it is of the most intensely practical import, and seeing that very many people remain under the dreadful curse of an unpurified physical nature for want of the knowledge of this great truth, and become unbelievers in and antagonists to, Christianity, because it is presented to them in the guise only of a spiritually salvatory agency, it is of the most urgent and stupendous necessity that the whole truth should be presented.

'The Spirit' (and truth), 'the water' (and the purificatory agencies it types), 'and the blood' (the vicarious sacrifice, and the forgiveness of sin), these three.

M. R. ROWSE.

Bath, Ont.

What we suppose Mr. Rowse to mean by telling Mr. Troop that something more than the blood of Christ is needed to take away sin is that cleansing is needed as well as pardon, and that as pardon is scripturally typified by the blood of Christ, so cleansing is typified by the water of baptism. He certainly deals with an important truth when he draws attention to the fact that pardon is not the whole of salvation, but that there must also be newness of life, and that both are gifts of God, apprehended by faith.

THE KISSING BUG.

Alarming and Munchausen-like reports have come from one end of the country to the other about an insect known as the 'Kissing bug,' which it is alleged is doing serious injury. In view of this, the following from the Brooklyn 'Eagle' will be read with interest by those whose minds are disturbed by exaggerated reports:—

'So much has been said and written



THE KISSING BUG—Melanolestes Picipes.

about the kissing bug, which has lately been reported as a horror out of New Jersey, that some people are really disturbed over him. Melanolestes picipes is not new, however. No remarkable creations come into the animal world over night. They arrive by a painfully slow process of evolution—how slow one may imagine when he observes the dilatory process of civilizing some kinds of folks. The kissing bug is so called because he crawls over one's face and nips the cheek or the lip in a too affectionate manner, and as a result of his bite people swell up and go into fits. Even a death is reported from the provinces, in consequence of the alleged bite of the alleged bug. Now, as a matter of fact, there is nothing alarming about this beetle. It isn't a he, anyway, that does the mischief. As in the case of the mosquito, it is the female. Even in the human race the rule appears to hold good that the male portion of the community is always innocent. The female beetle is merely looking for a chance to lay her eggs. She appears to prefer a living body. In this she does not differ from several annoying flies that attack horses and men and other animals. She jabs her ovipositor through the skin and lays her egg or eggs under it. The time for the victim to object is when the ovipositor is put in, for after the egg has been left there it may create irritation and swelling. So, when the young one is hatched and eats his way out, he, too, is disagreeable.

But it probably is not the lot of one person in twenty million to be chosen guardian of a melanolestes's egg. The chances for being struck by lightning are brilliant in comparison. Indeed, the fear of insects that prevails in our communities is principally based on ignorance and on the survival of old granny stories. Spiders, for example: How often one hears them accused of malpractices of the most terrifying description! Yet, there is but one species of spider in these latitudes that creates more than a passing irritation by its bite, and even the tarantula, most dreaded of his tribe, has never been known to kill a man, though from the accounts that issue from non-scientific sources you would suppose that a tarantula was as fearsome a beast as a tiger. The scorpions and centipedes, which are about the worst of the insects, have likewise suffered under a general ban, and in listing the insects that are inimical to man we even find the harmless, beautiful and beneficent dragon fly, who eats mosquitoes for us and has no sting, named as a creature to be dreaded. A flea is worse than ten thousand kissing bugs, in so far as the actual damage he is likely to do is concerned, and it is time to scream and swell when one is really bitten. In the meantime, sleep in peace. There may be bugs under the pillow that it is impolite to name—in Paris they call them B flats—but they are not kissing bugs.'

CHESS

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

Tuesday, July 25, 899.

PROBLEM NO. 19.

By J. C. J. Wainwright.

Black—10 pieces.



White—11 pieces.

White to play and mate in two mores.

SOLUTION TOURNAMENTS.

Key to Problem No. 16, 1, Kt—Q sq.

	No. 16.	Qrt.	Con.
J. W. H., Portsmouth, (first for June)*	2	7	25
J. P. Buchan, Drayton	—	5	22
H. Archibald, Brandon	—	2	20
R.C.M., P.E.I.	2	7	19
C. E. H. Freeman, Hamilton.	—	2	13
H. Harrison, Otterville	—	2	11
'View,' Ottawa	—	2	9
J. C. Neeland, Stroud	—	—	7
O. H. Chatillon, Nicolet*	2	7	7
'J.J.' Jacksonville*	2	7	7
Geo. Patterson, Winnipeg*	2	7	7
L. J. Peters, Glace Bay	2	7	7
F. W. Sheppard, Berlin	2	7	7
'Report,' R.I.*	2	7	7
'Queen's Bishop,' Pawtucket.	2	7	7
F. Warwick, St. Paul*	—	5	5
Thos. Mears, Beaumaris	—	—	5
C. W. Rooke, Saltcoats	—	—	3
E. Macnab, Smith's Falls*	2	4	4
D. F. McCraw, Craigvale	—	—	4

Explanation—Star signifies once prize-winner. Dash, no solution received up to July 19. The Second Quarterly Tournament closes with problem of Sept. 12. One prize in the Continuous Tournament at the end of each month.

F. W. Sheppard.—We acknowledge solutions as early as it is possible to do so. To be sure that answers will reach us in time, post them in time, correctly addressed. The mails are quite trustworthy.

JANOWSKI—PILLSBURY.

From the London International tournament.

Game 20—Vienna Opening.

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

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LUCK AND LAZINESS.

A Great Railway Manager Discusses the Labor Question.

HE DECLARES THAT EVERY HEALTHY MAN WHO IS IDLE IN THE UNITED STATES TO-DAY IS SO FROM CHOICE.

Mr. James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern system of railways, which crosses the territory between St. Paul and the Pacific coast, and covers part of it with a veritable network of tracks, is short and broad in person. In New England they would call him 'stubbed,' making two syllables of the word.

In complexion he is dark, almost to swarthiness, and his face is full of rugged lines inscribed by the strenuous hand of experience. His eyes are dark brown, possibly black; sometimes they glow like coals. His jaws and lips are covered with a rough growth of whiskers. His hair, slightly gray, and thinned at the top, is almost long enough to brush his coat collar. His dress is unobtrusive, a rough business suit, the coat of which is a short sack, being his favorite. His hat is soft, and has a broad brim. He smokes with enthusiasm when he talks, and he talks well on any topic you are likely to broach, avoiding himself if possible, but always ready to discourse about his railways and the North-West. He believes in hard work, mixed with thought, good company in business, and luck. These three things have helped him, who

BEGAN LIFE A POOR BOY

on a sterile Canadian farm, to become one of the four or five greater developers and railway monarchs of the age.

Sitting in his St. Paul office the other day, Mr. Hill discussed with the writer the future of the country, present chances for young men, and other topics of current interest. Incidentally his talk threw much light upon his own life and personality. Mr. Hill is an optimist, as you would expect a man of his type and achievements to be, though he isn't blind to the fact that many new and difficult problems have been brought into existence by modern business and social developments. In spite of these, however, he says, there are still innumerable opportunities for young men to win financial success in the United States. The development of the country has only begun, so to speak, and there will be plenty of chances as long as development is going on. But the man who desires to get his chance must work and persevere in his work.

STEADY WORKERS IN DEMAND.

'The crying need of the North-West to-day,' said Mr. Hill, 'is men who have the gift of continuance. We have sent 15,000 track laborers out in the past twelve months, and yet we have not had more than 2,500 at work at any one time. The majority of the laborers now at work in the Dakotas and Minnesota, are Italians and Poles. The Italians are highly satisfactory. As a rule their object in coming here is solely to get enough money together to support them in idleness at home, and they hoard their earnings to the last possible degree. For this reason, and because they come from a land where food is not abundant, they rarely eat enough, or well enough, and so have not sufficient physical strength to stand the strain of long-continued labor. The Poles are much more satisfactory. They are strong, hardy, and willing. Moreover, they are anxious to leave off working for wages as soon as possible. Conditions of political and personal freedom in Poland are not to their liking, and consequently they do not desire to return to the old world as the Italians do, but are prone to settle down on land in this country as soon as they get money enough to do so.

'West of the Dakotas we use more Japs than men of any other nationality. We did not begin the employment of the little brown men from the Orient from choice, but because we were obliged to; we couldn't depend upon men of any other nationality. It is only right to say that, having tried the Japs, we find them the most satisfactory laborers we have. They are willing, cheerful, and strong; they work a little cheaper, and that is a point, of course, but the great advantage of the labor of the Japs over any other labor now available in the North-West, is their reliability. It comes mainly from their temperance and their

PERSONAL CLEANLINESS.

'Most white laborers, and especially Italians, simply will not keep themselves and the places they live in clean. The result is disease. We have great trouble to keep typhoid fever out of the camps, exactly as it was hard to keep it out of the volunteer army camps last year. Disease and intemperance incapacitate a large proportion of white laborers much of the time, and few of them are busy more than four days in the week the year through. We have been at our wits' end to remedy this tremendous drawback to the development of the country. They will work along steadily for a week, perhaps, accomplishing more and better work than can be done by the same number of men in the same time anywhere else in the world. Then comes Sunday, the day they should rest, clean up, and accumulate strength for the next week's work, but they don't clean up, and instead of resting they make love to the flask. The result is disastrous both to themselves and to us, for nothing will break men down more quickly than dirt and drunkenness combined. We have tried the plan of keeping our white laborers busy throughout the entire week, seven days at a stretch, without giving them any time to get drunk, hoping in that way to preserve their health, but they can't stand the strain. Many of them become tramps, dirty, disreputable and lazy, living from hand to mouth, moving about from place to place, stealing railway rides whenever they get an opportunity, and frequently losing their lives under the wheels or between the cars. There isn't a week in a year that some of them are not killed on our lines, through no one's fault but their own. With the Japs it is different. When Sunday comes they make things clean, and take their rest, like sensible fellows. Perhaps they can't do as much work, man for man, as the whites, and so a larger force may be required, but they are always cheerful, always healthy, always ready to work. They never become tramps.

IS THERE WORK FOR ALL?

'There is much talk that men can not get work to do in this country. It is not so. Every healthy man who is idle in the United States to-day is so from choice. I do not say that every carpenter can get carpenter work to do, or that every plumber can find a job at his trade; but if he will take what he can get, every idle man in the country can go to work as soon as he is ready to. At this moment there are jobs ranging in pay from $1.25 to $3 and $4 a day for 100,000 men in the North-West. There are, no doubt, enough idle men in this region to fill all these jobs, but they are men who have dropped out of healthy, active life into the life of the loafer in the manner I have described. In a sense this condition of things is enough to make an observant man pessimistic; but a broad view throws a different light upon it. To offset the army of idle, vicious men—for idleness breeds viciousness—there is a great body of busy, prosperous farmers, business men, professional men, and employees, in Minnesota, in the Dakotas, in Montana, and away out to the coast.

'It may be true that the wilfully idle are now multiplying; if true, this might be taken for a disquitting sign by the faint-hearted. But there is a remedy, and it is self-acting; the doctrine of the survival of the fittest is eternally true, and those who will not work cannot eat.

WORDS TO YOUNG MEN.

'Were I asked to give definite advice to a young man of intelligence and health; but without capital or the training of the schools, I should say, first of all, that he must remember that opportunity has much to do with success in any place, and in any circumstances; in other words, there is something in luck. At the same time, luck and laziness don't go together, and opportunities will not hunt him up. He must look for them and work for them, and, after all, the measure of success depends a good deal upon the man. Such a young man as you suggest could not succeed if he were bent on living as if he had an income of thousands, while yet his income were not more than from $400 to $600 a year. But let him work steadily, live prudently, and give signs of intelligence and enterprise, and help will eventually come to him. In truth, help for such young men is constantly looking for them to take it; help to buy farms, help to take charge of enterprises, small at first, but in this period of rapid evolution, sure to grow into something worth while; help of greatly diversified sorts. No one who reflects a bit can fail to see the falsity of the notion that the day of rapid development of big enterprises has passed. It is true, for instance, that more miles of long-distance steam railways have been built than are yet to be constructed, but the development of urban and interurban electric railways is still comparatively in its infancy. The same is true of many other forms of development. They all require capital; but, when of the right sort, a young man need have no difficulty in attaching himself advantageously to those who can command it. One of the most serious troubles, at the present time, is the scarcity of proper men to place in positions of trust and responsibility as foremen, superintendents, and the like. We simply can't find them fast enough. There are plenty among the workingmen, probably, with sufficient ability to assume such posts, but most of them insist upon joining in certain short-sighted movements that shut them out of promotion and often deprive them of the work they already have to do. I will give you an example of this:

A RAILWAY ECONOMONY.

'Until a comparatively recent date we employed hundreds of coal heavers to replenish the tenders of our engines. They had to work in the dark as well as in the light, for people wish to travel by night as well as by day, in these busy times, and freight bound from the West to the East cannot be stopped when the sun goes down. So, though our coal-heavers were unemployed a good portion of each day while waiting for engines, and did not work more than from four to six hours in every twenty-four, they were obliged to be 'on watch,' all the time. Our system was to divide the day into twelve-hour shifts, thus keeping two full forces of men at each point where our engines took coal. We paid the men $45 a month. After a while some one came along and persuaded them that they were not having a fair show; that no matter how short the actual time of work each day, no man ought to be on watch more than eight hours at a time. Accordingly they demanded three shifts a day, with no reduction of pay. This meant adding one-half to the cost of coaling our engines. Down to that time



MR. J. J. HILL.

it had cost us 12½ cents a ton to replenish our locomotive tenders; under the new arrangement it would cost us nearly 19 cents.

'Well, we had to keep the trains running, and we accepted the terms of the men, but we were not pleased, for this was an increase of running expenses which brought no increase of business. If we were to increase expenses 50 percent along the line without increasing the volume of business, we would either have to stop our trains or increase our freight and passenger rates enormously. Naturally we sought a remedy for the new situation. It was by no means difficult to find. We have many men of mechanical expertness among our employees, and in a short time we were coaling our engines by machinery, employing only two men at each coaling-place, one by day and one by night, at a cost of $90 a month, instead of eight or ten men at a cost of from $360 to $400 a month. Now, each man simply tends a machine, which is operated by a small engine, run

AT A NOMINAL EXPENSE.

Now when an engine has to be coaled it runs alongside a trestle, the fireman pulls a lever, and the coal is chuted into the tender. There is not only a great saving of expense, but also of time, and this latter is one of the most desirable features of the present system. Per ton the cost of coal in your engines now averages between three and four cents; sometimes it is as low as two cents. That is all right for us, though not very pleasant for the men, since nearly four hundred of them who had steady work, hard, perhaps, while it lasted, but with plenty of rests between whiles, have had to seek other employment. But it should be remembered that it is their own fault if they are idle. Eventually we might have come to the present method of coaling in any event, but we hadn't contemplated it when the demand for eight-hour shifts was made.'

Personally, James J. Hill practices the gospel of work as persistently as he preaches it. His friends say he is never idle except when asleep. My call upon him was made late on Saturday afternoon. Nearly every part of the big Great Northern building was deserted except the president's offices. It was occupied by the president and the clerks who work under his personal direction. All were as busy as bees. In spite of their generally longer hours and their infrequent half-holidays, as compared with the other clerks, all Great Northern employees court places close to the president. When he takes a young man into his office it means that he has some faith in that young man, and if the faith is justified by his works, promotion is sure as the sunrise after the night.

Some years ago a rather diffident, serious-faced young St. Paul lad, named Frank E. Ward, went to work for Hill as his personal stenographer. Times had never been easy with the boy, and this led him to approach his duties

WITH TERRIBLE EARNESTNESS.

From the first Hill was interested. He noticed in particular that the boy always had a book handy, which he pored over whenever he had a moment's respite. One day the president picked up the book. It was not a work of fiction, but an algebra, and no objection was made to its continued study. It is Mr. Hill's custom whenever travelling over his road to sit at the rear of the train and make a flying inspection of the tracks and the right of way. Till Frank E. Ward's time Mr. Hill had always insisted that whoever was with him on a trip of inspection should also watch the tracks, but he made an exception in the case of the young stenographer. He was allowed and encouraged to study when making trips. All the same, the boy kept a pretty close watch on everything pertaining to the railway and its operation, as Mr. Hill found out from time to time by talks with him. One day the stenographer was promoted to be the president's assistant. Later, when Mr. Hill saw that the lad, now grown to be a man, was competent to work alone, he was promoted again, and he now writes 'general superintendent,' after his signature. The story that Great Northern clerks have taken up the study of algebra extensively since Ward's promotion is probably not true, but it is certain that his rise has been an excellent object-lesson all along the line.

Though circumstances have sometimes been against Mr. Hill, it is true that luck has generally been with him. Thus, while the St. Paul & Pacific, the first link of the Great Northern chain, did little business the year before he obtained control, its business increased several-fold the year afterward. This increase

WAS A PIECE OF LUCK

and not of management, due to the first big Manitoba boom. The business it engendered had to go over Mr. Hill's railway, for there was no other thoroughfare for it. Six months before Mr. Hill got the road one or two trains a day was counted good business; six months afterwards the line was choked with trains from terminus to terminus, and big gangs of men were kept busy building sidings over which the trains might pass one another.

REMEDY FOR A NUISANCE.

People who have suffered annoyance from those inconsiderate individuals who persist in carrying walking-sticks and umbrellas in a dangerous horizontal position under their arms may be interested to know that in Berlin the people have adopted a plan of their own for dealing with this dangerous practice. As soon as a man's stick or umbrella is tucked under his arm, it is smartly struck upwards from behind by any one who happens to be near enough and this reminder is invariably sufficient to bring the offending article into some position where it is less likely to inflict injury. Resentment on the part of the individual whose stick is so jabbed is quite useless, and very rarely indulged, because he knows that public custom sanctions this method of reminding him that he is a temporary source of danger to his fellow citizens.

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however, the player can play orchestral music in perfect time and tune. Perfect imitations of a harp, mandolin, zither, banjo, and other stringed instruments may be had at the will of the player. The "BELL" is the most perfect piano made, and is

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TO TEACH THE NATIVES.

INDUSTRIAL MISSION WORK IN UGANDA.

The Rev. J. S. Ereaux, Longueuil, sends the following:—

Opposite Namirembe, the hill in Mengo, on which the large church is built, is a little hill called Blange, and on this site there is being erected a building to serve as an Industrial School for the new country of Uganda. Pupils for this school will be found in such big boys as may be willing to apprentice themselves for a certain period to learn one or more trades, their support while under instruction being assumed by the chiefs from whose districts they come, or by other outsiders. The government officials are interesting themselves in this work, visiting the building and making various enquiries, and one gentleman has volunteered to support one or two boys during the period of their apprenticeship.

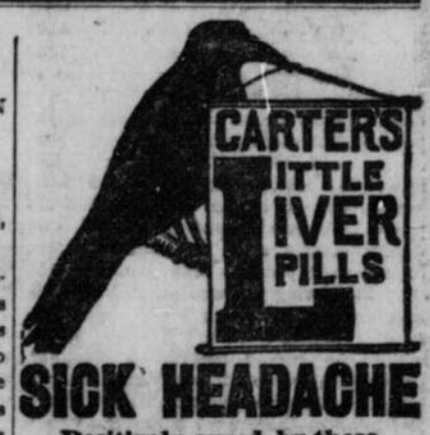
The work is under the superintendence of Mr. K. Borup, who writes of his plans and prospects:

'To begin with, I am going to teach them carpentering, house-building, wood-turning, furniture making, smithing, printing, watch-repairing, etc. There is a quantity of cotton grown in the country, and I want to show them how to spin it with a hand loom. Later on I will add mechanical and architectural drawing. I am also going to teach my apprentices writing and arithmetic, and in the evenings I will have a daily bible-class for them.

'Two printing presses, taken to pieces in Busoga last summer, have arrived here, and I hope to have them working shortly. As soon as we are in a position to print we are promised considerable work from the government. A quantity of the machinery formerly used by Mr. Alexander Mackey has also reached us from Nasa, consisting of circular saws, pumps, a steam engine, tubing, fittings, a lathe, etc. If only a boiler could be procured we might erect and use this machinery, but the only boiler available is one owned by the government, saved by them from the wreck of one of their steamers, and the question now arises who will give up either the boiler or the engine? If we could only utilize this machinery it would be of immense service to us, as the hard work of preparing building materials by hand keeps young men back from the work.

'I saw a few days ago, a brick house built by the admiral of the king's canoes here in Mengo. It is remarkable for having been constructed without European assistance, by native labor alone, and although it is not yet completed there is no doubt of the builder's ability to complete the construction. It is strongly built, although not remarkable for beauty or finish, having the appearance of a dungeon, but it goes to show the faith the natives have in the stability of the present government. They no longer fear being driven from their possessions, and build according to their means and taste, realizing that no one can take from them by violence what they enjoy peaceably. Only four or five years ago, a man in the present admiral's position would never have dared to put up such a house, for no sooner would such an undertaking have been completed than the king would confiscate the building. The result of this custom was, of course, that no one tried to improve his condition, for it was an unwritten law that none should possess anything superior in any point to what the king owned.

'I have been endeavoring to interest members of the mission in a proposal to bring a saw-mill to Uganda, as soon as the railway makes its way through, but although it is acknowledged by all that such an undertaking would be of immense advantage to the country, it is feared the cost would be too great for the C.M.S. to assume. On this point I differ with them; if any permanent industrial teaching is to be done this will be a necessity before many years, and I have no doubt that in time the Baganda will pay back the whole cost of a saw-mill if they are properly taught to work it.'



SICK HEADACHE

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They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

EGYPT AFTER OMDURMAN.

(From the 'Fortnightly Review.')

Lord Cromer thus concludes his report on Egypt for 1898: 'For many years those who have been in any degree responsible for the management of Egyptian affairs have kept prominently before their eyes the desirability of accomplishing two main objects. One of these was to reoccupy Khartoum, the other was to store the waters of the Nile. During the past year the first of these objects was accomplished, and arrangements were made which render the execution of the second a matter of certainty within a few years.' The events described in this report surpass in dramatic interest the struggle with Arabi in 1882. They will have permanent effects upon the political and economic condition of the country, only to be compared with those resulting from the overthrow of the Mamelukes in 1798-9. Then the decrepit Moslem power which had held the Nile Valley for six centuries, passed away, and the tides of the western world broke in once again, as in the days of Alexander and of Caesar, France and England, and the house of Mehemet Ali, have at different periods since tried to guide these floods. Who was to control the Europeanization of Egypt, has been the main question during the last hundred years. Now, this work has been definitely assigned to England. The Egyptian Empire to the south has been rescued from savage dominion, the sway of the authorities at Cairo over the whole course of the mighty stream has been definitely established, and great engineering works have been commenced which will enable Egypt to make complete use of the fertilizing power of the most famous rivers.

The battles of the Atbara and of Omdurman destroyed the last of the great slave-trade powers in Africa and secured Egypt against any interference with the floods which bring life and prosperity to her people. For over two thousand miles, from Alexandria to the junction of the Sobat and Bahr-el-Gazel, the control of the Egyptian Government is undisputed, and through another thousand miles there is the echo of those Maxim guns which the Abyssinian Abdullah heard ominously booming on his master's ears the morning of the final struggle. The administration of the Soudan will be gradually extended up to the sources of the Nile, in the Lakes Albert Edward and Victoria. The river above the junction of the Sobat is not navigable in the same sense in which it can be traversed below and between the cataracts, but the great mass of 'Sudd' can be penetrated by vessels specially equipped to cut a passage. It is only a matter of time until access by water is secured as far as the equator.

A QUACK FINED.

A Yankee in Santiago advertised 'toothache drops, warranted to cure the pain in ten minutes.' A native bought a bottle, applied the drops to his aching tooth, timed the Yankee by his watch and as the pain did not abate in ten minutes, he sued the Yankee in court, where the Yankee was fined a thousand dollars. Truth is mighty and will prevail.

PUT A TIGER TO SLEEP.

THE FATE OF JUNGLE KING THAT DINED ON A POPPY-FED BEAR.

(Chicago 'Inter-Ocean.')

'There was a queer tiger kill in the Ghurbasa district some weeks ago,' writes A. M. Sindholm, of Lahore, India, in a leeter received by a friend last week. 'The brute was a fine one, ten feet long, with a perfect skin, and there seemed every reason to think that he would give any number of hunters an ugly tussle. But he fell, like a ripe apple into a basket, to the single gun of the hunter who blunderd upon him in the jungle. It was a very odd chain of circumstances that brought the result of a dead tiger, instead of the mauled hunter who might reasonably have been expected to issue from such an encounter.

'The thing came about in this way: A civilian named Martin, from Calcutta, who was shooting at Ghurbasa, was watching in a poppy field for a bear that was in the habit of coming there by night. Ghurbasa is at the westerly edge of the opium district, and the bears there in the ripening season of the poppies have a trick of eating the seeds in the pods. On this night, which was dark, Martin heard the bear among the poppies, but could not get a shot at him. After much waiting, in trying to get nearer the bear, he alarmed him, and the beast made off in the darkness into the jungle. The hunter was tempted to send a random shot after him, but refrained, luckily as it proved. The sounds of the animal's moving through the undergrowth had scarcely died away when there came to the hunter's ears the loud scream which the Indian bear gives when in great pain or peril, and with it the sound of a tiger's grunting roar. For a few minutes there were heard the voices of the two beasts in conflict, and when these sounds ended the hunter, not caring to investigate further at the time, for the tiger was evidently the victor, returned to the fieldkeeper's hut where he was staying during the hunt.

EFFECT OF A BEAR LUNCHEON.

'That the tiger should have attacked the bear even without provocation was not to be wondered at, for there is always ill will between these animals, and whenever they meet, unless the bear sees the tiger in time to take to a tree, a fight to the death is to be assured. The tiger is usually the winner, and for the most part is content with killing the bear and leaving his remains to the ants and jackals, but if hungry he sometimes makes his dinner off him. Going out next morning to the scene of the battle of the night before—the bear's trail led plainly to it—Martin found about an eighth of a mile beyond the field in the jungle, the bear's body partly devoured by the tiger. The condition of the ground about showed that there had been a lively fight while it lasted, and the tiger's tracks marked the direction he had taken after his dinner. The condition of the carcass and the tracks showed that the tiger had left the bear at least six hours before, and Martin had no idea that the animal could be anywhere in the vicinity. He sent one of the three natives with him back to a tank for water, and, waiting his return, smoked his pipe to the windward of the bear, taking no precautions whatever as to watching or keeping silence.

'When the native came back with the water chatty the hunter drank from it and then started to follow the tiger's trail, smoking his pipe as he went forward. He had not gone fifty paces before he came directly upon the tiger lying asleep in a little open space beneath an acacia tree. The brute was lying tumblewaya, as if he had lurched in walking and dropped in his tracks, and was sleeping the slumber of the Seven Sleepers rolled into one. So close was Martin upon the beast when he first saw him that with two more steps he could have touched him with his rifle, but the tiger did not rouse or move in the least from his place, and all the noises made by the party, while about the bear and in their advance had failed to disturb him. Indeed, but for his heavy breathing, the brute had all the appearance of a dead tiger.

THE TIGER WAS IN A STUPOR.

'At sight of the tiger the natives scattered and took to trees, and Martin, a thorough sportsman and as plucky as they make them, made some active steps to the rear before stopping to investigate further. Then from behind a bunch of jungle grass he fired at the brute and missed a shot as easy as could be offered. At the report of the rifle the tiger jumped to his feet, stared wildly around, and then bolted in the direction in which he happened to be pointed at the moment, which was toward the acacia tree, and brought up, head on, with a bump against the trunk. This gave Martin a fair shot at his side, and he placed a bullet behind the shoulder. Though the wound would have proved mortal the tiger was still active enough to have made trouble for a dozen hunters; but instead of charging at the smoke, as was to be expected under the circumstances, he whirled about and roared and tore at the tree, which gave Mrtin a chance to finish him with a third shot in the ear.

'Martin at first could scarcely realize his good fortune in bagging a splendid tiger so easily. By threatening them with his rifle he got the natives down from the trees, and with their help he skinned the beast and came back with the hide to the bungalow. His explanation of the strange behavior of the tiger was that the beast was "dopey" from feeding on the blood and tissue of the poppy-fed bear. This theory seems quite reasonable, and it is corroborated by the testimony both of European hunters and shikaries—native tiger hunters—who spy that the flesh of bears frequenting the poppy fields has a narcotic property which strongly affects any creature that feeds upon it. This is particularly the case with those dissipated bears which are believed to have contracted the habit of opium drunkenness, which they satisfy in some manner in the poppy fields. Several planters have told me of seeing kites and jackals made stupidly drunk from feeding on the carcass of a bear killed in a poppy district. Others have observed bears in a state of glorious exhiliration or profound "dopiness' corresponding to the effects of opium eating by human beings, and no doubt attributable to the same cause.'

IMPERIAL INSURANCE.

HOW MUCH OF THE COST SHOULD CANADA BEAR?

Addressing the taxpayers of England, Mr. Archibald S. Hurd asks, in 'Cassier's Magazine' for July, 'What does the navy represent as a national asset?' Before he answers the question Mr. Hurd proceeds to give in detail the strength of the navy, in which he contends every Englishman has a share. There are now 489 ships, large and small, in the British navy. From 1869 to 1885 England spent on an average $7,500,000 per year on new ships. Since then the average has risen to $22,500,000, and this year the Admiralty are spending $46,250,000 on new war vessels in addition to the $8,000,000 devoted to repairs and alterations of old vessels.

Mr. Hurd dwells on the astounding fact that in the past eleven years Great Britain has spent $350,000,000 on new warships, and has devoted to the navy during the twelve years that ended last March $865,000,000. To-day England has a fleet of 489 ships, which have a total displacement of 1,500,000 tons. Of this great fleet nearly two hundred of the most efficient and powerful vessels have been built during the past eleven years. The backbone of the navy is the sixty-four line of battle ships, representing $260,000,000. These floating fortresses carry 50,000 officers and men, and mount 2,671 guns. There are on duty in the British navy 157 cruisers, including 22 armored cruisers, $56,600,000; 119 protected cruisers, $145,000,000; 16 unprotected. Included among the smaller craft are 218 torpedo boats and destroyers, and 35 larger torpedo vessels.

In summing up Mr. Hurd itemizes the cost of the British navy as follows:—Sixty-four battleships, $260,000,000; 15 coast-defence vessels, $16,000,000; 22 armored cruisers, $56,600,000; 112 unprotected cruisers, $11,180,000; 35 torpedo vessels, $16,000,000; 120 torpedo-boat destroyers, $30,000,000; 98 torpedo boats, $10,000,000; a total of $540,000,000. If the twenty-seven ships now in process of construction are added the aggregate cost of the British navy will be $725,000,000.

Coming to his question, 'What does the navy represent as a national asset?' Mr. Hurd says: 'These are the iron walls that in time of need will stand between us and an enemy, which safeguafd commerce, protect the colonies, and are continually patrolling the ocean highways The colossal sum of $540,000,000 paid out for the navy is a part of the funded capital of Great Britain's formidable system of insurance against a foreign foe.'

THE FLEA.

(From 'Chambers's Journal.')

Of all parasites, surely the flea is the best known. It is an example of the first class, being quite free from its host in all stages of its life, and only attaching itself to feed. It is also an example of the difficulty experienced by zoologists as to the real affinities of parasites; for though now generally regarded as a degraded form of two-winged fly, yet in past time it has been variously located, and even now is often considered the type of a distinct order of insects. Fleas pass through the usual stages of an insect life—namely, the egg, grub pupa, and adult.

The eggs are laid in dark, out-of-the way places, such as chinks and cracks, or on rugs and carpets; and from them are hatched the grubs, which feed on rust, particles of feathers, or other animal substances. After about twelve days the grub changes into a quiescent pupa, and this in another fortnight or so to the perfect insect. It is only in this latter state that the flea sucks blood, all the other stages being inoffensive. It is curious that large swarms of fleas are sometimes found in situations where blood is only very rarely accessible and in these cases some other means of subsistence must be resorted to.

IN THE JAWS OF A LION.

(London 'Spectator.')

A lion comes at its enemy at full speed, galloping low, and dashes a man standing upright to the ground by the full impact of its body. Major Inverarity states that 'the claws and teeth entering the flesh do not hurt as much as you would think,' but that the squeeze given by the jaws on the bone is really painful. When knocked over he was still keenly conscious, and felt none of the dreamy sensation experienced by Livingstone. Major Swaine, struck down by a lioness going full gallop, was unconscious for some minutes, and did not know what had happened till he found himself standing up after the accident. 'I felt no pain,' he writes, 'not, I believe, owing to any special interposition of Providence, but simply that the shock and loss of blood made me incapable of feeling it. There was no pain for a few days, till it was brought on by the swelling of my arm on the twelve days' ride to the coast.'

Capt. Noyes, attacked in the same district by a lion in 1895, was charged down and bitten until the creature left him, probably when attacked by his servants. His hand was badly bitten, but he 'was not conscious of any feeling of fear or any pain whatever, probably because there was no time, but felt exactly as if he had been bowled over in a football match and nothing more.' A far worse accident was that which befell Lieut. Vandeze in the same year near Beira. The lion charged him down in the usual way and mangled his thighs and fractured one of his arms. 'During the time the attack on me by the lion was in progress,' he writes, 'I felt no pain whatever, although there was a distinct feeling of being bitten—that is, I was perfectly conscious, independently of seeing the performance, that the lion was gnawing at me, but there was no pain. I may mention that while my thighs were being gnawed I took two cartridges out of the breast pocket of my shirt and threw them to the Kaffir, who was hovering a few yards away, telling him to load my rifle, and immediately the lion died and rolled off me I scrambled up and took a loaded rifle and fired at the carcase.'



THE BLOEMFONTEIN CONFERENCE—RECEPTION AT THE PRESIDENCY;

MEETING OF SIR ALFRED MILNER AND PRESIDENT KRUGER.—'Illustrated London News.'

The accompanying illustration represents the reception given by President Steyn at the Orange Free State Presidency in Bloemfontein, and the moment chosen is that of the meeting between Sir Alfred Milner and President Kruger. Sir Alfred was among the later arrivals at the reception, and by that time most of the beauty, fashion and distinction of the Orange Free State had gathered in the President's saloon.



EX-DERVISHES AT OMDURMAN.

—'Black and White.'

The recruits depicted in the accompanying illustration are ex-Dervishes captured during the recent engagement with Abdul Fadib's army, in which Major Ferguson, of the Grenadier Guards, was wounded. Sergeant-Instructor Jenkins is teaching them the theory of musketry, the first lesson being how to cover the bull's eye with their sights.

Turning such good fighting material as these wild, undisciplined Soudanese into steadfast and loyal soldiers, worthy of the steel of any European army, is one of the greatest triumphs of the British occupation of Egypt. Such brigades as that of Major-General Macdonald did not grow in a day, but was the result of long and patient training, done for the most part by the splendid non-commissioned officers, of which the British army has so much reason to be proud. They have managed to overcome every difficulty in training their (at first) extremely awkward squads in the successive exercises prescribed for military aspirants by the red book, and turn out a first-class finished article.

ROMANCE OF GOLD MINING.

The romance of Australian gold mining is not inaptly illustrated by the history of the Wyalong gold field, in New South Wales. Less than seven years ago it was simply a grazing district, consisting largely of Crown lands held on lease by pastoralists, the level nature of the country, covered with red soil and scrub, causing it to be neglected by prospectors, although the Temora gold field, with its busy population, was only forty miles distant.

In July, 1893, a Victorian colonist, named Neeld, and his family, being desirous of obtaining a larger area of land for settlement than was possible under the Victorian land laws, crossed the River Murray and made their way to Wyalong, 338 miles south of Sydney, where a suitable area of land was secured. Mr. Neeld, who had had considerable experience on the Bendigo, Ballarat, and other Victorian gold fields, was speedily impressed by the auriferous conditions of the district, his attention being attracted by numerous ironstone nodules and loose fragments of quartz. This was the beginning of August, 1893, and he at once commenced prospecting, but did not succeed in finding gold until about a month after his arrival, when he discovered it in a loose piece of quartz.

Other discoveries followed, and a few days later systematic prospecting operations were commenced. Fresh finds were made, and ultimately Mr. Neeld and his sons decided upon hoisting the red flag and pegging out their claims. This was done on Sept. 18, 1893, and no sooner had the discovery been reported than the news spread like wildfire, numbers of men riding the same night towards the scene of the gold discoveries, in order to secure claims wherever possible. In January, 1894, there were over five hundred men on the field. In the following March the first parcels of ore were crushed at Barmedman, the centre of the quartz-mining district, sixteen miles distant, when the marvellous richness of the ore became ascertained.

The result was a great rush to the ground, and about three weeks later the population had increased to about 10,000, but many subsequently left, being unable to secure auriferous land. At the end of 1894 the settled population in the Wyalong and Barmedman districts, was between 4,000 and 5,000, the number of claims worked being about 300, of which between twenty and thirty were on payable stone. In 1895 the quantity of gold obtained was 25,497 ounces; in 1896 it was 33,195 ounces; and in 1897, 34,370 ounces, being the largest auriferous output of any goldfield in the colony, the next richest being Hillgrove, with 31,886 ounces. The toal yield from the Wyalong goldfield from its discovery at the end of 1893 up to the present has been estimated at 130,000 ounces, with more than £500,000.

The number and extent of the reefs promise not only a steady increase in the rate of production, but also furnish indications of its permanency. The township of Wyalong, which occupies a site practically uninhabited in 1893, now boasts of a population of about 7,000, Court House, public and private schools, branch bank, church, public offices, several large hotels, and numerous stores; also postal, telegraphic, and other facilities.

WHAT A BOER WILL EAT.

(From 'Chambers's Journal.')

The Transvaal Boer will eat almost anything in the flesh, fish or fowl line, for all is grist that comes to his gastronomic mill, and the following mixture is voted most delectable by the majority of the rougher classes: A great square slice is cut off a loaf made of coarse unsifted meal, and covered with a thick layer of jam—preferably strawberry; a row of sardines is then placed on top, and the oil from the sardine box is liberally poured over the whole. A loud smacking of lips and other manifestations of thorough appreciation accompany the disposal of this delicate bonne-bouche; but the unsophisticated Boer only indulges in this luxury when he means to enjoy a special treat, quite regardless of expense.

ADVERTISEMENTS.



Thrifty people look for low cost and high value when buying soap. Surprise Soap is good hard, solid pure soap: that makes its value. The price is low, 5 cents a cake. SURPRISE is the name of the soap.

CADBURY'S COCOA. ABSOLUTELY PURE, THEREFORE BEST NO CHEMICALS USED. Wholesale Agents for Canada, Frank Magor & Co., 16 St. John St., Montreal.

CARLOTTA.

A Pathetic Tale of the Life of the Unfortunate Woman Who Was Once Empress of Mexico.

GRAPHICALLY TOLD BY ONE OF HER FORMER LADIES IN WAITING.

(By the Princess Salm Salm.)

Poor Carlotta! The memory of her is woven in among the saddest experiences of my life. I marvel greatly that the world has forgotten her—that there seems to be no heart throb of human sympathy to respond to the thought that for thirty-three years she has been confined in the royal retreat for an insane empress at Palace Lacken, in the outskirts of Brussels.

As a member—a lady in waiting—of her court in the city of Mexico, thirty-four years ago, I take up my pen to inscribe her story, the parallel of which is not contained in history, certainly not in modern history.

Carlotta, daughter of Leopold I. of Belgium, wife of Maximilian of Mexico, niece and namesake of the Duchess of Kent, cousin of Queen Victoria, friend of Eugenie, sister of the King of Belgium, although linked in countless ways to the present time, has yet been as one dead for a third of a century. In her own country her name is an unspoken one. In the city of Mexico many of the monuments and decorations of the city bear tribute to her memory, while at the castle of Miramar, in Trieste, the recent home of the late unfortunate Empress of Austria, are still many evidences of Carlotta's residence there.

