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MINISTERS RESIGN

Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Ritchie, and Lord George Hamilton are Out of the Cabinet.

LETTER FROM THE COLONIAL SECRETARY GIVING HIS REASONS FOR THE STEP.

He Wishes to be Free to Press His Views on Colonial Preference.

London, Sept. 17.—The official announcement of the resignation of Mr. Chamberlain and two other members of the cabinet was made late to-night at Downing street, in the following communication:

'The following ministers have tendered their resignations, which have been accepted by the King:

'The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies.

'The Right Hon. C. T. Ritchie, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

'Lord George Hamilton, Secretary for India.'

The accompanying correspondence passed between the premier, the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, and Mr. Chamberlain.

Then follows Mr. Chamberlain's letter, dated Birmingham, Sept. 9, commencing 'My Dear Balfour,' in which he sets forth his reasons for his resignation. An extremely interesting feature of the letter is the following statement concerning a preferential tariff:

'For the present, at any rate, a preferential agreement with our colonies, involving any new duty, however small, on articles of food hitherto untaxed, even if accompanied by a reduction on other articles of food equally universal in their consumption, would be unacceptable to the majority of the constituencies. However much we may regret the decision, however mistaken we may think it, no good government in a democratic country can ignore it. I feel, therefore, that as an immediate practical policy the question of preference to the colonies cannot be pressed with any hope of success at the present time, although there is a very strong feeling in favor of the other branch of fiscal reform, which would give fuller discretion to the government in negotiation with foreign countries for a freer exchange of commodities, and which would enable our representatives to retaliate if no concession was made to our just demands.

'If, as I believe, you share these views, it seems to me that you will be absolutely justified in adopting them as the policy of your government, although it will necessarily involve some changes in its constitution. As Secretary of the Colonies during the last seven years, I have been in a special sense the representative of the policy of a closer union, which I firmly believe to be equally necessary in the interest of the colonies and ourselves. I believe it is possible to-day, and may be possible to-morrow, to make arrangements for such a union. I have had unexampled opportunities of watching events and appreciating the feelings of our kinsmen beyond the seas. I stand, therefore, in a different position to any of my colleagues, and I think that I should justly be blamed if I remained in office and thus formally accepted the exclusion from my political programme of so important a part thereof.

'I think that with absolute loyalty to your government, and with no fear of embarrassing it in any way, I can best promote the cause I have at heart from the outside, and I cannot but hope that in a perfectly independent position my arguments may be received at less prejudice than would attach to those of party leaders. Accordingly, I would suggest that you limit the present policy of the government to an assertion of our freedom in the case of all relations with foreign countries, and that you should agree to my tendering my resignation of my present office to His Majesty and devoting myself to the work of explaining and popularizing these principles of imperial union, which experience has convinced me are essential to our future welfare and prosperity.

'Yours, very sincerely,
'JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN.'

Mr. Balfour replied to Mr. Chamberlain in a letter dated Sept. 16. In it he says:—

'Agreeing as I do with you that the time has come when a change should be made in the fiscal canons by which we bound ourselves in our commercial dealings with other governments, it was paradoxical indeed that you should leave the Cabinet at the same time that others of my colleagues are leaving it who disagree on the very point with us both.

'Yet I cannot but admit that there is some force in your arguments in support of that course, based as they are upon your splendid personal relation with that portion of the controversy which deals with colonial preference. You have done more than any man living or dead to bring home to the citizens of the Empire the consciousness of imperial obligation and inter-dependence between the various fragments into which the Empire is geographically divided. I believe you to be right in holding that this inter-dependence should find expression in our commercial as well as in our political and military relations. I believe with you that a closer fiscal union between the Mother Country and the colonies would benefit the trade of both, and that if closer union could be established on fitting terms, its advantage to both parties would increase with years, and as the colonies grew in wealth and population.

'If there has ever been any difference between us in connection with this matter it has only been with regard to the practicability of the proposal which would seem to require on the part of the colonies a limitation in the all-round development of a protective policy, and on the part of this country, the establishment of a preference in favor of important colonial products. On the first of these requirements I say nothing, but if the second involves as it most certainly does, a taxation, however light on food stuffs, I am convinced with you that public opinion is not yet ripe for such an arrangement. The reasons may easily be found in past political battles and present political misrepresentations. If, then, this branch of fiscal reform is not at present within the limits of practical politics, you are surely right in your advice not to treat it as indissolubly connected with that other branch of fiscal reform to which we both attach importance, and which we believed the country is prepared to consider without prejudice. I feel, however, deeply concerned that you should regard this conclusion however well founded, as one making it difficult in your very special circumstances for you to remain a member of the government. Yet I do not venture in a matter so strictly personal to raise any objection if you think you can best serve the interests of imperial unity, for which you have done so much by pressing your views on colonial preference, with the freedom which is possible in an independent position, but hardly compatible with office.

'How can I criticise your determination? The loss to the government is great indeed, but the gain to the cause you have at heart may be greater still. If so, what can I do but acquiesce?

'Yours very sincerely,
'A. J. BALFOUR.'

P.S.—May I say with what gratification, both on personal and public grounds, I learn that Mr. Austen Chamberlain is ready to remain a member of the government, There could be no more conclusive evidence that in your judgment, as in mine, the exclusion of the taxation of food from the party programme is, in the existing circumstance, "a course best fitted practically to further the cause of fiscal reform."'

The retirement of Mr. Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary, precipitates the most dramatic crisis and the bitterest party struggle since his secession from Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Cabinet.

It is understood that the resignations of some other members of the Cabinet are imminent, and Lord Balfour of Burleigh, secretary for Scotland, has actually resigned. Lord Lansdowne, the Foreign Secretary, left London last night for Balmoral, whither Mr. Balfour and his brother are also expected to proceed immediately. In the Conservative circles last night the manner in which the crisis was projected, was almost as great a surprise as in Liberal quarters.

Political prophets are already busy appointing Mr. Austen Chamberlain Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Earl of Selborne as Secretary for the Colonies, because it is recognized as impossible that an appeal to the country can be much longer delayed, and the general opinion is that in the present shattered condition of the Unionist party the Liberals will be returned to power.

Mr. Balfour's letter is admitted to be vastly more important than his recent pamphlet, because in it he unhesitatingly admits the principle of Mr. Chamberlain's project, only contending that the country is not yet ripe for it.

It is clear, however, that he regards the proposal as a stepping stone to preferential tariff and the taxation of food.

A GREAT SURPRISE.

London, Sept. 18.—The simile of a bombshell was never more applicable to a political event in Great Britain than of the resignation of Mr. Chamberlain. The retirement of Mr. Ritchie as Chancellor of the Exchequer and of Lord George Hamilton as Secretary of State for India was quite expected, while the withdrawal of Lord Balfour of Burleigh as Secretary for Scotland, possibly even of the Duke of Devonshire as lord president of the council, have been equally foretold and are still looked forward to, but neither friend nor foe dreamed that Mr. Chamberlain would sever his connection with a government of which he was regarded as the backbone.

The official communication was issued from Downing street at a late hour to the newspapers and agencies on the express condition that the contents should not be distributed at the clubs or at other resorts or on the tickers; in other words, that the communications should only appear in the morning papers. It is needless to say that the report of Mr. Chamberlain's resignation leaked out in the form of a rumor, but in view of its extreme improbability and the lack of confirmation it was pooh-poohed everywhere.

Notwthstanding, however, that it was wholly unanticipated, there is widespreod commendation of the course that Mr. Chamberlain has taken.

PRESS COMMENT.

The ministerial 'Standard,' which opposed with almost radical vehemence the preferential tariff proposal, now says Mr. Chamberlain has taken the only course open to an honorable, high-spirited politician. From the moment he definitely committed himself to the scheme of food taxation he stood in a false position. He has now released his colleagues from a position which had become one of considerable embarrassment. The paper goes on to say that his ungrudging admission that his scheme failed to commend itself to the constituencies, is creditable to his sense of honor and political discernment. In devoting himself as a private individual to explaining and popularizing the preferential scheme he can do no harm, for the more it is considered the less likelihood is there that it will meet with popular approval.

The 'Standard' continues: 'Something at any rate is gained by the release of the cabinet from this unhappy controversy. We hope the ministers will shake themselves free of its disturbing influence and settle down to normal business. There should be no occasion for any more resignations.'

The 'Daily Telegraph,' a ministerialist organ, gives high praise to what it describes as a great act of self-denial. Mr. Chamberlain, it says, having set up for himself a great imperial idea, determined that no personal considerations should stand in the way of its realization. The correspondence between him and Mr. Balfour is unique of its kind. 'It redounds,' says the 'Telegraph,' 'not only to their credit, but to the honor of the country. From beginning to end there is not a note of self-seeking or personal ambition.'

The 'Daily Mail,' which aims to reach the masses, and is very hostile to Mr. Chamberlain's preferential scheme, pays a hearty tribute to the services of Mr. Chamberlain, and expresses admiration for the characteristic pluck and decision with which he freed both the government and himself. It was, it says, the only course open to him, and it is well that he has taken the step. 'His loss,' the paper says, 'is almost a coup de grace to the present vacillating ministers, but his country has no real cause to regret the near approach of their day of reckoning.'

The Conservative and pro-Chamberlain 'Post' says the resignation, which is perhaps the most original in history, is a sign to all men that Mr. Chamberlain is in earnest, and will 'fight it out on this line.' Such confidence, it says, was half the battle. The resignation will win him the hearts of his countrymen, who for years have been looking for a statesman who dared to risk himself and his prospects on his convictions.

The 'Daily Chronicle,' the principal Liberal organ, says it cannot understand why there were no more resignations from the cabinet. It warns the public that Mr. Chamberlain has only retired because he can thereby best promote his scheme. His policy, which avowedly has Mr. Balfour's approval, is to gradually break the country into a general scheme of protection, while the premier remains in office, in order to bring public opinion to the desired ripeness of the same object by promoting the policy of retaliation set forth in the recent pamphlet.

The Radical 'Daily News' which is not only bitterly opposed to Mr. Chamberlain's policy, but treats him as the personal incarnation of Satan, says the wrong and injustice of the past eight years have brought retribution to the government more swift and more desolating than the brain could have conceived, and they have brought it through the agency of a man who has been the evil influence at the back of all. Mr. Chamberlain,' it says has wrecked the Tory party and pulled the whole fabric of Unionism to the dust. The present generation will not see it rehabilitated. 'But,' says the paper in conclusion, 'Mr. Chamberlain has also wrecked himself.

'The career, whose memorial is a shameful war, and the wreck of two historic parties, is closed. His letter to Mr. Balfour is the letter of a gambler who has thrown his last coin and lost.'

The 'Times,' eulogizes Mr. Chamberlain as the greatest of the Imperial patriots Great Britain has yet produced, because he has faith in the Empire. The 'Times' expresses the belief that, paradoxical as it may seem, the policy and position of the government may in some respects be strengthened more than weakened by the course adopted by Mr. Chamberlain.

A MESSAGE FROM CANADA.

Toronto, Sept. 17.—The resignation of the Hon. Joseph Chamberlain from the British Cabinet excited much interest here, and the subject was brought up at the meeting of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association this afternoon. It was proposed that the following message should be sent by cable to Mr. Chamberlain:—

Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Colonial Secretary, London, Eng:—

'The Canadian Manufacturers' Association, in convention assembled in Toronto, desire to express its deep regret that your withdrawal from the British Cabinet has been found necessary. This association has followed your proposals with the greatest solicitude, and hopes your efforts to adapt Great Britain's fiscal policy to existing conditions will continue to be vigorously enforced.

(Signed), 'CYRUS A. BIRGE,
'President.'

Mr. George E. Drummond, of Montreal, seconding the resolution, remarked that Mr. Chamberlain appeared to be the most clear-headed business man in the British Cabinet. He had awakened Britons in the way that would not have been thought possible, and had voiced what we all thought, that Great Britain should give the outside world a dose of their own medicine. He regretted very much that Mr. Chamberlain had been forced to leave the Cabinet. They were all in favor of Great Britain strengthening the position of her own industries abroad, and he hoped the cable would strengthen the hands of Mr. Chamberlain.

A protest against sending such a cable was made by Mr. Francis Braidwood, of Montreal. The association, he said, should not be political in its nature, and it was a mistaken policy to stand by Mr. Chamberlain in this matter.

Mr. J. F. Ellis, Toronto, thought the meeting was quite right in expressing its appreciation of the services of Mr. Chamberlain. Although the latter was out of the ministry, Mr. Ellis believed his work would still go on. Mr. W. K. McNaught, Toronto, said the resolution did not touch upon preferential trade at all, but was simply an appreciation of the work done by Mr. Chamberlain.

A standing vote was taken, and the resolution to send the cable passed, Mr. Braidwood alone voting against it.

CABINET MAKING.

London, Sept. 18.—Consternation and excitement, caused by the announcement of the Hon. Mr. Chamberlain's resignation of the Secretaryship for the Colonies, prevails among all classes in the United Kingdom, to the exclusion of every other topic.

The 'Pall Mall Gazette' this afternoon aptly sums up the general feeling by describing the present crisis as the 'most extraordinary in the whole history of constitutional government.' It states that Mr. Balfour will fill up the vacancies and carry on the government until he meets parliament in 1904. Mr. Chamberlain, also, does not look for an immediate general election, expecting at least a twelve months' propaganda before the electorate can decide upon his proposals. Other rumors are current that Mr. Balfour is unable to find men to fill the vacancies, and that he will be obliged to hand the King his own resignation. This, however, does not appear to be likely.

The 'Westminster Gazette' and other papers forecast Lord Milner, the High Commissioner in South Africa, succeeding to the Colonial Office, and it is definitely announced that Lord Stanley, financial secretary to the War Office, and probably Mr. James Lowther, deputy Speaker, will be among those promoted to the cabinet, but the details of its reconstruction are not likely to be known until Mr. Balfour has seen the King.

Mr. Chamberlain's first public meeting since his retirement from the cabinet will be held at Glasgow on Oct. 6. He will deliver addresses later at Newcastle, Liverpool, Leeds and Cardiff. It is stated that a majority of the Scotch Unionists in the House of Commons will appear on the same platfrom with Mr. Chamberlain at Glasgow.

There is a report from South Africa to the effect that Lord Milner, governor of the Transvaal and Orange River Colonies, will succeed Mr. Chamberlain as Colonial Secretary. This report is not credited in London, because Lord Milner has never taken part in parliamentary life, and because of his policy and personality. Lord Milner is now recuperating at Carlsbad.

The report that Mr. Austen Chamberlain will succeed Mr. Ritchie is construed to mean that his father will act harmoniously with Mr. Balfour in electoral tactics, so far as the date of dissolution is concerned. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain will from without force a pace with the colonial preferential scheme. Moderate protectionists hitherto have been committed to the principle of retaliation.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, left London to-night for Balmoral. The Manchester 'Guardian' suggests that he will resign.

The effect of the news in Dublin has been to reveal the delight of the Nationalists at the prospect of a general election, the result of which they believe to be a foregone conclusion. Especial satisfaction is expressed there over the expectation that the Irish party will be once more the arbiter of the fate of a government.

The 'Freeman's Journal' says:—'Never in the history of the country was a government in a more hopeless, helpless and utterly despicable position. The man that created the Unionist party by a betrayal of Gladstone has destroyed it by more betrayals. The ultra-Tory London 'Globe' thinks that Mr. Chamberlain ought not to have resigned. It says that he very considerably underestimated the support which would have been tendered to his original policy when it had been placed fairly and squarely before the country. In one respect the Cabinet crisis has cleared the air. Consols opened 1-4d. higher for money at 88 15-16.

SPECULATION RIFE.

London, Sept. 19.—The newspapers this morning are crammed with discussions and speculations regarding the political situation brought about by the resignation of Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Ritchie, and Lord George Hamilton, but no fresh development has yet been announced. The Marquis of Lansdowne, regarding whose intentions there is the greatest interest, has gone to Balmoral to relieve Lord Balfour of Burleigh, as the minister in attendance on the King.

Both political parties have already commenced active preparations for the coming campaign, and the opinion is sought of every man of prominence at home and in the colonies whose ideas are likely to have influence. Mr. Asquith, who is by many regarded as the future leader of the Liberal party, telegraphed yesterday: 'The situation in all its essentials is unchanged. The duty of the Liberals to defend free trade is as plain and urgent as before.'

The opinion of the colonies is anxiously canvassed as being the most important factor in the situation. Sir Edmund Barton, the Premier of the Australian Commonwealth, has declared in an interview that he is convinced that Mr. Chamberlain will ultimately triumph and that until that triumph is achieved there will be no real union of the Empire.

The 'Standard' to-day anticipates that Mr. Balfour will have at least four cabinet seats and two or more under-secretaryships at his disposal, and strongly urges him to make a clean sweep of the discredited ministers and appoint men of real ability, even such men as Lord Cromer and Lord Milner, as the country would gain thereby.

London, Sept. 18.—The 'Times' editorial article on Mr. Chamberlain's resignation says that it is the bare truth when Mr. Balfour declares that Mr. Chamberlain has done more than any man living or dead to bring home to the citizens of the empire a consciousness of their imperial obligations. Mr. Chamberlain has been filled with the idea of Britain's historic and moral greatness, her mission in the world, and her ability to fulfil it. He has known how to impart something of his own conception to the whole British race. The article concludes: 'Even our foreign rivals, as they have shown by the persistent virulence of their attacks upon him, have shown that in him they recognize instinctively the potential builder of a free, self-contained, democratic, world-empire under the British crown and the British flag, which they dread not less for its ideals than for its material strength.'