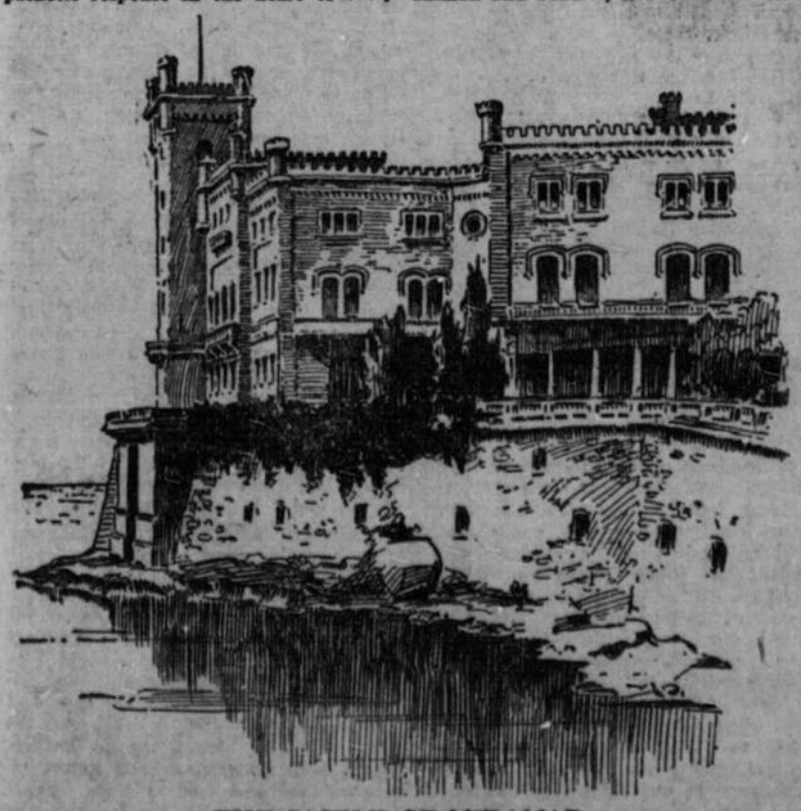
A QUEEN AT TWENTY-FOUR.

Born a princess, and educated to wear a crown, now, although Carlotta has lived but fifty-nine years, thirty-three of them have been passed within the walls of an asylum for the insane. Married at seventeen, a queen at twenty-four, and a lunatic at twenty-six, she was bereft of father, husband, empire and reason in the short space of eighteen months, and then, by the irony of fate, forever banished from human memory. Carlotta's career was almost kinetoscopic in the rapidity of its changes—promising in its inception, magnificent in its rise, pathetic, dramatic, tragic in its decline and fall.

Although Carlotta was more potential in Mexican history during her short reign in that country than was her imperial husband himself, the records of that time ignore her efforts, belittle her achievements and refer to her endowments of executive ability, political sagacity, mental culture and strong womanly character in the most impersonal and incidental manner. It was her regal training, her dominant spirit, her constant insistence, which prevailed over the weak, vacillating, easily influenced and almost effeminate character of Maximilian.

It was Carlotta's ambition to be an empress that was the cause of their misfortunes. Had she waited for the drama of circumstance to unfold itself she would have occupied the Austrian throne, for Maximilian would have succeeded Francis Joseph, his brother, whose only son, Rudolph, committed suicide.

Carlotta is more in affinity with the American people than are other daughters of kings, because she came, even through misguided enterprise, to a land whose border is our own, and the study of her life and character, her ambitions, triumphs and utter failure must find sympathetic response in the heart of every



THE CASTLE OF MIRAMAR.

American woman. If her star had reached its zenith later in the century her memory would have lived, perpetuated by her sisters, not for the ambitious empress, but for the high principle of genuine womanhood evidenced by the good she did and the charities she dispensed.

CARLOTTA'S CHILDHOOD.

The childhood of Carlotta was rendered serious with responsibilities and tuition beyond her years. Her mother, whom history has named the 'Holy Queen,' died when the little girl was ten years old, and for several years the dark cloud of mourning overshadowed the palace. Court etiquette and queenly dignity, amounting to austerity, were constantly instilled into her brain and heart and made the deepest and most lasting impressions upon Carlotta's childhood. While yet a child she knew thoroughly the inviolate rules of court precedence.

Her father educated her to be a queen. She was precocious, and unwisely he forced upon her responsibilities far beyond her years. At seventeen she was far in advance of her years in intelligence, and it was then that she met her hero, Archduke Maximilian, younger brother of Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria. He was tall and fair and gentle, of military bearing, and spotless character, and eight years her senior. It was a case of love at first sight, and in two months they were married. She, ambitious, energetic, possessed of the executive force of a man; he weak, vacillating, trustful in the goodness of men and idealized into her hero.

For five years they lived at Miramar Castle, on the outskirts of Trieste, Maximilian having been appointed governor of the Lombard-Venetian kingdom, and there Carlotta passed the few untroubled years of her life.

THE MEXICAN TRAGEDY.

Then, at the very acme of all that was beautiful and harmonious in her life, the Goddess of Fortune appeared with her tempting offer of a sceptre and a crown. It was the story of the Garden of Eden told again in different phase, and once more it was Eve who fell, for it was due to Carlotta's ambition more than to the importunities of the Mexican delegation that Maximilian finally accepted the golden apple of empire, and thus attuned the instrument which was destined to play his own and his wife's requiem. However, to the credit of Maximilian be it said, the first offer was unqualifiedly declined, but when the delegation came the second time, bearing what seemed to be proofs that a majority of all the people of Mexico joined with them in the request, he yielded, and the first act of the tragedy began.

The reception of the embassy at the Castle of Miramar is a tableau which closes the last act of the drama of Carlotta's life before the curtain rose upon the tragedy. It presents a picture which in retrospect seems almost prophetic of strife, turmoil, sadness and despair.

It is not my intention to repeat here history familiar to every good American. Carlotta was the sacrifice upon the altar of nations, and she was exactly twenty-four years of age, Maximilian thirty-two, when their eyes beheld for the first time the land where they hoped to regenerate a nation. Their entry into the city of Mexico was a triumphant one. The splendors of their court were unprecedented. Carlotta knew how to be an empress. I shall never forget her in her royal robes of state. She was radiantly lovely, lithe and graceful of figure, eminently befitted to adorn a crown.

AN HISTORIC PALACE.

The royal pair resided at the palace of Chapultepec, which is four miles from the city, on the outskirts of Tacubaya, at the extremity of the Passeo de la Reforma, one of the most magnificent boulevards in the world, and which, under the delicate touch of Carlotta's genius and taste, became, and remains to-day, the most beautiful. The palace, or as it was then called, the castle of Chapultepec, was at that time an uninviting mass of chaotic masonry, surmounting a gigantic agglomeration of boulders which some prehistoric seismic disturbance had projected out of the level plain. It was practically in the same condition in which the Americans left it after the battle which has made its name historic.

The beautiful park which surrounds it was neglected, the resort of wandering animals and bandits, and Carlotta's first work was its renovation. Her deft hand left its imprint everywhere among the giant cypress trees in the park, in the new and winding roadways, among the new statuary, in the rejuvenation of Montezuma's Bath, in every vista that the eyes sought and in every pathway upon which the feet could tread. Her own private garden was, and still remains, upon the roof of the castle, and there, among her favorite flowers, the young empress and her husband passed



EMPRESS OF MEXICO.

their hours of leisure. There she tended the growing plants with her own hands, there no servant ever entered save under specific directions, and from it even the emperor was excluded by his own order, except when invited to participate in its beauties by its fair autocrat.

There are to-day growing trees and shrubs in Carlotta's garden which were planted by her own hands, and there is in preservation a bed of violets exactly as she planned and cared for it. Stranger still, in that land of changes, the gardener who assisted Carlotta presides over this spot still. Old and bent, swarthy and forbidding of aspect, he speaks of Carlotta as reverently as he does of the Blessed Virgin. He keeps alive one human heart that has not forgotten her, and her bed of violets looks the same now as it did when she last knelt beside it, unconscious of the fact that the grand structure created by her ambition was to fall in ruins and rob her of everything she possessed save life.

Carlotta constituted herself president of the Woman's Charitable Society, and never during her stay in Mexico did she neglect the affairs of state, regarding which she was at all times her husband's chief adviser. There is no doubt that in the more important measures adopted by Maximilian she was the brains and the potential element.

A PATHETIC SPECTACLE.

Then the United States interfered. Napoleon was ordered to withdraw his troops. Here again Carlotta was dominant. She would go herself to France and intercede with the emperor.

What can be more pathetic than the spectacle of this girl empress, then but twenty-six years old, pleading with the emperor of France and the Pope of Rome for the means and soldiers to save from ruin the empire of her husband, at a time when Maximilian had been already many weeks dead, murdered by the people he had vainly tried to rule? The wife, pleading for the husband's preservation weeks after that husband was mouldering in his untimely grave! The empress struggling against hope for the empire which had ceased to exist, for an emperor who was slain!

Carlotta's ambition and pride were crushed, her heart broken, and then God, in his infinite mercy, drew the veil of forgetfulness over the mind of this earnest woman, in order that she might be spared the agony that must have been hers with the knowledge of her husband's awful death. Young—only twenty-six—beautiful, ambitious, loving, on the very threshold of youth and hope, she was seized and torn from the world by the relentless hand of unreason, and cast into the midnight of utter blank.

YEARS OF OBLIVION.

For thirty-three years she has been banished to an oblivion that is worse than death. In Belgium her name is an unspoken one, but in Palace Lacken, on the outskirts of Brussels, she has passed a third of a century waiting for her soul's release from its useless prison. She believes that she is still Empress of Mexico, awaiting the return of Maximilian, who has gone at the head of his army to quell a revolt against his authority.

Since Carlotta entered her retreat she has been seen by no one outside her household, which is conducted in an imperial manner from the fortune left her by Leopold I. Every month of the year Carlotta holds mimic court. The members of her household, which numbers more than three hundred persons, are presented to her in the same ceremonious manner in which Queen Victoria holds her drawing room.

She presents them with gifts, which are formally received—the pictures taken from the walls of the palace are presented, and then the following day are restored to their places—merely to indulge her demented fancy. Every courtier and lady of honor plays the part assigned with mimic dignity.

The grounds surrounding the palace are not less in area than Manhattan Island itself, and there Carlotta drives about daily in her coach of state, with her cavaliers in attendance. There, too, she sometimes wanders among the flowers, planning improvements, as she did about the grounds of Chapultepec, in Mexico.

Poor Carlotta!

A YAHOO OLIGARCHY.

One of the latest, and as we supposed the most wholesome, act of our last Congress was the following:

'No officer or private soldier shall be detailed to sell intoxicating drinks, as a bartender or otherwise, in any post exchange or canteen, nor shall any other person be required or allowed to sell such liquors in any encampment or fort or any premises used for military purposes by the United States; and the secretary of war is hereby directed to issue such general order as may be necessary to carry the provisions of this section into full force and effect.'

Upon this enactment there was general rejoicing throughout the nation upon the part of all philanthropic and patriotic people. Temperance advocates felt that a great victory had been gained, and fathers and mothers with boys in the army felt that a great burden was lifted from them, and that their sons under such beneficent legislation were made secure from an enemy far more terrible than the artillery of Spaniards and the fevers of southern islands.

In the midst of our rejoicing we were dumfounded by the construction put upon this plain English by Attorney-General Griggs, who, with an ingenuity as diabolical as it is amazing, makes the enactment read in part as follows: 'That the sale of liquors in the canteen are confined to the sales of beer and light wines by civilians employed in the canteen for the purpose by the proper government authorities.' And so, under this astonishing construction, the work of dissipation and drunkard-making goes on among our much-lauded 'boys in blue.'

One of two things has happened; either the nation has been outraged by its Congress, or both the nation and the Congress have been outraged by the attorney-general. If our Congress intended the above act to be ambiguous, and if our legislators gave preliminary winks at such a construction as has been forced upon their enactment, then Congress has been guilty of an outrage upon the people, for it was the abolition of liquor-selling in the canteens, and not its perpetuation, that we demanded. But we do not believe that Congress was guilty of such duplicity. We believe it was the brave and honorable intent of our representatives to prohibit the rum traffic and to protect our soldiers. It is all but certain that the responsibility rests wholly with the attorney-general, and that this one consequential individual takes it in hand to set aside the pleadings of the nation and the enactment of Congress in the interests of his beer-brewing and wine-bibbing constituency. We boast that we have a representative form of government, but here is a man, clothed with the power of the dictator, and a tyrant calmly setting aside under the guise of interpretation or construction, the most beneficent law of the land! This liquor oligarchy with its attorney-general tool as tyrant of the people and their Congress reminds us of Dean Swift's society of yahoos. 'In most herds,' he says, 'there was a sort deformed in body, and more mischievous in disposition than the others. This leader had usually a favorite as like himself as he could get, whose employment it was to lick his master's feet. * * * He usually continues in office till a worse can be found.'

By the whole of this irritating episode the wise will see emphasized anew for them the time-worn statement that it is a political necessity for us to kill the rum power. It is growing entirely too audacious. It dares to thwart the nation's will as plainly expressed in our legislative halls. Nothing but prohibition absolute can stay its mingled audacity and rapacity. Three Mosaic words, backed by the moral terrors of Mount Sinai, and if necessary by the thunderings and lightnings of that same mountain, would be worth more than the whole volume of halting license legislation that has disgraced the statute-books of many states. When our nation rises up in all of its mighty and sublime, though now latent, moral integrity, and says plainly to the beer-brewer and the rum-seller, 'Thou shalt not,' then possibly we shall get rid of our yahoo oligarchy and its boot-licking attorney-general constructionists.—'Christian Standard.'

SUCCESS IN LIFE.

THERE ARE POSSIBILITIES IN EVERYTHING.

'We are forever going to begin work in earnest to-morrow,' said Mr. Staybolt, 'and we are never satisfied with the job we've got, and we perform the labor involved in it in only a half-hearted manner, but we are going to work in dead earnest when we get a job to suit us.

'The fact is that to-morrow, when we get to it, will be to us as to-day is to us now. We shan't feel any more like work; and that other job, when we come in actual contact with it and see it close at hand, won't suit us any better than the one we've got now does.

'The truth is that we are dawdlers and shy of work and trying to get along just as easy as we can. We hate to pitch in and go at things.

'The time for us to work is now, not to-morrow, and the job for us to collar is the one we've got. Round that up in style, do the work completely and thoroughly, and you'll be astonished to find how you'll bring it out and what chances there are in it; and everybody that knows about your work, or is in any way concerned or affected by it, as it is done well or ill, will be delighted to see it well done—everybody likes to see a job whatever it is, well done—and pleased with the doer; and there's money in it every time.

'It isn't the job that makes success; it's the man; and don't you forget it.'

THE HOME OF THE POET LAUREATE.

(From 'Good Words.')

Among the woodlands and leafy lanes and long pastoral reaches of mid-Kent, the Poet Laureate leads a happy and contented life. Of late his health has made advisable his residing abroad during the raw and damp months at home, but for the greater part of the year he is at Swinford Old Manor, occupied with his work and his many avocations, and particularly the supervision of his beautiful gardens. He comes to London as little as practicable, but in the season is a frequent and always welcome visitor at the Carleton Club. Occasionally, too, he consents to give an address, or to preside at some public function.

Small in stature, Mr. Austin is so well proportioned that he does not suggest being much below the average height, and when he is lecturing or speaking his fine and resonant voice still further adds to the illusion that he is, like one of Sir Walter's characters, 'as guid as ither folk i' the matter o' inches.' Statistical tests are misleading. The wind comes where it will, and, as the Arab poets have it, so does genius inhabit the tent now of this man now of that. Shelley and Wordsworth and Tennyson were tall men; Mr. Austin, Mr. Swinburne, and another well-known poet and critic, have been rudely called 'the three smallest scribes in the world.' But the latter are in as good company as the former—and all dwell beyond the fret and fume of statistical nonsensicalities!

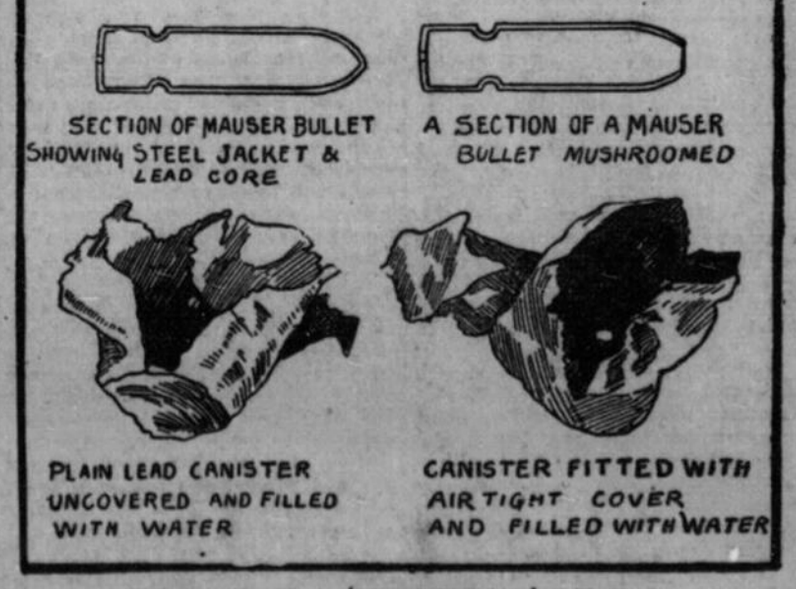
RUGBY AND TOM HUGHES.

Speech Day at Rugby was especially interesting this year, for it was made the occasion of doing honor to the Rugbeian who has so graphically portrayed the Rugby of his day of sixty years ago, under the great Dr. Arnold. Tom Hughes is loved not only at Rugby but by all schoolboys, and 'Tom Brown's Schooldays' has delighted generations of lads who have not had the good fortune to go to Rugby. At the end of the speeches last Saturday, the company betook themselves to the School Art Museum, in the grounds of which stood the statue of the late Judge Hughes,



THE STATUE OF TOM HUGHES.

ready to be unveiled. It is the work of Mr. Thomas Brock, R.A., and is a good portrait of the famous Rugbeian. The ceremony was performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, an old headmaster of Rugby, who spoke of Tom Hughes as having spread the fame of Rugby all over the world. Viscount Cross, who was present, said that he had been brought up under Arnold, and had known Tom Hughes, having not only been at school with him, but also a fellow bencher at the Inner Temple. Mr. Goschen also spoke, and said that Tom Hughes was the most distinguished schoolboy who ever lived. The Dean of Wells and the Bishop of Hereford also spoke in eulogistic terms of the man whom Rugby was honoring on that day. —'The Graphic.'



SECTION OF A 'MUSHROOM' BULLET PROHIBITED BY THE PEACE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.—'St. James's Budget.'

In the course of the discussion by the war sub-committee at The Hague Peace Conference of the use or non-use of the dum-dum bullet, General Sir John Ardagh made a statement in the course of which he pointed out that the British type of dum-dum bullet differed widely from that manufactured by the Germans, who in copying the British had produced a much more deadly missile.

It has since been stated by Mr. Stead that the Dutch Government, wishing to employ a similar bullet to that used by the British, against the Malay rebels in the East Indies, requested a German firm at Tübingen to make some bullets according to the erroneous description which had been given to them of the English dum-dum. This was done, and Mr. Stead asserts that it is the German bullet which maintains the detestable character accorded to the English bullet. The widening of the English bullet is very slight, being only sufficient to stop the rush of savage troops. The accompanying illustration shows the effect of a 'mushroom Mauser' bullet upon a lead canister.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CURED OF EPILEPSY.

THE STORY OF A ST. CATHERINES LADY WHO IS RESTORED TO HEALTH.

She Suffered Severely, Sometimes Having as Many as Four Spasms in a Week—Several Doctors Consulted Without Benefit.

(From the 'Star,' St. Catharines.)

Mrs. S. B. Wright, of St. Catharines, has for a number of years been a severe sufferer from epilepsy, from which dread disease she is now happily free. To a reporter who recently called upon her to ascertain the manner of her cure, she said:—"It is to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I owe my release. It is some years since I had my first attack. At the time I did not know what the trouble was, but the doctor who was called in to attend me at once said it was epilepsy, and that the disease was incurable. After this I had the spasms as often as two, three and four times a week. I had no premonitory symptoms, but would fall, no matter where I was. I always slept heavily after an attack. Finding that the local treatment was not helping me, my husband took me to a doctor in Hamilton. He also said that he could not cure me, but that he would give me medicine that would prolong the period between the spasms. This he accomplished, but I longed for a cure, rather than for relief, and I finally consulted a specialist, who told me he could cure me; but that I must have patience, I asked him how long he thought it would require to effect a cure, and he replied at least six months. He gave me medicine, and I took it faithfully; but, instead of getting better, I was surely getting worse. After following this treatment for some months without avail, I felt that I could not hope for a cure, and was about resigning myself to my fate. My sister, however, urged me to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People a trial and reluctantly I decided to take her advice. For a time after beginning the use of the pills I continued to have the spasms; but I felt that gradually they were less severe, and my strength to bear them was greater, and I persisted in the treatment until the time came when the spasms ceased and I was as well and strong as ever I had been. I took in all twelve or fourteen boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and although several years have elapsed since I discontinued their use, I have not in that time had any return of the malady. I owe this happy release, to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and will always have a good word to say for them.

The experience of years has proved that there is absolutely no disease due to a vitiated condition of the blood or shattered nerves, that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will not promptly cure, and those who are suffering from such troubles would avoid much misery and save money by promptly resorting to this treatment. Get the genuine Pink Pills every time and do not be persuaded to take an imitation or some other remedy from a dealer, who, for the sake of the extra profit to himself, may say is "just as good." Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure when other medicines fail.

BRITISH NEWS.

ENGLISH.

At a meeting the other day in London the Earl of Dunmore declared that he had been cured of deafness through Christian science, which he declared was the 'second coming of Christ' to heal the sick and conquer death.

The number of visitors to the London Zoological Gardens last year was 710,948. The number of animals living in the gardens at the end of the year was 2,656, of which 818 were mammals, 1,363 birds, and 475 reptiles, and batrachians.

A pair of shoe-buckles, with gold borders, and a left-hand glove worn by Nelson, have been sold in London for twenty-six and twenty-eight guineas, respectively; and a portrait of Napoleon, in miniature, fetched twenty guineas.

The hotel at Carlisle, associated with the residence and marriage of Sir Walter Scott and many social and political events in past times—the Crown and Mitre and Coffee-house Hotel—has been sold by private treaty to Mr. Walter Scott, contractor, Newcastle-on-Tyne. The price paid for the hotel and some adjoining shops, is £24,000.

There is now on view at the City Art Gallery, Mosley street, Manchester, probably the best collection of postage-stamps ever brought together. The contents are of the estimated value of over a quarter of a million. The exhibition is international, and is held under the auspices of the Manchester Philatelic Society.

The fourteen Guernsey militiamen imprisoned for three weeks were released on July 1 last. An immense crowd assembled outside the prison, and a procession was held, headed by a brass band. A full police force accompanied the demonstrators to keep order. There will be no more prosecutions for the present, but if the men again refuse to drill, probably the military authorities will deal with them.

Under a new law a prisoner can pay a portion of a fine, and by this means reduce a term of imprisonment. At Ramsgate, recently, a tramp named Hallam, who was fined eight shillings, or seven days' hard labor, paid two shillings eightpence, and had his sentence reduced accordingly.

A perambulator, with two children in it, stood unattended for a moment in Church street, Croydon. Suddenly it ran off the path in front of an omnibus, which passed over it, killing one of the children The other child escaped by falling out of the perambulator. The little ones were the children of Mrs. Wildman, of 30 Dayton road.

Nearly eighty years ago an Act of Parliament was passed for the prevention of Sunday desecration by London bakers, who were forbidden under a penalty to bake or sell on the Lord's Day. This law has never been repealed, but it has not been invoked for several years. The operative bakers are now taking steps to have the old act of George IV. enforced.

At Marlborough street police court, London, the manager of the Princess's Theatre was fined six pounds, including costs, for employing two men to wear military uniforms for the purpose of advertising a play. The uniform resembled that of a Highland regiment, and the magistrate said it was clear that the recent act had been infringed.

A London magazine gives an estimate of the money lost on the turf throughout the world during each year. The amount is placed at £50,000,000, of which £10,000,000 is lost on English race courses, and, strange to say, about £20,000,000 on Australian courses. The balance is chiefly distributed between France, the United States, and British Colonies.

For some time past the older inmates of the Isle of Thanet Workhouse, have been allowed on Sundays to attend any place of worship they liked. The House Committee has now under its consideration the advisability of providing 'Sunday clothes' for them, so that the fact of their being paupers shall not be advertised to the congregations among whom they sit.

During a storm which passed over Herefordshire, recently, six valuable cows were killed by lightning in a field near Radhall. Eight ewes and four lambs at Mulhampton were also killed while sheltering under a tree. A thunderbolt fell on the roof of a house at Ross, and entered a bedroom, but, although considerable damage was done, the inmates escaped.

A woman was summoned before the Southend-on-Sea magistrates for disturbing the Rev. T. Varney, whilst conducting the services in St. John's Church. She went to the church with a stone in her hand and said she would throw it at anyone who touched her. She slammed the door of her pew, and made use of ironical coughs at certain times. Although the woman had been bound over before, a fine of only £1 11s. was inflicted.

The head mistress of a London board school was summoned for chastising a boy aged three and a half, who had become unmanageable in his class. The head mistress said she gave him four or five slaps with her hand. The mother discovered a bruise on the child's body, which the defendant said was caused by the child's throwing himself down. The magistrate fined the head mistress, and refused leave to appeal.

The old style of London cabman is doomed—there is no doubt about that. Not only has he to contend with the taxometer, but the yellow electrical cabs, after a brief interval of retirement, are to burst upon the streets once more to the number of eighty. London is so overdone with cabs that the addition of eighty new ones to the existing total is a serious matter, especially when the fourscore are of a novel and attractive kind.

An attempt was made on Sunday night, July 2, last, to wreck the mail train from London to Bristol. The train was due at Swindon at eleven o'clock, and on reaching a cutting about two miles from Swindon the coaches were tremendously shaken. An inspection showed that a large stone, weighing half a hundredweight, had been placed at a crossing. The train was travelling at the rate of fifty miles an hour.

In consequence of many army recruits, otherwise eligible, having hitherto been rejected on medical examination, through the loss or decay of teeth, and in order that some of these men may be secured for the service, the War Office has decided as a temporary and experimental measure, that in the London and Manchester recruiting districts—the two most productive in the country—the examining medical officers shall be empowered to obtain special dental advice when thought desirable.

Mr. Richard Moody, of East Butterwick, though he has passed the allotted three score and ten, is still an ardent devotee of the wheel, and to prove his capability and enthusiasm, has just cycled 117 miles in 14½ hours. He left his home at four a.m., and took an hour's rest at Newark (40 miles), and ran into Nottingham (60 miles) to breakfast. He left Nottingham at 10.45, rested at Derby (76 miles) and Lichfield (100 miles), and at 6.30 p.m. arrived at Dudley (117 miles), not a bit distressed, despite the heat.

On Monday, July 3, last, Sir Evelyn Wood was the guest at a dinner at the Authors' Club, Whitehall Court, London. Mr. Frankfort Moore presided. Sir Evelyn Wood, speaking of the war correspondents, said he was altogether in favor of civilians being exclusively employed. He believed in showing trust in those men who, in honor and courage, could not be surpassed. Of course the commander of a force should have a free hand in deciding whether a correspondent showed want of discretion or good faith. If a man erred either by inadvertence or ignorance, the first time he would warn him, and the second time he would send him away; but he had known many correspondents, and he would not believe that there could be many instances which would require such drastic treatment. That was his fixed belief.

Mr. J. C. Stevens recently sold at his rooms in King street, Covent Garden, London, a collection of Benin bronzes and curios from various parts of the globe. A remarkable bronze plaque from Benin, from forty to fifty pounds in weight, representing a sacrificial scene, was purchased by General Pitt-Rivers for fifty guineas. The other Benin bronzes, included a large cock, with the feathers finely traced, £15 15s.; a large bronze head, probably a representation of the features of a former ruler of Benin, £16 16s.; a crocodile's head, of very large size, £15 15s.; a fine bronze plaque with three figures, £27 6s.; and another with figure holding staff, £15 15s. The other curios and relics included a head of Indian chief of the Jivaro tribe, Ecuador, artificially shrunk and finely preserved, £17 17s.; a dressing gown which belonged to George III., of pale blue silk brocade, £18 18s.; and an extraordinary stringed musical instrument, from Paraguay, made from a human skull, five and a half guineas.

SCOTCH.

The Leith Victoria Public Baths, which have been erected by the town council, at a cost of about £12,000, were opened on Friday, July 7, in presence of a large attendance of members of the town council, parish council, school board, and also of the general public. The ceremony was performed by Provost Bennet.

George Polson, professor of dancing, Aberdeen, recently met with a terrible death whilst cycling. While he and a party were passing some large four-horse brakes full of excursionists, Polson lifted his hat to a lady friend. The front wheel of his machine touched the hind wheel of another, with the result that Polson was pitched underneath one of the brakes. His head was crushed to a pulp beneath one of the hind wheels.

The Seaforth and Gordon Highlanders have to mourn the loss of three well-known officers—Major-Generals Stockwell and Hay, and Colonel Gildea. General Stockwell passed all his regimental service in the Seaforths, and General Hay in the 'Gay Gordons.' Col. Gildea was originally in the old 72nd, and afterwards commanded the first battalion of the Gordons. All three officers had distinguished war records, Generals Stockwell and Hay having both been decorated with the Order of the Bath, while the former was in possession of a Distinguished Service Reward.

A Glasgow firm, Messrs. Christie & Co., has invented a new automatic closing door for use in the compartments of ships, from which great things are hoped. To keep a ship afloat she is honeycombed with small compartments, but hitherto the trouble has been to get the doors of these closed in time to avert disaster. By the new invention it is asserted all the doors can be automatically closed in 45 seconds from the time a vital blow is struck. Such an invention would have saved the 'Victoria' and 400 lives.

The other day Sheriff Burnet gave decision in a case in which Catherine Finigan or McKinnon, was charged, under the Prevention of Cruelty to Children Act, with having wilfully neglected her boy, aged five, whereby he had climbed on the step of a tramcar, and falling off, had got his left leg so badly lacerated that it had to be amputated above the knee. The sheriff said the case raised a point of great novelty and of some importance, because it suggested that the parents and guardians of young children who allowed them to be unattended on the public street, might render themselves primarily responsible for any accident that might happen to them. He found the accused not guilty.

Mr. Wills Gataker, partner of the famous water diviner, has been prospecting for a water supply for the village of Kippen, at the instance of Mr. Lauder, Arngomery, who has promised to pay all expenses. The diviner started operations on the high ground immediately behind the village, and took in a narrow strip of about three-quarters of a mile in length. In this space he located four springs and gave the depth required to be bored and the number of gallons to be obtained. The third spring he found was on the highest part of the ground covered in the surrounding district and was the best. He claimed that this spring would give five hundred gallons of water per hour, and be found at a depth of between forty and fifty feet. Boring operations to verify these assertions are to be commenced at once.

The Queen has contributed £100 to the fund for the restoration of Paisley Abbey, and at the same time has taken the opportunity to give renewed evidence of the interest she takes in everything pertaining to the history of Scotland, particularly in connection with the Royal House of Stuart. Sir Fleetwood Edwards, keeper of Her Majesty's private purse, writing to the Lord Lieutenant of Renfrewshire, says:—'Dear Sir Michael Shaw Stewart,—I have laid your letter and the accompanying memorial before the Queen, who commands me to acquaint you of the interest with which she has heard that steps are to be taken for the complete restoration of the Abbey of Paisley, where so many members of the Royal House of Stuart lie buried. I am to ask you to be good enough to place the accompanying cheque for £100 to the credit of the restoration fund.'

At Bo'ness Police Court Thomas Martin, lodging-house keeper, was charged with keeping lodgers in excess of the number for which his house in Society Wynd was licensed. Accused is an old soldier, and fought at Tel-el-Kebir and other engagements in the Soudan. He is in an advanced state of consumption, and has been unable to work for more than six years. He is in receipt of parochial relief, and the Parish Council has reduced his aliment with the view of getting him to go to the poorhouse. He has been repeatedly warned about keeping too many lodgers in his house. Accused said he must do something to get a bite for himself and his wife and four young children. He could not put the lodgers out, or he would have to starve or steal. The Fiscal—You can go to the poorhouse. Accused—I will never go there, and be separated from my wife. The sooner I am dead the better. The Provost said accused could not be allowed to set the local authority at defiance, and he must pay a fine of twenty shillings or go to prison for ten days. Accused went to prison.

With the improvement and extension of Glasgow its old landmarks are now fast disappearing, as well as the generations to whom they were so long familiar features. One of the most recently doomed is 'The Muirhouses,' on the 'Shawa Road. When the last mail left workmen were busy demolishing this long-standing range of cottages. Considerably less than a century ago all beyond the then closely packed little village and barony of Gorbals was open country, with here and there thriving farms and stately mansions of 'tobacco lords.' When a citizen of St. Mungo then turned west of Bridge street he was at once among green fields, while if he bent his way south the first inhabited place he came to was the 'Port'—the name given to the primitive little quay half way up Eglinton street, after the opening, in 1812, of the Paisley canal. If he held on his way he passed 'The Tollhouse,' and then, in succession, The Muirhouses, Strathbungo, Crossmyloof, and ultimately reached Pollokshaws—quite an enjoyable walk along a quiet country road, but now houses line the whole way.

On Sunday forenoon, July 2, the Rev. G. S. Sutherland, Free St. Paul's Church, Montrose, preached on the subject of Sabbath desecration, taking as his text Mark ii., 27, 28. Last Sabbath, he said, Montrose was unhappily the scene of a shameful and almost unprecedented Sabbath desecration, led by some who, though occasionally seen in their churches, were not among their members. Was it creditable to any father of a young family or any wise councillor in their town to set such an example on the Lord's Day, or lend himself to such an unseemly and disturbing escapade as was witnessed. The so-called cycle parade, with its assemblage of brakes and cyclists, proceeded to the Glen of Drumtochty professedly to attend church, hear ministers in a way hardly becoming to ministers of Christ address and encourage them in their conduct. The parade left a painful record behind them there and in the villages through which they passed with their noise and intemperance, arriving in Montrose late on Sabbath, some of them, it was affirmed, in a state of helplessness.

IRISH.

A veteran lifeboatman has died in Wexford in the person of Thomas Wickman, of the Fort Lifeboat station. He was coxswain of the first lifeboat brought to Wexford and also of its successor. The boat never went out on service without its reliable old coxswain, and he was instrumental in the saving of over two hundred lives.

Sir Thomas Lipton has had as a knight to provide himself in due form with a crest and shield, and the design he has selected is highly characteristic. For his crest he has chosen two horny hands of labor, one bearing the flower of the tea plant, the other that of the coffee plant. The shield has in chief the shamrock, in memory of his native Ireland, and the thistle, in token of his beginning business in Scotland, while the horn of plenty fills the base. A further touch of autobiography is supplied by the motto, 'Labor conquers all things.'

An action arising out of a fall down a lift in a hotel, was tried, recently, before the Lord Chief Justice and a special jury in Dublin. The action was brought by a French wine merchant named Resonheim, against the Hotel Metropole Company, Sackville street, Dublin, and the damages claimed were £10,000. There was no defence, and the only question to be tried was the amount of damages to be awarded. The plaintiff's case was that on the night of March 21 last, after dining with a friend, he returned to the Hotel Metropole, where he was staying, When he arrived there about half-past one o'clock in the morning, he was about to walk upstairs to his bedroom, when the porter said to him, 'Why not go up in the lift?' He replied that he would go up by the staircase. The porter said, 'Better go in the lift'; and, then, opening the door of the lift, told the plaintiff to step in. There was no lift there, and he fell to the cellar. His leg was broken, and afterwards amputated. The jury awarded him £4,000 damages

CLUE IN FALSE TEETH.

Good Detective Work Done in an Iowa Murder Case.

A PLOT TO ROB LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES OF $33,000.

The Iowa Supreme Court has handed down a decision in the famous Novak murder case, affirming the verdict of the lower court, which sentenced Novak to the penitentiary for life. Two of the judges dissented.

In the history of carefully planned and skilfully executed murders none takes precedence of this crime, for which F. A. Novak, would-be gentleman, sport, and generally 'good fellow,' goes to prison for the remaining days of his natural life. His life up to this point has been as fast and as venturesome as it will be slow and tedious and uninteresting for the rest of his days.

Novak was a business man in the little town of Walford, in Benton county, Iowa, up to two years ago. He seemed to be an unusually bright young man, and the world, especially the business world, appeared to be using him well. His store was crowded with customers at the expense of the other merchants of the place, and to the uninitiated it seemed that money was pouring into his coffers. His enemies declared that in a dark corner of the Novak store was a cask that contained something besides water, and in prohibition Iowa 'something besides water' is sometimes hard to get. Novak's customers could find it, and Novak got their trade.

The young business man reflected in his person the prosperity which apparently was following in his footsteps. He dressed in the height of fashion, and in the country Iowa fashion is conspicuous. He wore valuable jewellery and displayed evidences of wealth in other ways. He was fond of fast and good horses, and had both. It was whispered that he was fond of gambling, but in his quiet home town the suspicion was not openly voiced. In Cedar Rapids, not far away, however, there were those who knew about the young man's penchant for the gaming table. These men knew that much of the money that was paid in over the Novak counter went out from the Novak pocket over the green cloth. They were in a position to know that the drain upon the business resources of the store was very heavy.

BANK ROBBERY AND ARSON.

Novak lost much money, and the more he lost the more he gambled. He was designated among the gamblers as an 'easy mark,' and when he failed to turn up in Cedar Rapids to part with his money gamblers went to Walford.

While Walford looked on at the seemingly prosperous career of the young merchant, Novak's finances were continually dwindling. He was in love with a charming young woman of Cedar Rapids, whose father had money, and soon after he married her. The father-in-law went into business with Novak, and they started a bank.

It had not been running long before the little town was rent with wonder at a bank robbery. Some of the papers were found in the woods soon after the robbery, and it was a strange coincidence that young Novak should have been the one to discover them. The good people of Walford were beginning to suspect the one-time brilliant merchant, and heads were shaken and suspicions were quietly voiced.

Novak and a man named Jilek went into a general merchandise business soon after the bank robbery. Their store was a wonder for that section of the country. It was lighted by gas and it was heated by steam. Its furnishings were of high grade. It was well insured, though it was considered a fine risk, and the good people of the town wondered how it could ever burn with no oil lamps and no fires inside it. One morning in February, two years ago, however, it was found a mass of flames. The town people turned out en masse to save the building, but the efforts of the good people were of no avail. Only the charred timbers remained after the fire had gone out.

Then the searchers entered, and they found the charred remains of a human body. Novak habitually slept in the store, and it was at once supposed that he had perished. Only the skull and a few bones remained of what shortly before had been a human body. Beside these ghastly relics was a brass check which Novak had been in the habit of carrying. Near at hand was some gold bridgework that a dentist had made for Novak some time before.

MURDER ADDED TO OTHER CRIMES.

'It is Novak's body,' said the good people of Walford, and at once his sins were forgotten, and they spoke only of his brilliant rise in the commercial world, of his fine clothes, and his aesthetic tastes.

Another wonder awaited them. Edward Murray a young farmer of the county, also was missing. In no probable way could his absence be accounted for. It was known that he had been with Novak the evening before the fire, and that the two had been drinking. There were those, however, who had seen the pair and had noticed that Novak seemed to be the sober one of the two. Murray's reputation, despite the fact that he had been drinking, was a good one, and when it was hinted that perhaps he had been responsible for the burning of the Novak store there were few who would believe it.

It was a strange chain of circumstances, and officers quietly began to investigate it. The coroner's jury met behind closed doors for several days. The dentist who had done Novak's work discovered that the old bridge would not fit the teeth remaining in the charred skull. A physician found within the bony cavity evidence that there had been an effusion of blood before death had come.

Novak's business affairs were then found to have been in bad shape. He had pretended to make a deposit in the Cedar Rapids Bank, which was the depository for the funds of the Walford money shop, but the money had not been sent. It was found that he had debts amounting to some $22,000. It was found, too, that he had insured his life for $33,000, an exceedingly large amount for a country merchant carrying no larger burden of years than he. Clothing was found near the charred remains of the body and this clothing was identified as having belonged to Murray. Novak never wore cloth of as coarse a texture.

After several days the work of the coroner's jury was completed. The verdict was that Edward Murray came to his death by the hand of some person or persons unknown to the jury.

CAUGHT IN THE KLONDIKE COUNTRY.

By this time Novak's picture was being printed in the daily papers, and one of these portraits was destined to play an important part in his career. That he was alive was by this time the general theory. Where he was was the question. The Travellers' Insurance Company, of Hartford, had given the young merchant a $10,000 policy. It did not believe him dead, yet it was unable to demonstrate that he was alive. It concluded to make that demonstration. It employed the Thiel detective agency, of Chicago, and a hunt that lasted for months was started.

Finally, it was learned that a young man who had signed the name of 'Fred Alfred,' had been seen leaving Iowa City for the West soon after the fire. The porter of the train identified Novak as the man by a newspaper shown him. The signature on the ticket was found to be similar to Novak's handwriting. This clue eventually led the detective to Portland. There it was learned that a young man bearing Novak's description, had embarked for Seattle. The detective followed him, though the man he was chasing had four months the start. At Dawson city the detective found his man, then under the name of 'Jimmy' Smith, playing a fiddle for the amusement of the miners.