THE PREMIER'S PAMPHLET.

London, Sept. 15.—Mr. Balfour has issued a pamphlet, entitled 'Economic notes on insular free trade.' It is practically a republication of a series of notes which he circulated privately among his colleagues in the Cabinet early in August, and amounts to a statement of his fiscal policy. He declares that he approaches the subject from the free trade viewpoint, although the free trade is not, perhaps, always that which is regarded as orthodox in the House of Commons or on the platform. In other words, he is not exactly a Cobdenite.

After a general discussion of economic forces the Premier points out what he regards as two errors on the part of those who worked in the cause of fiscal reform, half a century ago. 'They failed to foresee,' he says, 'that the world would reject free trade, and failed to take full account of the commercial probabilities of the British Empire. If they had been right on the first point, if free trade had, indeed, become the universal creed, no controversy about our commercial relations with any fiscally independent community could possibly have arisen. If, on the other hand, they had succeeded in giving us imperial free trade, the protective tariff tendencies of foreign nations would in the long run have been but of secondary importance. These double errors have established insular free trade, with its inevitable limitations, and left us bearing all the burden, but enjoying only half the advantages which should attach to the Empire.'

This line of thought leads Mr. Balfour to the salient questions as to whether a fiscal system suited to a free trade nation in a world of free traders remains suited in all details to a free trade nation in a world of protectionists. Discussing the various phases of the problem now before the country and citing one or two imaginary cases of economic dependence, he urges that in actual fact Great Britain is hampered by foreign tariffs, yet is able, in spite of them, to carry on export trade which increases rather than diminishes and an import trade of unexampled magnitude. But the reasons adduced to show why Britain holds her place are that foreign countries owe a great deal of money, not in freights nor in commissions, which they pay by means of imports into the United Kingdom. Large areas remain which are not protected at all, and the existing protected areas are not completely protected. But the point to be considered, says the Prime Minister, is not the momentary position of trade, but its tendency. British trade absolutely may have increased, but its rate of increase of the whole has seriously diminished. In some important departments no increase is perceptible; in others there are symptoms of decay. If the tide of international commerce is not flowing in proportion to the growth of wealth of the people is it because of the operation of some inevitable law.

Mr. Balfour thinks not, but because it has been made impossible by the operation of hostile tariffs. National industries, he says, have not been allowed to become mutually supplementary, they have been compelled to become mutually exclusive. Fiscal contrivances have forced them out of cooperative into competitive channels.

After discussing the question of the injury which tariffs working in alliance with modern trade combinations, may inflict, and incidentally condemning the system of government bounties to a nation's industries, such as that of Germany to the shipping trade, the Premier goes into details as to injuries which foreign protection is calculated to inflict on Great Britain as a free trade country, and then says: 'It seems to me to be clear that we are bound to seek some mitigation and that in one direction only can we hope to find it. The source of all the difficulty being the protective tariffs imposed by fiscally independent communities, it is plain that we can secure no concession in the direction of freer exchange except by negotiation, and that our negotiations can but appeal to self-interest.

'In the case of our colonies self-interest should have prevented these tariffs originally from being imposed, but it did not, and if the argument failed before powerful vested interests were created, it is hardly likely to be effective now. The only alternative is to do to foreign nations what they always do to each other, and instead of appealing to economic theories in which they wholly disbelieve, to use fiscal inducements which they thoroughly understand. We alone, among all the nations, are unable to employ this means of persuasion, not because in our hands it needs be ineffectual, but because in obedience to a principle we have deliberately thrown it away.

'The principle to which we pay this strangely incongruous tribute is, of course, the principle of free trade. But what a curious view of free trade. It implies that the object which these fiscal inducements are intended to attain is increased free trade; nothing else. And yet, simply because the fiscal inducement may, if it fails of its effect, but not otherwise, involve duties not required for revenue purposes, or in certain cases even carry with it some element of protection to home industries, we are to turn away from it as from an accursed thing. This seems to me an extraordinary piece of foolishness.'

Mr. Balfour regards himself as in harmony with the true spirit of free trade, when he pleads for freedom to negotiate.

'If I were proved to be wrong, my opinion on the fundamental question,' said the Premier, 'would remain unchanged. Where we fail others may succeed. It cannot be right for a country with free trade ideals to enter into competition with protectionist rivals, after having deprived itself of the only instrument by which its policy can conceivably be modified. The first and most essential object of our national efforts should be to get rid of the bonds in which we gratuitously entangled ourselves. The precise manner in which we should use our regained liberty is important; yet, after all, it is only a secondary issue to what is fundamental—that our liberty should be regained.'

MORE RESIGNATIONS.

London, Sept. 20.—It is officially announced that the King has accepted the resignations of Lord Balfour of Burleigh, secretary for Scotland, in the Cabinet, and the Right Hon. Arthur Elliott, financial secretary of the Treasury. The latter is a brother of the Earl of Minto, the Governor-General of Canada. Both Lord Balfour and Mr. Elliott are free traders. Mr. Elliott was not in the Cabinet. These two resignations make a total of four vacancies in the Cabinet, and one secretaryship at Mr. Balfour's disposal.

It is not expected that other members of the Cabinet will press their resignation on account of Mr. Balfour's position on the fiscal question until after his speech at Sheffield on Oct. 1. But Mr. Brodrick, who started for Balmoral to see the King on Sunday, will possibly resign the secretaryship of war and succeed Lord George Hamilton as secretary of state for India. The transference would not arise in the present crisis, but from the deep dissatisfaction of the country with the report of the War Commission which practically said the administration of the War Office had not really improved since the close of the war in South Africa, that is to say, that Mr. Broderick's tenure of office had been a failure so far as the promise of reforms went. It is predicted that Mr. Arnold-Forster, parliamentary secretary of the Admiralty, will succeed him, but this is doubtful, as with the promotion of Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Lord Selborne and other favorites, it would mean that the Liberal Unionists would be represented numerically in the Cabinet far in excess of their proportion of representation in parliament.

The 'Daily Express' says it understands the government has decided not to bring Lord Kitchener to the War Office.

A curious phase of the situation is the severe criticism, regardless of party lines, bestowed on Mr. Balfour's action in publishing his views and selling them in pamphlet form. The Premier's keen sense of chivalry and honor is far too deeply appreciated by all parties to ever permit the suggestion that he purposely adopted the doutbful tactics. By Mr. Balfour's own admission he is a 'mere child in such matters,' and his inexperience in business affairs now appears to have put him at the mercy of the publishers of the pamphlet, who are coining money over the vital issue in national affairs. That Mr. Balfour will devote his portion of the proceeds to some charity is generally assumed, but it is regretted that he did not mention some such intention in the preface of the pamphlet. The 'Outlook,' which is a warm supporter of the Premier, declares that Mr. Balfour's indiscretion 'strikes a rude blow at one's reverence for the traditions of English public life.'

The 'Outlook' estimates that the profits of one hundred thousand copies alone will be over $17,000, of which Mr. Balfour will receive a large share. The pamphlet promises to reach a sale of a million copies. In the meantime there are no pamphlets in print and the copies printed have reached a premium, many of them selling for fifty cents, double the price of the issue.

DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE WILL REMAIN.

London, Sept. 20.—(Associated Press despatch).—The Duke of Devonshire has decided to remain in the Cabinet. It is practically certain that Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Lord Milner and Mr. Brodrick will take the exchequer, colonies and India portfolios, respectively, and the only surprise in the new appointments is likely to be the recommendation of a strong man to the War Office to determine how far the recommendations of the South African War Commission can be carried out.

Mr. Akers-Douglas started for Balmoral to-night, and he will probably be involved in the reconstruction changes.

THE KING'S MOVEMENTS.

The King left Buckingham Palace yesterday afternoon, says the 'Pall Mall Gazette,' for Rufford Abbey, Nottinghamshire, on a visit to Lord and Lady Saville. The King will on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday travel from Ollerton to Dan Castle. He is expected to leave Ollerton early on Saturday morning for Balmoral. The Queen, accompanied by Princess Victoria, and attended by Miss Charlotte Knollys and Colonel Brocklehurst, left London this afternoon en route to Copenhagen. The King saw Her Majesty off at Charing Cross station, where a large crowd had assembled. Their Majesties drove privately from Buckingham Palace to the station in a plain carriage, and without military escort, being accompanied merely by a mounted policeman. The King and Queen and Princess entered the principal saloon, in the privacy of which they exchanged farewells. As soon as the King had stepped out of the saloon the starting signal was given and the train left for Port Victoria.

THE CHILDREN OF ASSA

A Romance of Ancient Egypt, by Georg Ebers

CHAPTER XII.—Continued.

'Now I understand you; you wish to be revenged. You hope to rise high, and I am to whet your knife, and hold the ladder for you. Poor little man! there, sit down—drink a gulp of milk to cool you, and listen to my advice. Katuti wants a great deal of money to escape dishonor. She need only pick it up—it lies at her door.'

The dwarf looked at the witch in astonishment.

'The Mohar Paaker is her sister Setchem's son. Is he not?'

'As you say.'

'Katuti's daughter Nefert is the wife of your master Mena, and another would like to tempt the neglected little hen into his yard.'

'You mean Paaker, to whom Nefert was promised before she went after Mena.'

'Paaker was with me the day before yesterday.'

'With you?'

'Yes, with me, with old Hekt—to buy a love philter. I gave him one, and as I was curious I went after him, saw him give the water to the 'ittle lady, and found out her name.'

'And Nefert drank the magic drink?' asked the dwarf horrified.

'Vinegar and turnip juice,' laughed the old witch. 'A lord who comes to me to win a wife is ripe for anything. Let Nefert ask Paaker for the money, and the young scapegrace's debts are paid.'

'Katuti is proud, and repulsed me severely when I proposed this.'

'Then she must sue to Paaker herself for the money. Go back to him, make him hope that Nefert is inclined to him, tell him what distresses the ladies, and if he refuses, but only if he refuses, let him see that you know something of the little dose.'

The dwarf looked meditatively on the ground, and then said, looking admiringly at the old woman, 'That is the right thing.'

'You will find out the lie without my telling you,' mumbled the witch; 'your business is not perhaps such a bad one as it seemed to me at first. Katuti may thank the ne'er do well who staked his father's corpse. You don't understand me? Well, if you are really the sharpest of them all over there, what must the others be?'

'You mean that people will speak well of my mistress for sacrificing so large a sum for the sake——?'

'Whose sake? why speak well of her?' cried the old woman impatiently. 'Here we deal with other things, with actual facts. There stands Paaker—there the wife of Mena. If the Mohar sacrifices a fortune for Nefert, he will be her master, and Katuti will not stand in his way; she knows well enough why her nephew pays for her. But some one else stops the way, and that is Mena. It is worth while to get him out of the way. The charioteer stands close to the Pharaoh, and the noose that is flung at one may easily fall round the neck of the other too. Make the Mohar your ally, and it may easily happen that your rat-bites may be paid for with mortal wounds, and Rameses who, if you marched against him openly, might blow you to the ground, may be hit by a lance thrown from an ambush. When the throne is clear, the weak legs of the Regent may succeed in clambering up to it with the help of the priests. Here you sit—open-mouthed; and I have told you nothing that you might not have found out for yourself.'

'You are a perfect cask of wisdom!' exclaimed the dwarf.

'And now you will go away,' said Hekt, 'and reveal your schemes to your mistress and the Regent and they will be astonished at your cleverness. To-day you still know that I have shown you what you have to do; to-morrow you will have forgotten it; and the day after to-morrow you will believe yourself possessed by the inspiration of the nine great Gods. I know that; but I cannot give anything for nothing. You live by your smallness, another makes his living with his hard hands. I earn my scanty bread by the thoughts of my brain. Listen! when you have half won Paaker, and Ani shows himself inclined to make use of him, then say to him that I may know a secret—and I do know one, I alone—which may make the Mohar the sport of his wishes, and that I may be disposed to sell it.'

'That shall be done! certainly, mother,' cried the dwarf. 'What do you wish for?'

'Very little,' said the old woman. 'Only a permit that makes me free to do and to practice whatever I please, unmolested even by the priests, and to receive an honorable burial after my death.'

'The Regent will hardly agree to that; for he must avoid every thing that may offend the servants of the gods.'

'And do every thing,' retorted the old woman, 'that can degrade Rameses in their sight. Ani, do you hear, need not write me a new license, but only renew the old one granted to me by Rameses when I cured his favorite horse. They burnt it with my other possessions, when they plundered my house, and denounced me and my belongings for sorcery. The permit of Rameses is what I want, nothing more.'

'You shall have it,' said the dwarf. 'Good-by; I am charged to look into the tomb of our house, and see whether the offerings for the dead are regularly set out; to pour out fresh essences and have various things renewed. When Secket has ceased to range, and it is cooler, I shall come by here again, for I should like to call on the paraschites, and see how the poor child is.'

CHAPTER XIII.

During this conversation two men had been busily occupied, in front of the paraschites' hut, in driving piles into the earth, and stretching a torn linen cloth upon them.

One of them, old Pinem, whom we have seen tending his grandchild, requested the other from time to time to consider the sick girl and to work less noisily.

After they had finished their simple task, and spread a couch of fresh straw under the awning, they too sat down on the earth, and looked at the hut before which the surgeon Nebsecht was sitting waiting till the sleeping girl should wake.

'Who is that?' asked the leech of the old man, pointing to his young companion, a tall sunburnt soldier with a bushy red beard.

'My son,' replied the paraschites, 'who is just returned from Syria.'

'Uarda's father?' asked Nebsecht.

The soldier nodded assent, and said with a rough voice, but not without cordiality:

'No one could guess it by looking at us—she is so white and rosy. Her mother was a foreigner, and she has turned out as delicate as she was. I am afraid to touch her with my little finger—and there comes a chariot over the brittle doll, and does not quite crush her, for she is still alive.'

'Without the help of this holy father,' said the paraschites, approaching the surgeon, and kissing his robe, 'you would never have seen her alive again. May the gods reward thee for what thou hast done for us poor folks!'

'And we can pay too,' cried the soldier, slapping a full purse that hung at his girdle. 'We have taken plunder in Syria, and I will buy a calf, and give it to thy temple.'

'Offer a beast of dough, rather,' replied Nebsecht, 'and if you wish to show yourself grateful to me, give the money to your father, so that he may feed and nurse your child in accordance with my instructions.'

'Hm,' murmured the soldier; he took the purse from his girdle, flourished it in his hand, and said, as he handed it to the paraschites:

'I should have liked to drink it! but take it, father, for the child and my mother.'

While the old man hesitatingly put out his hand for the rich gift, the soldier recollected himself and said, opening the purse:

'Let me take out a few rings, for to-day I cannot go dry. I have two or three comrades lodging in the red tavern. That is right. There—take the rest of the rubbish.'

Nebsecht nodded approvingly at the soldier, and he, as his father gratefully kissed the surgeon's hand, exclaimed:

'Make the little one sound, holy father! It is all over with gifts and offerings, for I have nothing left; but there are two iron fists and a breast like the wall of a fortress. If at any time thou dost want help, call me, and I will protect thee against twenty enemies. Thou hast saved my child—good! Life for life. I sign myself thy blood-ally—there.'

With these words he drew his poniard out of his girdle. He scratched his arm, and let a few drops of his blood run down on a stone at the feet of Nebsecht—'Look,' he said. 'There is my bond, Kaschta has signed himself thine, and thou canst dispose of my life as of thine own. What I have said, I have said.'

'I am a man of peace,' Nebsecht stammered, 'and my white robe protects me. But I believe our patient is awake.'

The physician arose and entered the hut.

Uarda's pretty head lay on her grandmother's lap, and her large blue eyes turned contentedly on the priest.

'She might get up and go out into the air,' said the old woman. 'She has slept long and soundly.'

The surgeon examined her pulse, and her wound, on which green leaves were laid.

'Excellent,' he said; 'who gave you this healing herb?'

The old woman shuddered, and hesitated; but Uarda said fearlessly: 'Old Hekt, who lives over there in the black cave.'

'The witch!' muttered Nebsecht. 'But we will let the leaves remain; if they do good, it is no matter where they came from.'

'Hekt tasted the drops thou didst give her,' said the old woman, 'and agreed that they were good.'

'Then we are satisfied with each other,' answered Nebsecht, with a smile of amusement. 'We will carry you now into the open air, little maid; for the air in here is as heavy as lead, and your damaged lung requires lighter nourishment.'

'Yes, let me go out,' said the girl. 'It is well that thou hast not brought back the other with thee, who tormented me with his vows.'

'You mean blind Teta,' said Nebsecht, 'he will not come again; but the young priest who soothed your father, when he repulsed the princess, will visit you. He is kindly disposed, and you should—you should—'

'Pentaur will come?' said the girl eagerly.

'Before midday. But how do you know his name?'

'I know him,' said Uarda decidedly.

The surgeon looked at her surprised.

'You must not talk any more,' he said, 'for your cheeks are glowing, and the fever may return. We have arranged a tent for you, and now we will carry you into the open air.'

'Not yet,' said the girl. 'Grandmother, do my hair for me, it is so heavy.'