Requisition papers from Iowa were secured, and forwarded to Alaska. By the time they reached him, Novak had gone into British territory, Other requisition papers had to be secured, this time from the United States Government. They reached the detective in the Klondike country, after months of waiting, and one night he laid his hand upon the arm of the prisoner, and placed him under arrest.

On the steamer 'Portland,' in August of last year, 'Novak' was brought back to stand trial for his life. At the inquiry all the fiendish details of the plot to rob an insurance company were revealed, and the jury sentenced the defendant to penitentiary for life.

LICKING POSTAGE STAMPS.

In connection with the practice of stamp-licking, a medical contemporary says: 'What layman would suspect that the unassuming postage-stamp could become an active vehicle for the spread of deadly ailments? Yet so it is, and the name of 'stamp-lickers' tongue' has recently been brought to our notice by two distinguished medical men. It is known to the few that the common postage-stamp owes its adhesiveness to the serum of the horse. It follows that the film drawn from such a source may, or even must, at times be charged with microbes of a more or less hurtful nature. If a man licked a large number of stamps daily over a sufficiently long period of time the chances are he would set up cancer of that much abused member.' The danger has long ago been recognized by the postal authorities of Great Britain, who have placed dampers on the counters of the post-office.

LADY LOUISE TIGHE.

Daughter of a Canadian Governor.

DANCED AT THE WATERLOO BALL, AND LIVED IN CANADA FOR A YEAR.

Lady Louise Tighe, the beautiful old woman whose portrait we reprint from one of the weekly illustrated papers of London, England, is interesting to British people the world over, because she was one of the daughters of the Duke of Richmond who danced at the famous ball given by their father at Brussels on the eve of Waterloo. Canadian people can claim a more particular interest in her, from the facts that she is the daughter of a former Governor of Canada and once lived here for a year, and that her residence here was cut short by the tragedy of her father's death in this country, which was of a nature to startle the imagination, and has ever since been a favorite subject for the story tellers of Canadian events.

Lady Louise Madeline Tighe was born in 1803, and was, therefore, a child of about five years when her father, the Duke of Richmond, was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and the Duke of Wellington, then Sir Arthur Wellesley, was his chief secretary. Sir Arthur was already a major-general, with a high reputation not only as a military leader, but as a diplomatist, won principally in India, though he had also won some battles in Spain and Portugal; although he had not then undertaken the great campaign on which he drove Napoleon's ablest generals and victorious soldiers back from Portugal across Spain, across the Pyrenees and through the South of France to Toulouse. In India Sir Arthur had subjugated the Mahrattas, whom he half-conquered by his moral influence before he overthrew them in the famous battle of Assaye, by military force, or, rather, generalship. Sir Arthur was high up in the esteem of the statesmen and military authorities of India, and at Dublin, too, he was valued by the Duke of Richmond, but to the lively sons and daughters of the Gordon-Lennox family, he seemed to be an awfully sober, if not an absolutely stupid, young man. There were seven sons and five daughters, of whom Louise was the third, and the latter seemed to think that among the chief duties of the secretary was to find amusement and entertainment for them down to the youngest, whom he used to take driving in the famous Phoenix Park, the scene so long afterwards of the assassination of another Irish secretary, Lord Cavendish.

Though, as Lady de Ros, Lady Tighe's elder sister, next in age, who died in 1891, at the age of ninety-six, wrote in her memoirs, they considered Sir Arthur 'something of a stick.' Yet he was good-natured, too, and 'lots of fun,' and he and the lively Gordon-Lennoxes became fast friends, and they had many 'good times,' as Lady de Ros records. She and her sister were sad flirts; but came honestly enough by the character, as Lady Sarah Lennox, who led George III. such a dance that he would have married her in spite of Privy Council and Parliament, and all other obstacles, had she not flouted him in order to marry a sporting nobleman, whom, also, she deserted, was a great aunt. The Duchess of Gordon, who raised the famous Highland regiment by rather peculiar methods, was also a granddame of theirs. Lady Tighe and her merry sisters were rather astonished at the success and fame which their friend, Sir Arthur, afterwards achieved in the Peninsular War. When Napoleon's return from Elba threw Europe into a panic, and the Powers determined to combine forces and defeat him in France, the Duke of



LADY LOUISE TIGHE WAS AT THE FAMOUS BALL ON THE EVE OF WATERLOO.

Richmond established his family at Brussels, which was to be the base of operations of the British army. They saw a great deal of the Duke of Wellington and of his staff; indeed, the memoirs of Lady de Ros, give the impression that the residence of the Duke of Richmond was the centre of the military life of Brussels. She and her sisters were in a state of great and continuous excitement over the prospects of the war; as well they might be, seeing that two of their brothers—gallant fellows—as well as many more of their relatives and friends, were at the front. Lady de Ros remembered the Duke of Wellington discussing with her father the plan of the campaign with a map before him, upon which at Waterloo he marked a cross saying that he would fight his decisive battle at that point. This map, she says, never came back from Canada, where so many things belonging to her father were left. So that it is possible that this valuable relic may yet turn up at Quebec or Montreal.

The famous ball given by the Duchess of Richmond on the eve of Waterloo took place in a big room, once a coach house, which had been fitted up as a sort of combined school and play-room for the Gordon-Lennox children. Lady Tighe danced at the ball, though she was then only twelve or thirteen years of age.

It was four years later that the Duke of Richmond was appointed Governor of Canada in succession to General Sherbrooke. He took his family with him to Quebec, where he assumed his duties on July 20, 1819. He had been extremely popular as Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and gave promise of making himself so in Canada also, though it was the period of the struggles between the Legislature and the Executive Council for domination, and the Duke, who had something of the same matter-of-fact way of looking at things as the Duke of Wellington, who was not inclined to allow theories or policies to interfere with the 'carrying on of the Queen's Government,' showed his decision of character by annually drawing upon the Receiver-General, on his own responsibility, when the Legislature declined to vote the supplies necessary for the civil list. He had, however, too short a time in which to manifest his abilities as a governor of Canada. The summer after his arrival at Quebec he started to make a tour through 'the Canadas.' At William Henry—now Sorel—his little dog 'Blucher,' made friends with a young pet fox which the Duke thereupon bought. A day or two afterward, when caressing the animal, it bit his hand, but not severely enough to be regarded as serious. A month later, when near Perth, the Duke was attacked with hydrophobia and died on Aug. 28, after five or six days' illness, during which he suffered greatly.

His death and the circumstances of it created a great sensation at the time, and indeed the horror of it has never passed in Canada. Dr. Kingsford, in notes and supplementary matter appended to his 'History of Canada,' relates all the circumstances at length. He also tells of the departure shortly afterward of the whole of Richmond's family from Quebec.

Five years after her father's death in Canada, Lady Louise Madeline Gordon-Lennox married Colonel the Hon. W. F. F. Tighe, P.C. A recently published diary of the period contains an entry which runs about as follows: 'The Duchess of Richmond, speaking to a friend, said, "Have you heard of Louise's shocking engagement to a man named Tiggey, a saint and a radical?"' Lady Tighe removed with her husband to his estate of Woodstock, Innistogue, county Kilkenny, where she lived happily with her 'radical and saint,' until he died 31 years ago, and where she still resides, now with her grandson, E. K. B. Tighe, Esq., J.P. She is still in vigorous health, walking with a carriage perfectly erect, and finds life pleasant and worth living.

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GARDEN TALKS.

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

Now that the rain has come one remembers the rhyme of the English west country farmer:

There never was a juster debt,
Than what the dry do pay the wet;
There never was a debt as high,
As what the wet do pay for dry.'

There is certainly a heavy debt to be paid this year between the two, for in this locality the effects of drought have been serious, especially to the fruit-grower, and the rain that followed will not save the burnt and shrivelled raspberries, though apples are growing in size and fairness wherever trees have been saved from the caterpillars. The bees, too, have felt the shortage of clover, and miss their favorite food, though clinging to the mignonette and other annuals with a hungry persistency. It seems such a pity when too much of any special weather injures the crops.

How quickly the succession of flowers passes by, for before the last peony has faded, a dahlia has budded, and a great crimson canna opens its tropical flowers. We miss the foxgloves that were winter-killed, but the fast-colored Oriental poppy lights up the garden here and there with its fiery glow, and the annual variety have opened their cups of pink and red and white with the crumpled petals that are so fragile and transparent. I like to see the single field poppies, too, especially if the skyblue bottle pinks are among them, for they remind me of the wheat fields of England, where the corn flower and poppy run riot with happy freedom. There is a pleasant uncertainty in a bed of poppies; they are like precarious children, you never know what comes next. The sweet peas are in bloom and quite as ambitious as ever, still climbing upward undaunted by drought, and full of surprises in the way of coloring.

THE FLORAL CLUB.

'I can't say that I like your borders of mixed things,' said Miss Frankwill, looking at the mingling of blue and yellow, pink and purple, that grow together in what we call 'the strip.' She is well named Frank, this neighbor, for she has good taste, and likes to see things match, in flowers as well as in ribbons. I agreed with her that the strip of flowers was not very tidy, and that is the worst of the perennials, they come into flower and last a week or two by turns, and then there are seed-spikes and fading leaves. So, through every year I decide to discard annuals as too much trouble, I find myself admiring their fresh-from-seed beauty, as the season advances.

Just now I have fallen in love with the

IRIS

taken collectively—for they have been satisfactory in every form. The early blue has always a welcome with its cluster of hardy silken flowers; then, later, there are old gold, and deep bronze, speckled and dotted lavender and blue, and a charming bluish white that looks as if it belonged elsewhere. The angelica has narrow leaves and beautifully tinted flowers, but all must give way to the Japanese iris, of immense flowers, with violet and yellow, and many rich shades of maroon and purple, often marbled with white. They grow readily in sunshine or in partial shade, but need plenty of water and are easily propagated by division of the roots. The tuberous-rooted varieties are apt to be destroyed by snails, or to rot from too much wet, as they grow best in light, sandy soil. The Japanese iris has the merit of flowering at midsummer when the season for these plants is past. The Florentine iris, with flowers that are white with a tinge of blue, has a perfume as of violets, and from it orris root is manufacturel. There is a charming little iris with the long name of Bakeriana, that only grows about five inches high, it is pale blue and white, with purple spots, and a rich dark purple lip, with a sweetness unusual in this flower. Altogether, they are an interesting class of plants.

AZALEA INDICA.

'Minnie' finds her greenhouse azaela is drying up, and that it turns yellow in spite of watering. Doubtless it requires re-potting; if so, remove part of the old soil and put in fresh drainage, consisting of broken pots and coarse gravel; then a little moss, and fill in with compost of peat and loam, with a little sand. Put it in carefully after the plant is in the pot and have it nearly level, so that when finished the soil near the stem will be slightly higher than near the edge of the pot, as the Azalea dislikes having its roots too deeply buried. Pack firmly to prevent the water from draining too quickly away. Do not over-water, but syringe daily and keep the pots plunged in a bed of coal ashes where they can get light and air, but not strong sunshine. Do not make the mistake of re-potting into a large-sized pot, for it is not necessary to have it any larger if the earth is renewed. If red spider troubles them syringe with diluted tobacco water. As I have before mentioned, the roots of this plant will not thrive in limestone soil, and it is necessary to have peat for their benefit. If not at hand it can be purchased from the florist. Though requiring a little care the azalea is well worth saving, and it is no wonder that it is a valued plant as a gift flower during the winter months for its blossoms are so cheerful and it lasts a long time in bloom.

OXALIS.

'Amateur' had some bulbs of the above and planted them in the open ground, but does not know what to do with them in autumn. Ans.—The oxalis makes a very ornamental and easily managed plant, as a hanging basket for winter blooming. But they do better if kept dry in summer and planted in September. Yours may be lifted at any time and start afresh. I think by 'Canadian Shamrock' you must mean wood sorrel, and of course they are all related, but the native oxalis is a country cousin not acknowledged by the foreign species that are natives of Chili, Cape of Good Hope, and Africa.

WATER HYACINTHS.

'Subscriber' asks a number of questions about water hyacinths and parrot's feather, and I can only say in reply that my tub of these plants is in the sunniest spot in the garden; that it needs a little mud at the bottom of the tub; that the two plants do well together, and the young plants should be left in the tub if you wish it to make a good appearance. If out of doors, the rain usually keeps the water fresh. If a time of drought, there will need to be a fresh supply. The parrot's feather can be placed around the edge of the tub. It grows easily from cuttings. The hyacinths bloomed the second year from planting. Two tubs in this garden are planted in this way, and are a constant amusement watching the birds as they take their bath among the hyacinths, or dip their proud little heads for a drink. The bees are fond of quenching their thirst at such a fountain, and the parrot's feather droops gracefully over the edge, while around the tubs are sophis purnum vine and cobea scandens that seem to enjoy the moisture, and blossom abundantly. In winter the tubs are emptied of water and the plants live in the cellar if the mud at the bottom is just kept moist.

PEPEROMIA.

'Mrs. M. B.' received a plant from a florist as an extra, with the above name, and asks information regarding it. Ans.—It is well worthy a place in every flower collection and delights in a still warm atmosphere with plenty of moisture, consequently it does well in a wardian case or shady garden nook. The plant is semi-tropical, being a native of Brazil, and requires heat. It is a trailing plant, spreading out and striking fresh roots at each joint of the side shoots, and is easily propagated by cuttings. It should be watered with tepid water and by sprinkling, instead of pouring, as that is the natural method in their native haunts.

LOOKING AHEAD.

Cinerarias, Chinese primroses and calceolariar for winter blooming may yet be sown. As the seeds are very fine, sow on top of the soil, which should be leaf-mould and sand. Place a pane of glass over the seed pan or box to retain moisture, but remove as soon as the little plants appear. If plants are wanted to do their best in winter they should be grown in pots now, plunged to the rim in soil and well watered. If Fresia bulbs are to be planted it is as well to get them in early as they take six months to come into flower. The same bulbs will answer year after year if repotted. But if they are wanted for Christmas it is no use to plant them in September.

For window boxes the spraying of foliage must be regularly attended to, for they suffer if allowed to become dry—and if the green fly is troublesome spray with kerosene emulsion. But a daily bath with clean water will keep away many insects. Lettuce, beans, spinach and pickling cucumbers can still be sown, even corn may give good roasting or boiling ears before severe frost, if the early sorts. Cory or Minnesota are sown now, and well cultivated. Every little space of land should be filled with a growing crop, for we know that if good seed is not sown bad weeds will take their place.

LILIES.

'An Enquirer' states that she has a lily that does not bloom, though planted two years, and asks if there is any special reason for this state of affairs. Ans.—Lilies are a little difficult sometimes as to climate and soil. They are quick to show when not in harmony with their surroundings. For one thing, they will not endure manure about their bulbs, and should have a little sharp cut sand put around them for wire worms are fond of the tender scales and will find them out. Then it is necessary to give winter protection, even though the lily is pronounced hardy, and you do not mention the variety. It is not the cold, but the alternate freezing and thawing that heaves the ground, and causes the bulbs to contract and expand with the changes of temperature.

Then the land where they are planted must be well drained, for they will not endure being waterlogged. The lily is also very susceptible to drought and failure often results from poor soil and shallow planting. The flower stalks must be left to ripen after blossoming, and the plant left undisturbed if possible. If, however, it is necessary to transplant let it be done when the bulb is at rest. Many lilies require years to become established and should be allowed to remain in one place if possible, without removal.

The old Madonna lily (L Candidum) is in bloom now. It has been an emblem of purity so long, and has such a grace and charm that I wonder any garden can be without it. The tiger lilies are fine massed in the shrubbery, and the auratum, or golden-banded lily of Japan is worth care and cultivation just to see it blossom out of doors in mid-summer. And so there is not any reason for being discouraged. Give winter protection and if the bulb is sound it will likely bloom next year—

The lilies, tall and slender,
Their mouths are dashed with crimson,
And when the wind sweeps by them
On their emerald stalks,
They bend so proud and graceful—
The tender Eastern lilies,
That in our garden grow.'

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FROM QUEBEC.

A Letter from the Oldest City in Canada Concerning Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Mr. James Walters, of Quebec City, Replies to a Toronto Enquirer—Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured Him of Kidney Disease.

Quebec, July 21.—Mr. James Walters, of this city, was cured of Kidney Disease a year ago by Dodd's Kidney Pills. In a statement of his case published at the time he said:

'I have been troubled with Stomach and Kidney Diseases for eleven years and could get nothing to help me. I saw by the paper that Dodd's Kidney Pills could cure these diseases, and I determined to try them. I have been so bad my son had to attend to my business, but after I had used two boxes of your Dodd's Kidney Pills I was cured.'

A Toronto man who keeps a record of such cases, where diseases such as Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Rheumatism, Heart Disease, Lumbago, Dropsy, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Urinary and Bladder Troubles, Blood Impurities and Woman's Weakness—which are only so many different forms and symptoms of Kidney Disease—are cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills, wrote to Mr. Walters asking him about his cure.

Mr. Walters replied as follows:

Quebec, June 13, 1899.

Dear Sir,—Yours of the 25th May to hand, and I am pleased to say that the cure has been entirely satisfactory to me. I have recommended Dodd's Kidney Pills to scores of people who have all been greatly benefitted by them.

I am,
Yours truly,
JAMES WALTERS,
443 St. John St.,
Quebec City.

Dodd's Kidney Pills are for sale at all druggists, fifty cents a box, six boxes for $2.50, or will be sent on receipt of price by the Dodds Medicine Co., Limited Toronto.

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IRON PULLEYS.

No. Pulleys.	Diam.	Face.	Bore.
1	8 in.	2½ in.	1 3-16 in.
1	10 in.	4¼ in.	1⅞ in.
1	12 in.	6 in.	1¾ in.
1	12 in.	12 in.	2 in.
1	13 in.	6 in.	1⅞ in.
1	13½ in.	6¼ in.	1⅞ in.
1	14 in.	3 in.	1¾ in.
1	16 in.	6 in.	1⅞ in.
1	16 in.	7½ in.	2 in.
1	16 in.	8 in.	1⅞ in.
1	17 in.	8 in.	1⅞ in.
1	18 in.	6 in.	2 in.

IRON SPLIT PULLEYS.

1	24 in.	4½ in.	2⅝ in.

IRON CONE PULLEYS.

1	4-speed 14 in. to 6½ in.	3 in. face 2½ in. bore
2	3 " 6 in. to 4 in.	1½ in. face 13-16 in. bore

DODGE WOOD PULLEYS.

	Diameter.	Face.
1	12 in.	4½ in. face.
1	15 in.	9 in. face.
1	16 in.	6 in. face.
1	30 in.	6 in. face.

2 counter shaft hangers, 14 in. drop.

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For 25c any pair of shoes that pinch, chafe or hurt your feet, can be changed. A FOOT ELM Powder dusted in the shoes makes them comfortable. Try it. 18 powders in a box, 25c, at Drug Store, or post-paid, from W. W. STOTT & JURY, Bowmanville, Ont.

ADVERTISEMENTS.



'Witness' Workers Attention

is called to a very much admired photogravure of His Excellency

The Earl of Minto,

two copies of which we will be pleased to send to every one sending us a three-cent stamp to pay for tubing and mailing only. The only condition is that the picture be hung up in some conspicuous place in the home, shop or office. Below the portrait of Lord Minto is a 'Witness' announcement which will help our subscribers introduce the 'Witness' to their friends.

KINDLY GREETINGS.

READERS FOR HALF A CENTURY WRITE APPROVAL—SUBSCRIBERS WELL SATISFIED.

In many letters received from subscribers for some time past there have been expressed sentiments of friendly appreciation of the 'Witness.' One lady writes: 'I often find myself offering a prayer to God that he would bless the editor of the 'Witness,' and give him wisdom from on high to direct his efforts, for the 'Witness' is wielding a wonderful power for good, and is doing so much to raise the morals of its readers to a high standard.'

Letters from others follow:—

A READER FOR HALF A CENTURY.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—When renewing my subscription for the 'Witness' I embrace the opportunity of telling you that I have been a constant reader of your paper for half a century. My father began taking the 'Weekly Witness' in 1849. It was one of the first, if not the first, paper I ever read. I have read it regularly ever since, and find it interesting and profitable reading. I would not think of doing without it, and feel quite disappointed if it happens to be a day late in coming. When at the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia I had the pleasure of meeting the venerable proprietor of the 'Witness,' the late Mr. Dougall.

Wishing your valuable paper continued prosperity, I remain yours sincerely,

ROBERT JAMIESON,

Ottawa.

Messrs. John Dougall & Son, Montreal:—

Gentlemen,—The 'Witness' is the most popular paper on the island, and has been and still continues to be, a great power in moulding public opinion and guiding it onward and upward till it will finally crystallize in that Christian citizenship which is the hope and aim of all true reformers. Yours truly,

WALTER SIMPSON,

Bay View, P.E.I.

AN 'IDEAL' NEWSPAPER.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In sending our appreciation of your paper we are but corroborating the opinion of your many subscribers. The many kind words in regard to your 'ideal' newspaper, we are sure, are echoed by all of your readers, and although you prick the sensitive Scotchman sometimes, it is never done maliciously. You can almost make a boast that when your paper enters a home it is there to stay.

Yours truly,

JAMES BAKER,

Cookstown.

SHELDON'S IDEAL NEWSPAPER.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—It appears to me that you are giving us just about the kind of paper which Mr. Charles Sheldon describes in his book, 'In His Steps,' and I am sure that continued in the present manner the greatest success shall attend the 'Witness.' Apart from any other portion of the paper, it does me good to read the editorial page, and when I want to get a good square and fair view on any important question of the day I find it on that page. To say nothing of other questions, I would that more of our great newspapers held and expounded just such views as your editorials contain on prohibition, the plebiscite and the action of our government on the result of the plebiscite.

I am yours truly,

J. M. THOM.

Russell, Man.

BIBLE STANDARD OF RIGHT.

John Dougall & Son, 'Witness' Office, Montreal:—

Gentlemen,—I am glad to send you a list of subscriptions for the 'Witness' for another year. We always wish you success, and recognize fully the good work you do for our country, and for other countries in patiently, persevering-ly keeping your standard of truth, and setting before us as a people the bible standard of righteousness. Enclosed you will find $5.55 to pay for subscriptions and $1.04 for postage.

Yours, very sincerely,

H. M. ROBERTSON.

'Hillside' Strabane, Ont.

PICKED BERRIES TO GET THE 'WITNESS.'

Messrs. John Dougall & Son:—

Gentlemen,—Enclosed find one dollar, my subscription to the 'Weekly Witness,' which I have earned picking berries. I like the paper very much and cannot do without it.

Yours truly,

CARL HOPKINS.

Burlington, Ont.

A FAVORITE FOR FIFTY YEARS.

Messrs. John Dougall & Son, Montreal:

Gentlemen,—The 'Witness' has been taken in our family for as long as I can remember, fifty years ago; first by my father, then by me, and it has always been, and still is, my favorite paper, giving a good condensed report of the world's most important news, independent in politics as a principle, and the staunchest supporter of temperance, religion, education and all moral questions. May you live long to carry on the best newspaper business I know of in America, and meet with greater success hereafter as a true and consistent educator.

Yours, very sincerely,

J. T. HARRISON,

Mining Engineer.

Bridgewater, Ont.

SUBSCRIBER FOR TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—* * * * 'I have been a subscriber for the last twenty-five years and I am better satisfied with the 'Witness' now than I ever was.'

D. HINDRY.

Mimico, Ont,

A FEW WORDS FROM VERMILION, N. W. T.

Mr. H. H. Lawrence, in writing to the 'Witness,' from Vermilion, N.W.T., sends good wishes to the editor, and adds the following, which reached Montreal on July 12:

'The past winter was long and severe. It was cold, with plenty of snow, — the most since 1885-86. The spring season was very late. Seeding commenced about two weeks later than last season. The ground was in good condition, very moist. There is now much rain. We have had three very dry seasons out of four, viz, '95, '97 and '98. Crops now look well, and may come up to the great crop of '96—that has helped us over the smaller ones. We ground up the last of that crop of wheat this spring. There was no lack of water for grinding.

'We are now threshing with the steam outfit brought through by Sheriden—our right hand man—during the past winter from Edmonton to the C. P. R. crossing—and rafted down in the early May. The 22,000 pounds outfit reached us without mishap to any part of the machinery.

Next on the programme will be to try the sawmill and see if it will be easier than the hand-sawing of boards and lumber, that we have worked with and been laughed at so much for, together with the past ten years of treading out of grain. The world moves, though, out here, slowly.'

'WITNESS' SEWING MACHINES.

Mr. J. W. Main, of Richmond, Que., writes: 'The sewing machine I ordered of you was received in good order, and after a thorough trial Mrs. Main says it is equal to any machine on the market.'

Mr. C. E. McLean, of Consecon, Ont., writes: 'The 'Witness' sewing machine has come safely and promptly. I thank you for your promptness in sending it. It certainly seems to be as advertised. Have tried it on plain sewing, and it works well. A number of persons have seen it, and all think it well worth the price you ask.'

AN ENTHUSIAST.

The story is told of an enthusiastic trout angler who paid a visit to the Pomahaka River some years ago in quest of sport, and health. Regularly each morning for about a week, he made his way to the river and spent the days endeavoring to induce the speckled beauties to try his bait. But they were not to be tempted, and no luck attended the fisherman beyond catching some 'snags.' Returning one evening he was plied as usual by his host with queries as to what luck he had had. The inborn patience and hopeful disposition of a keen enthusiast were revealed in the reply that he had not caught anything, 'but, man, I had a glorious nibble.'

AN UNWISE LANDLORD.

FARMER TENANT'S WAY OF GETTING EVEN FOR AN IMPUDENT RESTRICTION.

(Chicago 'Inter-Ocean.')

Leases as now drawn by owners and agents of flat buildings contain many queer conditions, but a new species of this restricting mania on the part of landlords was recently developed on the north side.

A retired farmer, whose pride in his family brought him to Chicago, rented a flat this spring. He made his money grubbing on a farm down in Schuyler county, and as he has added many acres to the original 160 in the same way, he comes pretty near knowing the value of a bargain. Not having much to do, he spends some of his time looking around in the big department stores. One well-known State street headquarters for bargains has furnished a number of interesting shopping experiences for the old man. The other day he responded to the tempting offers advertised in the 'Inter-Ocean, and bought several articles which he ordered to be sent to his new flat. The next morning after the waggon had delivered the goods his landlord came up and registered a vigorous objection to having delivery waggons from that particular department store stop in front of his building. The landlord and his family occupy the lower flat in the building, and they do not want the neighbors turning up their noses at the sight of bargain-counter delivery waggons stopping there.

'It hurts the value of my building,' protested the landlord.

'Well, well,' was all the old farmer could reply as he caught his breath, but there was a sparkle in his eye as he watched the landlord go down the back stairs.

'Well, well,' he muttered, as he again tried to catch his breath. 'Reckon this is a free country. Mother, I guess I'll be going down town.'

As he got on a North Side cable car and began thinking about the matter, he got more and more incensed, and the desire to assert his American independence grew apace. By the time he reached Madison street he had a swelling programme of vengeance in his breast. He couldn't get to that department store fast enough. He didn't look for bargains that day. He went to a dozen departments in the store, and ordered things sent to his flat. Some things he didn't need, but he ordered them just the same. Each department of that store has its own waggons. They began to arrive that evening. The next day they arrived in relays. The landlord grew frantic.

After the second waggon arrived the landlord sent his wife to remonstrate with his new tenant. The old farmer sat in an easy chair in the front parlor and chuckled behind his paper. Then the third and fourth waggon drove up. The neighbors began to notice the rush of delivery waggons. They kept coming all day, and the farmer continued to chuckle.

'Well, well,' he said, stroking his white beard, 'I reckon that feller 'll understand this is a free country, after this,' as he looked over the pile of bundles on the kitchen table.

TRAPPISTS IN JAPAN.

ONE CANADIAN AMONG THE NUMBER.

(Japan 'Times.')

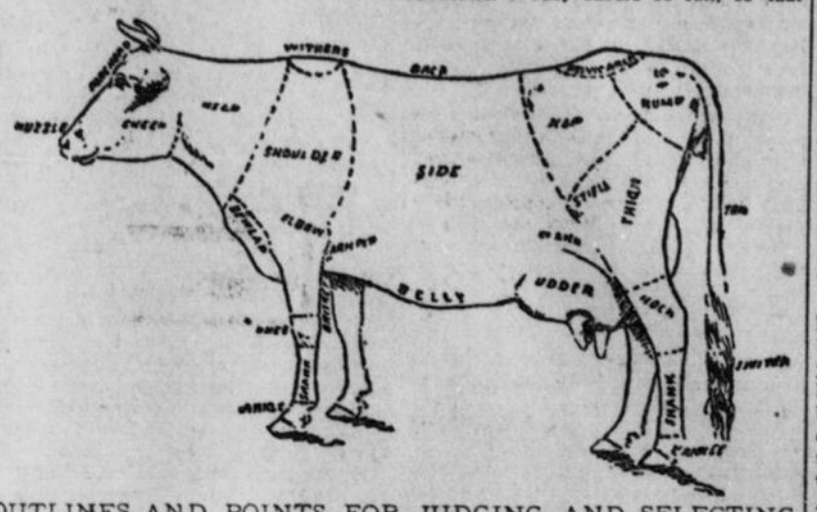
The existence of a small colony of foreigners in a mountain within ten cho of the sea-coast village of Ishibetsu, opposite the port of Hakodate, was made public some time ago by the vernacular press. A recent visit to the colony by the police authorities of the Hokkaido Government and the chief of the Hakodate police has revealed to some extent the real nature of these foreigners. They appear to be a company of religious zealots of the sect known as Trappists, who find in the retired spot of the northern island a fit refuge for exercising unmolested their peculiar faith. The colony consists of seven Frenchmen, four Dutch, one Italian, and one Canadian, in all 13, beside a few Japanese. They all live in one house, dress themselves alike, partake of the same food, and work together, under a leader named Bruyers. They rise at daybreak, and soon start on their daily tasks assigned by the leader. Their daily work over, they devote their leisure hours to praying and reading. In their stable they keep four horses and seven cattle, which they only use for work. They are strict vegetarians. They make bread of the flour which their farm supplies them with. Their sole labor is agriculture, and they have already opened a considerable tract of land in the neighborhood of their retreat. They were very reserved on the occasion of the visit, a Japanese member speaking only with the leader's permission. Everything about them indicates religious piety and devotion. When they go to Hakodate on business, they are never alone. A new member is said to be assigned a certain amount of study for three years, and is obliged to remain in a separate room. These secluded settlers do not seem to be mere hermits, for they are taking care of about thirty orphans, and educating them on lines which are well in accordance with our government regulations.'

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.]

DAIRY AND BEEF FORMS.

Here are two very valuable diagrams, one representing the dairy form, which is taken from 'Hoard's Dairyman,' and the other outlining the beef form, from the 'Breeder's Gazette.' Those readers of the Montreal 'Witness' who do not preserve their papers for future reference are strongly advised to make an exception in regard to this number. Be sure to keep it for careful study in moments of leisure, for all the essentials to correct cattle judging are given in brief compass, and the difference between the two styles of animal is very clearly shown by the help of these illustrations. It has long been a disputed question among farmers and stockmen whether it is possible to combine the points of a general purpose cow in one and the same animal. The opinion is held by most breeders that the qualities required for milk and meat production are so dissimilar that it is a mistake to try to



OUTLINES AND POINTS FOR JUDGING AND SELECTING THE DAIRY COW.

combine both in one and the same animal. A careful study of these diagrams will enable each reader of the 'Witness' to form his own conclusions on this important practical subject.

The diagram of the dairy form and the explanatory notes connected therewith were prepared by C. L. Beach, of Storr's Agricultural College, Connecticut, to show the outlines and points for judging and selecting the dairy cow. He outlines a score card which will be of great use at exhibitions, and in which he endeavors to incorporate the following ideas:—

1st. The dairy cow must have a large digestive capacity, and hence a long, deep, and well sprung barrel.

2nd. Milk is a manufactured article, and the need of roomy laboratory or udder is apparent.

3rd. Milk is secreted in the udder from the blood, and hence the size of the milk veins becomes an indication of the amount of blood that can be carried through and away from the udder.

4th. The digestion of a large amount of food and its subsequent manufacture into milk must class the dairy cow as a hard-worked and wonderfully active animal. The need of a well developed nerve system to guide, superintend and control the functions of the highly developed organs of digestion and secretion is imperative.

5th. The dairy cow must then be spare, depleted of all superfluous flesh, in order to be an economical and persistent milker.

STRUCTURAL POINTS FOR JUDGING THE DAIRY COW.

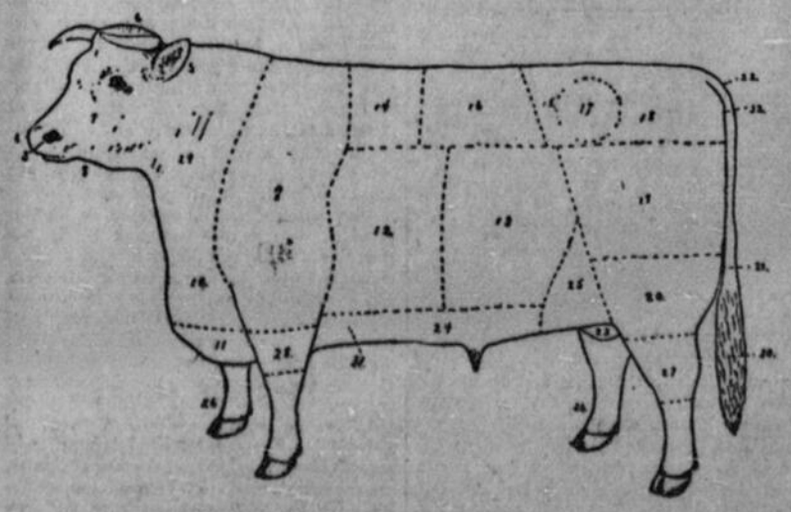
Indications of a Large and Economical Producer. Front, 13.	
Wide between eyes.	
Eyes prominent and bright.	
Wide juncture of brain and spinal cord.	6
Muzzle wide	1
Shoulders light and sharp withers	
Fine neck and head.	
Brisket V, not U shaped	6
Middle, 20.	
Barrel long and deep, with well sprung ribs	10
Milk veins prominent, extending well to front, eyelet large	4
Backbone prominent	
Crops scant	
Ribs and vertebrae wide apart	4
Chest deep	2
Rear, 34.	
Udder—Extend well to front and up behind, must not be too fleshy, teats even and squarely placed	17
Deep from hip bone down	4
High arching flank and cat ham	8
Hips broad and pelvic arch prominent.	4
Long slim tail	1
	67
Indications of a Persistent Milker.	
Lean, spare, lighe front and rear quarters, scant crops, lacking superfluous flesh	33
Total	100

The data connected with the diagram of the beef form were originally prepared for Bulletin No. 71, 'Some essentials in beef production,' U. S. Department of Agriculture, by Professor C. F. Curtiss, director of the Iowa experimental station. In explanation of this diagram Prof. Curtis says:

The location of the crops is indicated by No. 14. They lie on either side of the spinal column, just back of the top of the shoulders. They should be full, so that the back and shoulder will be evenly joined at this point; the front ribs should also be well sprung in the region indicated by No. 12 below the crops, in order that there may be no marked depression behind the shoulders, and that the heart girth measured around parts 12, 14 and 31 may be full. The location of the twist is at the back part of the thigh at about the point indicated by No. 21. The desirable conformation here is a thick, full thigh as viewed from the rear, of good width and prominence, giving a symmetrical quarter. The dairy breeds are always very deficient in twist, being thin, and what is termed 'cat-hammed.' This conformation affords ample room for the development of a good udder.

The term 'fore-flank' is not used in this diagram, but it is represented by the part just back of the elbow joint, which is located to the upper line of No. 28. It also extends back for some distance to about the point indicated by No. 31. The top and bottom lines should be nearly parallel in a model beef animal. In reality, however, this is seldom attained in the lower line. Fulness at both front and hind flanks, and at heart girth (31) will insure a good lower line, and fulness and evenness of neck, crops, back, loin and rump, will give a good upper line; this is what is meant by good top and bottom line. Fulness and evenness of the parts at 9, 12, 13 and 19, will give a good side line.

LINDENBANK.



POINTS IN THE BEEF FORM.

1. Forehead and face. 2. Muzzle. 3. Nostrils. 4. Eyes. 5. Ears. 6. Poll. 7. Jaws. 8. Throat. 9. Shoulders. 10. Chest. 11. Brisket. 12. Fore ribs. 13. Back ribs. 14. Crops. 15. Loins 16. Back. 17. Hooks. 18. Rumps. 19. Hindquarters. 20. Thighs. 21. Twist. 22. Base of Tail. 23. Cod Purse. 24. Underline. 25. Flanks. 26. Legs and Bone. 27. Hocks or gambrels. 28. Forearms. 29. Neck vein. 30. Bush of tail. 31. Heart Girth. 32. Pin bones.

FARM GLEANINGS.

If the clover is to be pastured after the first crop is harvested more feed will be secured if it is allowed to make a good start before turning in the stock.

Alsike clover continues longer in a condition to be cut than the others, even when the heads are nearly ripe the stalks and leaves are in a good condition to make very good hay.

In regard to Bordeaux mixture the fact that its application to potatoes will aid the growth and sometimes double the yield, will bear repeating. It is probable, however, to spray potatoes with Bordeaux mixture, even when there is no disease present.

One of the bills just made law by the New York Legislature provides that buyers of concentrated feeding stuff must be furnished with a printed statement giving the name of manufacturer or shipper, chemical analysis and the amount shipped in weight.

Large quantities of hay and oats are being purchased for shipment to Cuba and Puerto Rico. During the past month or so the government has purchased an average of 500 tons of hay weekly, chiefly in New York city. Recent contracts were awarded for hay at 78c per 100 lbs., and oats at $1.17 per 100 lbs.

Professor Henry says that for dairy cows and sheep grass should be cut early, since these animals do not relish hay that is woody and lacking in aroma, as is the case with late-cut hay. For horses and fattening cattle late-cut hay is, perhaps, better, as the animals subsist mostly on concentrated feed, and hay serves more for 'filling.'

Corn should not be fed too young. When it is nearly full height it contains only one-third as much nutriment as when in the roasting ear. Some other crop should be fed in connection with corn, to balance the ration and afford variety. Leguminous crops, as clover, Canada peas, cow peas, soja beans, etc., are especially valuable for this purpose, being unusually rich in nitrogenous ingredients, which are so essential to dairy cows.

The American goldfinch or wild canary is as beautiful as it is useful, and as a weed destroyer has few equals. It confines its attentions very largely to one family of plants, the Compositae, and is especially fond of wild lettuce, thistles, wild sunflower and rag-weed. It is so often seen gracefully poised upon thistles that it is commonly called the thistle bird. It is also very fond of cultivated sunflower seeds.

Evidence is now beginning to accumulate, showing almost conclusively that bees have a decided dislike for black objects, says 'Bee Culture.' Two or three have written that they will attack a black hat when they will not notice one of a lighter color; and one man writes that his hair is as black as a coal, and that they will strike for it every time. Another one speaks of two black spots in his veil, which the bees seem to regard as legitimate objects of attack.

Wild cherry trees along roadsides are a favorite breeding place for the apple tent caterpillars, fall web worms, and other injurious insects, and when they become affected should be destroyed. Farmers should familiarize themselves with the egg masses of this caterpillar, for one of the easiest and most effectual methods of controlling the pest is to collect and burn these egg masses at any time between August and the following April. It is a good plan to pay the boys and girls a few cents for each score or hundred of the egg masses they collect.

It seems strange that so many farmers who have farmed all their lives have not yet found out that a clover plant which has been allowed to go to seed has answered the object of its life and like any other plant, not a perennial, ceases to exist. I am now ploughing under a good stand of clover a foot high, which was sown three years ago, but never allowed to go to seed. On one side of the field where it seeded, I have a good stand of young clover; but the old clover is all gone; this is by no means my first experience of this kind. The variety of clover usually sown here is the medium.

Some object to trees in pastures for fear of damage to stock by lighting. No fear should be had from this source, as more stock is killed in the open field than under trees. However, the tree can be made safe by making a hole the depth of a crowbar close up to the tree on the fence side. Take two or three lengths of No. 8 or 9 galvanized wire, place one end at the bottom of the hole and pack the earth very closely around it. Conduct the other end up to the first branches of the tree and then wind it once or twice about the tree until nearly the top of the tree is reached. This makes a perfect conductor of the electric fluid, does not interfere with the growth of the tree and costs but a few cents.

Even in this day of progress half of the hoes are bought and worn out by use that never feel the effects of a file or grindstone after they leave the factory, simply because the users have never been taught or in a practical way realized the difference between a sharp and dull hoe. For this class of tools a common six or seven-inch three-cornered file or even a flat one is the thing needed, and if one is used now and then in sharpening the garden hoe it will never again be allowed to become dull. A sharp hoe makes a clean, easy cut, and both large and small weeds are much easier gotten out of the way with it. I know of many people who carry a file in their pocket when doing field work with the hoe and use it many times a day, and for garden use they have a file near the gate or where the hoe may be left and think it just as necessary to sharpen the hoe each time it is used as it is to sharpen the grass scythe before using it.

In order to have harvesting go on smoothly, the binder should be in perfect order. Look it over before beginning and see that every part does its work nicely. If any part is too badly worn, replace it with a new piece. When the wheat is ripe and cutting has commenced, is no time to stop for repairs. Help enough should be engaged to shock the

wheat properly as fast as cut. When wheat was cheap, it was customary to cut only a little at the corners to facilitate turning, and then start in with the binder, afterward cutting the reverse way. It looks rather wasteful, but the only part wasted is where the main wheel pressed it down. Much hand labor is saved in this way, and it is a question whether the labor saved is not worth more than the grain lost. Where a large area is to be cut, it is always best to begin in time, to prevent the last getting over-ripe and shelling badly. The regular and frequent oiling of the binder should not be neglected. Neglect of this not only causes the machine to run much harder, but causes it to wear much faster. A little at a time, and often, should be the rule in oiling. The faster any part runs, the more oil it needs. Use a thick, heavy oil that contains but a small percent of coal oil.

In the early part of the season, I rake and put up what I have cut, in the early part of the day, late in the afternoon of the same day. The next day I open it all out carefully, as soon as the dew is fairly off in the morning. After dinner this is drawn in, and what I have cut that forenoon is also put up. So I go on from day to day, all through the season. In this way I am always up with my work, and I am very rarely caught with a lot of hay down when a storm comes on. But the enormous value of the hay crop—which has not been less than $220,000,000, for the last thirty years, and for the greater portion of that time has been nearly $400,000,000, and sometimes $600,000,000—is sufficient to prompt the farmer to save this important crop in the best possible shape. It should be cut when cutting commences as rapidly as possible, for if there is a large acreage, that cut last will be very apt to be too ripe, unless the work is hurried. It is economy to have a complete set of the most improved haying tools, and if the hay is to be marketed, a good hay press is a necessity.

DAIRYING DOTS.

The Illinois state veterinarian and his assistants are testing the dairy cows that furnish the various state institutions with milk to find out whether they have tuberculosis. Seventy out of 114 milch cows tested at the Kankakee insane hospital showed traces of the disease and will be sent to Chicago for slaughter. The infected cattle looked healthy, but their temperature ranged from 103.6 to 107 degrees after innoculation with tuberculin. In the herd of 109 cattle on the farm of the state institution for feeble-minded children, 25 head showed symptoms of tuberculosis. Most of the cattle are thoroughbred Holsteins.

We also know that there is a temptation at this busy season to neglect the cows, to milk them at irregular hours and in irregular ways, and to let the milk shift for itself and go without proper aeration or stirring, all because one feels that the work of saving the hay and harvesting the crop is of vastly more importance than a few gallons of milk. But is this the right view to take? We say, decidedly not. True, at the harvesting period the crops, etc., assume added importance, and appear to be the all-important thing. But, even so, their increased importance does not lessen one iota the importance of the dairy or the proper care of the milk. And it is this fact, we would like to impress upon every person who is supplying milk to a butter or cheese factory.

The highest price we have been able to get for the whole milk so fed when the gain in live weight of the calf was valued at four cents per pound, was 41 cents per one hundred pounds for the milk fed, or ten and a half cents per pound of butter fat with the skim milk thrown in. When the calves were fed on a skim milk diet with the gain in live weight of the calf worth four cents per pound, we found that the skim milk fed was worth 20 cents per hundred pounds, even for calves five to six months old. This shows that skim milk for calf feeding is worth practically one-half as much as the whole milk; or in other words, the net price obtained for the four pounds of fat in one hundred pounds of milk was but 21 cents, or five and a half cents per pound.

During the hot, dry season conditions are more favorable for the growth of the germs or the minute forms of life that produce bad flavors in milk. For this reason the milk needs more care and attention than at any other time of the year. Very often when pastures become dry and good water scarce cows will eat any foul weed they come across or drink stagnant and impure water, which will cause bad flavors in the milk. By a thorough process of aeration and stirring immediately after milking the serious effects of the bad flavors caused by the cows eating stinking weeds or impure water can be about all eliminated. Also the aeration and stirring helps to put the milk in a condition to withstand the growth of the bacteria which cause bad flavors in milk, and at the same time assists very much in promoting the growth of the desirable forms of bacteria.

Find out what the cows in your neighborhood are doing, compare them with the standard of what they should do, and then work to improve them. No dairy should be content to keep a cow that gives less than 5,000 pounds of milk per annum, and should not rest satisfied until his best cows yield annually between 8,000 and 10,000 pounds of milk. The record of the college scrub herd, with cows below the average of Kansas, shows that this can be done. If dairying is to be made more profitable, more attention must be given to studying the cow machine with a view of increasing her efficiency. Any effort put forward along this line will result in profit both to the creamery and to the creamery patron. Now is the time to act.

Putting Down Butter for Winter.—A dairyman gives the following as his method of putting down butter for fall or winter use:—'We churn to granules and wash well with clear water, also brine, the butter which is intended for holding or for the fair. Having previously prepared a tub by scalding (to remove any woody flavor), salt to the depth of two inches is placed in the bottom, then covered with parchment butter paper or cloth; the butter granules are carefully placed in the tub, and strong brine is poured over them. Care must be taken that the butter is continually under the brine, which may contain a little saltpetre. When the butter is wanted for use or market, remove from tub and wash in pure water. Then churn in sweet skim milk which is ice cold (so the butter will not gather), until the butter has acquired a new flavor. Wash with water at 62 degrees F., but do not over-wash; salt, work and pack as usual. With proper care May and June butter may be thus kept four to eight months, and ours has taken first premium.'

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

All foals should be handled and made to feel that man is their friend and protector; their feet should be looked after and kept even and level. Indeed, it is the little attentions during their early life that add most to the probable future usefulness and value of foals.

If you let a calf run with its dam for a few weeks it will cause a disturbance at weaning time. The nervous system of the cow is entirely upset, causing a great shrinkage in milk, consequently a loss to the owner. With the calf the condition is similar. What little it gained by drawing its own supply of milk is more than lost at weaning time, which often sets it back for a week or two more.

There is one way only in which to make calf-raising pay, whether for breeding or feeding purposes, and that way is to make the carcass worth more than the food consumed during life. The pampering of calves for breeding purposes is wrong from the start and is a very expensive method—not only expensive, it is apt to impair the calf's usefulness as a breeder. This is especially true with dairy cattle.

There is no branch of diversified farming that can be made more profitable than sheep husbandry, even on a small scale, provided, always, that the farmer likes sheep. And, indeed, it is often wise to make a small beginning, with a few good ewes, and increase the flock and the experience at the same time, but certain it is that any farmer who is so disposed and situated as to keep a flock of sheep will find them a source of profit in many different ways.

The writer has turned a great many cows in a great deal of rank clover (one year forty cows were feeding for months on sixty acres of rank clover) but I have never lost an animal from bloat. I have, however, always been reasonably careful. I always see to it that the cows are not very hungry when they are turned on the clover for the first time and that the clover is not wet; after this I keep them in the clover day and night. Doubtless one reason why my cows have been so free from bloat is their perfect health. Cows which have roots all winter do not succumb to a little wet clover in the spring, their digestive organs are not easily deranged.

While Blakewell, Collins, Bates, Booth, Cruickshank, Watson, Price and many others followed some method of breeding, yet I believe their success to be due in the largest measure to their judgment of the good and bad qualities of domestic animals. I have failed to find up to this day that where success has been obtained by in-and-out breeding, cross breeding or any other form but that there was a man behind the system who knew well the merits and demerits of the animal he was breeding. And, further, knowing these, he made his selection to get the best blend. This is the basis of a method of breeding that arises from what has gone before. For want of a better term I have named it balance breeding, and I believe that this method has been the means of developing the good qualities and at the same time lessening and removing the demerits of our domestic animals.

Well, now, to give you an idea of what the benefit is in feeding cows all summer, we will say that we feed a half ration, say twenty pounds of ensilage, costing $2 a ton, equal to two cents per day, and five pounds of bran and meal, $12 per ton, sixty cents per hundred, three cents per day, making the feed cost five cents per day for a hundred and fifty days extra for summer months. You will see in my milk record for the two years that my cows this year through this treatment gave 1,538 pounds each more than last year under the old treatment of feeding only in time of severe draught. Our milk brings us $1 per hundred pounds in butter and skimmed milk, making a gain of $15.50, less $7.50 for feed, or a net gain of $8 per cow for the extra feeding, and the extra manure saved will pay for the extra labor, and then the cotton seed meal and bran make a great improvement in the butter in warm weather. A clear gain of $440 on the 55 cows.—E. D. Tillson.

The feeding of the pig should begin before weaning time. If the sow is penned up make a way for the pigs to get out and allow them the run of the farm-yard; yes and I might say of the whole farm, for pigs must have exercise if they develop into strong, healthy hogs. Place a trough near the pen of the dam, in which, at regular feeding time put sweet milk, or some other tempting slops, that they may learn to eat and also know when to expect something to eat. Do not wean the pig until it has learned to eat well, and when it has that well learned the sooner it is weaned the better it will do. And to wean the pig do not pen him up, but rather shut up the sow and let the pig run at large and, as before stated, feed at regular times and he will always be there for rations. We read a great deal in the farm papers these times about the balanced ration for the dairy cow; not so much said about the pig in that connection, but piggy needs a variety of food and of the proper kind, just as much as the cow.

When the sow's growth ceases it will be hard work to feed her poorly enough so that she will not get too fat for breeding, unless she is kept breeding all the time. This can be done by mating her with the boar four or five days after each litter of pigs. As the sow's period of gestation is a little more than sixteen weeks, this will make her produce a litter about every hundred and twenty days, or practically three litters inside of a year. There is little danger of a sow that produces a litter so often as this becoming too fat to breed well. It is, we think, a better policy than breeding the sows only twice a year and then reducing their flesh by poor feeding. But the pigs of each litter should be weaned when six or seven weeks old, and if fed well they will, in most cases, wean themselves at that age. This early weaning, however, cannot be well applied to the pigs that come in winter. It is better to fatten them and sell them for roasters, for which there is nearly always a good demand in winter.

The months of July and August are the ones when sheep in many localities are subject to a most aggravating annoyance from a fly (oestrus bovis), which seems bound to deposit its larvae in the nostrils. It infests wooded districts and shady places, where the sheep resort for shelter, and by its ceaseless attempts to enter the nose makes the poor creature almost frantic. If but one fly is in a flock they all become agitated and alarmed. They will assemble in groups, holding their heads close together and their noses to the ground. As they hear the buzzing of the little pest going from one to another, they will crowd their muzzles into the loose dirt, made by their stamping, to protect themselves, and as the pest succeeds in entering the nose of a victim, it will start on a run, followed by the whole flock, to find a retreat from its enemy, throwing its head from side to side, as if in the greatest agony, while the oestrus, having gained his lodging place, assiduously deposits its larvae in the inner margin of the nose. Here, aided by warmth and moisture, the eggs quickly hatch into a small maggot, which, carrying out its instincts, begins to crawl up into the nose through a crooked opening in the bone. The annoyance is fearful and maddening as it works its way up into the head and cavities. The best known remedy is tar, in which is mixed a small amount of crude carbolic acid. If the scent of the acid does not keep the fly away he gets entangled in the tar, which is kept soft by the heat of the animal. Any kind of tar or turpentine is useful for this purpose, and greatly promotes the comfort of the sheep, and prevents the ravages of the bot in the head.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

[We invite questions on all possible subjects of general interest, to which we shall do our best to obtain correct answers, and shall insert such queries and replies as we can make room for. This must not be used, however, as an advertising column or as an enquiry bureau for matters not of public interest. Every query must be accompanied with the name and postal address of the sender, and no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.]

GENERAL.

A BOOK ABOUT WILD FLOWERS.

Query.—Mention the title and price of some good work on 'Wild Flowers,' and state where it may be obtained. Ans.—In addition to the books specified in a late issue we would recommend 'A Guide to Wild Flowers,' by Alice Lounsbury. This book lately published, is endorsed by the leading botanists of the United States. It has 64 colored illustrations, 100 plates, and 54 diagrams, by Mrs. Ellis Rowan. The picture work in this book is wonderfully beautiful and accurate. A Canadian edition is now published, price $2.50. Order from A. T. Chapman, bookseller and publisher, 2407 St. Catherine street, Montreal, Que.

'BAKERS, CONFECTIONERS' AND 'LIVE STOCK JOURNAL.'

A. S. Murillo.—1. Where is the 'Canadian Baker and Confectioner' published? 2. What is its subscription price? 3. J.M.C., Pictou, —Where is the 'Canadian Live Stock and Sporting Journal' published? Ans.—1 and 2. This journal is published monthly at Toronto, price $1 per annum. Toronto, Ont., will be sufficient address. 3. Also at Toronto; address the publisher there.

HOTEL AND BOARDING HOUSE CHARGES IN ENGLAND.

E.B., Montreal. — What are the usual charges at temperance hotels and boarding houses by the day, or week, throughout England? Ans.—In England the temperance establishments are often coffee houses. They are not called hotels, except, perhaps, in large places like Liverpool or London. In places having, say, less than five thousand inhabitants, if the traveller wishes to find an establishment worked upon temperance principles he will generally have to seek for accommodation in a private house, which, however, will not as a rule, be difficult to find, if he arrives by daylight. Most of the small villages and towns have nothing for the travelling public but inns, at which, however, although liquor is sold, the traveller will not be disturbed so much by the noise of drinking men, as he would at a hotel situated in a small town or village in Canada. But rooms in very pleasantly situated private houses can be got at from one to two shillings a day; one or more meals can be had in the house; the other meals may be got at a neighboring confectioner's shop. In the village of Battle, in Sussex, for instance, a few years ago, excellent rooms could be obtained at one shilling a day, or six shilling (say, $1.50), a week. Thus accommodation can probably yet be obtained there, and certainly similar accommodation in many other small places at the same rates. All over England in private houses and small establishments, clean, but not stylish, the regular charge for a plain meal, that is, bread and butter, with first rate tea or coffee, and preserves, is fourpence (eight cents). Meals, with eggs or meat, range from sixpence upwards. In larger places having ten thousand inhabitants or upwards, coffee houses are to be found; much the same prices prevailing. At Reigate, Surrey, for instance, the coffee house charges thirty-five cents a day, or about two dollars per week for a room, meals being served at the above quoted rates. In London and in the other large places rooms can be rented, furnished, from $1.50 per week upwards, in private houses, the addresses of which are kept in the local Y.M.C.A. offices. Meals in the larger places may be had in eating houses at from 12 to 30 cents. The Y.M.C.A. offices often can direct strangers to private houses, where board can be had from four dollars upwards, the rates being much the same as in Montreal. But a stranger is more at liberty for sight-seeing if he takes his meals out, as he is not then tied as to hours. Always avoid establishments advertising accommodation for travellers, especially in Liverpool and London, as such institutions charge higher rates, and give poor accommodation.

LEGAL.

(QUEBEC.)

PROOF OF CONTRACT—RIGHTS OF BOARDING-HOUSE KEEPERS.

M.A T.J.—Is a verbal agreement to take board for a certain number of persons for a certain number of months, the agreement being reiterated on a second occasion, legally binding? 2. Does a wife professedly acting for her husband in making this agreement, render him liable? 3. What is the precise legal process which a poor person should take to obtain this remedy. Ans.—Yes, provided the amount is under fifty dollars. If the contract involves more than that sum some sort of a writing is required. 2. In such matters the wife is generally held to have acted as the agent for her husband unless notice to the contrary. 3. An action in damages for violation of the contract. Permission can be obtained to plead in forma pauperis on proof that the plaintiff is unable to make the necessary disbursements. If the boarder's effects have not already been removed the landlady could retain them, and sell them after three months had expired.

(ONTARIO.)

INCOME TAX—PENSIONS—EXEMPTIONS.

Subscriber, Ont.—Would an English gentleman, who has retired from the medical civil service in India, after twenty-five years' service, have to be taxed on his pension here if he came to live in this country—as I believe the pension is taxed in England, that is, would there be the taxes on the pension? Ans.—No.

CUSTODY OF DEED—NOTES.

Nova Scotia.—1. A has a farm, B holds a mortgage on it, and C has the deed. Does it make any difference to B when C has the deed? 2. When does a promissory note go out of date, interest being paid to date? Ans.—1. No serious practical difference. 2. Six years from the latest payment of interest, or from the latest sufficient acknowledgment of the debt, whichever may be the later.

MEDICAL.

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

HAIR ON UPPER LIP.

M.S.—I have a growth of dark hair on my lip. Could you please tell me through your valuable paper, the 'Witness,' of any preparation I could put on it to color the hair lighter, or flesh color, but not to hurt the skin on the lip? Ans.—Talc and boracic acid is a white and very astringent powder.

DRINK HABIT—CONTRACTED KIDNEY.

Anxious Wife.—Married man, aged fifty-two years, has been drinking for about twenty-five years on and off; goes on sprees which last for three or four days. During that time he does not eat anything, only drinks strong liquor; and terrible pains in his kidneys, and lately his head pains him severely for three or four days after the spree. He takes bromide for his nerves, which seems to make him stupid; otherwise his health is good when not drinking. Kindly tell me what I can do to relieve the pain, and if it is serious. Ans.—Alcohol taken in this way brings on a disease called contracted kidney, which is very serious. Let a doctor have a sample of the first morning urine each morning for a week if necessary, to find if the kidneys are affected. If not, and if the other organs are not diseased, simple abstinence from alcohol, with the use of soda water, or some other alkaline water, with milk and fruits, fresh fish, broth, or eggs, vegetables in their season, tea or coffee, and lemonade, will enable a person to recover from the congested or inflamed condition of the stomach brought on by alcohol. Pain in the back and head may be relieved by the means given above if simply functional. Use hamamelis or Pond's Extract, freely, to the head when it aches, wetting a towel with water in which you have mixed liquid extract of hamamelis, one part to two of water. A mustard plaster mixed with flour, or a belladonna plaster, may be applied to the spine. If a man has contracting kidneys, especially if he has any dropsy, he is not able to do any sort of hard work, but must be allowed to do what he feels able to do.

Buy your colorless drugs from the most reliable druggist you know. Things that look like water are easily diluted. Cheapness may often deceive you. The bromide of potash is good so far as it goes. Do not forget that a man may be reformed by God when past human influence, and after his life seems wrecked. Cases of this kind are apt to be kept quiet because every kind friend tries to forget, and never speaks of the saving grace after the drinker has forsaken the habit.

NUMBNESS IN FEET.

J.M.—I am a young girl, eighteen years of age, healthy, live on a farm, and do housework. Am greatly troubled with sleeping of my feet. If I sit still for ten or fifteen minutes they get quite numb. Please give cause and remedy. Ans.—Not very important in itself. The chair sometimes does this, having a hard edge. Circulation or the nerves may not be up to the mark in health. When not caused by an awkward position, or pressure on a nerve, it shows depression of the body. Avoid purges, and also constipaton.

SWELLING OF FEET AND FACE.

H.M.M.—Am a young woman, twenty-five years of age. I live on a farm, but do not do any heavy work. For the last two years I have been troubled at intervals with bloating of the feet, and around the eyes on rising in the morning. During the day the swelling goes down. Please tell me if it is a symptom of kidney trouble. Sometimes I feel very listless, with a tired feeling, especially in the morning. Urine is very cloudy, with sometimes a pink sediment; at others, of a brick color. There are inactive tubercles on my lungs; have been for more than a year. Is there anything that will heal them? There is a predisposition to consumption in the family. Is arsenic good for lung trouble? I have a very bad taste in my mouth in the morning. Sometimes the saliva is of a bloody tinge. Tongue coated all the time; worse sometimes than others. Am very nervous, and easily tired; digestion is very good. Will you kindly prescribe and oblige. Ans.—Swelling of the feet and face occurs in Bright's disease, also in heart embarrassment, but may occur in young women who in some way become disposed to this, by a thin quality of blood, with soft, weak, condition of tissues. A case of this kind, known to the writer, is now supporting her family, although about thirty years ago her feet, limbs and face, swelled as if she had dropsy, every little while. Malaria is another cause. Sediments in the urine are quite variable, and prove nothing. Have the urine examined. Weakness is present in all sorts of cases. Tubercles, if proved, should be fought by tonics, fresh, dry mountain air, rubbing the body daily after a salt water bath. Perfectly regular meals, containing abundance of good nourishment, especially of milk. If you cannot drink milk, boil it, with oatmeal, and eat it like soup, or with any cereal you like. The cows should be healthy, and boiling milk insures sterilization. The oatmeal will break the curd of the milk, so that it cannot curdle in large lumps in the stomach.

Syrup of the iodide of iron and cod liver oil is usually given for tubercle, a bottle or two every three months. Try ten drops of the green syrup of the iodide of iron, with about half a teaspoonful of cod liver oil after meals, washing the oil down by a little strong coffee. Coffee should be got in the bean; it should smell very fragrant. It may then be ground in a small coffee mill pretty fine. Be careful to make it rightly, or you will lose the good of it, to help you to resist disease. Put a heaped dessertspoonful in a small coffee pot, well heated beforehand, add a tablespoonful of water and fresh egg shells, or a little of the white of the egg. Shake this round the bottom of the coffee pot until it is well mixed. Have a kettle of water bubbling rapidly (boiling hard). Pour this in carefully, enough water to make a large cup of coffee. Cover the coffee pot tight with a cosy, or thick wrapper, or set it on the back of the stove until you have finished dinner, then pour it without shaking the coffee pot into a cup. It should smell of the peculiar fragrance of coffee, not of the resin which is in coffee, as it is in many plants. It should never boil. It can be diluted with milk, if better liked. Hot milk and coffee, half and half, is very good for persons threatened with consumption, if they are not of an over energetic wakeful temper, and not bilious. Do not take coffee more than twice a day. Cocoa, chocolate, soups, meat, fish, eggs, bacon, and garden stuff, are all useful; butter and cream must be taken, if cod liver oil is not used.

Out-door exercise should be taken daily up a hill, or actively walking so as to make the lungs take in full inspirations of the best air. In-door activity is good. Do not bend over sewing or reading very much. Do not have a carpet, but paint your floor, use a washable mat by the bed. Clean the room often carefully, to keep the air free from dust. Wash the floor once a week, adding a little sanitas to the water if you like. Turpentine would do as well. When you take cold take every means to get rid of it the first day; rubbing the chest with hartshorn and sweet oil, bathing the feet, and using hot jelly water to sip if coughing. Wash dresses, lined with flannelette across the shoulders, are good in summer.

WING SHOULDER.

T.D.—It must have been eight or ten years ago that I first noticed that my right shoulder was lower than the left. The difference was then very slight, and had been until the last three or four years. Now it is so that the suspender will hardly rest on it, but tends to slip off. As to my general health, it has been poor, owing to indigestion, but this has improved since leaving school in 1895. I have been farming since. My skin is rather yellow in color, but in good condition otherwise. I have never been hurt in the shoulder. It has never given me pain, or affected me in any way, other than it is down. I sleep on this side. Do you suppose there is a muscle atrophied? Can it be remedied by some form of gymnastics? Would farm work tend to make it worse or better? I am twenty-four years old. Ans.—A muscle, or several, may be atrophied, or shrunken. Massage and electricity are used to excrcise muscles weakened in this way. Farm work is too hard. The muscles of the shoulder may be shrunken and useless from loss of nutrition due to failure in the nervous supply which presides over the nutritional needs of the muscles. These are called trophic nerves. These nerves may be interfered with by inflammation, or injury of the nerve itself, or of its centre, or of the motor section in the spinal column, which must be intact to transmit faithful impressions from the brain. Any failure in the transmission of perfect impressions may be the cause of wasting. Massage and electricity are of use. No medicine will cure it, but the general health ought to be maintained, and the muscles and nerves exercised within their strength, and well fed. The process may go on so slowly that it scarcely can be perceived, and may possibly stop.

ECZEMA.

A Subscriber.—There is a large spot on my head and neck. The skin rises in small pimples, becomes very itchy and inflamed, causing me to lose a lot of rest; then a scab forms, which I will send. Perhaps you will know better. I cannot help scratching nearly all the time. I have taken medicine, and have been to three doctors, but no cure. Can you tell anything that will do me good through the 'Witness'? Ans.—Several things must be done if this is to be healed: 1. Stop the annoying feeling which makes you wound the sore place, and infect your finger nails. 2. Allay the red, angry inflammation which causes the pimples. 3. Disinfect the place so that the organisms which exist in yellow matter, and in many skin diseases, may, without exception, be removed, or die, and, 4, to use something which will encourage the thickened, swollen skin to return to its natural condition. 1. Apply on the skin, where the itching is severe, this antiseptic lotion: use little tufts of absorbent cotton, or soft, clean linen, such as pieces of old linen tablecloth, or worn-out handkerchiefs. Dab on the lotion, or squeeze it on; never rub or scratch the place at all. Throw in the fire the linen used, and take fresh pieces next day. Morris's prescription: Carbolic acid, one drachm; pure glycerine, two drachms; water to eight ounces; mixed by a druggist, and marked, poison. This is a safe quantity of carbolic acid, and will relieve itching.

SCABS MUST BE REMOVED.

To remove a scab apply plenty of vaseline. Use a little spoon, or something which can be scalded and washed in soap and water, to take the vaseline out of the bottle. Many persons carelessly infect the vaseline by putting their fingers back and forth from a surface crowded with microbes. After letting oil remain on for some hours, soak off the scab with warm water, and some good soap. Apply this gently until the scab soaks off. Under the scab the organisms are apt to go on making trouble, so it must be removed. When a scab has been removed, the red angry surface has to be cooled with an astringent. Boracic acid, a drachm, in half a cup of fresh made, thin starch, can be applied until the red place is paler. Apply a curative ointment, as you have now got the surface into a condition in which nature can heal it with the help of a remedy. Different remedies suit different persons. Morris gives the following prescription, which will be efficacious in many forms of eczema: Ichthyol, twenty-five parts; carbolic acid, two and a half parts; starch, fifty parts; water, twenty-two and a half parts. Now read this advice until you see when you are to use carbolic lotion, when the boracic acid, when the ichthyol, and you will be able to relieve yourself, and may be cured.

VETERINARY.

(Conducted by D. McEachran, F. R. C. V. S.)

BROKEN WIND OR HEAVES.

D.C.—I have a mare eleven years old. For about six weeks last fall she was about the same for a month and got apparently all right. This spring the discharge is whitish and thick like cream; sometimes is flakey and other times lumpy and yellowish. Stops by times as if cured and then comes on again for a few days. The least wet or exposure to cold is, or appears to be, worse. Health, spirits and appetite good and always in good condition. Please state cause and treatment and oblige. Ans.—I am afraid your mare is getting broken-winded, or the heaves, which is incurable, but may be relieved considerably by careful attention to the horse's diet, and also by medical treatment. I would advise giving the mare a pint and a half of raw linseed oil. Feed her on cut hay and ground oats and bran mixed, which should be dampened before feeding. Give her night and morning in her drinking water a tablespoonful of Fowler's solution of arsenic.

COUGH.

D. S. S.—Have a driving horse, fifteen years old, troubled with cough when driving and while eating oats or after rolling. Has been this way since spring. Is in good condition. Can you prescribe anything for the trouble and oblige? Ans.—The cough may be due to some chronic irritation of the throat. I would advise giving him night and morning in his drinking water one drachm each of chlorate of potash and muriate of ammonia, and to blister his throat at the upper part between and below the lower part of the larynx. If kept in stable give limited quantity of hay which must be free from must or dust, and should be sprinkled before it is given him.

LUMPY JAW—ACTINOMYCOSIS—TUBERCULOSIS.

Constant Reader.—Please answer, through your valuable paper, the following questions: 1. What are the signs and symptoms of lumpy jaw on cattle? 2. Is it contagious and is it curable? Please explain fully. 3. What are the symptoms which show that cattle are affected with tuberculosis? 4. What course should one follow in regard to cattle thus affected? Please explain fully. Ans.—The symptoms of lumpy jaw or actinomycosis is an enlargement either in the jaw itself, at the root of the tongue or it may be in the glands about some part of the head. The enlargement tends to increase in size and finally to suppurate, discharging a yellowish pus, which is generally thick at first, but may become thinner later on. The disease is caused by a germ called the ray fungus or actinomyces which, gaining entrance to the body, become fixed in some part of the head (or it may be in some of the internal organs out of sight), and by multiplying produces the tumor which is the recognizable sign of the disease. After a while the thin point of suppuration becomes partially healed or there may protrude from the opening a fungus like growth narrow at the deeper part with an expanded extremity. The tumor frequently suppurates in several places, and gives the animal a most disgusting appearance. 2. The disease is contagious in that it may be communicated by inoculation, and is dependent for its propagation on the entrance into and lodging in some part of the system, of the germ above referred to. Its curability is rather doubtful. There are some cures reported, but are not all very well authenticated. Some claim to have had good success by the use of drachm doses of iodide of potash given night and morning in the food. Others claim to have cured by removing the tumors by the use of caustics or the knife. I have more faith in the iodide of potash, but there are no infallible cures of any disease and this is no exception. Tuberculosis in cattle is the same disease as is commonly called consumption in man—is generally slow in developing so that an animal may be affected for a long time without showing any appreciable symptoms. It is only in the advanced stages of the disease that it can be readily recognized. The symptoms are a more or less persistent cough, turning out of the elbows and a general appearance of unthriftiness, loss of condition, owing to the appetite failing, frequently diarrhoea, wasting and death in a state of great emaciation. There is at the present time a most valuable agent which can be used to determine if an animal has tuberculosis. This is called tuberculine. Any cattle-owner can have his cattle tested free by the government by making application to the Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa. The affected cattle should be separated from the healthy, and if the yhave the disease in the mild form, that is, an early stage, they may be fattened, and if the disease is purely local, that is, in the lymphatic glands of the body, the flesh is quite good for food. If the disease is generalized the flesh should not be used, as it is unsafe unless every part is most thoroughly cooked for a long time. As tuberculosis is a contagious disease and intercommunicable between man and animals, it is very important that no tuberculous animals should be kept to spread the disease to others and possibly to communicate the disease to members of the human family who may use the milk of such animals as food. Tuberculous cows with diseased udders are particularly dangerous. The flesh of cattle affected with lumpy jaw is dealt with in the same manner as the tuberculous. If the disease is purely local (and in the great majority of cases it is) the flesh may be safely used, the affected parts being removed. However, if the disease is generalized throughout the important organs of the body it had better not be used for food.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

Mr. Erastus Wiman Calls Our Canals a Monumental Blunder.

OTHER NEW YORK MERCHANTS CONSIDER THEM A POSITIVE MENACE TO THAT CITY.

The grain trade and transportation interests of the United States are much interested in our St. Lawrence canal system just now, and in the projected Georgian Bay canal, and frequent articles upon the subject are appearing in the most important journals of that country. Recently the New York 'Herald' devoted nearly a page of letter press and illustrations to these matters, and to the importance of New York waking up and improving the Erie canal. So far as the projected Georgian Bay canal is concerned, opinions seem to differ in New York as to the probable effect of this competition. Secretary Wilson, of the Chamber of Commerce, pretends to fear the rivalry of the Mississippi more than that of Canada. Galveston has outstripped New York already in shipments of cotton to Europe, while New Orleans has taken a lot of trade away from New York. On the other hand, Franklin Edson, former mayor and life-long business man, considers the proposed canal a positive menace to New York, and is likely to have a serious bearing on its commercial position. The remedies, Mr. Edson thinks, are to spend $10,000,000 in widening and lengthening the locks on the Erie, and to abolish the antiquated law which prohibits a transportation company with a greater capital than $50,000 from doing business on the canals. That provision was good enough fifty years ago, he says, as was the canal itself, but if the Erie route is to compete with other routes the canal must be made absolutely free and unrestricted, in addition to enlarging it and bringing it up to date. Mr. Edson is of opinion that we are entering upon a new canal era, as canals are being restored to favor everywhere.

Mr. Erastus Wiman declares that while at first blush the projected Georgian Bay canal would seem to be a menace to New York, there are many considerations which lead to the belief that this menace is more fancied than real. 'In the first place,' he says, 'this canal is not built, nor is it likely to be if the great body of Canadian taxpayers are called upon to bear their proportion of the burden of its construction and subsequent maintenance. The fact is beginning to be realized that the policy of Canada as to canals is a monumental blunder. This is illustrated by the startling statement that while Canada has spent $60,000,000 to build her canals, she has not sixty craft to navigate them. Further, that, including interest on construction and cost of maintenance, the Canadian people are paying out some $2.50 on every ton of food stuffs that is carried through their canals, and, when it is realized that fully nine-tenths of the produce carried is the growth of the American farmer in competition with that of the Canadian farmer. there is not likely to be much enthusiasm on the part of the latter to provide additional facilities at the cost of many millions in the Ottawa valley, for the almost exclusive use of his rival of the Western States.'

Mr. Wiman does not believe that the projected canal will be used to any great extent as the all-water route from Fort William and other Canadian lake ports forming the outlet from the prairies of the Canadian North-West. 'It is true,' he states, 'that Canada possesses not only more than half the fresh water of the globe, but within her borders is a larger wheat area than within the United States, by virtue of which she will in time be a potent factor in feeding the world.' But it is a singular fact that at the end of fifteen years of growth of wheat in Manitoba, nine-tenths of the product of that fine prairie province reaches New York and does not go through Canada at all. This is because the markets of the United States offer a better demand for this hard wheat for mixture with softer grades grown in the South than either Canada or Great Britain can afford. Then the fact that dealings in options on grain is a feature that New York affords and Montreal does not, has a very great influence, and, finally, a greater variety of markets abroad offers from New York than is possible from lack and variety of ocean tonnage in Montreal.

'It is doubtful,' continues Mr. Wiman, 'if there is any justification for the expenditure on this canal of a sum involving a million a year of fixed charges, and added cost of maintenance, with resultant heavy canal tolls for only six months in the year, against the free navigation of the lakes and the Erie canal to New York. This is especially true in view of the small-sized steam craft that the canal could accommodate, as compared with the yearly increase in the size of lake tonnage. The greatest economy is found in ocean-going craft of the largest size, and equally so on the lakes, where now no one contemplates the construction of small steamers. Large vessels would find no profit even if it were possible to meander through a canal at five miles an hour, and be lifted up and down declivities by locks, when they can go at fifteen and even twenty miles an hour through the lakes to Buffalo. True, when Buffalo is reached a transfer to rail or canal is necessary, but this transfer is even now reduced to a minimum and is not a tithe of the toll necessary to the Canadian Ottawa canal, to pay its fiscal charges and to maintain it.

'Therefore,' Mr. Wiman concludes, 'New York state has nothing to fear from competition of Canadian canals, if having her own system free and entirely paid for, a policy of liberality and energy is pursued. The city of New York, on the other hand, has everything to hope for in the development of the greatest system the world affords that terminates in her harbor. It needs only that the dock department really appreciates what is needed in the shape of ample and practically free terminals for canal commerce, and thus, co-operating with the state, prepare for the utilization of the greatest of waterways, happily already existing, that the world has ever seen.'

SUCCESSFUL STUDENTS.

THOSE WHO PASSED THE OTTAWA NORMAL SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.

The following students who attended the Ottawa Normal School last term have passed the examinations:—

Ladies—Susie J. Adams, St. Catharines; Eleanor Courtney, Peterboro; Isabella J. Gallagher, Ottawa; Ellen Atkinson, Wiarton; Mary Bate, Vienna; Ella R. Buckell, Madoc; Florence Bart, Owen Sound; Ella E. Beatty, not present; Laura Briggs, of Kingston; M. T. Birch, Chatham; Kate Agnes Brownlee, Stratford; Flora M. Campbell, not present; Jean A. Colquhoun, Colquhoun; Eva Cooper, Oxford Mills; Clementine Coleman, Port Stanley; Maggie Dewar, Kertch; C. Devlin, not present; Eliza G. Elliott, Galt; M. M. Grange, Napanee; May R. Gardiner, Norwood; Blanche H. Gilherst, Kingston; Annie M. McGillespie, Brantford; Margaret Gorman, Bell's Corners; Hattie M. Gowsell, Haxboro; Gertrude Graham, Poncher's Mills; Florence Greer, Oxford Mills; Minnie Gummer, Inverary; Maude M. Green, Arthur; Susie H. Heritage, London West; Jennie C. Hutcheson, Massagaway; Lizzie Hunter, Brantford; Frances E. James, Priceville; H. P. Johnson, L'Orignal; Mary Kirley, Lindsay; Lola Lorgmore, Campden East; Linda Milne, Ethel; Agnes Mills, Stratford; Minnie Mains, Walford; Laura Millar, Oil Springs; Emma Mark, Peterboro; Kate C. Morrison, Gilchrist; Marie C. McLean, Gilchrist; Anna McDermid, Tayside; Jennie McDermid, Martintown; Jessie E. McKenzie, Lochaber; Bella B. McDiarmid, Avonmore; Margaret McKenney, Colborne; Helen B. McColl, Glanworth; Delena Mackay, Braemar; Annie McKillop, Braemar; Annie McKinnon, Hillsburg; Teresa McLellan, Harrison's Corners; Stella Neilson, Wilton; Mary O'Leary, Hastings; Ella May Paterson, Auburn; Abbie L. Rendell, Hamilton; Jennie S. Rosbrock, Prescott; Helena Rowe, Capetown; Mary Agnes Rowe, Brockville; Effie Stewart, Sacgauson; Emil M. Snider, Stratford; Maggie Smitheram, Fenelon Falls, C. A. Sprung, Auburn; Ethel Thompson, Orangeville; Isabella Taylor, Sarnia; Martha Vankleek, Cooper; Mabelle Williams, Campbellford; Maud Wardrobe, Wentford; Etta Wallace, Kars; B. Wilkie, Kemptville; Bertha A. Willoughby, Smith's Falls; Phoebe Woods, Smith's Falls; Lillian Wright, Alliston; Annie M. Waters, Alliston; Birdie Edith Graham, Goderich.

Gentlemen—Ernest Anderson, Avon; Jas. W. Bunney, Ottawa; Robert S. Breckenridge, Havelock; John Carter, Manila; H. L. Dougan, Madoc; William S. Fleming, Franktown; George Fittal, Islay; Charles J. Goff, Verschoyle; J. E. Gibson, Newmarket; Harry W. Ketcheson, Wallbridge; R. T. Lane, Brisbane; John Leddy, not present; A. E. Lehmann, Newmarket; Frank Moffet, Jordan; J. E. Middleton, Peterboro; Wm. C. Macartney, Hawthorne; James McGowan, Connaught; T. V. C. McElroy, Carp; Coleman McIntosh, Seaforth; W. W. McAlpine, Warwick; A. Sayers, Cantley; Chas. T. Yeo, Little Britain; W. B. Perry, Monven; Fred L. Snider, Smithfield; David Weir, Windham.

Honors—Misses Adams, Baird, Bickle, Courtney, Gallagher, McColl, McKenney, Vankleek, Walters, Williams, Messrs, Lane, McCutcheon, Perry, F. Snider, Weir.

Medallist—Miss McColl.

W. C. T. U. MEETING.

The Maxville W.C.T.U. met on Friday week. The meeting opened by the singing of 'Rescue the perishing,' and prayer by Mrs. Currier. In the absence of the president, and first and second vice-president, the corresponding secretary presided, reading Psalm ciii. Prayer by Mrs. (Dr.) Munro and Mrs. D. McEwen, and the singing of 'God loved the world,' closed the devotional exercises.

There being no unfinished business, nor communication, the delegates to the county convention were asked to report. Special mention was made of the interesting and instructive meetings, particularly the bible lessons, which were always found to be seasons of help and uplifting. All were delighted with the convention, saying it was the best yet held, and complimented the county president for her ability, and for arranging the work so creditably. The meetings were well attended and great interest manifested. The delegates returned home cheered and uplifted, and with an earnest desire to work more heartily this year than ever before, for the cause of right and temperance.

It was agreed to have a drill on 'narcotics,' at the next meeting, conducted by the superintendent of narcotics.

Mrs. A. H. Robertson is now superintendent of the Fruit, Flower and Dellcacy Mission. Mrs. J. P. McDougall's resignation was accepted with regret. Mrs. Currier was appointed local as well as county superintendent of Sabbath observance and temperance.

One of the sisters offered her thanks personally to the ladies for kindness to her during her illness. The meeting closed by singing the temperance doxology.