With these words she endeavored to part her mass of long reddish-brown hair with her slender hands, and to free it from the straws that had got entangled in it.

'Lie still,' said the surgeon, in a warning voice.

'But it is so heavy,' said the sick girl, smiling and showing Nebsecht her abundant wealth of golden hair as if it were a fatiguing burden. 'Come, grandmother, and help me.'

The old woman leaned over the child, and combed her long locks carefully with a coarse comb made of grey horn, gently disengaged the straws from the golden tangle, and at last laid two thick long plaits on her granddaughter's shoulders.

Nebsecht knew that every movement of the wounded girl might do mischief, and his impulse was to stop the old woman's proceedings, but his tongue seemed spell-bound. Surprised, motionless, and with crimson cheeks, he stood opposite the girl, and his eyes followed every movement of her hands with anxious observation.

She did not notice him.

When the old woman laid down the comb Uarda drew a long breath.

'Grandmother,' she said, 'give me the mirror.'

The old woman brought a shard of dimly glazed, baked clay. The girl turned to the light, contemplated the undefined reflection for a moment, and said:

'I have not seen a flower for so long, grandmother.'

'Wait, child,' she replied; she took from a jug the rose which the princess had laid on the bosom of her grandchild, and offered it to her. Before Uarda could take it, the withered petals fell, and dropped upon her. The surgeon stooped, gathered them up, and put them into the child's hand.

'How good you are!' she said; 'I am called Uarda—like this flower—and I love roses and the fresh air. Will you carry me out now?'

Nebsecht called the paraschites, who came into the hut with his son, and they carried the girl out into the air, and laid her under the humble tent they had contrived for her. The soldier's knees trembled while he held the light burden of his daughter's weight in his strong hands, and he sighed when he laid her down on the mat.

'How blue the sky is!' cried Uarda. 'Ah! grandfather has watered my pomegranate, I thought so! and there come my doves! give me some corn in my hand, grandmother. How pleased they are.'

The graceful birds, with black rings round their reddish-grey necks, flew confidingly to her, and took the corn that she playfully laid between her lips.

Nebsecht looked on with astonishment at this pretty play. He felt as if a new world had opened to him, and some new sense, hitherto unknown to him, had been revealed to him within his breast. He silently sat down in front of the hut, and drew the picture of a rose on the sand with a reed-stem that he picked up.

Perfect stillness was around him; the doves even had flown up, and settled on the roof. Presently the dog barked, steps approached; Uarda lifted herself up and said:

'Grandmother, it is the priest Pentaur.'

'Who told you?' asked the old woman.

'I know it,' answered the girl decidedly, and in a few moments a sonorous voice cried: 'Good day to you. How is your invalid?'

Pentaur was soon standing by Uarda; pleased to hear Nebsecht's good report, and with the sweet face of the girl. He had some flowers in his hand, that a happy maiden had laid on the altar of the goddess Hathor, which he had served since the previous day, and he gave them to the sick girl, who took them with a blush, and held them between her clasped hands.

'The great goddess whom I serve sends you these,' said Pentaur, 'and they will bring you healing. Continue to resemble them. You are pure and fair like them, and your course henceforth may be like theirs. As the sun gives life to the grey horizon, so you bring joy to this dark hut. Preserve your innocence, and wherever you go you will bring love, as flowers spring in every spot that is trodden by the golden foot of Hathor. May her blessing rest upon you!'

He had spoken the last words half to the old couple and half to Uarda, and was already turning to depart when, behind a heap of maize-straw that lay close to the awning over the girl, the bitter cry of a child was heard, and a little boy came forward who held, as high as he could reach, a little cake, of which the dog, who seemed to know him well, had snatched half.

'How do you come here, Scherau?' the paraschites asked the weeping boy; the unfortunate child that Hekt was bringing up as a dwarf.

'I wanted,' sobbed the little one, 'to bring the cake to Uarda. She is ill—I had so much—'

'Poor child,' said the paraschites, stroking the boy's hair; 'there—give it to Uarda.'

Scherau went up to the sick girl, knelt down by her, and whispered with streaming eyes:

'Take it! It is good, and very sweet, and if I get another cake, and Hekt will let me out, I will bring it to you.'

'Thank you, good little Scherau,' said Uarda, kissing the child. Then she turned to Pentaur and said:

'For weeks he has had nothing but papyrus pith, and lotus-bread, and now he brings me the cake which grandmother gave old Hekt yesterday.'

The child blushed all over, and stammered:

'It is only half—but I did not touch it. Your dog bit out this piece, and this.'

He touched the honey with the tip of his finger, and put it to his lips. 'I was a long time behind the straw there, for I did not like to come out because of the strangers there.' He pointed to Nebsecht and Pentaur. 'But now I must go home,' he cried.

The child was going, but Pentaur stopped him, seized him, lifted him up in his arms and kissed him; saying, as he turned to Nebsecht—

'They were wise, who represented Horus—the symbol of the triumph of good over evil and of purity over the impure—in the form of a child. Bless you, my little friend; be good, and always give away what you have to make others happy. It will not make your house rich—but it will your heart!'

Scherau clung to the priest, and involuntarily raised his little hand to stroke Pentaur's cheek. An unknown tenderness had filled his little heart, and he felt as if he must throw his arms round the poet's neck and cry upon his breast.

But Pentaur set him down on the ground, and he trotted down into the valley. There he paused. The sun was high in the heavens, and he must return to the witch's cave and his board, but he would so much like to go a little farther—only as far as the king's tomb, which was quite near.

Close by the door of this tomb was a thatch of palm-branches, and under this the sculptor Batau, a very aged man, was accustomed to rest. The old man was deaf, but he passed for the best artist of his time, and with justice; he had designed the beautiful pictures and hieroglyphic inscriptions in Seti's splendid buildings at Abydos and Thebes, as well as in the tomb of that prince, and he was now working at the decoration of the walls in the grave of Rameses.

Scherau had often crept up close to him, and thoughtfully watched him at work, and then tried himself to make animal and human figures out of a bit of clay.

One day the old man had observed him.

The sculptor had silently taken his humble attempt out of his hand, and had returned it to him with a smile of encouragement.

From that time a peculiar tie had sprung up between the two. Scherau would venture to sit down by the sculptor, and try to imitate his finished images. Not a word was exchanged between them, but often the deaf old man would destroy the boy's works, often on the contrary improve them with a touch of his own hand, and not seldom nod at him to encourage him.

When he staid away the old man missed his pupil, and Scherau's happiest hours were those which he passed at his side.

He was not forbidden to take some clay home with him. There, when the old woman's back was turned, he moulded a variety of images which he destroyed as soon as they were finished.

While he lay on his rack his hands were left free, and he tried to reproduce the various forms which lived in his imagination, he forgot the present in his artistic attempts, and his bitter lot acquired a flavor of the sweetest enjoyment.

But to-day it was too late; he must give up his visit to the tomb of Rameses.

Once more he looked back at the hut, and then hurried into the dark cave.

CHAPTER XIV.

Pentaur also soon quitted the hut of the paraschites.

Lost in meditation, he went along the hill-path which led to the temple which Ameni had put under his direction.

He foresaw many disturbed and anxious hours in the immediate future.

The sanctuary of which he was the superior, had been dedicated to her own memory, and to the goddess Hathor, by Hatasu, a great queen of the dethroned dynasty.

The priests who served it were endowed with peculiar chartered privileges, which hitherto had been strictly respected. Their dignity was hereditary, going down from father to son, and they had the right of choosing their director from among themselves.

Now their chief priest Rui was ill and dying, and Ameni, under whose jurisdiction they came, had, without consulting them, sent the young poet Pentaur to fill his place.

They had received the intruder most unwillingly, and combined strongly against him when it became evident that he was disposed to establish a severe rule and to abolish many abuses which had become established customs.

They had devolved the greeting of the rising sun on the temple-servants; Pentaur required that the younger ones at least should take part in chanting the morning hymn, and himself led the choir. They had trafficked with the offerings laid on the altar of the goddess; the new master repressed this abuse, as well as the extortions of which they were guilty towards women in sorrow, who visited the temple of Hathor in greater number than any other sanctuary.

The poet—brought up in the temple of Seti to self-control, order, exactitude, and decent customs, deeply penetrated with a sense of the dignity of his position, and accustomed to struggle with special zeal against indolence of body and spirit—was disgusted with the slothful life and fraudulent dealings of his subordinates; and the deeper insight which yesterday's experience had given him into the poverty and sorrow of human existence, made him resolve with increased warmth that he would awake them to a new life.

The conviction that the lazy herd whom he commanded was called upon to pour consolation into a thousand sorrowing hearts, to dry innumerable tears, and to clothe the dry sticks of despair with the fresh verdure of hope, urged him to strong measures.

Yesterday he had seen how, with calm indifference, they had listened to the deserted wife, the betrayed maiden, to the woman, who implored the withheld blessing of children, to the anxious mother, the forlorn widow, and sought only to take advantage of sorrow, to extort gifts for the goddess, or better still for their own pockets or belly.

Now he was nearing the scene of his new labors.

There stood the reverend building, rising stately from the valley on four terraces handsomely and singularly divided, and resting on the western side against the high amphitheatre of yellow cliffs.

On the closely-joined foundation stones gigantic hawks were carved in relief, each with the emblem of life, and symbolized Horus, the son of the Goddess, who brings all that fades to fresh bloom, and all that dies to resurrection.

On each terrace stood a half open to the east, and supported on two and twenty archaic pillars. On their inner walls elegant pictures and inscriptions in the finest sculptured work recorded, for the benefit of posterity, the great things that Hatasu had done with the help of the Gods of Thebes.

On the third and fourth terraces were the small adjoining rooms of Hatasu and her brothers Thotmes II. and III., which were built against the rock, and entered by granite doorways. In them purifications were accomplished, the images of the goddess worshipped, and the more distinguished worshippers admitted to confess. The sacred cows of the goddess were kept in a side-building.

As Pentaur approached he great gate of the terrace-temple, he became the witness of a scene which filled him with resentment.

A woman implored to be admitted into the forecourt, to pray at the altar of the goddess for her husband, who was very ill, but the sleek gate-keeper drove her back with rough words.

'It is written up,' said he, pointing to the inscription over the gate, 'only the purified may set their foot across this threshold, and you cannot be purified but by the smoke of incense.'

'Then swing the censer for me,' said the woman, 'and take this silver ring—it is all I have.'

'A silver ring!' cried the porter, indignantly. 'Shall the goddess be impoverished for your sake? The grains of Anta, that would be used in purifying you, would cost ten times as much.'

'But I have no more,' replied the woman, 'my husband, for whom I come to pray, is ill; he cannot work, and my children—'

'You fatten them up and deprive the goddess of her due,' cried the gate-keeper. 'Three rings down, or I shut the gate.'

'Be merciful,' said the woman, weeping. 'What will become of us if Hather does not help my husband?'

'Will our goddess fetch the doctor?' asked the porter. 'She has something to do besides curing sick starvelings. Besides, that is not her office. Go to Imhotep or to Chunsu the counsellor, or to the great Techuti herself, who helps the sick. There is no quack medicine to be got here.'

'I only want comfort in my trouble,' said the woman.

'Comfort!' laughed the gate-keeper, measuring the comely young woman with his eye. 'That you may have cheaper.'

The woman turned pale, and drew back from the hand of the man stretched out towards her.

At this moment Pentaur, full of wrath, stepped between them.

He raised his hand in blessing over the woman, who bent low before him, and said, 'Whoever calls fervently on the Divinity is near to him. You are pure. Enter.'

As soon as she had disappeared within the temple, the priest turned to the gate-keeper and exclaimed:

'Is this how you serve the goddess, is this how you take advantage of a heart-wrung woman? Give me the keys of this gate. Your office is taken from you, and early to-morrow you go out in the fields, and keep the geese of Hathor.'

The porter threw himself on his knees with loud outcries; but Pentaur turned his back upon him, entered the sanctuary and mounted the steps which led to his dwelling on the third terrace.

A few priests whom he passed turned their backs upon him, others looked down at their dinners, eating noisily, and making as if they did not see him. They had combined strongly, and were determined to expel the inconvenient intruder at any price.

Having reached his room, which had been splendidly decorated for his predecessor, Pentaur laid aside his new insignia, comparing sorrowfully the past and the present.

To what an exchange Ameni had condemned him!

Here, wherever he looked, he met with sulkiness and aversion; while, when he walked through the courts of the House of Seti, a hundred boys would hurry towards him, and cling affectionately to his robe. Honored there by great and small, his every word had had its value; and when each day he gave utterance to his thoughts, what he bestowed came back to him refined by earnest discourse with his associates and superiors, and he gained new treasures for his inner life.

'What is rare,' thought he, 'is full of charm; and yet how hard it is to do without what is habitual!'

The occurrences of the last few days passed before his mental sight. Bent-Anat's image appeared before him, and took a more and more distinct and captivating form. His heart began to beat wildly, the blood rushed faster through his veins; he hid his face in his hands, and recalled every glance, every word from her lips.

'I follow thee willingly,' she had said to him before the hut of the paraschites. Now he asked himself whether he were worthy of such a follower.

He had indeed broken through the old bonds, but not to disgrace the house that was dear to him, only to let new light into its dim chambers.

'To do what we have earnestly felt to be right,' said he to himself, 'may seem worthy of punishment to men, but cannot before God.'

He sighed and walked out into the terrace in a mood of lofty excitement, and fully resolved to do here nothing but what was right, to lay the foundation of all that was good.

'We men,' thought he, 'prepare sorrow when we come into the world, and lamentation when we leave it; and so it is our duty in the intermediate time to fight with suffering, and to sow the seeds of joy. There are many tears here to be wiped away. To work, then!'

The poet found none of his subordinates on the upper terrace. They had all met in the forecourt of the temple, and were listening to the gate-keeper's tale, and seemed to sympathize with his angry complaint—against whom Pentaur well knew.

With a firm step he went towards them and said:

'I have expelled this man from among us, for he is a disgrace to us. To-morrow he quits the temple.'

The gate-keeper looked enquiringly at the priests.

Not one moved.

'Go back into your house,' said Pentaur, going closer to him.

The porter obeyed.

Pentaur locked the door of the little room, gave the key to one of the temple servants, and said:

'Perform your duty, watch the man, and if he escapes you will go after the geese to-morrow too. See, my friends, how many worshippers kneel there before our altars—go and fulfil your office. I will wait in the confessional to receive complaints, and to administer comfort.'

The priests separated and went to the votaries. Pentaur once more mounted the steps, and sat down in the narrow confessional, which was closed by a curtain; on its wall the picture of Hatasu was to be seen, drawing the milk of eternal life from the udders of the cow Hathor.

He had hardly taken his place when a temple servant announced the arrival of a veiled lady. The bearers of her litter were thickly veiled, and she had requested to be conducted to the confession chamber. The servant handed Pentaur a token by which the high-priest of the great temple of Amon, on the other bank of the Nile, granted her the privilege of entering the inner rooms of the temple and to communicate with all priests, even with the highest of the initiated.

The poet withdrew behind a curtain, and awaited the stranger with a disquiet that seemed to him all the more singular that he had frequently found himself in a similar position. Even the noblest dignitaries had often been transferred to him by Ameni when they had come to the temple to have their visions interpreted.

A tall female figure entered the still, sultry stone room, sank on her knees, and put up a long and absorbed prayer before the figure of Hathor. Pentaur also, seen by no one, lifted his hands, and fervently addressed himself to the omnipresent spirit with a prayer for strength and purity.

Just as his arms fell the lady raised her head. It was as though the prayers of the two souls had united to mount upwards together.

(To be continued.)

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LITERARY REVIEW.

A RIVAL TO ANTHRACITE.

Last winter's shortness of coal showed the disadvantage of depending for fuel on a single commodity whose output could be artificially controlled. This view has led to the inclusion in the 'Report of the Bureau of Mines' (Ontario) of an extensive monograph on 'Peat fuel: its use and manufacture,' by W. E. H. Carter. Mr. Carter speaks of the disappearance of the forests which formerly were the source of fuel supply, and says: 'One result of the change has been to place the people of Ontario in a position of absolute and abject dependence on the coal barons—or coal miners, it matters little which—of a foreign state.' The rural population, however, still use wood very largely. 'If another fuel could be added to the list, comparable in efficiency to coal or wood, the situation would be decidedly improved.' Extensive bogs in Ontario supply the raw material for a fuel which can be prepared apparently at a moderate cost if proper machinery is used. The drying of the peat is the main difficulty. To dry it entirely in the open air is impracticable, because it contains, especially in some bogs, such an enormous percentage of water. To dry it entirely by artificial heat costs more in some cases than the new fuel is worth. The processes used in different localities are carefully described. The peat is finally put on the market in the shape of small cylindrical briquettes. The opinion expressed in the report is that it might come into general use for domestic purposes, though for factories bituminous coal is cheaper. Peat, however, serves a great variety of uses in some parts of Europe.

Not only is peat in demand as domestic fuel for cooking and producing warmth, but in metallurgic processes, in steel and glass furnaces, for firing locomotive boilers, for generating electric power, and for many other purposes, it is used in solid or gaseous form. Germany is believed to have more fuel in peat than in coal, and much ingenuity has been displayed in that country and elsewhere in devising processes and machinery for preparing it. In short, so far from peat being an obsolete fuel it is coming more and more into use as its manufacture is being perfected and a better article produced.