MRS. EWEN McARTHUR,
Press Supt.

NOVA SCOTIA BROOK TROUT.

Washington, D.C., July 20.—Assistant-Secretary Spalding has decided that Nova Scotia brook trout should not be classified in the assessment of customs duties as fresh water fish because of their migratory character, and are dutiable at three-quarters of a cent a pound.

SUCCESSFULLY LAUNCHED.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH TWENTIETH CENTURY FUND.

In connection with the century fund launched by the Presbyterian Church, it was felt to be of the utmost importance that the hearty sympathy and co-operation of every minister of the Church should be secured. The importance of this was felt to such an extent by the executive that, when they held their first meeting, ten days ago, they resolved before proceeding further to issue the following circular. A copy of this was mailed last week to every minister and missionary in the Church.

Dear Brother, — You will have already noted with what unanimity the General Assembly launched the Twentieth Century Scheme. It was deeply impressed on all who were present that God was manifesting Himself in the midst of His Church, and guiding and urging her to this movement, so quietly, so earnestly, and so harmoniously was the scheme accepted by both ministers and elders.

Having confidence that He has said 'Go, and I will go with you,' it seems to the committee that appeal should be made first of all to each minister of our Church, seeking hearty and continuous co-operation, and asking each and every one of them to become an active and untiring agent and advocate of the scheme and the leader of the movement on its behalf in his congregation; in the Sabbath school, and in every other organization connected with the congregation. The appeal is made to you to take your rightful place as one of the captains of the Lord's host, and the committee confidently expect that your answer to the urgent call of your Church will be in the spirit of that made by Amasai when he said for himself, and for all the captains:—'Thine are we, David, and on thy side, thou son of Jesse: peace, peace, be unto thee, and peace be to thine helpers: for God helpeth thee.

Above all, the committee are assured that if the ministers become the first, and a very helpful, class of contributors to this scheme, the influence of such action on the Church will be of the very greatest value. Reasons for such a course easily suggest themselves; but we lay special stress on this fact, that the whole idea of the fund is, that under God's blessing, it may be the means of spiritual revival and uplift to the Church. For such an end the ministers must be in all things in the forefront and, failing that, will be ready to make large sacrifices. The committee, therefore, request you to make this a subject of serious consideration and of advisement with God, so that as soon as possible you may be in a position to name the amount that, in your circumstances you may be warranted in subscribing to the Century scheme. It will be understood by you that part of this subscription may be for the help of a movement to remove debt in your own congregation where there is debt, and part for the Common Fund, and, as there may be uncertainty as to the local movements as yet, you will not be required to make allocation at present, but are only asked to name the gross amount, and to give any indication you may see fit as to the time when instalments would be paid, leaving allocation to be fixed later on.

Such is the appeal, and it may be suggested that the ministers should unitedly subscribe, say, $100,000, which on the whole is one-tenth of the amount of stipends paid last year, and which, spread over two years, will make one-twentieth of income, on an average,—the amount to be given additional to your present contributions. If this should be done, the foundations would be laid on which, under God's blessing and guidance, the scheme would be carried on to assured success. It can be done, if only each and all will realize that as watchmen on the towers of Zion, the ministers must lead their people in this movement. Sacrifices will have to be made in order to the accomplishment of this suggestion, but in this case it may easily be expected that the strong—those who have abundance—shall lighten the burden of those who are cramped in their resources. Let there be only movement together as brethren, with such a sense of stewardship as every minister has often impressed upon others, and there will be no doubt that the Ministers' Tenth, for which the committee appeal, will certainly be forthcoming.

It is exceedingly desirable that this ministerial subscription list should be completed before Aug. 15. It is hoped, therefore, that before that date every minister will fill out the blanks on the accompanying fly sheet and return the same to the Rev. Dr. Warden, Toronto. While Dr. Morrison, of Halifax, and Dr. Warden, are joint treasurers of this fund, it is requested that the intimation of the amount you subscribe be made to Dr. Warden as convener of the executive.

It is encouraging to know that although only a few days have elapsed since the circular was sent out, the following responses have already been received:—

A College Professor	$1,000
Rev. Dr. Wardrope, Guelph	150
Rev. Dr. Laing, Dundas	100
Rev. D. M. Ramsay, Ottawa	300
Rev. John Wilkie, Indore	100
Rev. John Chisholm, Dunbarton	100
Rev. W. G. Wallace, Toronto	600
Rev. A. MacVicar, Huntsville	70
Rev. John MacFarlane, Pine River.	75
Rev. James Patterson, Montreal	100
Rev. A. Gilray, Toronto	300
Rev. R. P. Mackay, Toronto	200
Rev. James Hamilton, Mimico	25
Rev. James Fitzpatrick, Underwood.	100
Rev. D. B. McLeod, Barrie	100
Rev. Dr. Robertson, Toronto	150
Rev. Dr. Cromble, Smith's Falls	100
Rev. John Ross, Brussels, Ont.	129
Rev. Alex. MacGillivray, Toronto	260
Rev. J. G. Shearer, Hamilton	175
Rev. Dr. Campbell, Renfrew	500
Rev. James Wilson, Lanark	100
W.	5,000
Total	$10,165

Should the responses to be received from the other ministers of the Church manifest the same interest and practical sympathy, the success of the scheme is assured, for there is no doubt that with the earnest co-operation of the ministers and liberal personal contributions from all of them, the people will gladly and generously respond.

Many of the letters accompanying the subscriptions from ministers are most hearty and enthusiastic, although some of them indicate that a large measure of self-denial is being exercised so as to be able to contribute as they have done. For example, one minister, in intimating a large contribution, thus writes: 'I probably represent a considerable number of our ministers who are financially embarrassed through causes that need not be specified, hence the difficulty of responding to the appeal on behalf of the century fund as one would like, yet, recognizing the importance of the movement, and trusting that the Lord will provide, I agree to the payment of one-tenth of my income (amount here named) within the specified time.'

Ministers were asked to respond on or before Aug. 15. It is hoped that from every minister there will be a response to the circular prior to that date.

DOMINION ALLIANCE.

PROHIBITION POLICY AND PLAN OF POLITICAL ACTION.

The conclusions arrived at by the Dominion Alliance at its recent session in Toronto, and which are to constitute the plan of action in future political campaigns, are set forth in the accompanying resolutions:

'That in view of the substantial majority in favor of prohibition of all the votes polled throughout the Dominion in the recent plebiscite, including an overwhelming majority in all the provinces but one, and a large proportion of all the possible votes in those provinces, this meeting desires to express its strong dissatisfaction at the failure of the government to take any steps to give effect to the will of the people as expressed at the polls.

'That this council reaffirms that nothing short of the total prohibition of the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes throughout the Dominion can be accepted as a settlement of the liquor question.

'That such prohibition is the right and only effective remedy for the evils of intemperance, and must be steadily pressed for until obtained.

'That, in view of the large vote and the great majority recorded in favor of prohibition in the six provinces and the North-West Territories, the least measure of immediate legislation that could be looked upon as reasonable for the government to offer would be such as shall secure the entire prohibition of the liquor traffic in those provinces and territories, notwithstanding any temporary delay in the application of such a law to the Province of Quebec on account of the adverse vote in that province.

'That such legislation ought to be enacted by the Dominion Parliament, which alone could prohibit the sending of intoxicating liquor into prohibition provinces from places in which prohibition was not in operation.

'That failure to enact at least this measure of prohibition must be considered inexcusable disregard and defiance of the strong moral sentiment of the electorate so emphatically expressed in the plebiscite.

'That prohibitionists ought to oppose any government or party or any candidate that will refuse to recognize and respond to the demand of the people to at least the extent of such legislation.

'That the friends of prohibition in every constituency of the Dominion are earnestly urged to at once take such steps as they may deem best adapted to secure the defeat of any political candidate who will not favor such legislation, and to secure the nomination and election of candidates who can be relied upon to carry out the policy above stated.'

'That in view of the importance of having elected to the next Dominion Parliament candidates pledged to vote for and support Dominion prohibitory legislation, and whereas it is of great importance to organize the constituencies for this purpose at a date preceding the nomination of candidates by the existing political parties, we recommend that the executive of each province take steps towards selecting candidates, securing a candidate or candidates pledged to represent the views of the temperance people on the question of the legal prohibition of the liquor traffic.'

CAMP CANTEENS.

Mrs. Thornley, of the Woman's Christian Temperance union, whose letter to the Militia Department, with regard to the sale of intoxicating drinks at the canteens during the annual training camps, was brought up in Parliament, by the gallant minister, only to be contradicted, writes to the London 'News':

(To the Editor of the 'News.')

'Dear Sir,—The letter from the London W. C. T. U., referred to in the House of Commons by the Hon. Dr. Borden, Minister of Militia, has been followed by another, containing in abundance the 'proofs' asked for by the department. It is to be regretted that unavoidable circumstances delayed its sending; but knowing that the camps were closed for the season, and not anticipating any parliamentary notice of the canteen liquor evil, the need for haste was not foreseen. By the time this appears Dr. Borden will have the second letter in his possession,

'Sincerely,
'MAY R. THORNLEY,'

'London, July 14, 1899.'

The following appears editorially in another number of the same paper:—'The usually well informed Ottawa 'Citizen,' replying to the 'News' editorial on camp canteens, labors under the impression that the regulations prohibiting the sale of liquor at the camps are 'new' and were formed by the Laurier Government. As a matter of fact, they were passed in 1893, when the Hon. Mr. Paterson was Minister of Militia. Whether good or bad, they were passed by the 'Citizen's' own political friends.

'The 'Citizen' thinks that our "sweeping assertions" were based on misinformation, but in this also the 'Cit.' is in error. They were based on personal knowledge and indisputable evidence of privates, officers and civilians. We repeat that liquor was openly and freely sold at the London camp canteens this year and that much drunkenness resulted. We have evidence to prove it, and defy contradiction.'

Major-General Hutton says this is not so. Now we have every respect for Major-General Hutton as a gentleman and a soldier, but if he were to tell us that we did not have coffee for breakfast this morning, we would not feel bound to believe him as against the evidence of our own palate. General Hutton was never on the grounds, except after his coming had been announced and the camp 'rid up.' Very naturally breaches of military discipline were rare in his presence. General Hutton, no doubt, makes this assertion in good faith, believing it to be true, but we feel that there are better authorities on the subject than even the commanding officer.

The 'Citizen' closes its article thus: 'Whether it is wise to abolish the canteens is another question. The privileges of the canteen have not been abused in the past, and as long as prohibition does not prohibit anywhere outside of Hades, there seems no good reason why the soldier should be deprived of his beer for twelve days as a penalty for serving his country.'

We wonder why the 'Citizen' didn't raise this objection in 1893 when its own political friends 'abolished the canteens?'

Not only is it true of the London camp, but the reports come from other camps that the same thing was true there.

The regulation, we think, is a good one and should be rigidly enforced.

LORD DORCHESTER.

THE TITLE OF CANADA'S FAMOUS GOVERNOR NOT TO BE ALLOWED TO LAPSE.

The following paragraph, which will be of especial interest to Canadians, appeared in a recent issue of the London 'Times':—'The Queen has been pleased to confer the Barony of Dorchester upon the Honorable Mrs. Leir-Carleton, only surviving daughter of Guy, third Baron Dorchester, with remainder to her heirs male.'

The first to bear the title was the famous soldier and administrator, Sir Guy Carleton, who played such an important part in the history of Canada more than a hundred years ago, and it was while occupying the position of governor of Canada in 1786 that the Barony was conferred upon him. He was born in Strabane, Ireland, on Sept. 3, 1724, and received his appointment as lieutenant-colonel on June 18, 1757. He took part in the siege of Louisburg, and was wounded at the capture of Quebec; he served at the siege of Belleisle in 1761, and at the siege of Havana in 1762. He was appointed lieutenant-governor of Quebec on April 7, 1766, and governor of Canada on Oct. 26, 1768, subsequently taking charge of the British forces in Canada, and defending Quebec successfully against the American forces from December, 1775, to May, 1776. He captured Crown Point in October, 1776, and received his appointment as lieutenant-general in August, 1777. He succeeded Sir Henry Clinton as commander-in-chief of the British forces in America on Feb. 23, 1782, arriving in New York on May 5, and evacuating the city on Nov. 25, 1783. He was again appointed governor of Canada on Oct. 23, 1786, holding the post until July 11, 1796, after which he retired from active life, and settled down quietly in England, dying at Stubbings, near Maidenhead, on Nov. 10, 1808.

A RESTIGOUCHE SUMMER SCHOOL.

Those visiting the lower St. Lawrence this summer, will be attracted to Restigouche River, where the summer school of science for the Atlantic provinces meets from July 25 to Aug. 8. The course embraces lectures and laboratory work in almost every department of natural science, with excursions to points of interest on the Bay des Chaleurs, Restigouche, and Metapedia Rivers. English literature and music have a prominent place on the programme. There will also be a course of evening lectures at which specialists in science and literature will give addresses. For calendar containing particulars, address Mr. G. W. Hay, president, St. John, N.B.; or Mr. J. D. Seaman, secretary, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

AN OBITUARY QUILT.

A minister who recently preached for one of his friends was given the best bedroom to sleep in. Waking in the bright morning sunlight, his attention was attracted by the odd pattern of the quilt which served as a counterpane on the bed. It was a patchwork quilt, made in large squares, and on every square was a lettering worked in black worsted.

In the square immediately before his eyes he read the words: 'Sacred to the memory of Solomon Tubbs. Died Oct. 8, 1867.' In the next square was inscribed: 'In memory of Martha Phillips. Born June 11, 1833; died Jan. 14, 1864.'

On every square was an obituary notice couched in a style similar to the first one read, and they covered a time running from 1851 to 1867.

It appears the quilt was presented to the pastor's wife by the women of her husband's congregation, and combined the utilities of a counterpane with the record of deaths in the parish for a term of sixteen years.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

Annual Report of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

ONE TRAINMAN KILLED FOR EVERY 150 EMPLOYED.

From summaries which will appear in the eleventh statistical report of the Interstate Commerce Commission, concerning railways in the United States, the following figures, for the year ended June 30, 1898, are taken:—

Mileage.—On June 30, 1898, the total single-track railway mileage in the United States was 186,390.32 miles, there being an increase in this mileage during the year of 1,967.85 miles. The aggregate length of railway mileage, including all tracks, on the date given was 247,532.52 miles, the increase being shown as 4,088.11 miles.

Equipment.—On June 30, 1898, there were 36,234 locomotives in the service of the railways. This number is larger by 248 than the previous year. Of the total number of locomotives reported, 9,956 are classed as passengers locomotives, 20,627 as freight locomotives, and 5,234 as switching locomotives, a small number being unclassified. The total number of cars of all classes reported as in the service of railways on the date named was 1,326,174, being an increase of 28,604 as compared with June 30, 1897. Of the total number, 33,595 were assigned to the passenger service, and 1,248,826 to the freight service, 43,753 being assigned to the service of the railways themselves.

The number of persons employed by the railways of the United States, as reported on June 30, 1898, was 874,558, which is equivalent to 474 employees per 100 miles of line, an increase of 51,082. The number of employees on June 30, 1898, was 956 in excess of the number on June 30, 1893, and 89,524 in excess of the number on June 30, 1895. These included 37,939 enginemen, 38925 firemen, 26,876 conductors, and 66,968 other trainmen. There were 47,124 switchmen, flagmen, and watchmen.

The aggregate amount of wages and salaries paid during the year ending June 30, 1898, to more than 99 percent of the persons on the pay rolls or railways was $495,055,618, the increase, as compared with the preceding year, being $29,454,037. This amount of compensation represents 60.52 percent of the total operating expenses of railways and 39.69 percent of their total gross earnings, or $2,681 per mile of line.

The aggregate number of passengers carried during the year ending June 30, 1898, as returned in the annual reports of railways, was 501,066,681, indicating an increase, as compared with the year ending June 30, 1897, of 11,621,483. The number of passengers carried one mile during the year was 13,379, 930,004, there being an increase of 1,122,990,357, as compared to the year previous.

Earnings and expenses.—The gross earnings of the railways of the United States, covering an operated mileage of 184,648.26 miles, were 1,247,325,621 for the year ending June 30, 1898, being greater by 125,235,848 than the corresponding item for the fiscal year preceding. The operating expenses during the same period were $817,973,276, being an increase of $65,448,512 as compared with the year 1897.

Railway accidents.—The total number of casualties to persons on account of railway accidents during the year ending June 30, 1898, was 47,741. The aggregate number of persons killed as a result of railway accidents during the year was 6,859, and the number injured was 40,882. Of railway employees, 1,958 were killed and 31,761 were injured during the year. These casualties were divided as follows: Trainmen, 1,141 killed, 15,645 injured; switchmen, flagmen and watchmen, 242 killed, 2,677 injured; other employees, 575 killed, 13,439 injured. The casualties to employees resulting from coupling and uncoupling cars, were, persons killed, 279; injured, 6,988. The corresponding figures for the preceding year were, killed, 214; injured, 6,283.

The number of passengers killed during the year was 221 and the number injured was 2,945. Corresponding figures for the previous year were 222 killed and 2,795 injured. In consequence of collisions and derailments, 72 passengers were killed and 1,134 passengers were injured. The total number of persons, other than employees and passengers, killed was 4,680; injured, 6,176. These figures include casualties to persons classed as trespassers, of whom 4,063 were killed and 4,749 were injured. One out of every 447 employees was killed and one out of every 28 employees was injured. With reference to trainmen—including in the term enginemen firemen, conductors, and other trainmen—it is shown that one was killed for every 150 employed, and one was injured for every eleven employed. One passenger was killed for every 2,267,270 carried and one injured for every 170,141 carried. Ratios based upon the number of miles travelled, however, show that 60,542,670 passenger-miles were accomplished for each passenger killed, and 4,543,270 passenger-miles accomplished for each passenger injured.

CALLED TO MONCTON.

Brantford, Ont., July 20.—The Rev. D. Hutchinson, for fourteen years pastor of the Park Baptist Church here, has been offered the pastorate of the Baptist Church in Moncton, N.B. The call is a very flattering one, but it is not likely he will accept.

FOX BAY SETTLERS.

RETURN OF THE REV. E. J. STOBO FROM GREAT BRITAIN.

The Rev. Edward J. Stobo, district secretary of the Quebec Bible Society, and treasurer of the Anticosti Settlers' Defence Fund, returned to Quebec on the 'Sarmatian' a few days ago. During his absence he preached or lectured in the interest of an open bible forty-six times in England and Scotland to large and interested audiences. He was for five weeks in London, and did much to give people an idea of our country.

On the way home to Canada, and from the time the steamer left Glasgow, the party on board had not five hours of good weather. There were rain and cold, as in November, and plenty of icebergs. The captain was for thirty-six hours on the bridge at a stretch, and all were thankful to reach the St. Lawrence river. Mr. Stobo alludes in terms of great kindliness to the presence on the steamer of Mr. James Tod, teacher, of Stirling, who was called away so suddenly just before the vessel reached port. Mr. Tod had presented an address to the captain and had spoken with great ability in so doing.

Mr. Stobo states, with reference to the Anticosti settlers' matter, that the case is no nearer a settlement than when he left, and that matters were found, on investigation, to be even worse than was represented to him by the Fox Bay men, whose statement was first given to the 'Witness.' While in London, he was interviewed by the 'Canadian Gazette,' and made plain the position of Mr. Menier toward the Fox Bay settlers, protesting against them being called thieves and pirates, etc.

A DANGEROUS SCHOOL.

(Quebec 'Telegraph.')

Our attention has been called to a recent article in the 'Verité,' which is all the more deplorable that it indicates the presence in our midst of an element and a current of ideas not only opposed to the building up of a Canadian nation, but diligently seeking occasions all the time, by their intolerance and narrow-mindedness, to dissociate the French Canadians from that patriotic work and from their fellow-citizens of other origins. The article in question referred to the recent celebration of Dominion Day and we translate and reproduce it just to show the English-speaking public the spirit which animates this pestilential clique of religious and national bigots and the way in which they are viewed by them:—

'The Confederation of Canada has just, without the slightest eclat, celebrated its thirty-second anniversary. The first of July is a purely "statutory" holiday. It is not a "national" holiday. The banks and public offices close on that day; there are cheap "excursions," of which a good many take advantage; and business is more or less suspended. But no patriotic fibre is thrilled by Dominion Day. It is the anniversary of a marriage of convenience, or rather which was "believed" to be convenient and necessary. Affection had no hand in the union entered into in 1867. No doubt, some of the authors of Confederation imagined that they were laying the foundations of a new "nation"; that the populations of the different provinces would fuse so thoroughly as to become but one people—a Canadian people. Some of our people feared this fusion and were afraid that the French-Canadian nationally would disappear. Happily, our people have not yet been seriously effected by it. The St. Jean Baptiste is always their national holiday; it is not the first of July. Our public men in general have allowed themselves to be carried away far from the French-Canadian ideal. They willingly proclaim themselves partisans of a "great Canadian whole," and of the "imperial" idea. But, thank God, the masses of our population so far have not followed them. Taken as a whole, they have remained faithful to their old national idea. They want to keep their relative autonomy, their distinct character, their language and their traditions, while waiting for better days. We should therefore thank Heaven that the Confederation of 1867 has not yet produced the effects hoped for from it on the one hand and feared on the other. For the French-Canadians, their true country is the Province of Quebec. If we are attached to the French groups in the other provinces, it is by the old bonds of a common blood and common traditions, not by the political bond forged in 1867. We are interested in our brothers of the East and West, because they are our "brothers"; not because they are our "fellow-citizens." We have certain business relations with the English-speaking populations of the other provinces; but we do not experience for them the slightest "brotherly" feeling. So are they perfectly indifferent towards us from the "national" standpoint. The English of Canada do not regard the French-Canadians as their "fellow-nationalists" and, on our side, it is the same sentiment that predominates as far as they are concerned. They are, for us, as we are for them, simply "partners," pulling more or less well together. But patriotically speaking, we are no more linked to the English of Ontario and New Brunswick than we are to the people of New York and Vermont.'

This is very plain talking and we would like to know what our English-speaking fellow-citizens, what the advocates of Confederation, the believers in a Canadian nationality and its future greatness, think of it? Certainly, there is no possibility of mistaking the views of this pernicious school, which preaches these separatist and narrow-minded doctrines and of which the 'Verité' is the recognized organ. They are the same extremists, the same dangerous reactionaries and intolerants, who have been at the bottom of all our politico-religious troubles for years and who would like to see this country, and especially the Province of Quebec, relegated back to the Middle Ages and maintained as a sort of game preserve for the propagation and full play of their narrow-mindedness and intolerance, which aim at making and keeping the French-Canadian element as one separate and apart from the other elements of our population and, the better to do so, at perpetuating old discords and unhealthy prejudices, 'while waiting for better days,' as their organ so significantly puts it. What are the better days that these fanatics are looking forward to so hopefully? We are very much afraid that they would be very sorry days for Canada, if they had their way. Fortunately, there is reason to believe that this clique of intolerants and anti-progressists are not very numerous in our midst, but they certainly make up in noise for what they lack in numbers. Happily, also, the communication from a French-Canadian school teacher which we published last week and the resolution of the Montreal Chambre de Commerce, composed of the leading French-Canadian business men of the sister city, to which it referred, shows that there is in the Province of Quebec a powerful and patriotic body of public opinion which thoroughly discountenances these out of date strife-breeders and which warmly favors the cause of pacification and union between all branches of our population. This body of opinion rests its strength upon all sections of the French-Canadian community, but chiefly on its more enlightened and influential elements. It may be summed up in a few words: In Canada, let us be Canadians above all and let us put an end to divergencies based solely on distinctions of race. For these reasons we refuse to believe that the 'Verité' voices the sentiments of the majority of our French-Canadian fellow-citizens. But where it goes astray altogether is in assuming to interpret the feelings of English-speaking Canadians, who utterly repudiate the construction it puts upon these and who think better of their French-Canadian fellow-countrymen than to imagine for an instant that they share to any notable extent in the views of this dangerous school.

PROHIBITION DEMANDED.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY NOVA SCOTIA BAPTISTS.

At the meeting of the Nova Scotia Western Baptist Association, representing 12,500 Baptists of the five western counties of Nova Scotia, held on June 21, the following temperance resolutions were unanimously adopted—

Whereas, the liquor traffic is known to interfere with the rights and privileges of the people of this Dominion; and

Whereas, the prohibition of this traffic is the demand of righteousness and was so declared by the people on Sept. 29, 1898; and

Whereas, the right of our government to prohibit the traffic has been sanctioned by the highest court in the realm; and

Whereas, it has been enacted by the present parliament that the voice of the people should be heard on this question by a plebiscite, and the electorate has responded by giving a substantial majority of votes for prohibition; and

Whereas, in our free government, the will of the people as expressed in majorities should rule; therefore

Resolved, that this association must regard the continuation of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, in the Dominion of Canada, under the sanction of our government, as a serious denial to our people of their civil rights, and the traffic is continued without proper authority.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

The oil tank steamer 'Maverick,' belonging to the Standard Oil Company, and valued, with her cargo, at $200,000, was destroyed by fire in Halifax harbor on July 17. One of her crew was fatally burned and another was hurt severely.

Mr. W. T. R. Preston, under date of July 7, writes from London, protesting against the charges made against him in the South Ontario and West Elgin election cases. He expresses a desire to undergo the most rigid examination as to his conduct.

Captain Farrell attributes the wreck of the 'Portia' to a mysterious northwest current after he had passed Cape Sable, and which he did not take into his calculations, as he had never experienced such a current personally.

Rear-Admiral Sir George Redford assembled his squadron in St. John's, Nfld., harbor last Tuesday, and conferred with the Colonial Government on the same day relative to French shore grievances.

The steamer 'Cutch' arrived at Vancouver, B.C., from Skaguay, on July 17, with $200,000 of the yellow metal in the safe. Mr. Hugh Lancaster, of Liverpool, had with him drafts for $120,000, which he had cleaned up in French Gulch, having gone in eighteen months previously.

A Kansas man, J. Hughes, 55 years old, was trapping last winter at Tete Jaune Cache, to the north-west of Mounts Hooker and Brown, and when it came to dividing up the skins, had a row with his partner, A. Macaulay, a quarter-breed. He shot Macaulay, and for nine days went each day to Macaulay's wife and inquired if Macaulay were not dead. He dug a grave to bury him in, and, as the wounded man is dying, he may yet be buried in it. Hughes, to his surprise, was arrested and taken to Donald for trial.

A soda-water generator in Brockville exploded on July 17, and nearly killed Mr. H. H. Cossitt, confectioner. He was terribly burned with acid upon the legs, and received wounds in the forehead and in the arm.

An armed tramp, who had stolen money from the house of the curé of Petit Riviere, St. Francois, Que., was pursued on July 16. He turned at bay and showed fight, when he was shot down. Fifteen dollars and a watch were found upon him. He had taken them from the priest's house.

Miss Elizabeth Sell, of Belleville, an invalid, 18 years old, and her nurse, Miss Phillips, of Newmarket, were drowned while boating in Muskoka, on Tuesday last.

Charles Rogers was the name given by a man known in Cornwall as 'Rocks,' and 'London Red,' who went to the Hotel Dieu Hospital to be treated for hemorrhage of the lungs, recently. He was arrested on Tuesday, charged with housebreaking in Ottawa, in December last, and will be taken there for trial.

Jennie Blakeney, of Halifax, while playing with other children quite recently, had a nail driven accidentally into her foot. On Wednesday morning, lockjaw ended her sufferings in death.

Changes have been made in the fishing laws of Ontario by which Nepigon Lake and that district shall only be fished by angling. Nets and night lines are strictly forbidden. Residents shall pay $2 for license, non-residents $5, and foreign visitors $10. They must not kill more than ten trout each day, up to 15 pounds in weight, and must not cut any timber.

A Peterborough despatch states that Mr. C. J. Pusey, president and manager of the Irondale, Bancroft & Ottawa Railway, died at the residence of Mr. O. M. Kingan, his son-in-law, on July 16. He was for many years a prominent figure in railway circles.

The penalty of $3,200 imposed on the Canadian steamer 'Comfort,' for violation of coasting laws by carrying a party from Marine City, Mich., to another port in the United States on the Fourth of July has been remitted by Mr. Spaulding, assistant secretary of the treasury.

Alexander Reder, a cloakmaker, induced to come to Toronto by S. Lubelski, acting for the T. Eaton Company, while the cloakmakers were on strike, drowned himself in Toronto Bay when the man refused to pay his fare back to New York. The jury's verdict declared the suicide to have been 'a result of being brought to Toronto under false pretences by S. Lubelski, acting for the T. Eaton Company.'

The railway bridge thirteen miles west of Kamloops, B.C., and just east of Cherry Creek, a Howe truss structure that spanned an arm of Kamloops Lake, 125 yards wide, was burned on July 15. A spark from a freight train had fired the dry timbers of the bridge. The C. P. R. watchman discovered the bridge in time to swim the arm of the lake and flag an approaching train. When this was done he swam back and flagged the train on the other side, thus earning the grateful praise of the passengers on the train. The despatch from Vancouver which gives the news omits the man's name.

Thomas N. Noles, of New Albany, who was chief engineer on one of the Alaska Navigation Company's steamers in the Yukon river, returned to his home last week a raving maniac. He suffered so severely from the cold that he lost his senses. A number of others have also become insane owing to the intense cold.

Mrs. John Clark, a widow, was killed at the Michigan Central Railway crossing, near Tilbury, Ont., by a shunting engine, last Tuesday, while trying to cross the track.

A Toronto despatch of July 18 says that the people of Northumberland have protested against being saddled with the cost of the trial of Ponton for the Napanee bank robbery. They have, it appears, been ordered to settle with the the jurors, while Lennox county is ordered by the Attorney-General's Department to pay the witness fees.

Mr. John W. Stevenson, a prominent farmer and Forester, was accidentally drowned on July 17 in a well at Russell, Ont., while taking a milk can out of the well. He had slipped in head first. Mr. Thomas Hack, 21 years old, son of Mr. William Hack, gardener, was drowned on the same day at Winnipeg, while bathing in the Red River.

Nelson Williams, Walter and Edgar Keeler, Elmer and Cornelius Utegrove, Charles Patterson and David O'Keefe were charged in Kingston on Tuesday last with having taken J. E. Dolan from his house, and tarred and feathered and stolen four dollars from him. The prisoners were released on personal bail and the trial adjourned fora week.

Mr. Henry Thomas Shibley, barrister, of Kingston, Ont., well-known in the community, was fishing and shooting on Salmon Lake on Oct. 29, 1898. Something happened, and he was never again seen alive. The lake was dragged for ten days. Supplies with which he had loaded his boat were found; but the body remained undiscovered until July 15, when farmers in the vicinity found it on the shore, unrecognizable, except by a key-badge on the chain, and the initials 'H. T. S.' on the shirt-collar.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Hungary was excited last week over the trial of nine women and two men in the District Criminal Court of Temesrar. Each was accused of having poisoned a husband, a wife or sweetheart, and the chief villain, George Korin, the apothecary, who instigated the crimes, was sentenced only to fifteen years in prison. Marc Nikodem, who had poisoned two husbands, was sent to prison for life, while each of the others were given terms ranging from ten to fifteen years. The Vienna despatch of Tuesday last, after giving the details, added that the public were astounded at the light sentences.

Mount Etna was active on Wednesday, and several shocks of earthquake were experienced, while the crater vomited dense volumes of smoke, and afterwards enormous masses of sand were ejected.

A despatch from Apia of July 11, via Auckland, N.Z., on Wednesday stated that three chiefs had been arrested because they had engaged in fighting, in the course of which three other chiefs had been killed on July 4. Landing parties from the British and the German war steamers made the arrests.

The Duke of Westminster has presented the winning of his colt, 'Flying Fox,' in the Eclipse stakes to the Royal Alexandra Hospital at Rhyl, Wales. He is president and the Princess of Wales is patroness.

It is stated in the London 'Daily Telegraph' that the Pope has resolved to conduct personally the services in Rome on the opening of the twentieth century.

A London despatch of July 18 says:—'The Rev. Frederick W. Macdonald, uncle of Rudyard Kipling, has been elected president of the Wesleyan Conference.'

UNITED STATES.

The world's crop outlook as outlined in a Washington despatch of Wednesday estimates the Russian wheat shortage at between eighty-five and a hundred and twenty million bushels as compared with last year. Austria's will be short, and Italy and Spain are both put down at 34,000 bushels short of last year's crop, according to a French estimate. France shows satisfactory conditions, but Britain has had severe general storms that have damaged what would have been a fair crop. Bengal and the north-west provinces show better conditions than for some years, but this improvement does not extend to the Punjab.

Harry Chadwick was murdered on July 17 at Chester, Conn., by a man named James A. Hough, who threw his body into the river and then rode home on his wheel, and all but succeeded in cutting his throat with a razor, when he called for help, and afterwards confessed his crime. The cause of the murder was Chadwick's attention to Miss Mary Smith. There is another theory that Hough has not told the truth, and that he waylaid and attacked Chadwick, and in self-defence the latter stabbed him before he was killed. Hough's condition was critical, but he was able to tell where he had thrown young Chapman's body. It was found, weighted by the deceased young man's bicycle, in the Connecticut river late last Tuesday night.

George M. Valentine, cashier of the suspended Middlesex County Bank, at Perth Amboy, N.J., was sentenced on Wednesday to six years penitentiary for his defalcations, which reached over $100,000.

The eighth biennial review of the Supreme Tent, Knights of the Maccabees, opened at Port Huron, Mich., on Wednesday, with 85 delegates. The ladies had 45 representatives at the convention, the reports at which were very satisfactory.

An explosion of naphtha in Charles Leggatt's bicycle store, Saratoga, N.Y., on Wednesday, seriously burned several workmen and destroyed property valued at $200,000.

Fifteen or twenty boarders in Grace Hotel, Milwaukee, were hurt or burned by a fire on Tuesday night, which destroyed the hotel.

James Ryan, a negro, who was beaten by a man named Kelly and another at Massena Springs, N.Y., and who was sent to jail at the time for thirty days, is now being sought by the police for the alleged murder of Kelly, who belonged to Montreal. Kelly's body was found lying across the rails of the Grand Trunk at Massena Springs, with his head smashed in. Ryan had threatened when sent to jail to get even with Kelly when he got an opportunity, and as the police were close upon his track in Cornwall on Tuesday, it is believed his arrest is sure.

The charges against six aldermen of Detroit, of having received money for their votes on the street car ordinance recently, have been ordered to be investigated by the police.

A St. Paul, Minn., despatch states that on July 17 the state examiner closed the Germania State Bank, which once had a capital of $200,000.

The British steamer 'Kentizern' arrived at Philadelphia on Tuesday last with a cargo of silver ore and 600 bars of pig silver, valued at $100,000 and over, besides assorted goods valued at $160,000.

Archie Brower, owner of a small tent show on exhibition in Bone Steel, South Dakota, killed what he called the 'Missing Link' in course of a scuffle with it, recently. It was an angry blow with a club that did the fatal business, but though Brower declared the dead thing to have been a monkey, the magistrate was not so sure, and bound him to answer to the grand jury for having taken the life of a human being.

Mr. Frank Benjamin, butcher, of Sayville, L.I., was accidentally shut into his huge ice box recently, and it was impossible for him to get out. He screamed and made efforts to attract attention, but failed until his little son, after he had been in the box for over twenty minutes, came to call him for breakfast. The child could not release him, and when help came finally Benjamin was almost frozen. He had jumped and leaped and used every exertion to keep himself from freezing, and barely succeeded.

Miss Clara Barton, of the Red Cross Society's Cuban department of work, returned to New York on Tuesday last, and stated that the society had already done good work among the people at Havana.

A Vienna despatch states that Admiral Dewey and nine of his officers will go to Carlsbad to take the cure for gastric troubles.

THE 'SEVEN FAT KINE' PERIOD.

The 'Moniteur du Commerce' publishes an interesting analysis of the commercial situation in Canada. The total amount of Canada's trade with other countries during the twelve months of 1898 was $302,852,592. On comparing the export and the import trades, it is found that the balance of trade is in favor of Canada, which has exported, or in other words sold, to other countries goods to the value of $16,206,492 more than she has imported, or purchased, from them.

After quoting the more important figures in the different branches of trade, and commenting upon the total reached, the paper continues:—

'These figures, taken from the report of the Minister of Trade and Commerce, may contain several slight errors, but not sufficiently serious to prevent us remarking that there has been a steady trade, and that the country is now passing through an era of great prosperity.

'When the foreign trade shows a balance to its credit, its domestic trade must necessarily be favorable. The statistics of failures recently published are ample evidence of this.

'We are now in the midst of the period of "seven fat kine" of biblical memory. If trade ordains its continuance, and keeps back the coming of the period of "seven lean kine," the country will be able to defy even an excess of imports of foreign manufactures, and apply all its energies to the development of agriculture and the search for new markets.'

TO LABOR IN CISAMBA.

Toronto, July 20.—A meeting was held at Bond Street Congregational Church last night, to say farewell to Dr. Massey, Belleville, Mr. Robt. Moffat and Miss Melville, who are going out to the Cisamba mission of the Congregational Church, West Africa. A novel feature of the mission is that Mr. Moffat takes with him all the machinery requisite for a grist mill, which will be operated in connection with the mission, and which is expected greatly to increase its usefulness.

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TO EXCLUDE ALIENS.

A Robust Proposition by Sir Charles Tupper for Settling the Alaskan Boundary Dispute.

HE IS ANXIOUS TO REVIVE THE GOVERNMENT'S SCHEME TO BUILD A ROAD TO YUKON.

Ottawa, July 18.—The House of Commons made fair progress at yesterday's sitting upon the voting of supply. Items for the Public Works Departments, aggregating about three-quarters of a million dollars, were passed before the House rose at midnight. Throughout the sitting a beautiful wreath of Japanese lilies, sweet peas, maidenhair fern and smilax rested upon the desk of the late Mr. Ives, a token of the regard in which that honorable gentleman was held by his colleagues on the Conservative side of the chamber.

Both Sir Charles Tupper and Sir Wilfrid Laurier referred in fitting terms to the death of Mr. Ives and of Senator Sanford.

Ottawa, July 19.—At the opening of the House yesterday the Prime Minister rose to the melancholy task of announcing the death of his esteemed friend and colleague, the Hon. C. A. Geoffrion.

Before the House rose, at 3.05 this morning, all the votes for public works in the Maritime Provinces were passed.

Ottawa, July 20.—Yesterday's sitting of the House of Commons was devoted to a discussion of the question of preferential trade, in which the Premier was charged by the Opposition with having thrown away all chance of obtaining from Great Britain any return for our tariff concessions on British goods.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier made a spirited reply, and the whole question was threshed out at great length, the debate being finally adjourned.

THE PROHIBITION RESOLUTION.

Col. Domville asked whether the government would implement its promise to afford an opportunity for discussing Mr. Flint's prohibition resolution. The Prime Minister replied in the affirmative.

PREFERENTIAL TRADE.

Upon motion to go into supply, Sir Charles Tupper moved the resolution standing in the name of Mr. A. McNeill in favor of preferential trade within the Empire and reflecting upon the action of the Canadian Government for failing, as he charged, to meet fairly the advances of British statesmen on this same question. Sir Charles reviewed the history of the movement from the time when the United Empire Trade League was formed. Sir Charles quoted newspaper extracts to show that the view he was presenting to the House was well founded. The advantage of this preference to Canada in the markets of the Mother Country could, he opined, scarcely be overestimated. To-day Canada's trade with Britain was less than it had been in 1896. Sir Charles, in the words of the resolution, also stated that in March, 1896, the Right Honorable Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, suggested that duties favoring the colonies should be imposed by the United Kingdom upon her imported foreign produce, provided the colonies would in return make large preferential concessions in favor of the United Kingdom; and he asked the colonies to 'better' the offer they had previously made. That in June, 1896, Mr. Chamberlain said that he found the germs of a satisfactory proposal for such preferential trade within the Empire, in a resolution passed that year by the Toronto Board of Trade. That on June 13, 1897, in the presence of the Prime Minister of Canada, the Duke of Devonshire, a former leader of the Liberal party in England gave expression to views which were regarded in England as foreshadowing the adoption by Lord Salisbury's Government of the proposal above referred to; further, the resolution says that in March, 1898, Mr. Chamberlain once more returned to the subject of this great British policy, and said 'he thought he had already convinced the colonies that the Imperial authorities were ready to meet them more than half way in any proposal to make for closer union'; that the Imperial authorities 'would not be deterred either by economic pedantries or selfishness' from giving favorable consideration to any such proposals, and that he 'did not think the English people would keep a strict account of profit and loss, or would seek to be assured of present pecuniary gain, but could look, and look wisely, to the future for their reward.'