CANADIAN BUTTER AND CHEESE.

An admirable handbook on 'Canadian Dairying' has been prepared by Mr. Henry H. Dean, professor of dairy husbandry in the Ontario Agricultural College, situated at Guelph. It is a pleasure to read of such exact and yet practical methods in the care of milk, etc., and the writer gives opinions on some general subjects of which he is entitled to speak with authority. He considers that it does not pay for the farmer to make 'ordinary' butter at home.

The tendency in some districts is to manufacture dairy products on the farm rather than send the milk or cream to a factory. This plan may be adopted where there is plenty of help on the farm, when not convenient to a cheesery or creamery, when there is a sufficient number of cows to make it profitable, where a good dairy, properly equipped is provided, where someone on the farm knows how to make first-class butter or cheese, and where a good market is available. To make ordinary or inferior dairy goods on the farm is a waste of time, money and valuable food material. Fortunes are lost every year in Canada through the making of poor dairy butter.

Butter-making suits any grazing locality, but the making of cheese is a different matter.

It is altogether likely that the cheese centres of Canada will move out West, and that the older provinces will engage more largely in butter making, because cheesemaking is much more exhaustive of soil fertility, and the newer provinces are much better able to withstand the drain than the older settled parts of Canada. However, cheese making pays the farmer much better during an average of years than does butter making, and for some time we are likely to continue making cheese, or at least till the butter industry is established on a better basis than at present.

A NEW WORK ON HYDRAULICS.

'Hydraulics, with Working Tables,' by E. S. Bellasis, M. Inst. C.E., executive engineer in the irrigation branch of the Public Works Department of India, is a new text-book and work of reference for engineers, which contains the results of recent investigations made in India and elsewhere. The subjects taken up very fully include weirs, pipes, and open channels, with uniform or variable flow. Practical examples are given and full working tables. The figures for co-efficients represent later research than those formerly in use. The printing of such tables demands, of course, special care, and the book is printed by Rivingstons, London. Mr. William Briggs, Toronto has the Canadian agency. The price is $5.50.

Advertisements.



4 SALES Within 3 HOURS.

This was our record from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m. last Monday, *all new instruments.* The above was by no means all the business transacted in our warerooms on that date; it simply gives an idea of the large number of Pianos and Organs sold by us. Our business for August 1903 increased 80 percent over that of August 1902. The following are some of the used pianos, offered at **Special Prices** this week:—

EVANS BROS. Cabinet Grand, used at concerts only, reduced from $425 to **$276**
KNABE, was $650, now..... **$175**
HEINTZMAN, was $450, now..... **$174**
TORONTO, Upright, was $350, now only **$170**
NEW YORK, Square, was $425, now **$135**

Five Upright Pianos, prices **$80, $55, $65, $75, and $85,** respectively.

Easy payments. Discounts for cash. Each piano thoroughly repaired.

Call or write,

LAYTON BROS., 144 PEEL ST. MONTREAL.

AUTUMN OFFERS

'Daily Witness'.....only 50 cents
'Weekly Witness'.....only 20 "
'World Wide'.....only 15 "
'Northern Messenger'....only 10 "

To January 1, 1904

Postage extra for Montreal and suburbs or foreign countries, excepting United States and its dependencies, also Great Britain and Ireland, Transvaal, Bermuda, Barbadoes, British Honduras, Ceylon, Gambia, Sarawak, Bahama Islands, Zanzibar. No extra charge for postage in the countries named.

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TO JAN 1 1904

World Wide.

A Weekly Reprint of Articles from Leading Journals and Reviews Reflecting the Current Thought of Both Hemispheres

As many of the ablest writers are now engaged in journalism, much writing of the highest quality in matter and style is fugitive, seen only by the readers of each particular newspaper and by them often lost before it is read. Much of such writing is only of local and very transient import, but much is of more permanent and world-wide interest. It is proposed to fill the pages of 'World Wide' with articles and extracts of this latter class, with occasional selections from notable works and scenes from striking stories. An effort will be made to select the articles each week so that due proportion will be given to the various fields of human interest to the shifting scenes of the world's great drama, to letters and science and beautiful things.

The Extra Fine Quality of Paper used during 1903 will cost over twice as much as the quality of paper used during 1902 yet the subscription price remains at One Dollar a year.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, Montreal.

P. S.—The 'Weekly Witness' and 'World Wide,' $1.50 per annum.

A Case of Eczema No Pen Describes.

After Three Years of Terrible Suffering Little Mary Millar was permanently Cured by

Dr. Chase's Ointment.

Many of the cures brought about by Dr. Chase's Ointment are so much like miracles that people can scarcely believe them. When Baby Millar became a victim of eczema her parents did everything that could be done to get her cured. Three doctors tried all the means in their power, but without success, and then all sorts of remedies were used, with the vain hope that something would bring relief from the disease that seemed to be burning up the living flesh.

It was not until Dr. Chase's Ointment was used that relief and cure came. This case is certified to by a prominent Sunday-school superintendent of St. Catharines.

Mrs. Wm. Millar, St. Catharines, Ont., writes: 'My daughter, Mary, when six months old contracted eczema and for three years this disease baffled all treatment. Her case was one of the worst that ever came to my notice, and she suffered what no pen can ever describe. I had her treated by three different doctors, but all to no purpose whatever, and all sorts of balms, soaps and lotions were tried with no beneficial results.

'Finally I decided to use Dr. Chase's Ointment, and to my surprise she began to improve immediately, and after regular treatment for a time the disease of so long-standing completely disappeared. As that was four years ago, and not a symptom of this distressing ailment has ever shown itself since, the cure must certainly be a permanent one. At the time of this cure we were living in Cornwall, Ont., and the doctors there feared that if she was not cured of eczema she would go into a decline.'

Mr. S. Richardson, jun., Superintendent Christ's Church Sunday-school, St. Catharines, Ont., writes: 'I am acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Millar and believe they would not make any statement knowing it to be in any way misleading or untrue.'

Dr. Chase's Ointment, 60 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Company, Toronto. To protect you against imitations the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every box of his remedies.

CEDARS OF LEBANON

ONLY ABOUT FOUR HUNDRED OF THEM STILL LIVE.

'There are only about four hundred of the Cedars of Lebanon left,' says Lewis Gaston Leary in 'Scribner's.' 'High up on the rocky slopes, Hadrian sculptured his imperial anathema against all who should cut these sacred trees. The Maronite peasants almost worship them, and call them the "Cedars of the Lord"; and a recent governor of the Lebanon has surrounded them by a great wall, so that the young shoots may not be injured by roving animals. Yet, century by century, their number grows less.

'But if the cedars are few in number, these few are of royal blood. They are not the largest of trees, though some of the trunks measure over forty feet around. Their beauty lies in the wide-spreading limbs, which often cover a circle two or three hundred feet in circumference. Some are tall and symmetrical, with beautiful horizontal branches; others are gnarled and knotted, with inviting seats in the great forks, and charming beds on the thick foliage of the swinging boughs.

'The wood has a sweet odor, is very hard, and seldom decays. The vitality of the cedar is remarkable. A dead tree is never seen, except where lightning or the axe has been at work. Often a great bough of one tree has grown into a neighbor, and the two are so bound together that it is impossible to say which is the parent trunk. Perhaps the unusual strength and vitality of the cedars are due to their slow growth. When a little sprout, hardly waist-high, is said to be ten or fifteen or twenty years old, one cannot help asking, "What must be the age of the great patriarchs of the grove?" It is hard to tell exactly. By the aid of a microscope I have counted more than seven hundred rings on a bough only thirty inches in diameter. Those who have studied the matter more deeply think that some of these trees must be more than a thousand years old. Indeed, there is nothing wildly improbable in the thought that perhaps the Guardian, for instance, may have been a young tree when Hiram began cutting for the temple at Jerusalem.'

SOUNDS YOU CAN'T HEAR

MANY ANIMALS HAVE SHARPER SENSES THAN MAN.

'Most people suppose a mole to be dumb, but it is not,' says the Chicago 'Record-Herald.' 'A mole can give a sound so shrill that it hasn't any effect on the human ear at all, and another sound so low and soft that no human being can hear it. Yet a weasel can hear both these sounds as plainly as you can the report of a gun, and a sound registering machine, the phonautograph, will show them both, with scores of other sounds you are deaf to.

"The usual note of the mole is a low purr, which it uses a good deal while at work underground, and it can also shout at the top of its voice, if hurt or alarmed; but though it shouted and purred in your ear you wouldn't hear it. The sound register, however, with its delicate pencil that marks the volume of sound on a paper, gives the quality of both sounds.

'A weasel, too, which is one of the mole's enemies, can hear these sounds through a couple of inches of earth, and often catches the mole when he throws up his hillocks of earth. The common field mouse, too, has a purr that is altogether beyond you, though you can hear him squeak plainly enough if he is hurt. A death's head moth, too, can squeak, but that is done by rubbing his wings together, and is not a voice at all.

'But the champion of all creatures for good hearing, and one that can hear a sound that is over a hundred degrees beyond our own limit, is the common thrush, and you may often amuse yourself by watching him at it. He can hear a lobworm moving underground, locate him by the noise and haul him out.

'Often you may see a thrush stand perfectly still on your lawn, cock his ear and listen intently, then make a couple of steps and haul out a fat lobworm. Even the starling, which is about the size of a thrush, cannot do this, but he knows the thrush can, and, being a disreputable person with no common honesty, he follows the young thrushes about on their worm hunts, and steals the worms from them as soon as they are caught.

'As for the smells you can't smell they are more numerous than those you can, and if you want an example, go on your knees in a field where there are partridges and see if you can smell them six or seven yards away—or even a freshly dead one an inch from your nose.

'They have no scent to you. But if you own a pointer dog you may watch him canter across a field at full speed, and suddenly stop as if shot, tail outstretched and body rigid, nose in the air, all because he caught the scent of a covey of birds some yards away wafted to him by the wind. He—and most other dogs—can smell a lark as far as a partridge.

'But if you choose you can make yourself smell 50 percent better by wetting your finger and drawing it under your nose. With damp nostrils—like the dog—you will detect scents that did not reach you before.

'Coming to the feelings you cannot feel, perhaps it is as well they are so numerous. You can feel a gnat settle on your skin, but not a lake midge, nor fifty of them, and you cannot even feel their bite—though they stick a quiverful of saws and files into you—till the irritation begins.

'But watch one of these midges light on a horse's flank—though they do not weigh 1-50,000 of a dram—and you will see the horse give his whole skin a twist, round about where the midge is, and try to shake it off. Even though he has a shaggy coat, he can feel that midge alight.

'Besides these limits to your everyday senses, however, there are several senses which you haven't got at all, but which plenty of other creatures have. One is the sense of weather. You cannot tell by any sense—except newspaper reports—what the weather will be the day after to-morrow, but animals can, for they carry natural barometers in their brains. When a frost, for instance, has lasted a week or two, and all the meadows are bound up, you will find insect feeding birds that have gone to the mudbanks of estuaries moving back in flocks to the fields thirty hours before the first sign of a thaw.'

A STRANGE MAN.

The following from Mr. Augustus Hare's 'Story of My Life' will interest many readers. When Mr. Hare was staying at Highclere, in November, 1873, Mr. Herman Merivale related the following story:—

'A captain was crossing to America in his ship, with very few sailors on board. One day one of them came up to him on deck, and said that there was a strange man in the cabin, that he could not see the man's face, but that he was sitting with his back to the door at the table writing. The captain said it was impossible there could be any one in his cabin, and desired the sailor to go and look again. When he came up, he said the man had gone, but on the table was the paper on which he had written, with the ink still wet, the words, "Steer due south." The captain said that as he was not pressed for time he would act on the mysterious warning. He steered due south, and met with a ship which had been long disabled, and whose crew were in the last extremity. The captain of the disabled ship said that one of his men was a very strange character. He had himself picked him up from a deserted ship, and since then he had fallen into a cataleptic trance in which, when he recovered, he declared that he had been in another ship, begging its captain to come to their assistance. When the man who had been sent to the cabin saw the cataleptic sailor, he recognized him at once as the man he had seen writing.'

READABLE PARAGRAPHS.

WHERE THE PROVISIONS CAME FROM.

A party of men seated in a third class English railway carriage were inventing stories to pass away the time. They had all had a turn at it except an old sailor, who had remained silent all the time, until pressed by the others to spin them a yarn. He began:

'I was once in a dreadful storm. All the provisions were washed overboard. I was very ill afterwards, and ate nothing for four days; at the end of that time I began to feel hungry, and the steward gave me beef, chicken, port wine, and eggs.'

'But you said all the provisions were washed overboard. Where did the beef come from?'

'From the bullock' (bulwarks), said the old sailor.

'And where did you get the chickens from?'

'From the hatch.'

'And the port wine?'

'From the port hole.'

'And the eggs?'

'Eggs?' said the sailor. 'I didn't says eggs, did I?'

'Oh, yes, you did,' said the others. 'We have caught you now!'

The old sailor thought he was caught, and had to consider. At last he said:

'Oh, yes, I did have eggs. The captain ordered the ship to lay to, and he gave me one.'

Where Weakness is, Disease Will Settle.—If one suffers from any organic weakness, inherited or contracted, there disease will settle when it attacks the body. Therefore, drive out the pains that beset you, do not let a cold or cough harass you, and keep the respiratory organs in a good, healthy condition. This you can do by using Dr. Thomas's Eclectric Oil. Prevention is the wisest course.

IT WAS NOT UNIFORM.

In his recent book of Foreign Office reminiscences Sir Edward Hertslet gives an excellent story of Disraeli, who thus told the tale:

You know I have the honor of being one of the Elder Brethren of the Trinity House. Well, there is a special uniform belonging to that office. One day I was about to attend a levée at St. James's Palace, and my valet laid out my diplomatic uniform ready for me to put on. Placing implicit confidence in him, I put it on and went to the levee. On appearing before the Prince, His Royal Highness jocularly remarked: 'It won't do!' 'What, sir?' I inquired. 'Oh,' said the Prince, 'you've got the wrong trousers on!' and, to my horror, on looking down, I found that I had got my diplomatic uniform coat on, with the Trinity House trousers. It seemed to amuse the Prince immensely.

Free and easy expectoration immediately relieves and frees the throat and lungs from viscid phlegm, and a medicine that promotes this is the best medicine to use for coughs, colds, inflammation of the lungs and all affections of the throat and chest. This is precisely what Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup is a specific for, and wherever used it has given unbounded satisfaction. Children like it because it is pleasant; adults like it because it relieves and cures the disease.

QUESTION OF INSIDE PRICE.

The man seemed to be very much excited.

'We've made a bet,' he said, 'on a question of law, and we've agreed to leave it to you.'

'I'll do the best I can to settle it,' returned the great lawyer, gratified by this evidence of the opinion in which he was held. 'What is the question of law?'

'Why, a $2 cat belonging to Brown ate a $10 bird belonging to Jones, and we want to know who has legal title to the combination of bird and cat.'—Chicago 'Evening Post.'

GEO. H. KENT'S CASE RECALLED.

Dying of Bright's Disease Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured Him.

Recent Deaths of Prominent Men from the Most Dreaded of all Maladies Recalls the Fact that Dodd's Kidney Pills Have Conquered It.

Ottawa, Ont., Sept. 18.—(Special).—The recent numerous deaths of prominent men from Bright's Disease, recalls the case of Geo. H. Kent, of 408 Gilmour street,, this city.

Mr. Kent, who is still living here, strong and hearty, was dying of Bright's Disease. He had lost the use of his limbs and his whole body was swollen to a terrible size. Three doctors were positive he must die.

While watching at his bedside, his wife happened to read an advertisement that said Dodd's Kidney Pills would cure Bright's Disease. They were sent for as a last resort. From almost the first dose Mr. Kent says he felt benefited by them. After taking four boxes he was able to sit up. Seventeen boxes cured him completely.

Mr. Kent's cure caused great excitement at the time. People who had heard of it came from far and near to see him, and all went away convinced that Dodd's Kidney Pills will cure Bright's Disease.

This conviction is strengthened by a number of other cases reported throughout the country where this great Kidney remedy has been used, and Bright's Disease vanquished.

NEVER HEARD HER.

Mistress—How was it, Mary, that when I came down to the kitchen I found a man with you there?

Mary—Really, I don't know, mum, unless it was with them soft shoes of yours. We never heard you coming.

No Substitute, not even the best raw cream, equals Borden's Peerless Brand Evaporated Cream for tea, coffee, chocolate, cereals and general household cooking. It is the result of forty-five years' experience in the growing, buying, handling and preserving of milk by Borden's Condensed Milk Co.

'Lemme once git my han' on de chicken, wid a straight road befo' me,' says a Georgia darkey, 'an' I'll settle de race problem so quick it'll make yo' head swim.'—Atlanta 'Constitution.'

Suffer No More.—There are thousands who live miserable lives because dyspepsia dulls the faculties and shadows existence with the cloud of depression. One way to dispel the vapors that beset the victims of this disorder is to order them a course of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, which are among the best vegetable pills known, being easy to take, and are most efficacious in their action. A trial of them will prove this.

The artist of whom the Philadelphia 'Press' tells was of the impressionist school. He had just given the last touches to a purple and blue canvas when his wife came into his studio. 'My dear,' said he, 'this is the landscape I wanted you to suggest a title for.' 'Why not call it "Home"?' she said, after a long look. '"Home"? Why?' 'Because there's no place like it,' she replied meekly.'—'The Standard.'

They Wake the Torpid Energies—Machinery not properly supervised and left to run itself, very soon shows fault in its working. It is the same with the digestive organs. Unregulated from time to time they are likely to become torpid, and throw the whole system out of gear. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills were made to meet such cases. They restore to the full the flagging faculties, and bring into order all parts of the mechanism.

Amateur Drawing-Room Entertainer (invited to amuse the children)—'And now, ladies and gentlemen, I have much pleasure in introducing my celebrated performing elephant. Hi! Allez! Houp-la!' (Door opens, and enter stout lady.) Footman—'Mrs. Heavysides.'—'Scotsman.'

Only those who have had experience can tell the torture corns cause. Pain with your boots on, pain with them off—pain night and day; but relief is sure to those who use Holloway's Corn Cure.

'I reckon you don't often have such a jolly little party as this to drive?' remarked one of a rather noisy company of young fellows during a day's drive in the country.

'Not now!' was the quiet response of the driver. 'I ain't druv such a lot sin I left my last job!'

'What was that?'

'Coachman at a lunatic asylum!' was the cool reply.

One of the greatest blessings to parents is Mother Graves's Worm Exterminator. It effectually expels worms and gives health in a marvellous manner to the little one.

'They say,' said Tommy's mother, as they were watching the 'Armless Wonder' wind his watch, write his name, and do other remarkable things with his toes, 'that he can play the piano; but I don't see how.'

'That's easy, mamma,' replied Tommy, 'he can play by ear.'

Monkey Brand Soap makes copper like gold, tin like silver, crockery like marble, and windows like crystal.

'Here, waiter,' said Mr. Meddergrass to the attendant in the city cafe where he was breakfasting, 'I see you got some "fried soles" on this here bill o' fare. Bring 'em on. I think them was the uppers I got for griddle cakes a minute ago.'—'Judge.'

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Customer — Why do you wear rubber gloves?

Barber—So as my celebrated 'hair grower' won't raise hair on the palms of my hands.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Boys' Page.

The Boys' Empire League

NON-POLITICAL AND UNSECTARIAN.

We have just received from Mr. H. R. F. Gray, of Quebec, the circular sent out by the Boys' Empire League, and are sure that all Canadian boys will be interested in reading of this league. We hope that many will join the league, forming branches of it throughout the country. Our Highland Cadets, it would seem, could join in a body, and they would possibly gain a new impetus and new enthusiasm from correspondence and fellowship with the members in Great Britain and the other colonies. The object of the B. E. L. is to promote and strengthen a worthy Imperial spirit in British boys all over the world, and its motto is: 'Many countries, but one Empire.' The rules are as follows:

1. The membership of the League is open to all boys in Great Britain and the colonies over ten years of age, who agree to the conditions of membership. The entrance fee is 6d., and an annual subscription of 6d. is expected from every member.

2. Every member undertakes, by some direct effort, to make himself a fit and worthy representative of the British race at home and abroad. He should count it his greatest privilege, as it is his highest duty, to show by his physical development, his intelligent knowledge of the Empire, his loyalty to British institutions and to the King, that the British race is worthy of its proud position in the world.

3. Every member promises to treat all foreigners with the utmost courtesy, and in the true spirit of 'noblesse oblige' to remember in his dealings with them the traditions of the British race for honesty, manliness, and high courage, and to try to do nothing that would lower his country in their eyes.

4. Members promise to read at least one book every year dealing specifically with one of His Majesty's dominions across the seas, and, as far as possible, to specialize in acquiring a knowledge of the country and its people. Suitable books will be indicated.

5. The official organ of the League is 'Boys of our Empire,' Editorial office, 56 Ludgate Hill, London, E.C. Weekly, price 1d.; monthly, 6d.

6. Members of the League are expected to look upon each other as comrades, irrespective of what their political views in a party sense may be, and to unite in a common feeling of pride in the Empire, and a determination to uphold its glorious history.

The officers are:—President, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle; vice-president, the Ven. Archdeacon Sinclair, D.D.; honorary secretaries and founders, Messrs. Howard H. Spicer and Andrew Melrose; council, the Duke of Argyll, the Duke of Marlborough, the Earl of Dundonald, the Earl of Crewe, Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, Lord Charles Beresford; executive committee, Sir Gilbert Parker, D.C.L., M.P.; Admiral the Hon. Sir Edmund Fremantle, G.C.B.; Sir John Cockburn, K.C.M.G.; Archdeacon Sinclair, D.D.; the Hon. Alfred Dobson, (Agent-General for Tasmania); Mr. Thomas Fuller (Agent-General for Cape Colony); Captain Towse, V.C.; Mr. Andrew Melrose, Mr. Howard H. Spicer, Captain H. G. McKenzie Rew, Mr. H. J. King-Potter, etc.; president for Canada, the Premier of Manitoba. Headquarters are at 56 Ludgate Hill, London, E.C., and there are already branches in Toronto and Hamilton.

Founded in October, 1900, the Boys' Empire League had by October, 1901, 2,000 members and 40 branches, and in October, 1902, it had increased to 5,000 members, 70 branches.

Lord Knollys, writing from Balmoral Castle, says:—'His Majesty the King is in hearty sympathy with the work of the Boys' Empire League.' Sir Arthur Bigge writes to say:—'The Prince of Wales heartily sympathizes with the objects of the Boys' Empire League.' The Duke of Argyll, writing from Kensington Palace, says:—'You have all the good wishes of young men like yourselves throughout the Empire, and of old people like me who know what the Empire means.' Major-General Baden-Powell writes:—'Each member of the League must make himself into a loyal, useful, and honorable boy.' Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, in his speech to our boys, said:—'Your organization and your objects are the noblest ones possible, and it is a privilege to be permitted to assist them even in the smallest manner.'

The Badge of Membership of the League has been designed by the president, and every member will, of course, wish to wear it in some form or another, although no rule demands that he should do so. We have manufactured it in several forms:—1, as a breastpin in bronze and silver; 2, as a watch appendage in bronze and silver; 3, as a brooch for coat or cap in bronze or silver; and 4, as a silk badge for wearing on the cap or on a football jersey, etc. These badges, which can only be had from the B. E. L. office, 56 Ludgate Hill, London, E.C., are sold at 6d. each in bronze, and 2s. each in silver. Silk badges, 6d. each.

Badges have also been prepared for the fathers, mothers, sisters, etc., of members, who wish to become Associates of the League. These are sold in the same forms as above at 6d. and 2s.

A special Roll of Honor Medal has been struck in connection with the League for presentation to boys who have performed acts of bravery in saving life. Several of these medals have now been awarded. Boys who hear of instances of such gallantry are requested to bring them under the notice of the hon. secretary of the League.

Some practical advantages of the Boys' Empire League as it is now organized in England will be suggestive for Canadian boys:—

1. A B. E. L. Swimming Association, under the supervision of Mr. Montagu Holbein.
2. Physical Development Exercises, under the direction of Mr. Eugene Sandow.
3. Empire Correspondence Club, by which boys living in England can correspond with B. E. L. members in any of the colonies.
4. Free Scholarships presented for the best papers written upon the colonies.
5. Free starts in the colonies, and B. E. L. members placed in situations free of charge.
6. Free lectures to clubs and school branches of the B. E. L.
7. B. E. L. Summer Camp.

HOW TO JOIN THE LEAGUE.

Send up your full name and address, with 6d. in stamps, to the Hon. Secretary of the Boys' Empire League, 56 Ludgate Hill, London, E.C. You will then receive a handsome lithographed card of membership bearing your name and your number on the League roll. The badge is not compulsory, but every member should make it a matter of pride to wear one, and openly identify himself with the League. Where possible, members are encouraged to form B.E.L. clubs for physical development, football, cricket, and other sports, or for social recreation. Reports of these branches, which are to be found in all the principal towns of Great Britain and the colonies, appear every week in 'Boys of our Empire.'

Full particulars of the League and the various branches are given in the B.E.L. Handbook, price 1s., post free, to be obtained from the headquarters office.

Agent for official organ, the Rev. J. M. Smith, Rodney, Ont.

Johnny's Stamp Act.

(Concluded.)

The dreams got worse and worse. Johnny found himself out at sea, seated firmly on his beloved bicycle, but it was attached to a blue ship that looked strangely familiar to Johnny, and he read New Brunswick painted in staring white on her sides. When, fearfully grasping the handle bar,, he dared to look up, all the deck was crowded with Victorias—red, yellow, green, black—all with huge crowns and big earrings. Faster and faster the schooner towed him out to sea, and the crowned heads seemed regardless of his misery.

'Such dreams!' he groaned, turning over again. No wonder that daylight found Johnny more willing to rise than he remembered ever having been before, except on the Fourth of July. At breakfast he astonished Mabel by cheerfully asking his mother for Uncle Jim's address.

'I can ask him and tell him just why I want it,' he said briskly.

'I'll tell Alec to-day, and write to-night,' he added.

So this letter was written:

Dear Uncle Jim: Do you want your old stamp book, because if you don't, I do, very badly. Of all the things you left here years ago when I was a kid, all are gone but this book. My mother cut up the striped trousers for me years ago, and the moths and worms finished the birds. But I've saved the stamp book. I want a bicycle, and there is a boy that reads the papers and knows lots that says I could sell some of the stamps. But I don't want to till you say I may. We are all well. Write soon to yours truly,

JOHN J. KIRTLAND.

P.S.—I think the stamps are really valuable—at least, some of them.

Mrs. Kirtland nodded approvingly as Johnny pushed the letter across the table for her inspection.

'Better write on the enveolpe, "If not called for in ten days return to John Kirtland, Kimpton,"' said she.

'All right, ma,' said Johnny, and he mailed the letter with a lighter heart than he had carried for many a day.

A week later a very strange missive came to Kimpton post-office. It was a square folded sheet of brown paper tied with a bit of string and addressed to John J. Kirtland. Johnny cut the string eagerly, unfolded the paper, and read with eyes that seemed not to see, but to transfer in hot lines to his brain.

Dear Nephew: I write in haste. Glad to hear from you. Send the book at once by registered package. I have walked twelve miles and borrowed the stamp to mail this letter. Send the book at once. Will write again.

Your affectionate,

UNCLE JIM.

Johnny laid the letter down and crept quietly up to his den in the attic. Mabel watched him slowly turn away; then she snatched up the letter and read it aloud.

'Well, mother,' she said, indignantly, 'I wouldn't have thought it of Uncle Jim! He's just as mean as he can be! I don't see what he could want with that old book. I am just going right up to comfort Johnny.'

'No, Mabel,' said her mother, 'let Johnny be. I'll go—after a while.' And go she did, to find Johnny crouched on the attic floor, with both arms on the old, flat trunk, and a blank, miserable face resting bowed upon them.

'Johnny,' she said quietly, as she seated herself on the old trunk and drew the boy's head and shoulders into her lap, 'there is something you have gained this week—a greater, grander, better thing than all the bicycles in the world; yes, of more value than a whole bookful of Mauritius stamps at a thousand dollars apiece. Does my boy know what it is?'

'No,' he whispered, with such a hopeless tone and Mrs. Kirtland felt all his pent-up disappointment.

'Bring me your Bible, dear, and let me show you. She turned to a marked passage, and Johnny read slowly as she pointed: 'Him that overcometh will I make a pillar in the House of my God; and he shall go no more out,' and pointing still farther, 'And I will write upon him my new name.'

'Johnny, did you think you were overcoming this week, overcoming a desire to keep what you did not feel belonged rightfully to you? You could have sold the book, but you never would have been quite satisfied. Now it will go to-morrow, and leave an honest-hearted boy behind. Johnny, dear, when pillars are used for kings' palaces, or God's workmanship, they are hewn and polished until God and man can see their beauty and service. The hewing process is necessary. And then there is this best of all—the new name. I am so glad to know my boy has learned that.'

Johnny Kirtland whistled as he returned from mailing the book—whistled so cheerfully that Alec Norton asked at once as he joined him on the street:

'Heard from your Uncle Jim?'

'Yes,' said Johnny, 'he wants his book, and I started it to-day. No trade in stamps now.'

'Well, weren't you silly to tell him! And the bicycle fund—the bottom's knocked out of that again, I suppose. You told him they were valuable, eh? Why didn't you run them down or call them trash?'

'Because I—I couldn't,' said Johnny, soberly.

A few weeks later Johnny showed Alec a letter that his Uncle Jim had written from Five Forks Ranch, Nebraska:

My Dear Nephew: God bless you, Johnny Kirtland, for what you have done for us—my wife Annie, Baby Carroll and myself. We were at our worst extremity, half starving out here on the ranch, doing without almost common necessities, living on a little cornmeal mush and just what few rabbits I could trap—no money to get away with, and on the point of throwing up one of the best claims ever trod on, because I couldn't find money enough to prove upon and settle.

When your letter came I remembered instantly what that stamp book contained, and started off on foot to my nearest post-office. On the strength of my book I borrowed from the banker there, who is a stamp collector, enough to stave off my worst creditors until I got my hands on those stamps again.

Johnny you were right when you thought they were valuable. The sale of the book has given me back life, land, hope, happiness. Five Forks Ranch is mine forever now. As soon as I get fairly settled, I shall pay you a flying visit. Now, Johnny, which shall it be, a pair of Texas ponies, or a bicycle, or both? Annie says both, and adds: 'For, Jim, you had clear forgotten all about the book until Johnny wrote you of it and kept it for you.' So give my love to your mother and Mabel and kindly remember me to that 'boy who knows lots and reads the papers.' As for you, I can only close as I began—God bless you from the crown of your honest head to the soles of your feet.

Your grateful,

UNCLE JIM.

Alec Norton gasped. 'Well, I declare! Say, Johnny, if I were you and couldn't have both, I would choose the ponies.'—'Youth's Companion.'

GEN. BADEN POWELL TO BOYS.

In speaking at a Boys' Brigade demonstration held in London, the famous South African general gave some advice that it is well all boys should heed.

He told how the boys of Mafeking had formed themselves into a cadet corps, and had served under fire with the greatest pluck, and were most valuable carrying despatches and signalling, and enabled the men to take their place in the fighting line.

'I've been a football player,' he said, 'and the side that kicks without passing on is of no use, but the side with discipline will win. It's the same with you in life. You've got to play in your place, and carry out your orders. If you are a butcher's boy, or a baker's boy it's no use thinking you would have been rather a success as a young prince. If you've got your work, do it to the very best of your ability.

'Sometimes we see boys smoking pipes and cigarettes, and they think they are great men, but really they are—Little Asses. If you want to be manly, the way to do it is to help those that are weaker than yourelf, in however small a thing. Ask yourself what is your duty, obey your inner self, and never mind the consequences.'

Then the General told how in Mafeking, when the Boers had got inside the defences, his orderly, by some mistake, had misunderstood he was to carry a message to the enemy. On he rode, straight for them, through a terrific fire. Down went his horse, shot in many places, but he sprang up and pressed forward on foot, till he was twice hit, and fell mortally wounded, and dying sent this message to his chief: 'Tell the Colonel I could not get there, as they shot me first.' He died because he thought it was his duty.

In conclusion the General impressed these two things on the boys:

1. Carry out your duty at all costs. Your duty is to obey God's laws, your rulers, your parents, your officers, and your masters. Obey your own conscience.

2. Do good turns at all times to others; you cannot begin too soon to do little politenesses.

WORLD'S GREATEST DIVERS.

The invention of diving suits has to a large extent done away with the famous divers of the old style, but there is a coral atoll in the South Pacific Ocean where the use of diving suits is forbidden, and here may be seen the most wonderful divers in the world.

The lagoon inside the atoll is from sixty to seventy feet deep, and fine pearls are found there in large numbers. The French government owns it, and has forbidden the use of diving suits, fearing that the heavy leaden shoes will injure the pearls. So the diving is done in the ancient South Sea way, by men and boys and women, who go down with no artificial help.

When the time comes for the pearl-fishing they set out from their islands, some of them four hundred miles away from the atoll. Most of the natives bring their families and household effects with them.

Most of the diving is done in water from sixty to seventy feet deep. The sea is so clear in the atoll that the diver can study the bottom pertectly with a water glass and locate the best clumps of shell before he dives.

When he is ready to go down he slips into the water over the side of the boat and, holding to the gunwale with one hand, he looks downward through the water glass. The moment he sights a good lot of shells he begins to breathe deeply, sucking in the air until his chest is intiated as far as it can be, and then exhales it slowly through the mouth, so that it makes a whistling sound. Having thus cleaned out his lungs he takes a long breath, filling his chest with perfectly pure air, and he lets go of the gunwale instantly and sinks below the surface feet foremost.

After he has thus sunk about ten feet he turns quickly and swims toward the bottom, head first, cleaving the water as gracefully as a fish would. On touching bottom he hauls himself along by seizing clumps of coral until he reaches the shells. Then he breaks them off the reef with his right hand, which is protected with white cotton cloth.

Quickly he puts the shells into a little net of cocoanut fibre which he carries over his shoulder. Then he stands erect and immediately he shoots toward the surface as if he were pulled up by a rope. So swiftly does he ascend that he frequently seems to leap out of the water when he reaches the surface.—Philadelphia 'Press.'

Puzzles.

ENIGMA.