Sir Charles charged that the Prime Minister had spurned the suggestions made by these imperial statesmen and thus thrown away Canada's chance of gaining any return for the preference already given to British products in our markets.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier thought the House was not in a mood to discuss any questions except those needing immediate solution, which this could hardly be said to do. However, he would come to the main point and meet the motion fairly and squarely. With the proposition contained in the resolution he had no word of dissent, but agreed that it was the duty of the Government of Canada to obtain preferential treatment in the British markets for the products of Canada, but he was sorry the hon. gentleman had based this duty upon a statement of facts which were unfounded, which were not true and could not be substantiated at all.

It would be certainly strange if the Government of Great Britain, if it had made advances to Canada, would not have embodied its views in a state document. It was not like a blushing maiden, coquetting and flirting, but went directly to the point, inviting courtesy by courtesy, cordiality by cordiality. If it was true that the government had made advances to the colonies surely Mr. McNeill could have quoted a state despatch. There was a despatch, but it did not sustain his views, a despatch written by the Marquis of Ripon.

Sir Charles Tupper—That is ancient history.

Sir Wilfrid said he would come down to modern history, but this was not so ancient, four years old, and since then he would show that there was no departure from it by Mr. Chamberlain or the Duke of Devonshire. He called attention to the opening words of the despatch, which was a reply to the resolution adopted by the Intercolonial Conference at Ottawa: 'The resolution does not advocate the establishment of a customs union for the whole Empire, whereby all the barriers between the different members would be removed.' If there was anything to be inferred from this it was that if the conference, instead of offering a hybrid bastard system of free trade and protection, protection in the colonies and free trade in Tngland, had offered a system of freedom of customs duties within the Empire the Marquis of Ripon would have been ready to consider the resolution. But if the leader of the Opposition thought this ancient history let him take the Duke of Devonshire and Mr. Chamberlain, to the former of whom the resolution gave the greatest prominence. The only thing greatest prominence.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S UTTERANCES

Taking up Mr. Chamberlain's utterances as quoted in the resolution, Sir Wilfrid analyzed them and pointed out wherein they did afford the basis which Mr. Chamberlain was ready to depart from the Cobden school to the length of having free trade within the Empire with a tariff against foreign nations, but he insisted on the abandonment of protection by the colonies. No one could say Canada was ready to give up its tariff.

Sir Charles Tupper—No such thing is asked.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said the honorable gentleman could not understand the English language if he thought so. There was to-day free trade among 35,000,000 Frenchmen, among 40,000,000 Germans, among 75,000,000 Americans, and who could say but the time would come when we would have it among 300,000,000 of British subjects. But though not possible now, let it not be discarded. Canada had made an advance, she had made a reduction of 25 percent in British goods, and this was not the last step; it would be followed by another at the proper time. If we were ever to have the blessings of free trade within the empire, the first step in that direction was the one taken by Parliament two years ago when it reduced the duty on British goods by 25 percent. (Cheers.)

Mr. Moore (Stanstead) believed Canada would get this preferential treatment by Britain if she pushed for it with perseverance.

Dr. Sproule blamed the government for not having secured preferential trade.

The Hon. William Mulock was able to give to the House a letter from the Duke of Devonshire, correcting the misrepresentation of his position that had been attempted by Sir Charles Tupper. He also defended the government case in the matter. The Duke's letter was as follows:

Privy Council office,
May 2, 1899.

My Dear Sir,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of April 1.

The best answer I can give to your enquiries is to enclose you a copy of the report of the speeches made on the various occasions in the summer of 1897, when I had the pleasure of meeting the colonial premiers in my capacity as president of the British Empire League.

I do not think that in any of these speeches you will find anything to support the view of my opinion on the question of the policy of granting preferential trade to the colonies, which appears to have been held by Sir Charles Tupper and by some of the journals in this country, which seek to attribute what they term 'Protectionist heresies' to members of the Unionist Government.

It was no doubt my speech at Liverpool, on June 12, 1897, which was referred to by Sir Charles Tupper, and my admission that free trade had not done for us all that was once expected, may have been commented on by free trade or opposition journals. But I congratulate Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Dominion of Canada on the offer which had been made to admit British goods at reduced rates as compared with those of the goods of other nations as an important step in the direction of Imperial Unity. I had no authority to offer and did not offer to Canada a preference in British markets. You are at liberty to make what use you please of this letter. Believe me, my dear sir, yours faithfully,

DEVONSHIRE.

Mr. McMillan (South Huron), spoke in support of the government position, and the debate was adjourned on motion of Mr. N. F. Davin, at 12.50 a.m.

Ottawa, July 21.—Sir Charles Tupper's preferential trade resolution, which had taken up the time of the House of Commons all day Wednesday, was debated up till ten o'clock last night, the Opposition continuing its attack upon the Prime Minister for his free trade expressions in 1897, which it charged had knocked on the head a preferential trade arrangement in favor of the colonies, which the British Government, as it fancied, had had in serious contemplation at that time. The resolution was negatived on a division of forty-one to seventy-seven. Messrs. Leighton McCarthy (North Simcoe), Dr. Stubbs (Cardwell), the only surviving members of the once famous third party, and Mr. Rogers (Patron, Frontenac), voted with the Opposition.

The vote stood as follows:—

Yeas—Messrs. Beattie, Bell (Addington), Bell (Pictou), Bennett, Bergeron, Borden (Halifax), Broder, Cargill, Clancy, Clarke, Cochrane, Ferguson, Ganong, Guillet, Hale, Henderson, Klock, MacDonald (King's), MacLaren, McAllister, McCarthy, McDougall, McInerney, McLennan (Glengarry), McNeill, Martin, Montague, Moore, Morin, Powell, Prior, Robertson, Roche, Rogers, Rosamund, Stubbs, Tisdale, Tupper (Sir Charles), Tyrwhitt, Wallace, Wilson—Total, 41.

Nays—Messrs. Angers, Bain, Basinet, Beith, Belcourt, Bell (Prince), Bethune, Blair, Borden (Kings), Bostock, Bourassa, Bourbonnais, Britton, Burnett, Campbell, Cartwright (Sir Richard), Casey, Champagne, Copp, Cowan, Davis, Demers, Desmarais, Domville, Douglas, Edwards, Ellis, Erb, Fielding, Flint, Fraser (Lambton), Gauthier, Gauvreau, Godbout, Haley, Holmes, Hutchison, Johnston, Landerkin, Lang, Lavergne, Lewis, Livingston, Logan, MacDonald (Huron), Macdonell (Selkirk), Mackie, Macpherson, McClure, McGregor, McGugan, McHugh, McMillan, McMullen, Malouin, Malet, Malouin, Marcil, Martineau, Meigs, Mignault, Monet, Morrison, Oliver, Parmalee, Paterson, Pettet, Proulx, Richardson, Rinfret, Ross, Russell, Scriver, Semple, Sifton, Somerville, Stenson, Talbot, Tucker.—Total, 77.

The following were paired: Madore and Monk, Rutherford and Caron, Christie and Roddick, Davies and Tupper, Sir C. H. Snetsinger and Reid, Featherston and Carscallen, Penny and Quinn, Gibson and Corby, Ellis and Powell, Sutherland and Taylor, Savard and Dugas, Dyment and McCormack, Ratz and Ingram, McLelland (Inverness), and Gillies, Russell and Borden, Calvert and Hughes, Fitzpatrick and Casgrain, McInnes and Earle, Maxwell and Robinson, Hurley and Craig, Costigan and Lariviere, Laurier and Davin, Mulock and Haggart, Lemieux and Mills, Fisher and Hodgins, Joly de Lotbiniere and Foster, Comstock and Seagram, Heyd and Pope, Charlton and Osler, Dechene and Marcotte, Dobell and McLean, Tarte and Poupore, Turcot and Chauvin, Bazinet and Blanchard, Frost and Kendry, Fraser (Guysboro) and Sproule, Wood and Gilmour.

Before the House rose at 2.10 a.m., all votes for harbors and rivers in Ontario had been sanctioned.

YUKON TERRITORY ACT.

Ottawa, July 22.—The morning and the bulk of the afternoon sitting of the House of Commons yesterday were taken up with a discussion of the Yukon charges and charges of party corruption, which had absolutely no relevancy to the business before the House.

Resuming at three o'clock, Mr. Fielding replied to the accusations of Mr. Foster as to corrupting methods in vogue by members of the government party, and taunted the Opposition with a long record of corruption from the days of the Pacific scandal down. Of that record the people of Canada were aware, and would be in no hurry to favor them with a new lease of confidence. Mr. Foster himself was a man who had run away from the charges that awaited him in 1891 as to the way in which his election had been won, and it ill became him to refer in this unseemly way to the West Huron election charges as though this case were closed and anything had been proven. A good deal had been said in the newspapers against Mr. W. T. R. Preston's conduct in the by-elections, but so far as he could see no wrongdoing had been proven, and Mr. Preston had brought suit against his slanderers.

Mr. Bennett (East Simcoe) was surprised at this condoning of Mr. Preston's offence.

Items for harbors and rivers in Quebec were passed, but a vote of $10,000 for a wharf at Maria, in Bonaventure, to cost $70,000, was held over for further discussion.



THE AMATEUR CHEMIST.

SCIENTIFIC MARKISS.—'DEAR ME! I'M AFRAID I'VE MADE A MISTAKE. THERE'S SO MUCH EVAPORATION!'

['Lord Salisbury has for many years been an earnest student of chemistry.'—'St. James Gazette.']—'Punch.'

SIR CHARLES TUPPER.

MAKES A STARTLING PROPOSAL—HE TALKS OF NON-INTERCOURSE.

Ottawa, July 24.—At Saturday's sitting of the House of Commons Sir Charles Tupper made the government a most important proposition in connection with the Alaskan boundary dispute which, in his opinion, and after mature deliberation, would do more than anything else to awaken the United States to a realization and recognition of Canada's rights in the Yukon country. His scheme was that the government should at once introduce legislation providing for the building of a railway from Kitimat Arm, on the cost of British Columbia, to Teslin Lake, and on down to Dawson, over which the Government of Canada should exercise an absolute control. The order for its construction should become operative upon proclamation and, in case all other means of pacific settlement of the matter are fruitless, Sir Charles further suggested that another law should be placed upon the statute books prohibiting the issue of miners' licenses to any other than British subjects. Sir Charles offered the support of his party to put these measures through.

The Prime Minister, in his reply, took it that nothing could show more conclusively the wisdom of the government's policy in proposing last session to build a line of railway by way of Teslin Lake to the Yukon, which policy was defeated by the Conservative party in parliament.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER'S PROPOSAL.

Sir Charles in opening observed that he desired to withdraw a large part of the censure which he had uttered in his Toronto speech upon the government for its conduct on this boundary question. Since he had learned that the commission was not to meet at all unless that question were first disposed of it became his duty to say that he had not so understood the matter or he would not have expressed himself in such a manner. Those who have read the papers have observed what a great deal of misapprehension has existed with regard to it and the persistent attempts of the American press to mislead the public mind. Even the London 'Times' had been led into giving place in its columns to an article which declared Canada's claim to the territory in dispute to be no better founded than the claim of France to the Channel Islands. The United States had further shown its unreasonableness in refusing to accept even its own model of reference in the Venezuela dispute for the present issue. No more monstrous proposition could, in his opinion, be made on the part of the United States than stipulating for an absolute right to the Lynn Canal ports, whatever the decision as to the boundary line. There was no possible course left but to absolutely repudiate recognizing any such position or terms in which the government had his fullest support.

ATTITUDE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Britain had shown a reluctance in this matter to deal with the United States as it would have dealt with any other country in the world. There was every reason why Britain should be most unwilling to come to an actual collision with the United States. Aside from the fact that this would be perhaps the most terrible event the civilized world could witness there was to be borne in mind the feeling that they are blood of our own blood to a large extent. He believed that where the diplomacy of England had failed, as it has in this case, it is not allowing the United States to understand that she must adopt the same course with her that she would with any other civilized country in the world and that where the United States attempts to prevent undoubted British right from being secured there is a limit of endurance and a limit even to the extent to which the British Government may go in surrendering or leaving in abeyance rights that demand prompt settlement. (Cheers.) The United States, he was convinced, was actuated by the discovery that a fair interpretation of the treaty by international experts would be fatal to her claims and to the retaining of this strip of territory.

THE SENATE'S ACTION.

Diverting briefly from the subject which he had been pursuing, Sir Charles attempted justification of the course pursued by the Conservative party in throwing out the Yukon Railway bill of last session, a bill which had not a friend in the world to-day.

The Prime Minister—Oh, oh!

Sir Charles, resuming the thread of his discourse, emphasized the point that all the United States had to do was to resist, as she has, every proposal made by Canada for a settlement, and the gold and trade of the Yukon would continue to flow into her coffers. If England had treated France as she is now treating the United States, the Nile would not now be in our possession. Great Britain would simply have compelled a fair and rational settlement.

The government of Canada had only done what was its absolute duty in the matter, but it would not do to simply allow matters to rest as they are. We are now practically standing with our hands in our pockets looking on, while the enormous gold deposits of Canada in Yukon are stripped by a foreign people which at the same time enjoy rights conceded them by the unexampled liberality of Canada and that they have not the slightest conception of emulating and while the United States has gone on shutting out as by a Chinese wall every Canadian citizen from holding a mining license in its country.

Before the close of the session, therefore, he would propose that the House adopt such measures as will convince this country, the United States and Great Britain herself that Canada is determined to use all the powers that she may possess under the constitution in order to protect the inalienable rights of Canada.

CANADA'S ONLY RECOURSE.

His suggestion was therefore that the government should take from parliament the right to provide by proclamation, if the United States still persists in blocking this settlement, for the enforcement of two acts which he felt sure would be sanctioned unanimously. Let the bill authorize the government to build a railway from Kitimat Arm to Dawson. It is known that the country from Kitimat Arm to Telegraph Creek is a good country. Two charters, he understood, had already been given for the building of a railway, and a subsidy of $4,000 a mile has been granted for a line from Kilimat Arm to Teslin Lake, provided it is found that there are no insuperable engineering difficulties. The very fact that there is water communication from Teslin Lake shows that there is a valley where it would be comparatively easy to run a line of railway down to Dawson. It would be a light railway that would require to be constructed, and the calling of tenders for such a line would, he felt certain, show that it would involve no very heavy cost. He would have it owned by the parties who built it, and the rates controlled by the governor-in-council. He felt certain that this legislation, if it did not effect a change in the attitude of the United States, might gain the sanction of public opinion.

To this he would add another bill, passed like the former by unanimous consent, providing that, while existing rights must be respected from the issue of a proclamation bringing this act into force, no permission to obtain any facilites in that country should be granted to any but British subjects. In making these suggestions he hoped that they would be accepted in the spirit in which they were offered.

THE PREMIER'S REPLY.

THINKS THE WHOLE DISPUTE COULD BE DISPOSED OF BY ARBITRATION.

The Prime Minister, replying, said there were many things in the observations just fallen from the lips of the leader of the Opposition with which he was disposed to agree; but there were some, also, to which he took exception. He was glad to hear Sir Charles make this acknowledgement that his remarks in Toronto were wholly uncalled for, so far as they referred to the acts of the government. It showed that a correct judgment on matters of this nature could not be formed till all the facts were first obtained. As regards the attitude of the United States, Sir Charles felt himself more at liberty to speak than he did himself.

Sir Charles Tupper—'I quite admit that.'

Proceeding, the Premier said: 'I have only to say this, however, that the attitude which we have taken has the approbation of the people of Canada generally, and it is an attitude which we must and will maintain to the end. At the present time, however, whilst I would be disposed to feel strongly, still, on the other hand, it behooves me, in the position which I occupy as the leader of the government, and as a member of the commission, to be very reticent upon the policy and conduct of the negotiations, and especially upon my appreciation of the attitude taken by the United States upon the Alaskan boundary question. I agree that the case of Canada seems impregnable in this, that it rests upon what appeals to the sense of fairness and the sense of justice of every man who will approach this subject with a fair mind. The terms of the treaty of 1825, upon which the question rests, and which have to determine the ownership of the strip of territory in dispute, are, unfortunately, not so clear as to admit of a ready interpretation. In fact, they are of such a character that lawyers will differ very much on what they really mean, and as to what extent of territory is to be given to one nation, and what is to be given to the other. Under such circumstances there are only two methods of settling the difficulty on fair and honorable terms; one is by giving and taking; Canada surrendering a little of her pretensions, and the United States surrendering a little of her pretensions; but I have no hope, up to this moment, or very little hope, that we can settle the question by any compromise at all. If we have no hope that we can settle the dispute by compromise, there are only two other ways in which we can settle it. One would be by arbitration, and the other would be by war. I am sure that no one would think of war, and everyone would agree that though sometimes our patience is

sorely tried, though sometimes we might believe that our opponents were taking undue liberties with us, and undue advantages over us, still everybody will agree that we must exhaust all peaceful means of reaching a settlement by arbitration.

THE ONLY REMEDY.

There is only one way, and that is by referring this matter to arbitration. In the negotiations at Washington we have not been able to come to the terms of arbitration. Both parties are agreed that there should be arbitration; but who would constitute the arbitrators, who would compose the tribunal, and what would be the questions submitted for reference, are questions upon which we could not come to an understanding. The matter has been referred by the commissioners to their respective governments, and as we have seen from the reports in the press from day to day, the matter has been engaging the attention of Lord Salisbury and the Foreign Office, and of Mr. Choate, the American Ambassador at London. I am sorry to say that at this moment, in the last days of the month of July, the question is not perhaps any more advanced towards settlement than it was in January. The high parties to the controversy have not been able yet to come to the point of agreement, but if we have not yet reached the point of agreement, we must still have patience for a little while, at least for a few months more, until, should such be the event, we have to come to the painful conclusion that there are no more hopes to be entertained of arriving at a basis of arbitration.'

I do not give up hope. I am quite sure that, between two such nations as the United States and Great Britain, even if there were not the ties that exist between these countries, there must come some arbitration and some honorable determination of the question. But, until we have reached that point, I must invite the House to defer a little and to wait a little longer until we have to come to the conclusion which I have not come to, that we cannot hope for anything from arbitration. I will not believe, because it would be too painful to believe for a moment, that we cannot settle this question by arbitration. In the meantime what are we to do? My hon. friend makes a proposal: First, that we should adopt means to build a railway immediately—the second point I shall discuss later. The honorable gentleman, in the course of his address, stated that no one now believes in the Yukon Railway measure which we proposed last session. I have only to say this:—It is my deliberate conviction at this moment, and after the further knowledge which I have obtained of all the facts, that if ever a crime was committed against the interests of Canada it was committed by the rejection of the Yukon Railway bill by the Senate of Canada. There are only two means of access to Yukon. One by the Lynn canal, and the other by one of the lower ports which we have in our own territory. If we had the Lynn canal under our control we would have a shorter way of access to Yukon, but unfortunately at the present time it is in the possession of our rivals in business and our opponents in this controversy; it is in the hands of the Americans. Of course, if we had the water stretch of the Lynn canal we would have the best means of all to enter the Yukon, but we have it not, and having it not we thought the best thing we could do was to make use at once of the Stickeen river, which is not ours, but which, under the terms of the treaty we have a right of access to for commercial purposes. We thought to use that at first as the basis of operation, to put a railway into the Yukon country, and then afterwards extend it to this very Kitimat Harbor, which my honorable friend (Sir Charles Tupper) now proposes as the terminal.

THE YUKON RAILWAY.

Sir, let me ask my honorable friend can he now denounce our Yukon Railway bill? If there ever was a justification for the policy which we proposed last year we have it now from the mouth of the honorable gentleman, who proposes that we should take power to do what he prevented us from doing last year. If we had been able last year to pass our bill which provided for the immediate construction of a railway from the Stickeen river, to the waters of the Yukon, we would have constructed that line last year and this year we would have been able to prolong it down to Kitimat Harbor. By this time, or at all events at the end of this season, we would have had a line of railway of our own extending all the way from Kitimat Harbor to the water system of Yukon. It would be a longer route, I admit than a railway which would connect the Lynn canal with the waters of the Yukon, but one thing is certain, and that is that the railway built last year from Skaguay to the waters of the Yukon would not have been built if we had obtained the power to build our own railway. This proposition of the honorable gentleman (Sir Charles Tupper) I hail with pleasure in the light that it is the best vindication we ever had of our policy in that respect. There are other reasons why we should have built a railway along that route, for there is every reason to expect that in that territory we would have found valuable deposits similar to those we have in Yukon, and it is reasonable to suppose that at no distant date we would have a populous territory extending all the way from Kitimat Harbor to the Yukon. Sir, I will not say at present what we shall do with regard to this matter, but I may say at once, that I shall take these propositions of the honorable gentleman (Sir Charles Tupper) into very serious consideration.

ALIEN MINING LAW.

As to the other matter, that we should take power to exclude American miners from Yukon, that is a proposition which must be very seriously considered before we agree to it. It is only last winter that the British Columbia Legislature passed a bill excluding American miners from the Atlin district in British Columbia. The legislature of British Columbia was within its rights when it excluded American miners from working the mines of British Columbia in the Atlin district.

Sir Charles Tupper—Will my honorable friend allow me to say that under that bill they confiscated existing rights, and that is the great charge against them.

The Prime Minister—I admit there may be something in that, but since that time I have seen the proposition urged that such legislation was of doubtful benefit to the Province of British Columbia. I know there are two sides to that controversy. There are those in British Columbia who hold that the legislation was right, but there are also those who hold, as the honorable gentleman knows, that British Columbia will lose more than she will gain by that law. There are those who think that the people of British Columbia would have been far more benefited by the trade of the American miners if they had been allowed to mine in the Atlin district than they otherwise would. In the face of the controversy which is now going on in British Columbia would it be wise that we should do the same thing as they have done? That is a question we have seriously to consider before we agree to it. It is less than a week ago since the honorable gentleman from Victoria (Mr. Prior) asked whether the government was prepared to disallow that measure of the British Columbia Legislature, and the meaning of that interpretation undoubtedly is that the public opinion of British Columbia is coming to the conclusion that it would perhaps be better to allow the American miners to invest in the Atlin district to bring trade and commerce there, which would benefit the merchants of Victoria, Vancouver, and the other cities of the Pacific province. My honorable friend (Sir Charles Tupper) himself told us last year when we were discussing the Yukon bill that every dollar's worth of gold extracted from the ground cost one dollar in labor to get it.

DIFFICULTIES IN THE WAY.

But there is another view. At this moment I express no opinion at all on the suggestion made by my honorable friend in that respect, but I desire to point out to him some of the difficulties I see in the way. Let him remember that at the present time, we have no railway into the Yukon and let him further remember that for the six months of winter Yukon is absolutely shut out from communication from the civilized world, except via Skaguay Harbor and the railway over the pass from Skaguay to lake Bennett. Under such circumstances, would my honorable friend (Sir Charles Tupper) advise us to proclaim non-intercourse with the Americans by excluding them from our Yukon mines and possibly inviting retaliation at Skaguay, by refusing our goods access by that route and thus leaving the Yukon practically without any communication in the winter months? If my honorable friend would advise us to take such a step it is a very serious matter indeed.

Sir Charles Tupper—I proposed that the law should only be brought into operation by the proclamation of the Governor-General-in-Council, so that the honorable gentleman would have the power in his own hands to select the time at which that law would come into operation.

The Prime Minister—That may be. But is it wise at this moment when we have not given up all hope of negotiation, when we do not want to make our relations any more difficult than they are at the present time; is it wise to invite the Parliament of Canada to give the government power to proclaim a measure of non-intercourse of that kind and to announce to the world that at a certain time we are prepared to exclude Americans from our territory?

Sir Charles Tupper—It is desirable to be exact in this matter. I have not proposed non-intercourse in any shape or form. I have simply proposed that our mining laws should correspond to those of the great republic to the south, that is all.

The Prime Minister—For my part I would be disposed to agree with my honorable friend in many ways, but as I stated a moment ago on this very question he can speak with greater freedom than I can myself. Occupying the position I do, I must point out to him the great difficulty I see in the way of the proposition he makes. My honorable friend does not propose non-intercourse in so many words; but what other construction can be put upon his language? Instead of proclaiming non-intercourse, I would rather appeal to the Americans once more; and to-day we are having negotiations with Washington, which are far advanced, with the view of having reciprocity in mining laws; and if those negotiations are successful, of which I do not by any means despair, whatever privileges in the way of mining are given to the citizens of one country shall be extended to the citizens of the other. That is not the proposition submitted by my honorable friend. His proposition is rather that we should at once take power by legislation of this parliament, at any time if we so choose, to exclude American miners from the privileges they now have in the Yukon territory. In an economic point of view there are many difficulties in the way of that proposal; but in a political point of view there are greater difficulties, which my honorable friend himself cannot be oblivious to. Under the circumstances, I have only to say, in regard to the last proposition, that it is of such serious consequence, that before the government could determine to give it its assent it would have to consider it very seriously and at great length.

As I have said, I appreciate very fully the spirit in which my honorable friend has offered his remarks. In whatever he said in regard to our negotiations I fully concur. I maintain the position that he has expressed to-day that we cannot give up the rights of Canada; we have to maintain them as they are, but the rights of Canada are limited by the rights of the United States in this matter. There is a hazy point where the rights of the United States begin and the rights of Canada end; but, as befits honorable men, as befits honorable nations and friendly nations, there is only one solution—to have the case referred to impartial unbiased, unprejudiced men, who will give to it the best judgment they are able to give. (Cheers.)

UNITED STATES COMMENT.

CANADA'S STRONG POSITION EMPHASIZED BY A NEW YORK JOURNAL.

(Toronto 'Globe' special.)

Washington, D.C., July 24.—The speeches of Sir Charles Tupper and Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the Canadian House of Commons on Saturday have attracted marked attention in Washington, and have aroused no little feeling. It seems to be the unanimous opinion among public men here that Canada, and not the United States, is responsible for the breaking off of negotiations, and this is as far as any prominent official connected with the negotiations is willing to go for publication. Neither Secretary Hay nor Senator Fairbanks would consent to be quoted in regard to the Canadian premier's speech, although it was not difficult to discover how completely at variance they are to the sentiments expressed by both Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Charles Tupper.

The State Department views the prospect for a modus vivendi on the Alaskan boundary as almost hopeless. Overtures from Washington are at an end. Things will be permitted to drift with an indefinite understanding that both sides shall avoid acts which might aggravate. A high State Department official said yesterday: 'Canada has acted badly. The British Government admits this, or pretends to do so. It looks as if the Canadian premier actually prefers no settlement, even to the extent of a modus vivendi. Sir Wilfrid Laurier seems to be playing Dominion politics through these negotiations. Whenever the United States and the British Government have been at the point of making terms, the Canadian leader has upset the arrangement by some new condition. He has been so fertile and so fickle in his objections to proposed forms of a modus, that the conclusion is at last forced that he sees more for his partisan purposes in disagreement than in a settlement. This government will now let the matter rest, and give Sir Wilfrid a period of uncertainty in which to play his Canadian politics. The remark of the premier at Ottawa that the alternatives were arbitration or war need excite no uneasiness. It is a part of his local political programme. The Canadian Government carefully blocked the way to arbitration when the United States offered it, and we now rest assured in the confidence that Great Britain will not permit the tricky colony to do anything which would mean an appeal to arms. The seriousness of the situation lies in the danger that without a modus to define relations and a temporary boundary, blood may be shed between over zealous Dominion authorities and angry American miners.'

The following statement is also made: 'The real reason for the failure to settle the Alaskan boundary by diplomatic agreement or arbitration rests upon the stubborn unwillingness of Canada to make a definite claim as the basis for negotiation. Up to the present time it has been impossible for the American commissioners or for the State Department to settle this essential preliminary to further proceeding. The American boundary line is the line which is shown on all maps from the time of Russian occupation until recently. Unofficial Canadian maps have appeared with an indefinite line running thirty miles from the outermost island along the coast, without regard to the mountain chains specifically mentioned in the treaty between Great Britain and Russia and in the cession of Alaska. The extreme line shown on the Canadian maps, which admittedly has no authoritative sanction, is too preposterous to receive any consideration in the United States. The line claimed by the United States has long been fixed, and while there would probably be no hesitation under ordinary circumstances to submit it to a tribunal of arbitration, the proneness of such tribunals to decide upon a compromise might be disastrous to the interests of the United States if the middle ground which might be so attractive to the arbitrators were widened out through a broadly divergent Canadian claim lying out in the Pacific ocean in some places. Taking into reasonable consideration the mountain ranges, the long existing American line would probably be untenable at two or three points, notably above the head of Lynn canal where it passes beyond the highest mountain crests in order to preserve its thirty-mile distance from navigable water.'

New York, July 24.—A Washington despatch to the 'Herald' says:—'Sir Wilfrid Laurier's remarks in the Canadian House of Commons on Saturday are interpreted here to mean that he is at last giving warning to the Canadians that they will have to make many concessions in their demands in connection with the Alaskan boundary dispute. Authorities here fully agree with him that a compromise on the lines heretofore proposed by the Canadians is impossible. The administration is very firm in its decision that it will not withdraw one foot from the line it has fixed in its negotiations with Great Britain, two miles north of Kluckwan. Sir Wilfrid evidently knows this and is pointing out to his country the danger of war in case it does not yield. His speech, coupled with the fact that the British Government has recently replied to our last note making further concessions, is considered encouraging.

(New York 'Evening Post.')

If the Canadian negotiations are in danger of failure, as the Washington despatches assert, and if the trouble is, as is also asserted, that the Canadian Commissioners have been too exigent and unyielding, we know whom to thank for it. A treaty of reciprocity is not nearly so desirable to the Canadians as it was three years ago. Sir Richard Cartwright, now Minister of Trade, said in 1895 that 'free trade with the United States is vastly more valuable to Canada than free trade with all the rest of the world with the United States left out.' And Sir Wilfrid Laurier came into power with reciprocity holding a leading place in his programme. But Mr. Dingley changed all that. His tariff simply penalized all Canadian imports, except a few articles that American manufacturers wanted free. This was to bring Canada to her knees. She would be driven to seek political union with us, or, at least, to offer any concession we might demand in order to recover her lost trade. But it did not work that way. The budget speech of the Finance Minister, the Hon. W. S. Fielding, shows what really happened. Canada turned to the Gentiles. Shut out of her natural market in the United States, she sought others, with such success that her foreign trade has increased amazingly—advancing in the two years, 1896-98, by the sum of $66,000,000. Canadian exports to Great Britain have gained 35 percent. The total foreign trade of Canada is now $56 per head; that of the United States being but $24. Meanwhile, the financial position of the Canadian Government has been greatly strengthened. The chronic deficits have given way to a handsome surplus. The country feels prosperous and independent, and Sir Wilfrid would be much stronger politically with no treaty at all than with one yielding too much to the United States. It is this which accounts for the high tone of the Canadian Commissioners. Instead of bringing them to their knees, Mr. Dingley put them in a position where they can afford to be stiffer and haughtier than ever before.

THE BRITISH PRESS.

London, July 24.—Commenting on the debate in the Canadian Parliament on Saturday regarding the Alaskan boundary question, the 'St. James's Gazette' says to-day: 'The brisk air of the United States and Canada is conducive to strong words, which would never pass the lips of a European statesman until an order to mobilize was on the point of issuing. Nobody thinks of war in connection with the Canadian-American dispute. Yet since it is we who will have to fight if Canada makes a quarrel, we must plead with one of our fellow subjects, to use a quieter style. If Sir Charles Tupper's words mean anything, he desires the presentation of an ultimatum, which could only mean war. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, though calmer, was tolerably emphatic. As things are going now, we are drifting to a very serious diplomatic collision with the United States, which Great Britain is earnestly anxious to avoid.'

IN THE SENATE.

THE DRUMMOND COUNTY BILL CARRIED.

The Hon. David Mills, in the Senate on Tuesday last, moved the third reading of the Grand Trunk agreement bill, in connection with the extension of the Intercolonial Railway to Montreal. It included the amendment of Sir Mackenzie Bowell, which gives the government power to terminate the traffic agreement with the Grand Trunk Railway on giving six months' notice, and for which Sir Mackenzie fought so hard. The motion was adopted, but on the motion that the bill be passed Senator Clemow moved that the clause compelling the government to transfer to the Grand Trunk Railway at Montreal, all unconsigned western-bound traffic, be amended by adding thereto the words, 'with approval of the shippers, consigners or owners of freight destined for western points.' His object in moving this amendment was to give shippers a right to prevent the transfer of their property without their consent. He looked upon the bill as a combine of the worst kind. The amendment would not to be objectionable in any way, and would remove what he considered a hideous feature of the bargain.

Senator Power could understand the bill being regarded as a combine if there was no railway competition east of Montreal; but as there was plenty of competition he did not see how the charge of a combine came in.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell drew attention to the fact that there was nothing before the House.

Senator Macdonald, C.B., moved that the bill be not now read a third time, but that it be referred back to committee of the whole, to be amended in the direction indicated, in the motion of Senator Clemow. A division took place and the bill was passed, and the amendment lost on a vote of thirty-three yeas to thirteen nays. The following is the division list:—

Nays—Senator Almon, Armand, DeBoucherville, Clemow, Landry, McCallum, Macdonald, C. B., McKay, McKindsey, Merner, Perley, Primrose, Prowse—13.

Yeas—Senators Aikens, Allan, Boiduc, Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Casgrain, Cochrane, Dandurand, Dever, Ferguson, Fiset, Sir William Hingston, King, Lougheed, Macdonald (P.E.I.), MacInnis, McLaren, McMillan, McSweeney, Mills, O'Donohue, Ogilvie, Power, Scott, Snowball, Sullivan, Thibaudeau (Vallière), Vidal, Villeneuve, Wark and Yeo—33.

The Secretary of State then moved the third reading of the Drummond County Railway bill.

The Hon. David Mills moved to amend the bill by adding a clause providing that the bill should not come into force until the act respecting the Grand Trunk Railway in the same connection is brought into force by proclamation of the Governor-General. The amendment was adopted, and on the third reading Senator DeBoucherville moved a six months' hoist, urging that the government could, if it wished, take the Grand Trunk road via Richmond to get into Montreal.

Senator McCallum said the bill was conceived in sin and brought up in iniquity. He would vote for the amendment. The House again divided, the amendment for a hoist being lost on a vote of thirty-five nays to sixteen yeas.

The division list was as follows:—

Yeas—Senators Almon, Armand, DeBoucherville, Clemow, Landry, McCallum, Macdonald (C.B.), McKay, McKindsey, Merner, Miller, Montplaisir, Owens, Perley, Primrose, Prowse—16.

Nays—Senators Aikens, Allan, Baird, Baker, Bolduc, Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Casgrain, Cochrane, Dandurand, Dever, Ferguson, Fiset, Forget, Sir William Hingston, King, Lougheed, Macdonald (P.E.I.), MacInnis, McLaren, McMillan, McSweeney, Mills, O'Donohue, Ogilvie, Power, Scott, Snowball, Sullivan, Templeman, Thibaudeau (Vallerie), Vidal, Villeneuve, Wark Yee—35.

REDISTRIBUTION CONDEMNED.

The Senate on Thursday saddled itself with the responsibility of rejecting the government's redistribution bill by a vote of thirty-six to fourteen.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell, in speaking on the redistribution question on Tuesday had taken the ground that the Minister of Justice had stated as an excuse for the introduction of this bill that it was a plank in the party platform. Why had not the government kept its other promises made in that same platform? He recounted the broken promises of the government, and said that in 1895 when this platform was adopted, the Premier had no idea that a redistribution bill could be brought in at any other time than immediately after the taking of the census. He quoted from speeches of Sir Wilfrid Laurier to show that he was of the opinion then that a redistribution bill could only be brought in after the census had been taken. Sir Mackenzie, after some further remarks, moved that it was expedient not to proceed further with the present bill, as it was provided in the British North America Act that the representation of the House of Commons should be readjusted only after each decennial census and that as such census would be taken next in 1901, it would in the opinion of the House, be a violation of the spirit of that act to pass this bill.

The Hon. R. W. Scott held that the bill of 1882 fully justified the language he had used about it and he still adhered to what he had then said. The present bill and the relegation of the delimitation of the boundaries to the judges made it impossible to tell whether the changes made would benefit the government or the Opposition.

The Hon. David Mills resumed the debate on the motion for the second reading of the redistribution bill, and Sir Mackenzie' Bowell's amendment thereto. He could not congratulate the Opposition on the tenor of their speeches. Sir Mackenzie Bowell had been guilty of making an insinuation that was much beneath him, when he had said that two ward heelers of the Liberal party had come to Ottawa and insinuated that no, doubt they had been consulted in the framing of the bill. The bill of 1882, he said, was an atrocious measure, and the government of that day had no mandate from the people to pass it. As a result Senator Scott had not been guilty of any breach of the constitution, in moving for its rejection in the Senate, as it was a bill revolutionary in its import, and subversive of the liberties of the people. The Senate then divided on the amendment as follows:—

Yeas—Senators Aikens, Allan, Almon, Armand, Baird, Baker, Bernier, Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Sir John Carling, Casgrain, Clemow, Cochrane, Dickey, Dobson, Ferguson, Forget, Sir William Hingston, Landry, Lougheed, Macdonald, P.E.I.; Macdonald, B.C.; MacInnes, McDonald, C. B. McKay, McKendsey, McLaren, McMillan, Merner, Montplaisir, Owens, Perley, Primrose, Prowse, Vidal, Villeneuve—36.

Nays—Senators DeBoucherville, Dandurand, Dever, Fiset, Kerr, King, Mills, Poirier, Power, Scott, Snowball, Templeman, Wark, Yeo.—14.

The amendment was then declared carried and the Senate adjourned.

The Senate, on Friday, considered in committee the bill to amend the Yukon Territory act, which gives the government power to issue and regulate shop and tavern licenses, to legislate for the preservation of health and to permit the judge or judges to retire from the commission as they might be called upon to form laws which they would be afterwards called upon to administer.

Senator Power pressed for some arrangement for local representation on the board of commissioners. The Hon. David Mills was in favor of giving the British residents the right of electing one or two members of the council. He thought the number should be limited to two, and that that provision should only be brought into effect by proclamation. The committee rose and reported the bill as amended, and the Senate adjourned.

CANADIAN CRACK SHOTS.

CLOSE UPON THE WINNER OF THE QUEEN'S PRIZE AT BISLEY.

Bisley Camp, July 24.—The great annual meeting of the National Rifle Association was concluded here on Saturday. During all the time the men were at the butts the weather was very hot, but fresh breezes across the immense common helped the men to proceed under what would otherwise have been declared adverse circumstances. Of course the interest centred in the Queen's prize competition and the St. George's Vase event, and of all those eligible to shoot there were half a dozen Canadians, three in each of these matches. The last stages of the Queen's is at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards, ten shots at each distance.

The shooting at 800 yards left Surgeon-Lieut. Bertram, of the 77th Battalion, with a total score of 256, just one point behind the leader. Sergt. C. R. Crowe, 1st B. F. A., was the Canadian with the next highest score, 251. Then came Pte. A. R. Fleming, Brandon Infantry Company, with 248 points. The Canadian marksmen who were honored by receiving a prize in this event were rewarded as follows: Major S. J. Huggins, 13th Battalion, four pounds; Captain O. W. Wetmore, 74th Battalion, and Mr. Bayles, of Toronto, Canada, each received three pounds.

Surgeon-Lieut. Bertram, on account of his very excellent work in the Martin's Cup, Queen's (first stage) and St. George's (first stage) won the 'Volunteer Aggregate,' a challenge trophy of a thousand pounds value, and fifteen pounds prize money. The other Canadians capturing prizes in this event were Huggins, with an aggregate of 193; Crowe, 189; Wetmore, 188, and Fleming.

The 'All-Comers' Aggregate,' a challenge cup of two hundred and fifty pounds, was also carried off, with fifteen pounds by Bertram. It is awarded to the competitor whose scores in the Alexandria, 'Daily Graphic,' 'Daily Telegraph' and 'Graphic' aggregate, the highest number of points. In these events Bertram's aggregate was 164, Simpson, with 161, and Lieut. A. Robertson, of the 77th, also secured prizes in this aggregate.

Again Bertram came out on top in the 'Grand Aggregate,' for which the prize is the 'Dominion of Canada' challenge trophy, the N. A. R. gold cross and twenty pounds. This is the first time the cup has been taken out of Great Britain. The positions of the other successful Canadian representatives were as follows: Huggins, 48th; Fleming, 47th; Wetmore, 57th; Crowe, 58th; Lieut. A. Robertson, 77th Battalion, 63th; Simpson, 82nd.

The last two distances in the final stage of the Queen's Prize saw Crowe leading the Canadians. At 900 yards Crowe made 38, and at 1,000 yards he totalled 41; finishing the great competition with an aggregate for the three stages of 330 and landing himself in tenth place, with a prize of ten pounds and the N. R. A. medal. Bertram made 31 at 900 yards and 37 at 1,000, having a total for the competition of 324. He took twenty-sixth place and gets twelve pounds and an A. R. badge. Fleming's last two scores at the distances mentioned were 35 and 36, a total in the Queen's of 319, he will receive twelve pounds and the N. A. R. badge. The outcome of the last shots for the blue ribbon event of the meet put Sergt. Jones, of the Welsh Fusiliers, Pte. Priault, of Guernsey, and Sergt. Lanark, of the 4th Lanark, all ties for first honors, with 336. The final result was that Priault, steadier than his competitors, banged away on the shoot-off, and won the great event.

In the St. George's Challenge Vase competition (second stage) the Canadians Huggins, Fleming and Graham each made a score of 108. The first two receive seven pounds each and the N. A. R. badge, while Graham gets six pounds and the badge.

Blair, of the Canadian team, won the Wingrove Cup for the best long range aggregate score.

Dr. R. C. A. Bertram, surgeon lieutenant, first served as lieutenant in No. 1 company, 77th Batt., for five years, but as there was practically no shooting done in the corps, he joined the 13th Batt. and shot with their teams at Toronto and Ottawa for some years. He won the D. R. A. medal in the Victoria Rifle Club, in 1892 and in 1895. He was qualified for Bisley three times, but never went. He was third in the Governor-General's last year, and first aggregate in the Guelph annual matches, with 102.



SURGEON-LIEUT. BERTRAM.

First shot outside of Britain to carry off the Grand Aggregate Prize.

LOUISIANA LYNCHING.

SIX ITALIANS TIED TO TREES AND RIDDLED WITH BULLETS.

New Orleans, July 21.—A despatch from Tallulah, La., says six Italians were lynched there last night. The names are unobtainable. Yesterday Dr. Hodges, a prominent physician of Tallulah, quarrelled with an Italian. The latter procured a shot-gun and mortally wounded Dr. Hodges. The shooting created intense excitement. A mob immediately captured the assassin and five of his friends, strung them all up to trees and filled their bodies with buckshot. Tallulah is a small town in Madison parish, seventeen miles away from the river. It is in the heart of the best cotton-producing section of the state. Many men prominent in state affaire are resident there.

Washington, D.C., July 24.—The lynching of the five Italians in Louisiana, on Friday, promises to assume an international aspect, through the action of the Italian Government. Count Vinchi, the Italian charge d'affaires, called at the State Department at an early hour on Saturday, and made representations to the officials concerning the atrocity. In order to get full information, Secretary Hay thercupon telegraphed the Governor of Louisiana, requesting all the facts of the case. The trouble arose over the deliberate shooting of Dr. Hodge, who killed a goat belonging to Frank Defatta, which had been annoying him for a long time. The three Dafatta brothers and two other Italians named Sy Deferroch, and John Cereno, were lodged in jail for complicity in the affair. That night the jailor was overpowered and the five Italians were taken out and lynched.

One year ago Joe Defatta shot and instantly killed Pat Mathews, landingkeeper at Millen's Bend, La., over a trivial controversy. He was cleared by a technicality of the law. These two had frequently made boasts that they would do as they pleased, and that their money would clear them.

Rome, July 24.—The 'Tribuna,' referring to the lynching of the Italians at Tallulah, says that the Federal Government ought to stop such a state of things which is not only a judicial infamy, but shows social degredation.'

IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

CANADA'S SHARE IN IT DISCUSSED.

London, July 21.—In the House of Commons to-day, discussing the shipbuilding vote, the Hon. George J. Goschen, first lord of the Admiralty, said that there had been no change in the policy of foreign governments, and so there was nothing to induce the British Government to change theirs, which was to maintain equality with the fleets of Russia and France, in whose programmes, however, he saw no menace to England.

Alluding to the use of electricity in the navy, Mr. Goschen said: 'Both the United States and Japan are now naval powers sufficiently important to make us think we ought to have a naval attaché in those countries. As an attaché to the Washington Embassy we are going to appoint an officer especially competent to deal with electrical matters.

CANADA AND THE ARMY.

During the consideration of the War Office vote, dealing with the subject of recruiting, Mr. George Wyndham, parliamentary secretary to the War Office, and member for Dover, referred to the reproaches levelled against the government for not entering into an agreement with the colonies, said it was difficult to approach the colonies on the subject unless they displayed a disposition to volunteer their assistance in sharing the burdens of the Empire. At the present moment, however, proposals were being submitted for Canada's consideration, the nature of which he could not now indicate.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES AGREE AS TO THE DUM-DUM BULLET.

The Hague, July 21.—Baron De Staal presided at the plenary session of the International Peace Conference to-day to place the final seal upon the labors of the first committee. The point of Mr. Vanderbeck's report dealing with prohibition of dropping explosives from balloons was unanimously agreed to.

The second point, prohibition of the use of asphyxiating projectiles, was agreed to by all except the United States and Great Britain, whose abstention nullifies the agreement of the others.

The third point, which relates to expanding bullets, occupied the major part of the sitting, owing to the question of the dum-dum bullet used by the British army. Sir Julian Pauncefote expressed regret that the plenary session had been so suddenly summoned, as the British Government had intended to make a statement regarding the dum-dum bullet. The conference agreed to leave the minutes of the session open for the insertion of the British statement.

Mr. Andrew D. White, the head of the United States delegation, spoke in opposition to the prohibition of such bullets as the dum-dum. He explained that the adoption of the proposal, if submitted, would not prevent the use of another bullet, which had already been invented, and which would attain the same end as the dum-dum, but in a much more cruel manner. The new missile, Mr. White said, was outside the specific definitions of the present proposal.

Captain Crozier, the military member of the United States delegation, proposed as a substitute the following: 'The use of bullets should be prohibited which inflict unnecessarily cruel injuries, such as explosive bullets, and, in general, every kind of bullet exceeding the limits necessary to put a man immediately hors de combat.'

A long discussion ensued as to whether a vote should be taken upon the original proposal or Captain Crozier's. The latter was finally chosen to be voted upon. Sir Julian Pauncefote announced that he would accept Captain Crozier's proposal but it was rejected by a vote of 17 to 8. M. Van Karnebeck's version was then adopted, Great Britain and the United States alone voting against it, and the Portuguese delegates abstaining from voting.

The eight countries voting for Captain Crozier's proposal were Great Britain, the United States, Denmark, Greece, Servia, Portugal, China and another. All except the two first-named supported the Crozier proposal only in the hope of securing unanimity in the conference, Captain Crozier's proposal being more general in its terms, while it was known that the impossibility of obtaining the adhesion of the United States and Great Britain to M. Karnebeck's version would render futile any convention on the subject. The remainder of the report was then adopted.

Before the close of the sitting the United States delegates announced that they withdrew the articles which they had proposed should be added to the Geneva convention, Captain Mahan explaining the reasons for the additional articles and why they were withdrawn.

The labors of the conference are now concluded, with the exception of the work before the arbitration committee.

WAR ON EUROPEANS.

ANTI-FOREIGN SPIRIT SPREADING IN CHINA—MURDER OF TWO CHRISTIANS.

Victoria, B.C., July 20.—Advices received by the steamer 'Empress' indicate that the perennial outbreaks in China against the foreign element are again taking place. While engaged in constructing a railway near Kiao Chau, the German party were attacked and three surveyors carried off.

Two Russian engineers and ten Cossacks were killed by brigands near Kirin.

A despatch from Foochow to a Yokohama paper says the gentry of Kien Ning have issued a proclamation ordering the destruction of all foreigners. The anti-foreign spirit is said to be spreading down the river to Yuening and Sinkow.

Disturbances occurred at Menjetz on June 2 in which the customs building was burned and the quarters of the outdoor staff and French consulate were plundered.

Vancouver, B.C., July 20.—According to advices from China, Canadian, American and English missionaries have carried their lives in their hands recently. At St. John's Cathedral at a Sunday service recently, consternation was occasioned by the intimation made by the Bishop of Victoria that he had received a telegram announcing the massacre of the Rev. H. S. Phillips and Mrs. Phillips, Miss Sears and some Chinese converts in the Fokien province. On the following day, however, reassuring news was received of the safety of the party. It appears that there had been trouble brewing for some time in the town of Kien Ning, and it culminated in an attack upon the mission premises at Kien Yang. The missionaries went to the Yamen for protection, which happily the authorities were able to afford. At the request of the British and American consuls at Foochow all missionaries west of that place have been withdrawn, as very serious trouble is anticipated. The mission home and hospital at Kien Ning Foo were burned to the ground and the missionaries were hourly in fear of being murdered and only escaped after the greatest difficulty. The mandarins are utterly useless.

At Kien Ning Foo settlement two Christians were murdered and their bodies thrown into a pond. One blind watchman belonging to a church was stoned to death.

DEWEY FOR PRESIDENT.

MOVEMENT IN CHICAGO TO PLACE HIM AT THE HEAD OF THE NATION.

Trieste, Austria, July 20.—The United States cruiser 'Olympia,' with Admiral Dewey on board, arrived here this morning. The principal paper, 'Il Picolo,' has a flattering article welcoming the admiral to Austria.

The 'Olympia' will remain here about two weeks. Admiral Dewey's health is perfect. He has not decided whether he will go to Carlsbad, as had been announced, but it is not probable that he will do so. The admiral intends to visit Vienna.

The foreign consuls were received by Admiral Dewey on board the 'Olympia,' during the forenoon.

Chicago, July 20.—Mr. Oliver H. P. Belmont, of New York, was asked last night if Mr. William C. Whitney's sudden departure for Europe was in the nature of a mission. He said he understood Mr. Whitney meant to see Admiral Dewey, and persuade the seaman to let his name be presented to the national convention as a candidate for the nomination. 'Not that I believe that Mr. Whitney will succeed in his object,' continued Mr. Belmont. 'I do not think the admiral would consent to become a candidate.'

'Do you think, if the admiral were brought to consent, he could beat Mr. Bryan in the convention?'

'Candidly,' replied Mr. Belmont, 'I do not think he could. Mr. Bryan, so far as I can fathom, seems to be the wellnigh unanimous choice of the whole party. Assuredly he is the natural and logical candidate, and to-day he is invincible.'

A DESTRUCTIVE STORM.

IT SWEPT OVER THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Early on Friday morning, or about midnight of Thursday, rain, wind, thunder and lightning alarmed people in Montreal. Heavy thunder and excessively vivid lightning pealed and flashed alternately, and rain and wind in gusts continued during several hours until daylight, which was gloomily apparent long after the usual hour. During Friday forenoon the sky seemed heavy with clouds, and hardly a glimpse of the sun was noticed during the day. There was little apparent damage, except the burning of Cote St. Paul Church, a Roman Catholic property valued at about $16,000. The St. Henri fire brigade, aided by the copious rains managed to get the fire under control after great exertions. Trees were struck and ruined in some places, and while the local damage was not as extensive as was feared great damage is reported to crops and barns in the country.

Despatches from Farnham, Sherbrooke, Megantic, Three Rivers, Cowansville and elsewhere in Quebec province, and from Alexandria, Smith's Falls, Ottawa and other eastern Ontario points, indicate some little damage to crops. The worst feature was the loss of Mrs. John Campbell's barn at South Elmsley, near Smith's Falls, which was destroyed with its valuable contents, after having been struck by lightning.

BURIAL OF THE LATE HON. C. A. GEOFFRION.

The funeral of the late Hon. Mr. C. A. Geoffrion, on Friday morning, was attended by a very large number of members of the Liberal party and friends of the deceased, both in public and private life, of both parties. The route was from the family residence, 912 Dorchester street, by way of Beaver Hall and St. James street, to the Church of Notre Dame, where the religious services were held, His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi presiding at the libera.

The chief mourners were deceased's son, Mr. Aimé Geoffrion; his brothers. Messrs. Aimé, Victor and Joseph Geoffrion; his nephews, Messrs. Achille, Victor and Edmond Cusson, J. E. Duhamel, Arthur Geoffrion; his cousins, the Hon. Judge Dorion, Messrs. Henri and Charles Dorion, and other more distant relatives.

Immediately after the members of the family came Captain Lascelles, A.D.C., in uniform, representing His Excellency the Governor-General, supported on the right by His Honor Lieut.-Gov. Jetté, and on the left by Mr. Dalphe, private secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor.

The members of the Federal Cabinet present were Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere, the Hon. W. Mulock and the Hon. S. A. Fisher. Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere did not walk, but followed the procession in a carriage.

The Senate was represented by the Hon. Messrs. Thibaudeau, Baker and Dandurand.

The Hon. Mr. Marchand and the Hon. Messrs. Parent, Turgeon and Dr. Guerin represented the Quebec Cabinet.

Mr. James Sutherland, Liberal whip for Ontario, and a large number of members of the Dominion Parliament and Local Legislature were present.

INGERSOLL DEAD.

WAS STRICKEN WITH APOPLEXY AT HIS HOME THIS MORNING.

New York, July 21.—Colonel Ingersoll died of apoplexy at his home, Dobbs Ferry, N.Y., this afternoon.

Robert Green Ingersoll was born at Dresden N.Y., on Aug. 11, 1833. Taking up law as his profession, he settled as a legal practitioner at Peoria, Illinois, in 1857. He served through the war of the rebellion becoming colonel of the 11th Illinois Cavalry, in 1862.

In 1866, having returned to civil life, he was appointed attorney-general for the State of Illinois. His published works, which are illustrative of his own peculiar school of thought, include 'The Gods and Other Lectures,' 'Some Mistakes of Moses,' and 'Great Speeches.'

PACIFIC CABLE SCHEME.

Melbourne, July 20.—The Eastern Extension Telegraph Company has made an offer to the Victoria Government to lay a cable from Australia to South Africa, without cost to the colonies. The company requires neither a subsidy nor a guarantee.

MONTREAL NEWS.

Mrs. E. Rinton, an elderly woman, who went into the bush between the city and St. Michel, was found dead on Thursday morning. She had been engaged berry-picking on the previous day.

The first case of lumpy jaw among cattle brought from Quebec province was detected at the East End Abattoir Company last week. The animal and one from Toledo, near Smith's Falls, Ont., were slaughtered.

A number of St. James street residents, indignant at the manner in which the streets are kept in dirt, clubbed together and on Thursday hired a man to clean the street. This was done as a protest against the inaction of the city authorities.

Rosie McGinnis, who resides on Shaw street, is but sixteen years old, and she tried to end her life with a dose of carbolic acid last Tuesday. The speed of the ambulance and the celerity of the house-doctors of Notre Dame hospital saved the girl's life.

The body of Roger J. Mackenzie, who shipped from Dunedin, N.Z., last place of service Santiago, was taken from the river on Saturday morning early, as the 'Scotsman' left her berth. The man evidently, from letters on him, had left a wife and child in New Zealand, and seemed to be a sailor.

Mr. J. Stewart Kennedy, brother-in-law of Dr. T. G. Roddick, M.P., was drowned while boating in Brome Lake, Knowlton, on Sunday, July 16. His body was not recovered until Friday last, and was buried on the same afternoon, decomposition having already set in.

A deputation of gentlemen from Cardiff, Wales, comprising Colonel Guthrie, Mr. Roger Price, Mr. J. M. Jennings, and Mr. W. B. Beaumont, introduced by Mr. Robert Reford, agent of the Lord Line at Montreal addressed the Corn Exchange Association on Thursday afternoon in the interest of increasing trade between Cardiff and Montreal.

Mr. Nathan Sloves, watches and jewellery, 1893 Notre Dame street, lost his child on Friday. The little one, nine years old, was playing on a table, and the table having tilted over, threw her out of the window into the street below. The child was dead when the ambulance reached the house, and the mother's grief may be imagined.

Detective Pacifique Richard was stabbed by a man named Michel Lafleur, of 55 Chaboillez street, while arresting him on Saturday night at the Weigh Freight Music Hall. The wound is a serious one, an inch and a half long, over the left hip, in the small of the back. The accused denies that he stabbed the detective.

James Symington, eight years old, tried to save a companion who had fallen into the canal near Ward's mill, on Wednesday. In this the little boy succeeded, but he sank himself. His companion was about the same age, and managed to clamber out upon the bank, but the rescuer was too much exhausted and there was none to help. Young Symington's father is a clerk in the G. T. R., and resides in Westmount.

The Seawanhaka Club will try once more for the international prize for small yachts, which Mr. Duggan won on Oyster Bay, near New York, three years ago, and which he successfully defended with the 'Dominion,' last year, against the Seawanhaka's best yacht. This year the Seawanhaka Club will race the 'Constance' against Mr. Duggan's best boat, and the races, a series of five, the winner of three to gain the cup, will commence on Thursday.

The Street Railway Company seems to have at last surmounted the difficulty of reaching the summit of Cote des Neiges road, and have secured right of way from the gentlemen of the Seminary that will permit the line to cut off the very steepest grade by going through the priests' property. The Street Railway will pay 30 cents per foot for the right of way and will purchase 30,625 feet of land in order to do this.

Mrs. William North bought some fruit at a store near the Bonaventure station last Tuesday morning, and a few minutes after dropped her purse, containing $126 in American treasury notes, besides rings, diamonds and valuable documents, on the sidewalk. The loss was not noticed until the lady arrived with her husband at the St. Lawrence Hall. A cab was hastily taken and a return trip was made to the vicinity of the fruit store, where, on the street, amongst a heap of sweepings, the purse was found.

So difficult has been the duties of the local health officers in restricting the sale of diseased cattle that Dr. Laberge has entered a case against Mr. William B. Goodfellow, of Smith's Falls, for bringing lumpy jaw cattle to Montreal. It is also stated that six Ontario cattle belonging to Messrs. Lunnes and Halligan, of Toronto, and sent back from Portland by the United States inspectors there, were offered, and one of them was caught at the abattoirs and condemned as unfit.

Some St. Eustache people got up a charivari serenade last Wednesday, for the benefit, and, of course, annoyance, of a farmer named Noel Guitard. There was quite a crowd of them and the serenade, like all such lawless proceedings, was resented. The serenaders continued their music and noise until some one in Guitard's house, echoed the noisy music with the deadly bark of shot guns; and in an instant or more Isaie Lamoureux, 62 years old, and his nephew Felix, lay on the ground, the older man dead and Felix seriously wounded in the head. There was no more fun in the proceedings, which caused intense excitement in the neighborhood.

Another curious affair is reported by Mr. Idor Lariviere's servant. Mr. Lariviere is in the employ of Messrs. Colin McArthur & Co., and resides at 298 Delorimier avenue. His servant says she caught a man in the act of carrying off her employer's child on Thursday afternoon, and that when she screamed and gave chase the man dropped the three-year-old boy and escaped. The police authorities smile at these occurrences, and wisely intimate that such affairs are easily understood by the parties themselves. Nevertheless both kidnappers escaped, and the police could tell Mr. Reid nothing about his child except that she had been found. That is his side of it.

Mr. Jos. Paquin, of 97 Chausse street, went home and to bed as usual on Sunday night; but his awakening early this morning was rude and unpleasant. At two o'clock a.m., the people living in the house above him were aroused by a smell of smoke. Investigation showed that Paquin's dwelling was on fire, and filled with smoke. The house was entered and Paquin himself was found in bed, almost sufficated by the smoke. The firemen were called, and although the nearest box is about a quarter of a mile away, they were on hand in time to save the house from total destruction.

Edward Gagne, 32 Knox street, freight brakeman on the Grand Trunk Railway, was on Monday afternoon knocked from the roof of his car by a derrick, which he had not observed protruding over the track near the canal bridge, where men are making some repairs. A fractured skull was the result, combined with serious bruises. He was removed to the General Hospital, where he remains unconscious. Gagne is about thirty-five years of age, and is married.

Mr. George K. Reid, of 7 Beaudry street, Montreal Annex, saw a man drive up to his five-year-old child on the corner of Park avenue and Mount Royal avenue on July 17, lift the child into his buggy, and drive away rapidly. The father says he was in a state of great alarm lest the child had been taken away to its hurt. On Thursday the child was found. A farmer's cart had driven to St. Lawrence street, and the driver lifted the little one out and drove off. Although five years old, the child could give no account of how she had been treated or where she had been. The police, from whom Mr. Reid received her, could tell him nothing, and Mr. Reid is left to put his own construction upon the incident. He thinks the child's abductors thought they could make some money by holding the child for ransom, but found they could not, and then returned the little one.

THE WAR AT MANILLA.

Evils Emphasized by United States Newspaper Correspondents.

Manilla, July 11, via Hong Kong, July 17.—The constantly increasing strictness of the censorship of press despatches from Manilla, which has prevented the cabling to the United States of anything that did not reflect the official views of important events and conditions resulted in a united effort on the part of correspondents here to secure an abatement of the rigor of the censorship. The initiative in this direction was taken a month ago and resulted in the framing of a statement which was presented on Sunday, July 9, to Major-General Elwell S. Otis, commanding the forces of the United States in the Philippines, with a request for permission to telegraph it to the United States. The correspondents also asked that they be allowed to cable to their respective papers all the facts and the different phases of events as they transpired here. The correspondents had two long interviews with General Otis, in the course of which they complained that the evident purpose of the censorship was, not to keep information from the enemy but to keep from the public a knowledge of the real condition of affairs here. It was also asserted by the correspondents that newspapers printed in Manilla, which reach the enemy quickly, are permitted to publish statements similar to those which correspondents are forbidden to cable. It was made clear to General Otis that the objection was to the system and not to the censor. General Otis finally promised greater liberty, ageeing to pass all matter that he might consider not detrimental to the interests of the United States. General Otis appointed Captain Green, of his staff, censor.

SITUATION MISREPRESENTED.

The statements of the correspondents is as follows: 'The undersigned being all staff correspondents of American newspapers stationed in Manilla, unite in the following statement: 'That outside of the official despatches from Manilla made public in Washington the people of the United States have not a correct impression of the situation in the Philippines, but that these despatches have presented an ultra-optimistic view that is not shared by the general officers in the field.

'We believe the despatches incorrectly represent the existing conditions among the Filipinos in respect to internal dissension and demoralization, resulting from the American campaign and to the brigand character of their army.

'We believe the despatches err in the declaration that "the situation is well in hand," and in the assumption that the insurrection can be speedily ended without a greatly increased force.

'We think the tenacity of the Filipino purpose has been under-estimated and that the statements are unfounded, that volunteers are unwilling to engage in further service.

'The censorship has compelled us to participate in this misrepresentation by excising or altering uncontroverted statements of facts on the pleas, as General Otis stated, that "they would alarm the people at home," or "have the people of the United States by the ears."

Specifications:—Prohibition of hospital reports; suppression of full reports of field operations in the event of failure; numbers of heat prostrations in the field; systematic minimization of naval operations and suppression of complete reports of the situation.

Signed.—Oscar K. Davis, J. J. McDonell, New York 'Sun'; Robert Collins, John P. Dunning, J. Jones, the Associated Press; John T. McCutcheon, Harry Armstrong, Chicago 'Record'; John F. Bass, Will Dinawiddie, New York 'Herald'; E. D. Skeen, Scripps-McRae Association; Richard Little, Chicago 'Tribune.'

MR. ALGER RESIGNED.

Washington, D.C., July 19.—Secretary Alger to-day tendered to the President his resignation of the war portfolio. The resignation will become effective on Aug. 1, though it was tendered 'At the pleasure of the President.' Notwithstanding the reports that Mr. Alger would not continue long at the head of the War Department, his actual resignation came suddenly and unexpectedly, and was so little expected at this time that some of the Cabinet Ministers, when the news first became public, were inclined to regard the announcement as premature.

MR. TARTE'S EXPECTATIONS

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE BY THE MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS.

The 'Patrie' publishes two letters written by the Hon. Mr. Tarte on board the steamship 'Montfort' on July 1 and 2. In this correspondence the Minister of Public Works refers to ocean traffic via the St. Lawrence route. After pointing out that this route is the most advantageous for the transport of agricultural products, he mentions the difficulties that have still to be overcome in order to make it popular, and says: 'I do not hesitate to say that it is the imperative duty of the government to adopt vigorous and energetic measures to entirely change the nature of our system of lighthouses and alarm signals between Quebec and Belle Isle. I take the liberty to call the attention of the government and of the different commercial associations in the land to the necessity of prompt action. Our neighbors in the United States are making extraordinary efforts in the first place to preserve what they already have and also to still further secure the trade of the great lakes. By providing with the necessary appliances our canals which, in a few months, will have a depth of fourteen feet, by providing with proper appliances our ports, the state of which is simply deplorable, by providing the river and Gulf of St. Lawrence with modern lighthouses, buoys and alarm signals, we shall surely reach the position which our geographical situation allows us to expect, namely, of becoming the shortest, cheapest, most advantageous route between the west and the European markets. I trust that the government will, this year do its duty by placing in the budget the necessary sums to actively push through the works now going on, and also that the Harbor Boards of Quebec and Montreal will act promptly and energetically. There is no time to lose.'

In another portion of his correspondence, Mr. Tarte says: 'Why, I ask, instead of shipping our cattle alive, should we not kill them in Montreal and ship the meat in refrigerators? Australia ships by millions of pounds the mutton which it produces. We ship our cattle alive and we bring back our hides to re-ship them again after turning them into boots and shoes. After the harbor of Montreal has been equipped as it should be, it strikes me that we should carry on the exportation of meat.'

The 'Patrie' publishes another letter from the Hon. Mr. Tarte, dated from Bristol, England, July 5. After referring to the splendid equipment of the commercial port of Avonmouth and stating that the Elder-Dempster line is the soul of the Avonmouth trade and one of the most powerful navigation companies in the British Empire, the Minister of Public Works again insists on the improvements of our own port and says: 'Let us hope that the government and the Harbor Board of Montreal will vigorously push on the improvements of the St. Lawrence route so as to help the efforts of the navigation companies which have confidence in our commercial future.'

In another letter dated London, July 6, referring to the proposed establishment of a line of steamships to carry to Great Britain the agricultural products of Russia, which are about the same as those of Canada, Mr. Tarte says: 'As everybody knows, Russia is perhaps the most productive country in the world. The measures which it is now adopting to place its products on the markets of the Empire are a new lesson for us; we must improve our products more and more, so as to secure the most remunerative prices, and the patronage of the thousands of consumers who get their supplies from abroad.'

COMMERCIAL

WITNESS OFFICE, July 24, 1899.

LOCAL STOCKS.

PACIFIC EASIER, MINES ACTIVE.

The stock market continues active. Canadian Pacific eased off ¼ point, and sold at 97. Bank of Montreal sold again at 260; 6,450 shares of Republic, 3,250 of War Eagle and 1,750 of Montreal and London were the largest transactions this morning.

MORNING SALES.

Canadian Pacific—200 at 97.
Montreal Street—5 at 323, 8 at 323.
Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Co.—5 at 110.
Toronto Railway—50 at 115½, 25 at 115¾.
Payne—4,000 at 140.
Republic Mining Company—450 at 122, 6,000 at 121.
Montreal and London—1,750 at 45.
War Eagle—150 at 364, 1,000 at 365, 100 at 364, 2,000 at 364.
Bank of Montreal—4 at 260.
Molsons Bank—20 at 201.
Dominion Coal Company—10 at 53.
Dominion Coal preferred—6 at 116.
Bank of Toronto—50 at 240.

Reported for the 'Witness' by Mr. G. R. Marler, Banker and Broker, 1721 Notre Dame St.

	Buyers.	Sellers.	Counter.
New York Funds	1-16 dis.	⅛ to ¼ prem	
Sterling, 60 days	8⅝	15-16	9 to 9⅛
Sterling, demand	9⅛	11-16	9⅜ to 9⅝
Sterling Cables	9⅜	13-16	9⅝
Paris Cheques	5.16⅞	1-16	

MONTREAL STOCK REPORT.

(Furnished by Macdougall Bros. Brokers.)

Montreal, July 21.

Stocks.	Asked.	Bid.
Canadian Pacific Railway	97½	97¼
Do. L. G. Bonds	....	....
Duluth Com	4½	3½
Do. Preferred	11	9
Commercial Cable Co	186	184½
" Coupon Bonds	....	....
" Reg.	....	....
Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Co.	110¾	109¾
Montreal Street Railway Co. xd	327	322
" New. xd	324	320
Halifax Electric Ry	103	101
Toronto Street Railway	116	115½
Twin City	69	68
pfd	140	....
Montreal Gas Co.	202	201
Royal Electric Co.	184	183
Montreal Telegraph	172	170
Halifax Heat & Light	25	19
Bell Telephone Co.	193	192
Dom. Coal	53	51
Dom. Coal Pref'd	....	....
Montreal Cotton Co.	162	158
Colored Cotton Co.	7-½	....
" Bonds	....	....
Dominion Cotton	110	104
War Eagle	$3.70	$3.67
Payne Mining Co. xd	$1.35	$1.32
Montreal & London	50	45
Republic Mg. Co	$1.21	$1.21½
Bank of Montreal	....	....
Ontario Bank	....	....
Molsons Bank	....	201
Bank of Toronto	....	....
Jacques Cartier Bank	....	113
Merchants Bank	172	169
Merchants Bank of Halifax	....	150
Quebec Bank	130	125
Eastern Townships	....	155
Union Bank	....	....
Bank of Commerce	151	149½
Nova Scotia Bank	280	....
Imperial Bank	....	125
Hochelaga Bank	....	....
Can. Colored Cotton	....	....
Windsor Hotel	....	....
Cornwall Elect.	....	....
Cornwall Ry	....	....
St. John do	....	....
North-West Land	....	....
" Pref'd	....	....
Bell Telephone Bonds	....	115
Land Grant Bonds	....	111
Com. Cable Coup Bonds	....	....
Dom. Coal Bonds	....	112
Halifax Ry Bonds	....	....
H. & L., Halifax	90	....
Heat & Light	....	....

MINING EXCHANGE.

Reported by A. W. Morris, Mining Broker, Rooms 62 and 64, Canada Life Building.

MORNING SALES.

Republic—500 at $1.21, 500 at $1.20, 500 at $1.20, 500 at $1.20.
California—1,000 at 11, 1,000 at 10½.
Golden Star—500 at 44.
Can. Gold Fields—300 at 8½.
Virtue—500 at 46, 1,000 at 46.
Montreal and London—750 at 44, 200 at 44.
War Eagle—100 at $3.64.
Payne—500 at $1.40, 250 at $1.43, 5,500 at $1.41.

TORONTO MINING EXCHANGE.

Toronto, Ont., July 24.—Toronto Mining Exchange sales:
Golden Star—3,000 at 44½.
Rathmullen—2,000 at 7.
Winnipeg—1,000 at 30, 500 at 29½.
Dardanelles—2,000 at 12.
Wonderful—500 at 4.
Republic—500 at 119½.
Van Anda—2,000 at 10¾, 11,000 W.D., at 10½.
Silver Bell—2,500 at 2.
Golden Star—2,000 at 44½.
J.O., 41—500 at 2¼.
Silver Bell—5,000 at 2½.
Standard Mining Exchange sales:—
Golden Star—100 at 45½, 500 at 44¾, 500, 500 at 45.
J.O., 41, 500 at 3, 2,500, 500 at 3
Smuggler—400 at 2¼.
Van Anda—500, 500 at 10¾.

MINING NOTES.

ORE OUTPUT IN ROSSLAND DISTRICT.

Rossland, B.C., July 22.—Robert Jeffrey and Senator Cox, of Toronto, have been inspecting the Rossland mines and trail smelter for the past three days. They leave for Sandon on Monday to visit the Payne mine, and will then go into the boundary country.

T. G. Flackstock, Mrs. Blackstock and Mrs. Gooderham, are at the War Eagle hotel. Thomas Long, of Toronto, president of the Northern Bell Company, is here arranging to resume work on the Northern Bell. The Le Roi Compressor machinery was repaired, and the mine started working again on Tuesday last, shipping on the remaining four days 1,242 tons. Monday last was Miners' Union Day, and no shipments were made. For the week the output was 3,554 tons all told.

Following are details for the week ending July 22 and year to date:

Mine.	Week, tons.	Year, tons.
Le Roi	1,242	45,206
War Eagle	1,473	23,625
Iron Mask	180	1,515
Evening Star	21	179
Deer Park	....	18
Centre Star	632	3,187
Total	3,554	73,730

COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, July 22, 1 p.m.—Cotton, quiet; limited demand; prices steady; American middling, 2¾d; sales, 3,000 bales, of which 300 were for speculation and export, and included, 5,500 American. Receipts, 6,000 bales American. Futures opened quiet, but steady, and closed quiet.

New York, July 22.—Cotton, spot; closed quiet; middling uplands, 6 3-16c; middling gulf, 6 1-16c; sales 200 bales. Futures closed barely steady: July, 5.50c; August, 5.52c; Sept., 5.56c; Oct., 5.58c; Nov., 5.72c; Dec., 5.77c; Jan., 5.81c; Feb, 5.84c; March, 5.88c; April, 5.91c; May, 5.92c.

LONDON CLOSING PRICES.

London, July 24, 4 p.m.—Closing—Consols for money, 106 11-16; do., for the account, 106 13-16; Can. Pac., 96¾; G. T., 7; Erie, 12¾; Erie firsts, pfd., 37½; Illinois Central, 119¾; N.P., pfd., 79¼; St. Paul common, 135; N.Y.C., 142¾; Penna., 65½; Reading, 19⅝; U.P., pfd., 79⅛; Atchison, 20½; Louisville, 75; bar silver, 27¾d pr ounce, steady. Money, 2 percent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3⅛ percent; do., for three months' bills, 3 15-16 to 3⅜ percent; Anaconda, 11¼.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

New York, July 24.—Wall Street—The opening of the market was very quiet, most of the railway stocks tending downwards. Losses were less than ⅛ and the grangers showed an improving tendency after the opening. Iowa Central preferred, American Linseed Oil and Press steel Car preferred showed good fractional gains. Opening prices:—Atchison, pfd., 61⅝; Burlington, 126⅝; Louisville, 73¼; Leather pfd., 50½; Manhattan, 118; Missouri Pacific, 47⅝; Brooklyn Transit, 115¼; Northern Pacific pfd., 77½; R.I., 118½; Sugar, 157; St. Paul, 131¾; North-western pfd., 152½; Southern pfd., 72¼; U.P., 43½; do., pfd., 77½; N.Y.C., 139⅝.

GRAIN.

The wheat market appears to be buoyant. The Chicago market opened firm on Saturday, at an advance, but fell off owing to speculators realizing. This morning it opened at another advance and the market seems firmer and more active. Telegraph reports from Chicago predict higher prices. Liverpool cables this morning ⅛ higher, and the advance will likely be maintained, as there is a large decrease in shipments. Weather conditions continue fair and no great damage from hot weather is expected. The supply of corn is always advancing, but beans are working against any advance. Oats are active. Supplies continue very light, but weather conditions are very favorable to the growing crops. Liverpool quotations this morning were: Spring wheat, 55s 10d; No. 1 Cala., 6s 0½d to 6s 1d; corn, new, 3s 4¼d; peas, 5s 10d.

Receipts in Montreal to-day were:—

	By rail.	By canal.	Total.
Wheat	12,320	59,000	71,320
Corn	23,0000	105,317	128,317
Oats	4,800	....	4,800
Barley	....	800	800

FLOUR AND FEED.

Flour remains steady and unchanged—Manitoba strong bakers is quoted at $3.70 to $3.80; patents, $4.10; Ontario, $1.10 for ordinary bags; $1.75 to $2 for patents in bags. Bran is firm at $13, and as high as $15 is asked for some special qualities. Shorts are scarce at $16 to $17. Receipts to-day were 7,220 barrels our.

EGGS.

Market remains firm with little demand, using up all receipts at prices too high to permit of profitable exporting. Selected stock is quoted at 14c; candied goods, 13c to 13½c; seconds, 2c lower. Receipts to-day were 417 cases.

PROVISIONS.

The provision market is in splendid condition, and all supplies are quickly taken up. The export demand is growing. This morning quotations are: Clear short cut, $15.50; Canada short cut $15; boneless bacon, 12c; hams, large, 10c; medium, 11c; small, 12c. Lard is active and prices advancing slightly. Pure lard is now quoted at 7c and compound at 5½c to 6c per lb.

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, July 24, 1899.—Hogs—To-day's estimated receipts, 36,000; yesterday's receipts, according to official returns, 16,542; shipments, 5,404; left over, 1,554; estimated receipts to-morrow, 24,000; market active; best prices on Saturday were: Light mixed, $4.45 to $4.70; mixed packing, $4.35 to $4.65; rough grades, $4.25 to $4.40. The receipts of cattle were, 17,000. Market steady to strong.

Receipts to-day in Montreal were: 398 pkgs hams and bacon, and 205 brls. pork.

Liverpool quotations this morning are:—Pork, 50s; lard, 28s 9d; tallow, 23s; bacon, heavy, long cut, 31s; light, long cut, 31s 6d.

HONEY.

Market is slow, with no receipts of new goods reported. Bright honey in small tins is quoted at 6½c, and dark at 4c to 5c per lb.

MAPLE PRODUCTS.

Season is over and demand very small. Some country people held for higher prices, but were disappointed, and are now selling at a reduction. Syrup in tins is quoted at 80c, and sugar at 7c to 9c.

ASHES.

English mail advices report pot ash dull and declining under selling pressure. The market here is nominal at $3.70 to $3.75 for firsts and $3.60 for seconds. There has been some inquiry for pearls, but no business to report, price nominal at $5.25.

ELECTION OF CORN EXCHANGE HARBOR COMMISSIONERS.

A special meeting of the corn exchange will be held in the council chamber at 12 o'clock Tuesday, Aug. 1, for the election of the corn exchange representative on the Harbor Commission for the term ending Aug. 1, 1903.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

The situation in the cheese market is peculiar. Last week exporters claimed that the English price would have to advance sharply to allow any profit on 8¾c. The English price has advanced 1s 6d, and is now at 43s 6d. but buyers are now paying the equivalent of 9½c in Montreal and seem anxious to get the goods. Prices may go still higher, but conservative old-established firms predict a reaction similar to what occurred two years ago; when cheese brought 9c and 10c in the summer and fall, sold for 8c in the winter. This opinion is backed up by reports of an increased make from all the dairy countries, which may cause a glut in the market later in the season, but at the present the market is firm at an increase of ½c over last week. About 5,000 boxes were sold at the Quebec boats this morning at 9c to 9¼c. Bidding on country boards on Saturday in some cases went over 9c, and when it did not few sales were made. The receipts of cheese in Montreal to-day were very heavy, 15,144 were reported by rail, and 5,000 by boat from down the river.

The butter market is much in the same condition as the cheese market; 19c was talked of this morning, but it was considered extreme; however, it is reported that some shippers are short for this week's boats, and may be forced to pay a high figure. After this week the market is expected to be easier, as any increase is not warranted by Old Country reports, which show dull markets with a slight decline this morning. New York market is fully 1c lower than the Montreal market and a reduction of over one-half is reported in cold storage freight from there, which makes it 32s as compared with 40s from Montreal—so that while the market could be quoted firm at 18c to 18¼c any price over that is not likely to be maintained. This week shipments show a slight decrease but it was only because of lack of boats for the market continues very large. Receipts to-day were 2,606 packages.

SUGAR MARKETS.

London, July 22.—Sugar—Cane, quiet; Java 12s 6d; fair refining, 11s 6d. Beet unchanged. July, 10s 8½d Aug., 10s 9d.

New York, July 2.—Sugar, fair refining, 3⅞c; centrifugal, 96 test, 4 7-16c; molasses sugar, 3¾c; refined, steady.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

ADVANCE NOT MAINTAINED.

The following table shows the range of prices in Chicago to-day, and the closing quotations as compared with those of yesterday:

	Saturday's Close.	To-day's Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—					
July	69⅝	70⅝	70½	69⅞	69⅞
Sept	70½	70⅝	71¼	70½	70½
Dec.	72⅝	72⅝	73½	72½	72½
Corn—					
July	32¼	32¼	32½	32¼	32½
Sept	31⅝	31⅝	32	31⅝	31⅝
Oats—					
July	24⅛	24⅛	24⅝	24	24
Sept	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
Pork—					
July	9.10	....	....	....	8.92
Sept	9.17	9.20	9.20	9.00	9.02
Lard—					
July	5.50	....	....	....	5.40
Sept	5.57	5.57	5.60	5.47	5.47
Short Ribs—					
July	5.17	....	....	....	5.12
Sept	5.22	5.22	5.25	5.15	....

LIVE STOCK MARKET—July 20.