My first's in sun, my second, bun,
My third's in telling tales;
My fourth's in time, my fifth in line,
And sixth in cotton bales.
My seventh's found in winged things,
My eighth in tallest trees;
My ninth in shingles, tenth in mingles,
While eleventh lies in leas.
My whole's a merry season
That comes with autumn weather,
When little men and women
Love to roam the woods together.

ANAGRAMS.

I.

They - - - - - - to the sergeant bold
In - - - - - - meditation,
The while he urges that they should
- - - - - - to save the nation.

II.

The hunted - - - - - , pursuit left far behind,
- - - - - , as he rests beside the running stream,
His weary, blistered feet and burning brow,
But freedom is a - - - - - for all his ills,
Now that he treads once more
His native - - - - - and hills.

SQUARE WORDS.

1. Corn, finely ground; a girl's name; on top of; people from one of the provinces of Russia.
2. A river in Germany; a woman; a woman's name; actual.
3. A 'lassie'; a thought; a rod; a gentlewoman.

TRANSPOSITIONS.

By changing the first letter of a summer month get a low hill of sand. Change it again and it is a musical air. By changing the first letter of cheerless, get a husk. Change it again and it is a water bird, and yet again and it means to drag. By changing the first letter of a term of seven days get humble. Change it again and get to look for. By changing the first letter of mineral, get anger; once again, and get before; and yet again, and get a form of the verb to be.

SIMPLE BEHEADING.

Alone I am a grain. Behead me once and leave something upon which all life depends. A second beheading leaves something all animals do. Behead me a third time and you will find a preposition.

MATHEMATICAL PROBLEM.

A boy purchased a waggon for one-third of the money he took out of the bank; 75 cents then went for a hammer and nails and 25 cents for a screwdriver; one-quarter of the remainder he spent at the grocery store, after which he gave 16 cents for postage stamps, and found he had $3.59 left. How much did he have at first?

ENIGMA.

A Bible character without a name,
Who died a death none ever did before.
Whose body never to corruption came,
Part of whose shroud is every household's store.
(Sent in by R. Hardy.)

We will be glad to receive interesting puzzles from our readers for publication in this column, and will announce each week the answers to the puzzles of the preceding week, with the names of those who have solved them

OUTDOOR AND INDOOR DEPARTMENT.

A Bolas-Throwing Spider.

The spider known as 'Ordgarius cornigerus Hentz'* is spread widely over the United States, but strange to say, its habits have never been described. It seems to exhibit little choice in its selection of a permanent site, though I have found it less rarely on low-branching cypress trees. It remains secreted during the day, always in the same place, curled up beneath a leaf, limb or fence rail. For this reason it is almost impossible to find it until it reaches maturity, when its conspicuous egg cocoons tell of its proximity. These, three to five in number, are hung within a few inches of one another, fully exposed to the sun. They are made one at a time at intervals of ten to fifteen days. At nightfall the spider crawls out to one of the outermost branchlets and there engages in a most wonderful operation.

The branchlet selected is always one that retains a clear space of at least two or three inches below it when depressed by the spider's weight. A few short threads are first placed irregularly about the extreme tip of the branchlet and along its under side for a distance of several inches, while additional threads are carried out to adjacent branches to lend stability to the part.

The spider now hangs back downward by its legs to the lower threads stretched along the under side of the branchlet. Attaching a new thread to one of the others near one end, it crawls along the horizontally inclined threads below the branchlet, drawing out the new thread the while from its spinning organ to the length of about two inches. The thread naturally falls below the others, the spider taking care that it shall remain free from entanglement.

The spider with its newly drawn thread still attached now exudes a very small quantity of viscid matter upon the thread at its juncture with the spinnerets. No other part of this thread bears any viscid matter nor is any subsequently added.

Pressing the tips of its hind legs firmly upon the thread it pushes each leg backward, alternately, allowing the thread to slip between the short, stiff hairs which clothe them. With each extension a small quantity of viscid matter is pushed outward and away from the abdomen as far as the leg will reach. At the end of about twenty seconds, during which time each leg is extended eight or ten times, there results a globule averaging about 3-32 inch in diameter.

This finished, the spider undertakes to release itself by severing the line between its body and the globule. Obviously to release the ball suddenly, fastened as it is to a nearly horizontal line, would be to allow an oscillation which might readily result in some sort of entanglement and the consequent destruction of the pendulum. To guard against such an occurrence the spider first lengthens the line by paying it out hand over hand, as it were, precisely as a human might perform a like operation, save that legs were used in the place of arms, the foot being well fitted to grasp and hold a thread.

The ball having been carefull lowered until its supporting line hangs vertically, or nearly so, the thread running to the spider is severed by a dexterous movemeit of the clawed foot, the free end losing itself in the globule. As soon as the thread is cut the spider turns about, and, approaching the pendulum thread, seizes it from above with its legs. In this act the performer hangs by two or more of the legs of one side to the horizontally inclined thread to which the pendulum thread is attached.

Reaching well down with one of its long, arm-like fore legs it grasps the pendulum thread between the claws with which the legs is tipped, about half an inch above the ball. By a few well directed movements of the other limbs the upper part of the thread is quickly passed under one of the short palps or mouth appendages from which the thread continues to its point of attachment to the main line, the upper portion more often remaining slack. The two fore legs extend horizontally to their full length like the shafts of a waggon save that one is above the other.

If the writer's description is clear the reader now perceives the spider holding in its hand, as it were, a line to the lower end of which is attached a globule, the whole forming a most singular and ingenious contrivance designed for a useful purpose. In this position the spider may remain by the half-hour, scarcely moving except to lower its weighted leg for a brief interval from time to time, presumably to rest it. Should the spider remain in this attitude for thirty or forty minutes the verdant observer may be astonished to see the ball carefully transferred to the spider's mouth and disappear forthwith. I have tried to find a reason for this action, and think one may be found in the impaired viscidity of the globule due to exposure, as this, transferred to a piece of glass, seems to show deterioration at the end of an hour. Should the ball be swallowed a new one is made, usually within a few minutes, and hung out as was the other.

If now the observer is to be rewarded he will see, by the light of the moon, a large moth approaching, flying slowly along as though searching for something. As the marked victim draws near the spider gathers itself for a supreme effort. The ball-supporting leg points straight down. The body swings about, if necessary, to assume a favorable position with reference to the moth. As the insect comes within the carefully measured limit the spider draws back the bolas supporting leg and with a pendulum-like movement springs it rapidly forward in the direction of the moth. The ball is directed with almost unerring aim and finds lodgment on some portion of the victim. In nearly every instance it strikes a wing, a part to which it is probably particularly directed. Its violent contact with that rapidly moving member insures a wide and firm attachment.

The moth, finding itself fast, flutters violently in an attempt to free itself, but the assailant drops quickly down from its trapeze and sinks its fangs into a vital part. In its descent it follows along the bolas line, but is supported by a new thread which it spins as it goes—an admirable provision against a fall. By reason of the poison injected the moth is sono paralyzed, after which it is carefully enswathed in bands of silk.

To watch these wonderful operations it is only necessary for the observer to catch a moth and, seizing it by the wings of one side, between the thumb and finger, move it within striking distance of the spider. A common lamp may be held quite near without affecting the spider in the least. The free wings of the moth must be in rapid vibration or the spider will not notice it. As soon as the strike is made the moth may be freed from the hand with the assurance that it cannot escape. The moth selected should be one whose wing expanse does not much exceed two inches, otherwise the spider will be likely to refuse it, although the snare is strong enough to hold a much larger one.

Some effort has been made to learn what means the spider employs to bring its prey within reach. Whether it is some agreeable odor emitted by the arachnid or from its weapon, or whether the prey comes accidentally within reach is a problem of some interest.—'Scientific American.'

* For the name ofthis spider I am indebted to Nathan Banks, Washington, D.C.

MUSICAL INSECTS.

The praises of Japan have often been sung by enthusiastic tourists, but there is one special feature of Japanese life which seems to have escaped the notice of Europeans who have travelled in Japan, and that is the extreme good taste of the Japanese in the matter of domestic pets. Among the most prized of all pets in Japanese households are little insects which are endowed by nature with the ability to make musical sounds. These insects are kept in bamboo cages, and during May and June each year the cages are hung up in the verandahs of Japanese houses. If you possess a fine collection of these insects—and there are many varieties—you invite people to come and hear them, and then the party sits about on mats and drinks tea while the musical insects perform. Their music is very delicate and very delightful.

The most valuable of all these insects is called suzumushi, which is Japanese for silver bell, and the music which this little insect gives out is something like the tinkling of a tiny silver bell, or a very delicate, soft tone. The music is the prettiest part of this insect, because as an ornament to the household the suzumushi is a failure, being a fiat, ugly body. Another famous singing insect in Japan is called kirigirisu. It is something like a big grasshopper. Its voice sounds a little harsh to European ears, but after a few recitals you get to like it.

The enamiokorogi is by no means peculiar as its name would lead one to suppose. This insect is something like a cricket, but in the matter of voice production it is a long way in front of any cricket. Another of these curious musical insects is called the kantan. It came orginially from China, but now the Japanese regard it as one of their own. The peculiarity of this insect is that, like the London cat, it sings principally at night, for preference at midnight. The song of the kantan, however, hits the public taste to a degree to which the London cat can never hope to attain.

It is possible by saying the name kanetetaki over a few times slowly to get at the hidden meaning of the insect that bears that name. The last three syllables suggest 'tic-tic,' and if you say that to a child he or she will immediately think of watches and clocks. The kanetetaki has a voice which is something like the ticking of a clock. That description may not sound particularly alluring, but the Japanese find the insect delightful. It is only fair to the kanetetaki to add that its voice is not like the ticking of a distant clock, but the ticking that lulls you off to sleep. The kanetetaki is a very highly prized insect.

All the singing insects have been pets in Japan for many centuries. Traders deal in them, and just now the demand is very great.—'Golden Penny.'

MILK ROUTED THE ENEMY.

Bellefonte, Pa.—Mrs. Joseph Hutton, of near Heneyville, had a thrilling experience with snakes a few days ago. Leaving her baby playing on the floor, she went to the pasture nearby to milk the cows.

As she neared the house returning her ears caught the prattling of her baby boy. Hastening to the house, she was horrified to see a monster rattlesnake half coiled on the floor within two reet of the baby. The rattles were buzzing furiously, and the head swaying from side to side, to the baby's evident delight. Almost fainting, the mother tottered towards her child, but in doing so she almost touched another rattlesnake coiled up nearby.

With a great hope the mother dashed her bucket of milk at the two rattlers, and the reptiles, surprised and half drowned, beat a hasty retreat.—Philadelphia 'Record.'

FISH THAT ARE WELL ARMED.

Two of the fish at the New York Aquarium wear armor and carry concealed weapons. As the police seldom visit the Aquarium and no complaints have been filed, the fish have not been disturbed in the possession of their armaments. They are the orange filefish, which are coated with a skin that resembles sandpaper in the latter's most striking characteristic, and in a hollow on the top of the back they carry sharp three-cornered files. When not in use these lie along the back. When a grudge is to be settled the filefish literally gets his back up and viciously tickles the object of his hatred in the ribs.

MAN'EL HODGE'S COURTSHIP.

BY MARK GUY PEARSE.

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(Concluded.)

CHAPTER III.

MAN'EL MANAGER WITHOUT A TEACHER.

How it came about Man'el could never tell, not even think. It seemed to him that it had all come of itself—with no word spoken, and nothing done.

He had never gone to take lessons, had never been put up to any methods, and yet there it was—the man who did not understand, the man awkward in word and ways, the man to whom all women were as much alike as a flock of sheep, Man'el was going to be married!

It may have been quite accidentally that Mrs. Gundry happened to be passing Man'el's house, and stayed to have a word with him as he was digging in his garden.

'Morning', Man'el,' she began, 'you got some fine leeks there, I see.'

'Well, iss'—and Man'el lifted himself and rested on the spade—'I s'pose they be.'

'Fine things for a pie, Man'el, and healthy, too, they say.'

'Iss, if you do know how to make it,' sighed Man'el, for whom a deaf old slatternly woman came in to do the cooking whose chief concern was to save herself any trouble.

'Will 'ee have some, Mrs. Gundry?'

'Well, I'll tell 'ee, Man'el. I'll take some home, and Kitty shall make a leekie pie, and you come down to supper, will 'ee?'

'Tis very good of 'ee, I'm sure. I'll come.'

'Well, say about six o'clock, shall us, if that will suit 'ee? Good-bye for the present.'

'Good-bye and thank 'ee, Mrs. Gundry.'

Ah, who can tell as it should be told the charms of a leekie pie! The crust all crisp and shiny-brown, the gravy of a milky richness, the succulent and juicy vegetable, the tender bits of bacon here and there. If the leeks for which the Israelites lusted were put into a pie, he will find it hard to blame them greatly who after a day's work shall sit at such a supper as that which waited at Mrs. Gundry's house for Man'el Hodge.

Man'el thought he had never enjoyed anything so much in his life. The feeling of an infinite relief was still upon him—that he had got to consider the words and his ways. That was all gone forever, and now the very soul of him was flung with glad abandonment into the pleasure of the evening. The stupendous undertaking of trying to get a wife was at an end.

It was with the blessedness of a great freedom that Man'el sat in the cheery kitchen, where all was so bright and clean, and the very brasses and tins were polished like mirrors. It was a contrast with his own house that he could not but feel, yet he was too happy to trouble himself as to the cause of that contrast. About him were six merry maidens whose laughter was infectious, and over all was the cheery presence of the motherly old soul at the head of the table.

Man'el had finished the first plateful with evident relish.

'Have a bit more, Man'el?' said Mrs. Gundry, rising and cutting a crisp slice of the crust. 'You'm very welcome.'

'Well, thank 'ee, Mrs. Gundry, I believe I will. I never tasted nothing so good since mother died—she was a fine hand for pastry.'

'Iss, your dear mother, she was that, Man'el. Kitty made this here, she's a good cook is Kitty; that one next to 'ee 'tis.'

Kitty of the black curly hair and the merry black eyes blushed as Man'el turned to look at her.

'Well, mother herself couldn't do it better—and I can't say more than that.'

It was still daylight on that autumn evening, when, the supper ended, they strolled to the garden in front of the house.

'They roses have got a lovely smell, to be sure,' said Man'el, drawing down a heavy spray to enjoy the fragrance more fully.

'Will 'ee have some?' asked Mrs. Gundry; 'you're welcome, Man'el. Put one in his buttonhole, Kitty, if he don't mind.'

Pretty Kitty! with a roguish laugh, picked one and held it. 'Perhaps Man'el wouldn't like it?'

'Aw, I don't mind,' said Man'el; 'they do smell lovely.'

'Shall I pin it in for 'ee,' said Kitty, coming nearer,

'I don't mind,' said Man'el.

'Man'el likes leeks better, I b'lieve,' laughed Kitty.

'Well,' drawled Man'el, slowly, 'come for to think about it, I b'lieve I do. But I must be going home long.'

'We're fine and glad to see 'ee, Man'el.'

'You'm wonderful good, I'm sure.' And Man'el was gone.

The mother and the maidens were busy clearing up the dishes and putting things away, when he came back and thrust his head in at the door. 'I'll give 'ee some more leeks if you mind to, Mrs. Gundry.'

'Thank 'ee, Man'el, and Kitty shall make 'ee another pie.'

'Aw, I forgot about that. Good-night.'

So Man'el went home under the sunset sky, blessing Zacchy again that the terrible lessons were done with. 'I shan't never try to learn that any more—I arn't made for it.' And Man'el shut the door for the night and bolted it.

It was but a few days after that Man'el came down to Mrs. Gundry's, and having knocked at the door he opened it and walked boldly in.

'Anybody about, is there?' he called.

'Yes, I am down here.' It was Kitty's merry voice that called from the cool dairy with its slabs of slate where stood the pans of scalded cream. Here with her sleeves rolled back over her arms she was busy making butter.

'I've a-brought some more leeks,' said Man'el, putting the basket on the floor.

'Tis very good of you, I'm sure. You'll come to supper of course, and we will have another pie,' and Kitty's pretty face was turned towards him over her shoulder as she spoke.

It was a charming picture. The black hair that would break out in little wisps and curls about her face and neck, a face full of kindly humor, and a mouth that seemed made for rippling laughter; the pink cotton gown that she wore, protected for her work by a big white apron. The cool air of the place was fragrant with the sweetness of the milk and the cream. Everything was deliciously clean. Man'el could not but feel the charm of the place though unconscious, perhaps, of what made it. It was rather the charm of an atmosphere than of anything he could define.

'Your sister can make a lovely pie,' Man'el began, in his awkard way.

'Sister!' laughed Kitty, 'why, 'tis me!'

'Aw, dear, dear! Women is all alike to me,' groaned Man'el.

'Well now, Man'el, take a good look at me, and then you'll remember me,' and Kitty's merry eyes were turned towards him as she looked over her shoulder. 'I am Kitty, cook and dairymaid and gardener—so now you know.'

'I shan't know 'ee again, I'm sure! 'tis terrible awkward,' sighed Man'el. Then, as if that were not of the slightest matter, he looked about the dairy. 'What a pretty place you've got here, to be sure, and how nice you do keep it. I wish mine was like it.'

'Why don't you get somebody to lock after it, then?'

'Well, so I would if I knowed how to, but I don't. And I can't learn it, neither—'tisn't no good tryin'. Do 'ee think mother could spare 'ee once a week for to see to the place?'

'What, as dairymaid?'

'Iss.'

'I should want lots of wages,' Kitty laughed, 'there would be so much to do. However, if I could not come myself I could send somebody else—you wouldn't know, of course,' and Kitty laughed again.

'No, I don't think I should,' drawled Man'el. He sat for a while watching the supple fingers as they squeezed the yellow mass and rounded it to proper shape.

'You've a-got a pretty hand for butter. It do mind me of mother.'

'Why, don't you know I got the first prize for my butter three years running at the show?'

'To be sure! Well, well, you are clever.'

There was a long silence in which was heard only the busy fingers as they wrung the cream to butter, whilst from the garden beyond came the happy music of the birds.

'Kitty,' Man'el began in his most melancholy tone, ''tis Kitty, isn't it?'

'Of course it is,' laughed Kitty. 'You're terrible forgetful.'

'I've been thinkin'——'

'What about then?'

'Suppose a man that did understand what to do and what to say, come along all so smart as the flowers and so bold as a lion, and asked you for to be his wife, what would 'ee say to un?'

'Law, Man'el, how can I tell? Why, it would all depend upon the man.'

'What, upon how he did it or said it?'

'No, of course not!'

'What, then?'

'Why, whether I liked him.'

'And if you liked en?'

'Well,' Kitty said slowly as she lifted her face and looked out of the little window into the garden beyond, whilst her hands lay idly in the butter, 'if I liked him so well that I loved him I would tell him so.'

'What would you tell en?'

'Why, that I loved him, to be sure.'

'Aw.'

The clock in the kitchen struck twelve and Man'el started. 'I've been here an hour,' he cried, 'and I thought it was only five minutes.' He rose from his chair, stood for a minute, and sat down again. Then he began once more:

'His awkward ways wouldn't make any difference to 'ee, would it?'

'Not if I liked him well enough.'

'You said loved just now!'

'Well, loved him, then,' and Kitty, as she spoke, plunged her hands deeply in the dish and worked away vigorously at the butter.

'Well'—and Man'el sighed deeply—'s'pose he thought you was the nicest little maid he ever set his eyes upon, and the cleverest, too, and couldn't tell 'ee so, what would 'ee do?'

'Do?' and the laugh had given way to a more serious tone, 'well, shall I tell 'ee?'

'Iss, do 'ee, please; I'm longing to know.'

'Tell 'ee plain?'

'Iss, so plain as ever you can, for I'm a terrible poor chap to understand.'

'You must wait a minute, then,' and Kitty laughed again. 'There, that's finished,' and she set the last pat of butter on the cool slab and then turned to wash her hands.

'What would 'ee say, Kitty?' asked Man'el, impatiently, for Kitty seemed to be needlessly long wiping her hands on the towel behind the door.

Then she came slowly and stood close in front of him. 'Man'el,' she asked, and her voice was full of great tenderness, 'do 'ee really want to know?'

'Terrible bad.'

'Well—if you was that man, Man'el, I would say'—and she hesitated for a moment.

'Don't 'ee be hard 'pon me,' pleaded Man'el.

'I would say,' she began again, 'you're the dearest old goose that ever lived.' Then, flinging her arms about his neck, she kissed him upon the forehead and ran away out of the door and hid herself in the garden.

Man'el took up the basket as one dazed and went on his way. He had gone a few yards from the house when a voice called after him: 'You're coming to supper—six o'clock, mind!'

Man'el turned and called: 'Kitty, Kitty, I do want 'ee.'

But the door was shut and Kitty was gone.

It was done. Man'el knew it all now. He sat at dinner, but all was untasted. He did not so much as know it was there until the deaf old woman came in to clear the things away, and he did not hear her then until she came close to him and shouted at his side: 'Lost your appetite, have 'ee, master?' Then Man'el started, and hastily finished the meal.

All women alike! It seemed to Man'el that there was only one woman in the world—never had been any other, and never could be. Everywhere, in everything, in the heaven above and the earth beneath, he saw but Kitty's merry face, and heard the music of that voice, and that touch of hers still thrilled him.

He went forth to see the sheep, but he walked under a new heaven and in a new earth. The sky must have been grey till now—the beauty of the blue he had never seen before, nor known the whiteness of the fleecy clouds. He stayed to listen to the lark, and wondered that he had never learned before the rapture of its song. Never were buttercups so golden, and as he went he blest the very daisies that looked up at him as if they loved him.

He stayed to look at his watch. It must surely have stopped. Only three, and he hoped it was five. He held it to his ear, it was going. It seemed a day, a week, an eternity before he could begin to get ready for supper.

With a care and smartness that he never knew before he prepared for the evening. His Sunday clothes were put on; and even they looked poor and shabby as he thought that he was to sit by Kitty's side.

It was half an hour before the time that he arrived at the house where all were still busied in preparing for the meal.

'Why, Man'el!' cried Mrs. Gundry, as he came in at the door, 'whatever have happened to smarten 'ee up like this here?'

''Tis Kitty, I b'lieve,' said Man'el, with a smile that set his eyes shining and filled his face with a sunny glow. 'Will 'ee ask her to come and pin a rosé in my buttonhole?'

'Like roses better than leeks, do you, then, after all, Man'el?' laughed Kitty.

'I do to-night, Kitty,' said Man'el.

'Terrible sudden, isn't it?' said Mrs. Gundry, as she saw it all in a glance.

'Iss, Mrs. Gundry, and terrible serious too.'

So Man'el was married before Zacchy had so much as thought about his own wedding day.

CHAPTER IV.

THE PUPIL BECOMES A MASTER OF ARTS.

Man'el had been married only some few weeks when one dark night he and Kitty chanced to be coming from her mother's house. The path lay through the fields and across two or three awkward stiles. It was at the last of these that Kitty fell, and was so hurt that she lay stunned and helpless on the ground.

Man'el took her up in his arms and carried her as best he could to the house, fearing that she was dead.

As soon as he reached home a messenger was at once sent off for the doctor, whilst another hastened to fetch Mrs. Gundry. Man'el carried Kitty upstairs and laid her on the bed. Then, holding the candle over her, his own face as white as hers, he leaned to listen for her breathing, trembling from head to foot. She was alive. Man'el uttered a great gasp of thankfulness to God, and then could say no more. He sank helpless at her side.

The doctor was soon on the spot, but Man'el could give no account of the accident—seemed to hear nothing, to know nothing—sat only as one dazed and unconscious. It was to Mrs. Gundry that directions were given as to all that should be done.

The doctor had come back again to the bed and stood looking at Kitty carefully. 'Her only chance is in good nursing and in perfect quiet,' said he. 'It is the nurse that will save her, more than the doctor. We must send for a nurse at once.'

He had turned to leave the room, and had reached the top of the stairs when Man'el followed and laid a hand on his shoulder.

'You must not send for a nurse, doctor.'

'But, my dear man,' said the doctor, tenderly, 'it is her only chance.'

'No, you mustn't,' urged Man'el, 'you musn't; I could not bear any hand for to touch her but my own.'

'Oh, that is all nonsense,' said the doctor, annoyed. 'I have arranged that with Mrs. Gundry.'

'Manel's eyes flashed and his teeth were set. 'A nurse shan't come nigh her.'

'Then your wife will die.'

'If anybody in the world can save her, doctor, I can,' pleaded Man'el.

In place of the drawl there was a fierceness and determination that startled the doctor. The candle lit up his figure as he stood on the stairs; the stoop was gone, and Man'el stood upright, his head thrown back, his face at once all defiance and yet all entreaty, every feature aglow with the passion of his great love. Here was a man who would fight a thousand deaths.

'I don't want to go against you, doctor, but she's mine, and no one else shall touch her. I would give my life for her, if it has got to be,' said Man'el.

The doctor felt that the matter must be arranged quietly with Mrs. Gundry. He had settled it all with her, and then before leaving came again up the stairs and noiselessly entered the room. He found the candle carefully screened, whilst Man'el in his shirt-sleeves was settling the pillows for Kitty's head with the skilful gentleness of a mother. The doctor went down again. 'Mrs. Gundry,' said he, 'I think we can do without the nurse after all. You and Man'el will manage.'

'Man'el!' exclaimed Mrs. Gundry. It was evidently spoken with the scornful estimate of a man's awkwardness that a woman feels at such times.

'I think Man'el will do more for her than both of us put together,' said the doctor, as he went out of the door. 'I will come round early in the morning.'

All night long Man'el sat by Kitty's side. He may have dozed, but the least stir or slightest sound never failed instantly to awaken him. Mrs. Gundry came in half-a-dozen times during the night, only to find that there was nothing for her to do.

The next day there came a return of consciousness. Kitty's hand was put forth from the bed-clothes, and a faint voice asked, 'Where am I?'

The room was darkened, and no sound had been permitted to disturb her. Kitty felt her hand resting very gently in Man'el's as he bent and kissed it, whilst tears fell on it.

'Kitty, my darling, my darling,' he whispered, 'you have been hurt. And now you mustn't talk, but keep still. I am here.'

Gently he lifted her head and made the pillows more comfortable, then set her tenderly back again, and he knew that almost at once she had sunk into a deep and healthy sleep.

An hour later came the whisper again as Kitty stirred, 'Man'el, are you there?'

'Of course I am, my awn,' said he.

'I want to see you, Man'el,' whispered Kitty.

He rose and bent down to her for a moment. Then he sank on his knees, holding her hand in his own. 'Kitty, let us thank him,' he whispered, with a choke in his voice. And again there was silence.

It was a day in May when Kitty was sufficiently recovered to sit out of doors. Everything was beautiful with the rich beauty of a day in which spring seemed to melt into summer, and each brought to each a perfect charm. The warmth of the sunshine was delicious. The blue sky, with trail of white fleecy clouds, arched a picture of the hedgrows where the hawthorn bloomed, and green fields, golden with buttercups, where the lambs frolicked and scampered. Clumps of trees stretched away to the haze of distant hills. The air was sweet with the breath of flowers and glad with the songs of birds. The lark was on high, and the cuckoos called to each other; the swallows were skimming the meadows and twittering about the eaves of the outbuildings.

Forth from the old farmhouse door came Man'el bringing a tray on which was set a glass of milk and two or three pieces of bread and butter which his own hand had cut, and beside it was set a bunch of roses from Mrs. Gundry's garden—the roses which had always been Kitty's special care.

Man'el set a cushion behind Kitty's head, and then put the tray on her lap.

'Oh, Man'el,' sighed Kitty—the sigh of a soul filled with satisfaction—'you do know how to make anybody comfortable.'

What Man'el might have said was interrupted. He had become quite quick in his replies and seemed always ready to say the right thing and to say it in the prettiest way, Kitty thought, but at that moment Zacchy came in at the garden gate.

He drew himself up with the pride of a professor who takes to himself the credit of a pupil's success. 'Man'el, I told 'ee so, didn't I? Love do smarten up a man like summer do smarten up a garden-bed.'

''Tis wonderful true,' said Man'el, his face aglow and his big brown hand holding the thin white hand of Kitty.

'Iss,' said Zacchy, 'I told 'ee so. Can 'ee mind my words? A proper woman do make a man so beautiful as the south wind and sunshine do make the hedgerow and the thornbush.'

''Tis wonderful true,' said Man'el, with his eyes fixed on Kitty.

'But there,' said Zacchy, 'I was almost forgetting what I came for. Miss Susan Kynance and me is going for to be married next Wednesday morning. I wish Kitty was well enough to come to the weddin'.'

'Thank 'ee, Zacchy, and I do wish 'ee every happiness.'

'Well, I'm fine and glad to see 'ee so much better, my dear. Good-morning.' And Zacchy went on his way.

'What a pity you did not understand how to do it,' said Kitty, with the old laugh in her tone.

Man'el bent down and kissed the white forehead. 'I do call it a mercy,' said he.

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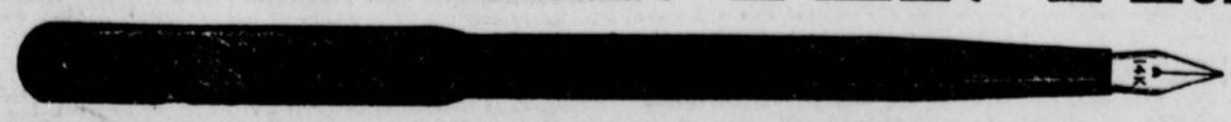
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Home Department.

A Mistaken Sacrifice.

(By Myra Goodwin Plantz, in 'Interior.')

'I do want to be an unselfish and patient wife and mother,' Mrs. Stevens said, dropping wearily into a low rocker by her mother's side. The elder lady was resting on the couch a moment, and she leaned over and stroked the brown head as she had done when this daughter had come with her childish perplexities. 'But, I do not get along as smoothly as you did with your big family. I have no time to go around among the sick and poor and do church work and read as you did, to say nothing of lying down after dinner.'

'I work so hard for my family yet do so little for their souls. My husband is growing so absorbed in his work and advancement he cares less for religion every year, and although Ernest is twelve he cares nothing for church, yet I've dragged him to religious meetings since he could walk. Hettie is certainly more selfish and careless than I was at ten, and I remember none of your children at five and seven who demanded as much attention as the little boys,' and the younger mother sighed heavily.

'You have it much harder than I did at your age, daughter,, for before I had been married this long I had learned to live for the good of the souls of my family.'

'Oh, mamma, do I not try to do that?' cried the daughter. 'Do I not give up Sunday entirely to the children, and talk and pray with them at night,and try to get them up in time for prayers in the morning, and try to be so patient and unselfish with Fred he must see I want to a true Christian. I do not tease him to take me out of evenings when it is so mortifying to go alone, and so trying to stay home when I know I need a good concert or a pleasant evening with friends.'

'Your family needs you more than your preaching or self-immolation. Listen dear, and I will tell you how I learned to be true to my loved ones,' and the mother drew the younger woman down beside her on the couch and went on. 'Ours was a true love marriage, and we were very happy from the first. Your father was poor, but I did not mind the sacrifices that came with my new life. I learned to make fifty dollars do for my yearly allowance for clothes where I once thought several hundred a small amount. The children soon added much work and care, for we could afford only a cheap girl, who helped my hands by increasing my care. Then your father was going through the struggles that many young lawyers have in cities. He had to study at night, or meet political friends. He wanted me to keep in the best society for his sake, and do church work, and often copy for him, as I wrote well, and there were no typewriters then. I have written until my pen fell out of my hands many times.'

Mrs. Stevens smiled as her mother paused a moment. 'I know something of having every spare moment mortgaged for my husband's success. But did not you feel repaid in the pleasure of being with him so much, and afterwards in having him win fame and fortune?'

'Yes, indeed ; but all that would have been a poor return if his soul had grown mean and small in reaping success. I had my eyes opened at a church sewing society where we were making shirts for sick soldiers. Nancy Beaks was cutting out the garments at a long table, and I passed the door just as she said, "Yes, John Rodgers was once the best and most unselfish man I ever knew. We're own third cousins, and I have sewed at his mother's since he was born. He has grown mean and stingy, and makes a slave of his wife, all because she cares more about pleasing him than pleasing God and caring for his soul. What right has a woman to keep a man from denying himself, or to let a man stop his religious duties to make money for her? I don't see how a Christian woman dare let her husband be hateful and selfish, for fear his soul might rise up in judgment at the last day."

'Esther, that pierced me to the very soul, for I would have given my own life to have saved your fathers, if that had been necessary. I slipped out of the back door and ran home and cried, and prayed, until I saw the way out of my difficulty. That night your father wanted me to go with him to a place I did not care about, and I answered, "Yes, if you will go with me to-morrow night." "But I don't enjoy parties," he said. "I would rather stay at home and rest." "Then go because I enjoy having you, just as I copy at night because you like to have me." He looked so surprised I could see that the idea of my enjoyment had completely passed out of his mind. It was not an easy task to win care and thoughtfulness this way, but I kept at it for his soul's sake, trying to be sweet and thoughtful myself. When I made my first church subscription I was frightened, for I saw he was angry; but I held my ground that it was not half he had subscribed to the campaign fund without consulting me. I tried to think of my own good as well as his, and he soon saw the benefits to the whole family.'

'And by the time I could discern good from evil you knew how to manage your children,' said Mrs. Stevens, smiling.

'Yes, dear; it was often harder to make you wait on yourselves and on me than to have done it myself; but I kept thinking of the good of your souls, and that if you did not learn to be unselfish and kind from me, you might have a very unhappy life. I learned to see my duty to those in my employ, and to realize that it was unkind to let a girl become a thief or a liar because it was easier to let things go as long as the work was done. When a girl saw that she must be so honest and pleasant and conscientious as I tried to be if she kept the place, which I tried to make very desirable, she generally became what I wanted. If she would not, she had to leave, and not hurt my soul health, or ruin you children.'

'But, ma, were you not afraid of losing your husband's love?' asked the daughter, anxiously.

'Daughter, there are a good many rules in Ladies' Journals about keeping a husband's love, to meet him with a smile, no matter what the sorrow of your own heart; to keep him fed like a pampered animal; or to always keep beautifully dressed. All this is nonsense. A beautiful character, care of one's health and looks, and, above all, demanding in a sweet, womanly way kindness for kindness, and help for help, will keep any man's heart true, unless he is a perfect villain. But, my dear, I decided that if I made your noble-hearted father small and selfish and tyrannical, in order to keep his love, the price was too much, his soul was too precious for that.'