There were about 450 head of butchers' cattle, 350 calves, 750 sheep and lambs, and 30 store hogs and small pigs offered for sale at the East End Abattoir to-day. The butchers were out strong, and there was a good demand for the best animals, but grass-hopper cattle and hard-looking small bulls were rather plentiful, and brought lower rates. The best cattle sold at about 4¾c per lb., but there were no really prime beeves among them; pretty good cattle sold at from 3½c to near 4¾c, and the rough and half fatted beasts at from 2¾c to 3½c per lb., while some of the small slob-sided bulls would hardly bring 2½c per lb. Calves were plentiful, and lower in price, selling at from $1.50 to $8 each. Shippers pay from 3¾c to 3⅞c per lb for good, large sheep. Lambs sold at from $2.25 to $4 each. Fat hogs sold at from 4¼c to 4½c per lb. for straight lots just off the cars. Store hogs sold at from $5.50 to $6 each, and the small pigs at from $1.50 to $3 each.

LIVE STOCK MARKET—July 24.

There were about 350 head of butchers' cattle, 100 calves, 300 sheep and lambs, and 11 small pigs offered for sale at the East End Abattoir to-day. The butchers were present in large numbers and trade was fair with firm prices all round. Prime beeves sold at about 5c per lb., pretty good cattle at from 3¾c to 4¼c do., and the common and inferior beasts at from 2½c to 3½c per lb. Mr. Martel bought two steers and a heifer for $175, or a little over 5c per lb., and four others at 5c per lb., less $1 per head. He also bought two superior lambs for $9, four at $4.25 each and 10 at $3.75 each. The prices of calves are tending upwards and range from $2.50 to $8 each. Shippers pay from 3¼c to 3½c per lb. for good large sheep; lambs sold at from $2.50 to $4.50 each. There were no fat hogs at Point St. Charles stockyards this morning, but there were about 300 hogs at the C.P.R. yards, and they sold at from $4.25 to $4.60 per 100 lbs., for straight lots, just off the cars.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES—July 21.

The heavy rains of last night followed by wet, muggy weather this morning, did not prevent the market gardeners and the truck farmers from coming out in their usual numbers, but very few farmers from a distance were on hand. The buyers were rather late in coming out, but after the weather cleared up they came out strong. Very little oats were offered, and prices are higher; potatoes were not quite so plentiful as on last Friday, but prices have a downward tendency; cabbages and cucumbers were in very large supply at lower rates; tomatoes grown in the vicinity of Montreal, and also nutmeg melons were offered to-day for the first time this season. American tomatoes are very plentiful and in some cases they were represented as Montreal grown. Very little hay has been brought to the market lately by the farmers, and prices are higher. Oats, 35c to 90c the bag; buckwheat, $1.15 do.; green peas and green beans, 40c to 50c per bush.; potatoes, 60c to 70c per bag for the large ones, and 35c do. for the small ones; turnips, beets and green onions, 5c to 15c per bunch; cucumbers, 15c to 20c the dozen; vegetable marrows, $1 do.; cabbages, 13c to 20c the dozen; celery, 10c to 25c do.; cauliflowers, 30c to $1.50 do.; some very fine ones bring $2; dressed hogs, 5½c to 6c per lb.; turkeys, 10c to 14c do.; young ducks, 12c do.; fowls, 8c to 10c do.; spring chickens, 35c to 65c the pair; tub butter, 15c to 17c per lb.; print butter, 18c to 20c do.; fresh laid eggs in baskets, 20c to 23c do.; other eggs, 14c to 18c do.; American apples, $3 to $4 per barrel; raspberries, 5c to 10c the box; blueberries, $1.50 the five gallon box; red currants, 35c to 40c the pail; and gooseberries and black currants, 50c do.; nutmeg melons, $6 the dozen; oranges, at $2.50 to $4 the box; lemons, $1 to $2.50 do.; Montreal tomatoes, $2.25 the bushel; American tomatoes, 70c the crate; bananas, $1 to $1.75 the bunch; hay, $5 to $8 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs.; straw, $3 to $4 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs.

GROCERY MARKET.

SUGARS FIRM AND DEMAND GOOD—NEW TEAS ACTIVE—CANNED GOODS OVERSOLD.

Sugar.—Refiners state that the local sugar market is firm and demand good owing to the general preserving of small fruit at this season. July option on beet sugar in Hamburg is quoted at 10s 6¾d and Aug. 10s 7½d per hundred. New York market is dull. Centrifugal down 11-16 to 4⅜c at which price there is a firmer tendency and a slight reaction of 1-32 owing to refiners showing more disposition to buy. Refined standard remains unchanged at $5.20 net cash; granulated $4.50, and yellow $3.70.

Barbadoes molasses are high at 16c by the puncheon. Perfection syrup is quoted at $2.50.

Teas.—Market for new teas very active, very few first crop teas remain in importers hands having been distributed to country dealers. Japan teas that could be bought a week ago for 15½c c.i., now are quoted at 16¼c. Some first crop of Foochow teas have been shown in the market at about 10 percent advance. Cheap teas are scarce and contrary to expectation, the American prohibitory law on such has not caused any increased shipment of these grades to Canada, but rather tended to remove them from the market, as 9c and 10c teas are unobtainable and very little at 12c.

In coffees there is little to report. The New York prices for Brazils are rather easier, but mild coffees are about the same as a week ago. We have not heard of any important sales here this week. Prices are as follows:—Javas, 23c to 30c; Mochos, 19c to 23c; Maracaibos, 10c to 12c; Jamaicas, 9c to 12c; Mexicans, 13c to 17c; Rios, 8c to 10c; Santos, 8c to 11c.

Canned goods.—It is said that all standard packers have withdrawn quotations owing to their having oversold. The Klondike demand removed all surplus from the market some time ago. Peas especially are scarce and American buyers are after Canadian stock.

Peas, corn and beans were last quoted at 70c, and tomatoes at 80c. It is expected that canned small fruits will be high this year owing to no surplus of production. No quotations are out yet but strawberries are expected to be $1.50 per doz. Dried apples are quoted at 6½c.

Fish.—There is an advance in new packed salmon which is quoted at $1.25 for pints, and $1.40 for red in Montreal. Canadian sardines, $3.50 to $3.70; Portuguese do., $7 to $8, and French do., $10 to $12 per case. Oysters in 1 lb. tins, $1.35; 2 lb. tins, $2.30, and little neck clams, 1 lb. tins, $1.75 per doz. Boneless cod, ivory brand, 5c to 5½c per lb., small dressed cod in 40 lb boxes, 4½c. Owing to storms and consequent poor fishing along Atlantic and Gulf coast prices of fish from there are inclined to be higher. The first lot of dried cod came in a couple of days ago and sold for $5.25 per bbl. of 112 lbs. New packed lobsters are quoted at $2.50 to $2.75. Fresh lobsters at 9c, and boiled at 10c; fresh cod, 2¾c, and fresh haddock, 3½c. Gaspe salmon are scarce at 16c.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

Business is quite up to the average for this season of the year. Citric acid, as we suggested last month, has taken a decided advance and is worth to-day sixty to sixty-five cents per lb. All the preparations into which this article enters will, of course, be advanced in proportion, notably at this season 'true citrate' magnesia. We emphasize these words, as the probabilities are this article will be sold at old price, having been made from other acids than citric. Tartaric acid in sympathy is exceedingly firm, tendency of the market being upward. Opium stiffening up in price, outlook uncertain. Ipecac root is exceedingly scarce, price is very firm at advance. Quinine is unchanged. Cinchonidia is much advanced. No other changes of importance to note.

The phenomenal rise in ipecacuanha in England, has at last stopped and this week shows a decline owing to large arrivals. Kino has dropped very quickly and the price is now much more reasonable, although still dear compared with two or three years ago. Hydrastis is scarce and dear, cascara firm, senna still dear for low quality. Opium is a trifle dearer and quinine a fraction firmer. Among chemicals, sulphate of ammonia and all ammonia salts are slightly advanced. Citric acid is at high price. Copper sulphate hardly so firm at recent rapid advances, yet much above the average price.

SCARCITY OF HOG PRODUCTS.

AN AUTHORITY UPON THE SITUATION.

In reply to a question as to what is causing the scarcity of hog products on this market, the representative of a large packing house in Toronto stated that it was owing to the large exports to England and the Klondike. Shipments for the latter place must be away up during August and heavy orders are being placed. During the last month the exports of bacon to England have increased wonderfully and packers now find that the Old Country market shows more profit than does the home one. Hogs are shipped inh alf, as the Wiltshire bacon, and in this way everything is taken, and the expense of preparation is low. Canadian bacon sells for 14s over the American bacon, and has even been shipped to Ireland to be repacked and sent forward as Irish goods. This large English demand is owing to the fact that Canadians are careful to breed pigs which produce the right kind of bacon, viz., plenty of lean meat with an even layer of fat from head to tail, whereas Americans breed heavy shouldered, over-fat swine. The feeding has also much to do with it, and in this also, Canadians have the advantage, for they allow young pigs enough exercise to give them a strong foundation, whereas American pork is mostly stall-fed.

MANITOBA WHEAT.

The local market has been stagnant. There is no demand for wheat, and some anxious holders have within the last day or two been pressing their wheat on buyers. The price has not varied much during the week. At the end of last week 1 hard in store, Fort William, for immediate delivery, stood at 72c, and during this week the price has held around 73c to 73¼c, until yesterday the price of straight 1 hard spot, Fort William, declined to 72½c, and sales were made at that figure, and of basis 1 hard at 72½c. There are over 2,000,000 bushels of wheat in store at Fort William, and a good quantity is still to ship from country points. Two hard and 1 northern must this week be quoted at 3¼c under 1 hard, and 3 hard and 2 northern and 1 spring 7c less than 1 hard, all in store Fort William. Dried 2 hard is selling at 66c, and dried 2 northern at 65½c in store, Port Arthur.—Winnipeg 'Commercial,' July 15.

CHEESE AND BUTTER EXPORTS.

Exports of cheese and butter from the port of Montreal for Europe for the week ending July 22, 1899:—

Cheese.

	Local.	Thro.	Total.
To Liverpool—			
Californian	8,394	1,174	9,568
Scotsman	9,169	6,001	15,170
Ismore	14,036	743	14,779
Georgian	507	230	737
To Manchester—			
Manchester Enterprise	1,688	158	1,846
To Glasgow—			
Sarmatian	1,086	432	1,518
Amarynthia	667	1,675	2,342
To London—			
Mary Park	16,551	5,857	22,408
To Leith—			
Eva	1,414	3,501	4,915
Total	53,512	19,871	73,383
Corresponding week last year	67,803	25,716	93,519
Total shipments since May 1, 1899	493,003	200,759	693,762
Corresponding period, 1898	403,815	156,337	560,152

BUTTER.

	Local.	Thro.	Total.
To Liverpool—			
Californian	5,053	410	5,463
To Manchester—			
Manchester Enterprise	753	225	978
To Glasgow—			
Sarmatian	236	150	386
To Leith—			
Eva	106	....	106
To Hamburg—			
Helene Rickmers	400	....	400
Total	6,548	785	7,333
Corresponding week last year	5,569	4,311	9,880
Total shipments since May 1, 1899	87,984	16,531	104,515
Corresponding period, 1898	33,320	21,636	54,956

LIVE STOCK SHIPMENTS.

A comparision of live stock shipments, for this year so far, with those of last year, up to July 24, is interesting. There is an increase of over ten thousand sheep, and a slight falling off in cattle and horses.

The figures, prepared by Messrs. Pope and Morgan, government inspectors, are as follows:

	Sheep.	Cattle.	Horses
From opening of navigation to June 30, '99	11,835	28,837	1,553
From July 1 to 24	5,665	11,218	571
	17,500	40,049	2,124
From opening of navigation to June 30, '98	2,682	28,899	2,894
July 1 to 24, 1898	3,254	11,675	634
	5,936	40,574	3,528

CHEESE SALES.

Barrie, Ont., July 20.—At the meeting of the cheese board here to-day 715 boxes colored cheese, first half July make, were offered, and all sold as follows:—100 boxes at 8⅝c; 75 boxes at 8 13-16c; 465 boxes at 8¾c; and 75 at 8⅞c. Buyers present:—Messrs. Gunn, Blair, Noble, and Perkins. Next meeting, Aug. 8.

Kingston, Ont., July 20.—At the cheese board to-day, 200 boxes white and 1,200 colored were boarded, July make. Sales, 200 mixed at 8 15-16c, and 145 colored at 8¾c.

Chesterville, Ont., July 20.—A regular meeting of the cheese board was held here this evening; 615 boxes were registered, of which 340 were white; 8¾c was bid for both, with no sales reported on board. Buyers: Birdsell, Logan, Wood, Prunner.

Madoc, Ont., July 20.—At to-day's market seventeen factories boarded 1,120 boxes cheese, all white. All sold at 9c; Watkins bought 290; Brenton, 400; Ayer, 90; Alexander, 125; Magrath, 115. Seven buyers present.

Cowansville, Que., July 22.—At the cheese board to-day 35 factories offered 1,443 boxes of cheese. One creamery offered 90 boxes of butter, 415 boxes sold to A. J. Brice for 9c; 59 boxes sold to A. J. Brice for 9⅜c; 921 boxes sold to G. W. Brock for 9 3-16c. Total sold, 1,398 boxes; 18¾c offered for butter; no sales. Adjourned to July 29.

Ogdensburg, N.Y., July 22.—At to-day's cheese market 1,651 boxes were offered; 8¾c bid; no sales. Later on the street, all was sold at 8⅞c.

Cornwall, Ont., July 23.—At the Cornwall cheese board here yesterday 1,400 bxs. of cheese were offered, and all sold on the board. The price paid was 9c. McGregor got about half of the board, and the rest was divided between McRae, Weatherspoon and McNeil.

Belleville, July 22.—Fifteen factories offered to-day 1,282 boxes of cheese; all white. Sales: Alexander, 340 at 9⅛c; Magrath & Co., 285 at 9 1-16c; Hodgson Brothers, 100 at 9 1-16c, Brower, 147 at 9 1-16c. Balance picked up after the close of the board.

London, Ont., July 22.—At to-day's market, 2,556 boxes of colored, first half of July make, were boarded; no sales. Bids from 8½c to 8⅝c.

New York, July 22.—Cheese—There is nothing new to report on the market, all awaiting developments from the country markets. Quotations nominally 8½c to 8⅝c. Everything cleared.

IMPORTANT MINING DEAL.

Port Arthur, Ont., July 15.—The most important mining deal that has ever taken place in this district has just been closed, the Graham McKellar group of iron properties on the Atik-Okan range, consisting of sixteen locations containing 1,200 acres and covering four and one-half miles of the range has been bonded to Donald Hunter, representing American capitalists for $350,000 for eighteen months that the parties test the properties. The sum of $10,000 was paid in cash for this privilege.

TORONTO CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, July 21.— A moderate run of cattle for the closing day this week met with a feeble demand at the Western cattle market this morning. The receipts were 65 carloads, composed of 1,400 cattle, 75 cows, 25 calves, 1,000 sheep and lambs, and 1,400 hogs.

Values for cattle were quoted a little easier, the butcher and export lines showing a slight decline from yesterday's market, and stockers were also quoted lower. The quality of fat cattle offered was only fair. The attendance was large and included a number of outside drovers.

Export Cattle—According to private cable advices received by local exporters from the British markets, the quotations showed a little decline both for heavy and light export cattle. Although the supply was not quite so large as on the previous market days this week, the offerings were about equal to the demand, which was fairly active at times. The quotations were from 12½c to 25c per cwt. lower, and the choice selections, weighing from 1,200 to 1,400 pounds each, fetched $4.50 to $5 per cwt., and an occasional bunch of extra choice brought $5.10 per cwt. Light were in liberal supply at easier prices, being quoted about 15c per cwt. lower, or $4.25 to $4.60 per cwt. These cattle would average about 1,050 to 1,200 pounds each.

Butchers' Cattle—There was a large attendance of butchers, but they did not seem inclined to do any trading, and the market during the early part of the day, showed signs of a weak feeling. The offerings were large, and the arrivals included a few bunches of exceptionally good cattle, which were equall in quality to some of the export offerings. Although the market was a little easier, good to choice grades fetched yesterday's quotations. Choice selections, averaging 900 to 1,200 pounds, brought $4 to $4.25 per cwt., and a heavy supply of commoner grades were quotable at prices ranging from $3.25 to $3.75 per cwt. A comparatively small supply of good export bulls met with a good demand at steady prices, or $2.50 to $4.25, and an ample supply of light stock bulls were firm at $2.50 to $2.75 per cwt.

Stockers—The condition of the market for Canadian stockers for Buffalo was a little weaker, prices being quoted about from 15c to 25c per cwt. lower. A few loads of good stocks brought $3 to $3.25 per cwt., and a light supply of stock heifers were slow at $2.75 to $3 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs—The inquiry in this line was very active, the heavy offerings meeting with an exceedingly good demand. The supply, which was the largest for the closing market so far this season, included a number of heavy export sheep, which were shipped to the east for export. Prices remained unchanged from yesterday, and choice heavy export sheep, weighing from 150 to 175 pounds each, fetched firmer prices, or $3.50 to $3.65 per cwt. A moderate supply of butcher sheep were firm at $3 to $3.50 each, and about 200 spring lambs found ready sale at $3.50 to $4.25 each. Bucks, which were in liberal supply, were steady at $2.50 to $3 per cwt.

Hogs — A quiet feeling prevailed at the opening, but the demand showed an exceptionally good improvement before noon, and the heavy supply which was on hand, was pretty well cleared out of the pens at the close. The prices remained firm, and the choice selections, not weighing less than 100 pounds or more than 200 pounds each, fetched firm prices, or $5.12½, and light and thick fats, which were in heavy supply, were steady at $4.87½ per cwt. A light run of cows brought $3 per cwt., and a few stags fetched $2 per cwt.

AMERICAN CATTLE MARKET

New York, July 21.—Beeves—Receipts, 3,220; good cattle, firm; others slow but steady; cows strong; whole market strong and top grades a shade higher; steers, $4.80 to $5.65; grass bulls, $3 to $3.15; good to choice fat do., $4.15 to $4; cows, $2.40 to $3.90; choice, $4.25. Cables slow. Shipments to-day, 528 cattle and 3,400 qrs of beef; to-morrow, 938 cattle, 60 sheep and 4,757 qrs. of beef. Calves—Receipts, 327; veals, higher at $5 to $7; buttermilks higher at $3.75 to $3.75; common southern grassers, $2.50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 5,152; sheep more active, not higher; lambs steady and slow owing to late arrivals; closed dull without a full clearance; sheep, $3 to $4.62½; extra export wethers, $5.12½; lambs, $5.12½ to $7; one deck, $7.15; culls, $3.75 to $4. Hogs—Receipts, 2,875; quoted weak at $4.80 to $4.90.

East Buffalo, July 21.—Cattle—The total offerings were 7 loads, part butcher cattle and part stockers; the demand was moderate and sales at about steady prices. Calves were in moderate supply, about 70 head, light demand and easy at quoted figures; choice to extra, $6 to $6.25; good to choice, $5.50 to $6; heavy, $4 to $5. Sheep and lambs—The offerings were fair, 7 loads; there was a good demand for sheep at steady to strong prices, also for good spring lambs, but the common spring lambs sold no better than for the last few days; spring lambs choice to extra are quotable at $6.25 to $6.50; good to choice, $6 to $6.25; common to fair, $4 to $5; yearlings, choice to extra, $5.25 to $5.50; good to choice, $5 to $5.25; sheep, choice to extra wethers, $5.00 to $5.25; mixed sheep, choice to extra, $4.75 to $5; good to choice $4.50 to $4.75. Hogs—The market opened 10 cents to 15 cents lower and active, with 30 loads on sale; heavy were quotable at $4.65 to $4.72½; mixed, $4.65 to $4.72½; Yorkers, $4.60 to $4.65; pigs, $4.60 to $4.75; roughs, $3.90 to $4.10; stags, $3.25 to $3.65; the offerings were well cleaned up and the close was stronger at the best prices of the day.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

Edinburgh, July 10.—Messrs. John Swan & Sons' weekly report on the live stock trade says: The supplies of fat cattle this week have been a good average, and mostly of prime quality. Trade for these has been very dear and the supply not sufficient for the demand. Fat heifers and bulls also made good prices. Fat dairy cows were not so numerous, and with plenty of demand they sold at high rates. The show of fat sheep was much larger, and no change occurred in prices, except for the secondary classes, which were worse to sell. Lambs were in large numbers, and sold well. Fat calves and pigs were both shown in larger supplies, and met a quieter trade. Lambs were in large numbers and sold well. The store sheep were not a large show, and met a quiet trade at last weeks prices. Store cattle were a large show with a large number of well conditioned bullocks, but owing to the very small attendance of customers trade was dull and few got sold. Milch cows were a fair show, and met a stiff demand at similar prices.

London, July 10.—Larger supply of both prime and second quality beasts; trade very dull, clearance not being made. Fat butchering cows met less country demand; best made late rates; other grades lower. Fair demand for fat bulls. Top value—Primest Hereford at 4s 8d per 8 lbs. British arrivals—96 Irish, 342 Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex, 902 midland, home and western counties, 40 Devon. Trade for best sheep fairly steady at late rates; other qualities lower in value; more demand for ewes and rates firmer. Lambs steady and unaltered in value. Calf trade dull at less money. Beef at 2s 4d to 4s 8d; mutton at 3s 2d to 5s 10d; veal at

AWFUL TALE OF HARDSHIP.

A MINER LOST HIS WAY AND WAS COMPELLED TO SUBSIST FOR EIGHTEEN DAYS ON GRASS.

A Vancouver despatch says: William Edwards, a miner, hailing from New York, is in the Rossland Hospital, a living example of the astounding fact that a man can eat grass as an exclusive diet for eighteen days and live to tell the tale. Edwards was employed to do some work on Sophie Mountain, a very wild part of British Columbia. He camped on the mountain with two companions. His companions left him alone for the day and Edwards thought he would clamber up the mountainside for a short distance. He could not find his way back to camp. He went round and round in circles. He struck a trapper's empty cabin and slept in there for the first night. For the next three nights and days he wandered listlessly in a circle, always coming back to the empty cabin. On the third night he killed a beaver by tumbling a huge rock on it. He screamed aloud with joy as he fell on the ground to tear it to pieces.

As a monster cougar stalked up to his prostrate form and sniffed at him, Edwards screamed with fear, and in his crazy rage and fright struck the beast in the face with his fist. The cougar snarled viciously, made a grab at the freshly killed beaver clutched in Edwards's hand, and made off with it. Grass, roots and weeds made up his diet during the rest of these awful eighteen days and nights, half the time of which Edwards crawled on the ground. On the eighteenth day his toes were off his bleeding feet, his clothes in rags, barely covering his almost bare bones. Edwards was again visited by the panther, who sat on his haunches blinking at the dying man, evidently waiting for him to shuffle off before he devoured him, but towards evening the panther pricked up his ears, sniffed the ground, and dashed off in the darkness. The animal scented another human being, this time with a gun. Edwards shouted feebly, and before many minutes William McQuarry, a trapper, was bending over Edwards.

A COMING CONFERENCE.

Yarmouth, N.S., July 22.—An important conference for Christian workers, for the Maritime Provinces, is to be inaugurated this summer by the holding of a convention at Yarmouth, N.S., from Aug. 29 to Sept. 27. The meetings will follow somewhat the plan of the Northfield Conference and Bible School, and will be attended by some of the prominent workers in the great institution which Mr. Moody has built up. Among these will be Dr. Arthur T. Pierson, editor of the 'Missionary Review,' who will have charge of the conference; the Rev. R. A. Torrey, who is at the head of Moody's Bible Institute, in Chicago; Evangelist George C. Needham, etc. Bay View Park, where the conference will convene, affords an ideal site for such a gathering. It is just across the harbor from Yarmouth, is located on the sea coast and commands an excellent view of the surrounding country. The railways and steamship companies will give low rates and accommodation at very moderate rates will be provided in tents and cottages for those attending the conferences. Summer tourists coming to the Maritime Provinces have now every provision made for them that they could well desire. On the Yarmouth-Boston route the two magnificent steamers recently brought from England by the Dominion Atlantic Railway, 'Prince George' and 'Prince Arthur,' are making daily trips. The 'Yarmouth' and 'Boston,' of the Yarmouth Steamship Company, run four days a week. Some mornings three or four hundred passengers are landed. The rates have been reduced, and the ideal climate, with the charming scenery and other attractions of the provinces, seem to be bringing an increasing number of people from the United States, as well as from other parts of Canada, where the heat is more oppressive.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them. Birth notices are inserted for 25c, marriage notices for 50c, death notices for 25c prepaid. The announcement of funeral appended to death notice, 25c extra; other extension to obituary, such as short sketch of life, two cents per word extra, except poetry, which is 50 cents per line extra—prepaid.

Annual subscribers may have announcements of births, marriages and deaths (without extended obituary or verses) occurring in their immediate families, free of charge, in which case name and address of subscribers should be given.

BIRTHS.

DAVIS—At Massena, N.Y., on July 21, 1899, the wife of the Rev. H. W. Davis, of a daughter. 24

DRAPER.—At Cowansville, Que., on Saturday, July 15, 1899, the wife of Mr. Frank E. Draper, of a son. 22

KERR—At 138 Milton street, Montreal, Que., on July 18, 1899, the wife of Dr. H. H. Kerr, L.D.S., of a son. 21

LACKEY.—At the parsonage, Hemmingford, Que., on July 18, 1899, a daughter to the Rev. and Mrs. J. A. Lackey. 20

MASSICOTTE—At Actonvale, Que., on July 20, 1899, a son to the Rev. and Mrs. L. Massicotte. 22

MATHEWSON.—At 33 Arlington avenue, Westmount, on July 19, 1899, the wife of J. A. Mathewson, jr., of a son. 20

MARRIED.

BEATTY—NORRIS.—At the residence of the bride's mother, Omemee, Ont., on July 19, 1899, by the Rev. E. Roberts, Adam A. Beatty, M.D., of Toronto, to Ethel Maud, youngest daughter of the late George A. Norris, M.D., Omemee. 23

BEIHLER—FRENCH—At Rockland, Ont., on July 18, 1899, by the Rev. George R. MacFaul, B.A., Miss Katie French, to Mr. Nicholas Beihler, both of Mulgrave, Que. 21

BUTLER—HUESTIS—At the residence of the bride's parents, 194 Robie street, Halifax, on July 12, 1899, by the Rev. Watson Smith, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Heartz, George Killam Butler, M.A., of Yarmouth, principal of Guysboro Academy, to Ethel Stuart, daughter of M. B. Huestis, Esq. 19

CLARK—PRUDHOMME.—At St. Margaret's Church, Toronto, on July 19, 1899, by the Rev. R. J. Moore, M.A., Mr. Malcolm Clark, B.A., Principal of Alliston Public School, to Amy Louise, eldest daughter of the late T. W. Prudhomme, 637 Spadina avenue. 22

CRAW—GRAY.—At 324 Markham street, Toronto, on July 19, 1899, by the father of the bride, assisted by the Rev. W. W. McRae, B.A., Drayton, N.D., brother-in-law of the bride, and by the Rev. W. W. Craw, B.A., Thorndale, Ont., brother of the groom, Rev. Alex. W. Craw, B.A., Warkworth, Ont., to Agnes, youngest daughter of the Rev. R. Gray. 22

FORD—GIBB.—In this city on July 1, 1899, by the Rev. P. L. Richardson, Sherbrooke Street Methodist Church, William Ford, of Outremont, to Jennie Gibb, of Montreal. 18

GODFREY — GRAHAM. — On Wednesday, July 19, 1899, at the residence of the bride's father, Verona, Ont., by the Rev. Hugh McLean, Thomas J. Godfrey, of Portland, Ont., to Catherine Graham, daughter of Andrew Graham, of Verona, Ont. 22

HENDERSON — MALCOLMSON—At St. George's Church, Goderich, Ont., on July 12, 1899, by the Rev. Mark Turnbull, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of the late Sutherland Malcolmson, to Mr. Gordon Henderson. 19

JENNINGS—TOWARD.—On July 8, 1899, at All Saints,' Margaret street, W., London, England, by the Rev. J. H. Pugh, M.A., Richard Edward William Jennings, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., London, to Eileen Elizabeth, second daughter of the late William Edmund Toward, of Newcastle, and stepdaughter of James Murray, Lowther ave., Toronto, Canada. 22

MATTICE—SINCLAIR—At the Church of the Advent, Westmount, on July 15, 1899, by the Rev. Mr. Smith, G. Lennox Mattice, son of Lieut.-Colonel Mattice, to Jeannie Hall, eldest daughter of David Sinclair. 21

McDONALD—SHIRREFFS— At Rockland, Ont., on July 18, 1899, by the Rev. Geo. R. MacFaul, B.A., Miss Christina Shirreffs, to Mr. William McDonald, both of Rockland, Ont. 21

McDOWELL—MOWAT.—At Westmount, on July 21, 1899, by the Rev. Charles E. Bland, Charles R. McDowell, to Marjorie, daughter of the late Robert Mowat, of Toronto.
Toronto papers please copy. 22

McGLASHAN—GARAYT.—At the residence of the bride's father, Montreal, on July 19, 1899, by the Rev. C. E. Amaron, D.D., pastor of St. John's Presbyterian Church, Montreal, assisted by the Rev. S. A. Carriere, uncle of the bride, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Grand Bend, Ontario Norman G. M. Graham, son of the late George McGlashan, to Ella, eldest daughter of H. Garayt, all of Montreal, P.Q. 22

McPHAIL — PANTON.—At St. Andrew's Church, Stratford, Ont., on July 12, 1899, by the father of the bride, Florence Helen, second daughter of the Rev. E. W. Panton, to the Rev. William Duncan McPhail, pastor Presbyterian Church, Tilbury. 19

MOONEY—SMITH—In this city, on July 12, 1899, by the Rev. F. S. Eastman, of Christ Church Cathedral, Arthur George Mooney, city, to Florence Emily Smith, of Birmingham, England.
Birmingham papers please copy. 19

PRESTON—WIGLE.—On July 12, 1899, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. W. McMullen, B.A., Mr. Thos. Preston, B.A., of Forest, Ont., to Miss Arizona Wigle, only daughter of Mr. Cyrus Wigle, of Ruthven, Ont. 18

REID—HASSARD.—At the home of the bride's parents, 19 Oxford street, Toronto, on July 17, 1899, by the Rev. Jas. Murray, D.D., Alexander Reid, of Detroit, U.S., son of the Rev. Walter Reid, Weston, Ont., to Lillie A., eldest daughter of Thos. Hassard, Esq. 20

TOMPKINS—O'MALLEY—At the residence of her brother, Mr. Peter O'Malley, Glen-Mary Farm, Wardsville, Ont., on July 14, 1899, by the Rev. Walter Collins, of St. James Episcopal Church, Wardsville, Helena Augusta O'Malley, to William L. Tompkins, of Ruskin, B.C. 21

WHYTE—McLAURIN—At the home of the bride's mother, Clarence, Ont., on Wednesday, June 28, 1899, by the Rev. George R. MacFaul, B.A., assisted by the Rev. C. H. Emerson, Miss Annie McLaurin, to Mr. James Whyte, of Ottawa, Ont. 21

WILSON — SCRYMGEOUR — At the residence of the bride's parents, Lakefield, Ont., on July 19, 1899, by the Rev. A. C. Reeves, B.A., Mr. William F. Wilson, of Lakefield, to Miss Annie A. Scrymgeour, eldest daughter of Mr. Geo. W. Scrymgeour. 21

DIED.

ARMSTRONG.—At Carleton Place, Ont., on July 16, 1899, William Duncan, aged 11 months and 16 days, dearly beloved and only son of Mr. and Mrs. William Armstrong, of 126a St. Hypolite street, Montreal, Que. 18

BAIN.—At Whitby, Ont., on July 18, 1899. Agnes Brown, relict of the late James Wallace Bain, in her 82nd year. 20

CHIPMAN.—At 103 Spadina road, Toronto, on July 16, 1899, Olivia Irene, daughter of Willis Chipman, in her 11th year. 18

CLARE—At his home, Petit Brule, on Sunday morning, July 23, 1899, Edward Olding Clare, born in London, England, on Feb. 16, 1814. 24

CORBETT—At the Royal Victoria Hospital, on July 23, 1899, John Corbett, aged 67 years, late of Larkhall, Lanarkshire, Scotland.

DOWNIE.—On Monday, July 17, at his sister's residence, 27 Congregation street, Robert, aged 23 years, son of John Downie.

DUGGAN.—Accidentally drowned in the Ottawa river, on July 13, 1899, Henry Waldon, son of C. Duggan, of the P. O. Inspector's Office, Ottawa. 18

DUNFORD.—On July 16, 1899, at her residence, 48 Elizabeth street, Ottawa, Fannie Bennett, beloved wife of Chas. Dunford, aged 29 years. 18

FRANCIS.—At Chicago, on July 19, 1899, Frederick Francis, in his 85th year.

GEOFFRION—At Dorion, on July 18, 1899, the Hon. C. A. Geoffrion, in the 56th year of his age.

GIBSON.—On July 18, 1899, at 310 Avenue road, Toronto, Janet Frater, widow of the late Alexander Lunham Gibson, Registrar of Huron County, aged 68 years and 2 months. 20

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GRAHAM—At the Royal Victoria Hospital, on July 18, 1899, Walter James, aged one year, infant son of John Thomas Graham.

JACKSON.—On July 17, 1899, at East Barre, Vermont, Mrs. Mirriam H. Jackson, widow of the late H. N. Jackson, of Cote St. Paul, aged 83 years. 18

JOHNSON—In this city, on July 23, 1899, Frederick Wentworth, eldest and beloved son of Louisa and D. F. Johnson, aged nine years and four months.

KIRWIN—At Quebec, on the morning of July 18, 1899, William Kirwin, a native of Tullamore, King's County, Ireland, aged 74 years. 19

LAKE—On July 21, 1899, at Tadousac, Percy Godfrey Botfield Lake, Lieut.-Colonel, late H.M. 100th (Royal Canadian) Regiment, aged 70 years.

LAWSON.—At Father Point, Que., on July 19, 1899, after a short illness, Ernest Lawson, aged 29 years and 5 months, son of the late Mr. David Lawson.

MALTBY.—At Father Point, Que., on July 21, 1899, Harold Wade Maltby, aged 9 months and 21 days, third son of Herbert Lassey and Matt Gold Maltby, of Montreal. 22

McLEAN.—On July 14, 1899, by accident, in Brooklyn, N.Y., Ellen Pringle, daughter of the late John McLean, sheriff of Kingston, for many years a resident of Ottawa, and a prominent member of St. Andrew's Church.

McNAB—At Noyes Beach, on the morning of July 22, 1899, Ainslie Cobban, infant son of James McNab, of Elm avenue, Westmount.

McNICOLL—At Valcartier, Que., on Wednesday, July 19, 1899, Alexander McNicoll, Presbyterian elder, in the 77th year of his age.
Detroit, Mich., Duluth, Minn., and Fifield, Wisconsin, papers please copy. 21

McOUAT—At Lachute, on July 21, 1899, from inflammation, Alfred Oliver, only and dearly beloved son of Walter McOuat, aged 4 years, 7 months and 21 days.
'He is gone before.' 24

MEYERS—In this city, on July 22, 1899, after a prolonged illness, Jean Gordon, wife of Fred, W. C. Meyers.

NELSON—At Ste. Agathe des Monts, Que., Thursday, July 20, 1899, William John Nelson, in his forty-fifth year. 21

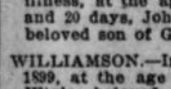
O'KEEFE.—At Toronto, on July 20, 1899, of heart failure, Eugene Bailey O'Keefe, eldest son of Eugene O'Keefe, aged 31 years. 22

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PEARMAN.—At Los Angeles, Cal., on July 20, 1899, Mary Wright, wife of John Pearman, formerly of Toronto. 22

PUSEY—At the residence of his son-in-law, R. G. Kingan, Peterboro, Ont., on July 16, 1899, Charles J. Pusey, in his 63rd year. 19

ROBERTS—Eliza Augustine Styles, beloved wife of George Roberts, builder.

ROBINSON.—At Omagh, Ireland, on Sunday, 16th inst., of diabetes, William Robinson, late in the employ of Warden King & Son, of this city, in the 36th year of his age. 22

SMITH.—At 32 Hypolite street, on July 17, 1899, Wortley Golden, the only son of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Smith, aged 4 months and 23 days.

SPROULE.—At her late residence, 222 Brock avenue, Toronto, July 18, 1899, Margaret Donald, widow of the late John Sproule, formerly of Cannington, in her 61st year. 20

TALLING.—At 148 Berkeley street, Toronto, on July 19, 1899, William Cooper Earle, son of the Rev. Dr. Talling, aged one day. 22

TROTTER.—At Murray Hill, New Jersey, on July 15, 1899, the Rev. John S. Trotter, formerly rector of Emmanuel's Church, Ottawa, and father of Mr. J. C. Trotter, of Ottawa, aged 80 years. 18

WELLS.—On July 20, 1899, after a lingering illness, at the age of 29 years, 11 months and 20 days, John Henry, only and dearly beloved son of George and Mary J. Wells.

WILLIAMSON.—In this city, on July 20, 1899, at the age of 29 years, Edith Olive Wigle, beloved wife of George Williamson, agent G.T.R., Hemmingford station.
Kingsville and Amherstburg and Windsor papers please copy.

WILSON.—At 14 Anderson street, on July 18, 1899, Agnes Douglas, a native of Westruther, Berwickshire, Scotland, widow of the late John Wilson, aged 81 years and 9 months.

WOOD — At Tower Hill Villas, Wilton, Somerset, England, in her 80th year, Susannah, beloved wife of James Wood, Esq., and mother of Mrs. R. A. Bilkey, of Toronto. 19

To
R. J. K.
Died May 4, 1899.

Angels have borne thee above,
Safe, up to a haven of rest,
Where sheltered in heavenly love
Thou dwellest 'mid the choir of the blest.

From where sorrow and sin have their birth;
Path, by mortals in weariness trod,
Thou leavest the death-shadowed earth,
For a life everlasting with God.

No tears, unavailing, we shed,
Thy memory to sadden with gloom;
Why weep for the beautiful dead,
When beatitude springs from the tomb?

While fair flower we placed on thy bier,
No vain grief was emblem'd by this;
We would not recall thee now here,
From thy home in the kingdom of bliss.

J.
Sorel, June 1, 1899.

ADVERTISEMENTS.



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SS. Hestia.....5,800 "
SS. Indrani.....5,800 "
SS. Kastalia (cold storage).....6,300 "
SS. Keemun.....4,500 tons
SS. Lakonia.....7,500 " (cold storage).
SS. Orthia.....6,300 "
SS. Salacia.....7,000 "
SS. Tritonia.....6,000 "
New Steamer Building.....7,500 "
New Steamer Building.....7,500 "

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SS. TRITONIA.....Aug. 17
SS. AMARYNTHIA.....Aug. 24
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SS. KILDONA.....Aug. 18
From MONTREAL.
SS. IONA (cold storage).....July 26
SS. DEVONA (cold storage).....Aug. 2
SS. CERVONA " ".....Aug. 9
SS. HURONA " ".....Aug. 16
SS. EUXINIA.....Aug. 23

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For the benefit of the subscribers of the 'Witness,' many of whom have during the year, something to sell or exchange, or some want to be filled, we have decided to take advertisements of this class, to go on this page, and under this heading, at the extremely low rate of one cent a word each insertion. This is just one-third the regular price. The 'Weekly Witness' reaches about

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Copy must be received not later than Friday for the paper published on the following Tuesday.

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Subscribers to the 'Witness' will find that an advertisement in this department will prove a paying investment, and only regular subscribers may avail themselves of this rate.

Address,
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Publishers of the 'Witness,'
Montreal

WANTED, TWO HORSE TREAD POWER, second-hand, in good working order. Address, with price, etc., W.S.S., 'Witness' Office, Montreal. 25

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FOR SALE, IN MANITOBA, A GOOD Mixed Farm. 110 acres fenced in pasture; 120 cultivated; good buildings and water, elevators, 3, 6, 9 and 14 miles distant; E. ½, 30, 9, 20, W. Principal Meridian. Apply I. S. Box, 319, Brandon, Manitoba.

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The Crystal Rosette is double the size of this cut.

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Is wonder-working in its effects. No other preparation in the world can equal it. It is the only speedy and sure cure for

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On receipt of 25 cents, we will send a full size box of National Gall Cure and a pair of handsome Crystal Rosettes, like illustration above, which are retailed at 50 cents a pair. Money refunded if not found satisfactory. National Gall Cure is for sale by all dealers, price 25 cents.

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

ENGLISH EMBROCATION CO'Y.,
337c St. Paul street, Montreal.

THE WEEKLY WITNESS is printed and published at the 'Witness' Building, at the corner of Craig and St. Peter streets, in the city of Montreal, by John Redpath Dougall, of Montreal. All business communications should be addressed 'John Dougall & Son,' and all letters to the Editor should be addressed 'Editor of the "Witness."'