'Oh, mother, never was a woman more loved than were you by your husband. He was your lover to the last, and though when we were little we sometimes thought you were very particular, we loved you devotedly, and now you are almost worshipped by your children. I see plainly there are two ways of loving a mother. Some love her because she has always been a devoted slave, a kind of love one has for a faithful horse, and others love a mother for her sweet, noble self, for what she has done for others as well as for her own children. It is strange with your example I ever thought of offering myself as a living sacrifice, expecting soon to be consumed on the family altar as so many mothers are these days, when I ought to live to help the souls of my children as well as pamper their bodies.'

'It is not too late, my daughter,' said the elder lady. 'You will soon get your good husband as much interested in your affairs as you are in his, and then he will take his share in the family government, and not act as if bored when you need some pleasure, an evening out, or a ride into the country with him. You will find it hard at first to get your family out of the cradle of selfishness in which you have rocked, them, but if you are brave and keep on, it will do their souls more good than any nagging about religion you can do.'

'But perhaps I will get exacting and selfish myself. Some women are, you know,' Mrs. Stevens said thoughtfully.

'Because they demand pleasure and their own way for a selfish reason,' replied the mother. 'If you share your burdens and sacrifices for the good of others you will all grow in grace.'

'I will try it,' decided Mrs. Stevens.

A year later her mother visited her and said, 'you are making a truer wife and mother, Esther.'

'We are a very happy family, but I am in danger of being spoiled by kindness,' said the daughter.

'It agrees with you wonderfully, and I do not yet see that any of the rest are dying with martyrdom. But you have done good to their souls.'

Home Thoughts.

YE HEROINES OF YESTER YEAR.

Where are the heroines of yester year? Where are the Clarissa Harlowes and Evelinas? Have they trailed their lackadaisical way into the past with their vapors and their hoop-skirts, their wasp-like waists and their dieaway gentility?

The demand for modern, healthy literature has rather forced these gentle dames into oblivion. Just at present we look for physical as well as mental force in our heroine. She is no namby-pamby milk-and-water miss, but a splendid glowing flesh and blood creation, full of vigorous life and go. In olden days, if the heroine indulged in any heartier exercise than a gentle walk, she was considered unwomanly. She closed her eyes and raised her hands in shocked surprise over the most ordinary, natural facts in life. She fainted on every possible occasion. To faint was considered one of the most elegant accomplishments in high life. Such a thing as going out into the world and earning her own living was absolutely unheard of. She must starve or depend on others for her support. Of the practical side of life she was entirely ignorant. Is it any wonder that evolution came to the rescue of such a nonentity. As the woman in real life developed, the woman in fiction followed close in her footsteps, with the result that the popular heroine in modern fiction is as far removed from her great-grandmother as sunlight from starlight. She owes her splendid physique to the amount of exercise she takes. She does not blink at truths, but looks them straight in the face, applying her own healthy judgment to them. She would be ashamed to faint, and very often earns her own living simply because she cannot stand an aimless life. Incidentally she is a good business woman and knows a stock from a bond. Such is the modern heroine, a pen-picture of the modern girl. Her adventures hold our attention more closely than would the woes of Clarissa and Evelina ; but, perhaps, our grandmothers would prefer the woes, for in their days the word 'strenuous' as applied to a woman would have been considered truly shocking. The heroine of to-day is, perhaps, in some danger of over-training, and places too high a value on the strenuous side of life, but she will swing into her proper sphere, and then we will have a perfect creature, healthy, normal and charming.—Winifred Oliver, in Philadelphia 'Evening Bulletin.'

LITANY OF A TIRED HEART.

Lord, my cares are many;
I lay them all on thee;
Lord, my sins are many;
I lay them all on thee.
Lord, my griefs are many;
I lay them all on thee.
Lord, have pity on me.
Lord, look down on me.

—Caroline Atwater Mason in the 'Outlook.'

THE DESTRUCTIVE FORCE OF FRICTION.

It is said of great steamships that to protect their machinery from liability to collapse and accident, 'it must have rest.' These great throbbing, pulsating engines seem already to be alive, to move too directly to a purpose not to have intention, and this phrase, which is in a certain sense technical, increases the impression of a living creature. To 'rest' in our human sense implies previous fatigue and exertion. There is little effort of imagination needed to make one fancy that the huge beams and shafts and propellers are weary and longing to be still.

'We go as far as that,' says the engineer. We say, 'She is tired.' Reduced to matter of fact this means that the metal requires to have seasons of idleness and to be relieved from heat; that bolts and rivets and screws must be allowed to contract to their normal density and dimension, and to lie still without the unceasing strain and pull of the parts they connect, and be cool to their very hearts. An engine ceaselessly under pressure, always hot with the breath of the furnaces, is apt to suddenly give way in mid-ocean. It is a common saying with sea-faring men that the reason certain steamship lines are accounted less safe than others lies in the fact that the owners never remove the friction from their machinery.

If this be true of great insensible pieces of metal, what must we think of the delicate, complex machinery that moves and controls the life of human beings? What shall we conclude to be the probable result of unending fret and friction on the sensitive brain, the emotional heart, the tender affections which seek their nutriment at the fountains of peace and sympathy? Where can the steadfastness of married love, the unity of parental influence, the attachment to home, find strength, while jar and discord and disagreement fret their beautiful, but delicate substances to shreds, and destroy them with their harsh contact?

The most difficult and exacting duties of wife and mother are light to a peaceful, happy heart, upheld by a belief that she is doing the best possible, and that she has the love and approval of those for whom she labors. But when there comes a time which is full of questioning doubt, 'Why did you do this? Why in the world did you do that?' between reproof for doing and reproach for leaving undone, and unsympathetic misunderstanding of purpose and action, the most devoted spirit loses power, and the most loving heart aches.

Strange to say, this sort of friction is not impossible where love is earnest and sincere. Fault-finding really becomes a habit in some households, and an immediate contradiction instinctive. Members of sincerely attached families gradually spoil their whole social life and cease to have any joyous intercourse, simply by the destructive power of a friction which is senseless and has no cause but an unaccountable tendency to contradict and criticize.

'It is not work that kills men; it is worry. It is not the revolution that destroys the machinery, but the friction,' said Mr. Beecher. Many a worn and dispirited head of her household might tell us: It is not what I have done to-day, that makes me so weary; it is the sense that nothing has been satisfactory and that no one trusts my judgment.'

And by every hope and ambition we may hold dear of a life worth living, let us keep the peace in our homes. Not the peace of indifference and dulness, but the peace of God. Let the children learn from their earliest hours of companionship that argument and vehement contention are unendurable; that respect for individual opinion is an integral in their education, and that, come what may, the head of the house shall find rest from the strife of tongues in his home. No ennobling activity, certainly no helpful companionship, can come out of a place where angry or sarcastic criticism is roused by every act or expression that differs from the general view of the everyday world.

And where, alas, the hearts that love each other most dearly and would fain be as the light of the sun to each other, find that opinions must differ, let the mutual assent be noble and magnanimous, and free from presumption of infallibility on either side. It is entirly possible to so differ without causing any destroying friction, and love is ever ready to try to find the ground which can be held in common. The lives which might have proved both happy in themselves and fertile in happiness to others, yet have been fretted and nagged into uselessness, would be hard to count. The wives who have withered into nervous torments because of incessant reproof and criticism, are not few ; the men who have been unable to endure the destroying force of fret and friction are 'as the sands of the sea for multitude.'—C., in N.Y. 'Evening Post.'

Health and Beauty

BEAUTY GAINED FROM WATER.

'Water is the greatest cosmetic in the world,' said a professional beauty maker. 'But it is not the lazy woman who benefits by it.

'Water cleanses, purifies, renews and strengthens. Water beautifies, invigorates, transforms and makes young again.

'But the uses of water involve hard work, and it is only the industrious woman who profits by them. In other words, keeping clean is very hard work, and the girl who is idle, easily tired or devoted to a fad of any kind need not try to take the water cure.

'But there is nothing that will benefit her more, both outwardly in her looks and physically in her well-being.

'It is a horrid thought,' continued the beauty teacher, looking at her audience significantly, 'to entertain that not one-half the persons whom you meet daily are clean and not a tenth of them as clean as they ought to be. Yet such is the fact.'

'The reason is not that they do not bathe enough, but that they do not bathe in the right way. And here are the faults of those who do bathe.

'The water may be too hard and it makes no impression upon the skin.

'Neither the bath nor the one who takes the bath is of proper temperature.

'There is no sharp, quick toilet lotion in the water to open the pores and, finally the massage is insufficient.

'Before bathing, the flesh should be at the right temperature. The trouble is that the bather rushes into the water, no matter whether she be hot or cold, and the sudden change is too much for her cuticle. It either closes the pores or causes the blood to congest. In either case the bath does no good and the complexion gets worse.

'To take a bath properly at home, if you are going to take the water cure, you must have the water hot, but before entering it you must be in a nice perspiration. You must exercise by jumping up and down and get into a fine glow.

'If you cannot get into a perspiration in any other way you can do so by getting in between woollen blankets for ten minutes before taking the bath.

'The effect of this is in some respects better than Turkish bathing, for one breathes the fresh, pure, cool air of one's room, and at the same time gets into a nice warm glow in the blankets.

'The way to take a bath is to get in a glow and then into water as hot as is comfortable. Skins differ in this respect. One's own feelings should be consulted, but there should be a distinct feeling of warmth, even of tingling heat.

'The water in the tub gradually cools, and by the time the lather gets out the water is cold. This cools the body a little and the rub off will cool it more.

'Then, by the slow process of dressing the body becomes just the temperature of the room, which is the proper temperature for the body in summer time.

'The only time of year for a quick, cold dash is in the winter. Then, if one is going to catch a train, one may dash on a little cold water.

'But, even in winter, it is better to cool off slowly, and to take an hour before going out.

'The young woman who takes a bath and wonders why her skin is not clear must comfort herself with the thought that her cuticle is very sensitive and requires a special treatment.

'The girl whose complexion is poor and who bathes every day can begin her work of skin reformation by throwing a handful of powdered borax in the water to soften it. Then she must use a great deal of soap. She should keep on her washstand a jar of soap jelly, and when she bathes she should use it instead of soap.

'You can make your own soap jelly by gathering together all the bits of soap from the washstands and drying them. Put them in a piece of muslin and pound them to powder. Put on the stove with enough water to cover them, and add a teaspoon of olive oil to a cup of powdered soap. Let all heat together. Pour into a wide-mouthed jar to cool into a jelly.

'Some soaps make a jelly quicker than others, and if the jelly be too stiff reheat it and add a little more olive oil.

'A very fine soap jelly is made by taking a cup of powdered soap made up of all kinds of odds and ends of fancy toilet soap, and adding to it a tablespoon of glycerine, a tablespoon of olive oil, six drops of oil of rose geranium, one tablespoon of powdered oatmeal and half a teaspoon of powdered borax. Pour into a wide-mouthed jar and use as if it were soft soap, by taking it out by the handful.

'The matter of the skin scrubbing brush is one for individual preference. There is a great deal of talk about the virtue of the flesh scrubbing brush and, indeed, it is often a very good thing. But there is skin and skin, and that which one skin will bear another skin will not.'

Home Work Room

LABELS.

(By Lily Rice Foxcroft, in Boston 'Congregationalist.')

Most housekeepers label their jellies and preserves. Many mark their sheets and pillowcases and cotton underwear and their handkerchiefs. A few take pity on the 'helper' at kindergarten and sew tapes inside their children's mittens, leggings and umbrellas. But in general it may be said that the fine art of labelling is but imperfectly understood.

Jellies and preserves need the date as well as the name, and in some cases, alack! 'Second quality' or 'Use soon.'

Sheets and pillowcases are much more sure of finding their way to the proper mattresses and pillows if a different form of marking is used for different widths—'J. E. Jones' for double beds; 'J. Jones' for two-thirds, and 'Jones' for the cots.

In a family of fast growing children, marking with indelible ink is unsatisfactory, because it lingers on after the garment has descended to another child. The advantages of marked clothes can be as well secured by a simple cross or dot made with colored darning cotton—black for Harry, red for Johnny, and tan for little Bess— and young children can pick out their own much more quickly. In the case of stockings, two crosses can be put on at the original marking, and one snipped out when the knees have grown too badly darned for 'best' wear, saving mamma the vexation of unrolling pair after pair when a special toilet is to be made. Variations in length or thickness can be noted in similar ways; indeed, a mother can work out a whole cipher code for herself if she is so disposed.

Tags—not the elaborate tag of commerce, but home-made tags torn from old pasteboard—tied on clothing put away at the end of one season save time and bewilderment at the beginning of the next. It is surprising how fast even the careful mother forgets. Thus, on stockings, 'Harry, 1903'; on an underflannel that has survived its fellows, as by a freak of nature some underflannels will, 'No mate for this'; on petticoats laid aside by Susie at the head of the procession to wait for Bess at the foot, 'Worn by Susie at eight.'

After the general trying on at the opening of the new season, unless the needed letting down and taking up can be done more promptly than most mothers find possible, it is prudent to preserve the results of the inspection by tags—'Wants two inches more in belt,' 'Let down skirt three inches,' and so on. Bundles of sewing laid aside for some far-off leisure should be tagged to save untying—'Nightgowns needing new sleeves.' In fact, all over the house, every bundle, bag or box possible should be plainly marked on the outside. The labelling habit systematically followed makes the difference between a charted and uncharted sea to the daughter or nurse suddenly put in charge of a house.

A date, pencilled on a pattern, saves one from the mortification of making the shirt waist of 1903 in the style of 1902. If the dressmaker pronounces the scraps of embroidery from Susie's guimpe enough for a yoke for Bess, a label embalms the precious fact. A remnant of edging just the right length for sleeves and neck is safest marked, as is even a two or three inch bit that matches a frock still in use.

The medicine closet offers a wide field for the judicious labeller. The druggist's label on a prescription bottle does not name the disease, it is well to add that, if it is of a nature likely to recur,and with it the name of the sick person. Other items gleaned from experience are useful, such as: 'Safe family remedy,' 'Can be repeated in two hours,' 'Spoils by keeping,' 'Do not use without Dr.'s orders.' A list on the inside of the door, giving a few of the more common ailments, with the remedy used for each, is a convenience.

Thus far, utility. But the label has its place in the field of sentiment. The permanent interest of gifts is immeasurably enhanced by dates written, engraved or even pasted at the back of pictures, silver and books. Photographs should always bear date and name, in autograph, if possible. Old pieces of jewellery or lace or furniture may lose half their value as heirlooms by the death of the one member of the household who could have told their history. A scrap of paper laid in the box with the lace, or tacked to the back of the secretary preserves at least the outline. The christening dress, the baby blanket that the grandmother knit—all need help of paper and ink if they are to carry an intelligible message to the next generation.

Selected Recipes.

A variation of fried potatoes is obtained by slicing as for French fried, soaking in cold water to extract the starch over night if possible, and rolling in fine cornmeal before plunging in deep fat.

Potatoes stewed with bacon are also good and 'different.' Prepare creamed potatoes in the usual way, using cold boiled potatoes cut in cubes and warmed in a cream sauce. When they have simmered about five minutes add bacon which has been cut into tiny squares and fried until slightly brown. They should be well drained before they are put with potatoes, as a greasy dish is not desired.

To prepare stuffed onions remove the skin from six or eight large onions; parboil and drain; then slip out the hearts of each, leaving the firm shell. Chop the inner portion; mix it with a little finely minced bacon, a few bread crumbs, a seasoning of salt and pepper, and fill the onion with the stuffing; put them in a baking dish with a little hot water and brown them nicely in the oven; or place them in a saucepan with a little good beef stock, cover and simmer them a few minutes. Serve very hot.

Onions au Gratin.—Boil three or four onions for one hour in two quarts of salted water. Then pour off the water and cut up the onions. Put them into a baking dish, and pour over them half a pint of cream sauce; cover with half a cup of grated bread crumbs, and dot these with bits of butter. Place in a quick oven and bake for twenty minutes.

Advertisements.

SLEEPLESS BABIES.

When a little one is sleepless and cross it is the surest sign in the world that it is suffering from some derangement of the stomach and bowels—the seat of nine-tenths of all baby ailments. In cases of this kind Baby's Own Tablets act like magic. They sweeten the sour little stomach, relax the distended little bowels, cool the parched, fevered mouth, and bring natural, health-giving sleep. An experienced mother, Mrs. Ed. Godin, Griffith, Ont., says :—'I have used Baby's Own Tablets for many ailments peculiar to babyhood, such as fevers, indigestion, diarrhoea,, etc., and I have found them the most effective medicine I have ever tried. I can only add I would not be without them in the house, so much do I think of them.'

Other mothers who wish health for their little ones cannot do better than follow Mrs. Godin's example. You can get the Tablets from all medicine dealers or they will be sent by mail at 25 cents a box by writing direct to The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.



GOOD CHEER.

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

WILL TRY TO HELP.

Two or three weeks ago the Sunshine column told of an old Scotch lady in Central Ontario who, while not wanting for care and kind attention, yet finds the days long and dreary as she is necessarily much alone, cannot see to read much, and cannot do needlework or use her hands in that way as they are crippled with rheumatism. She is also prevented, the result of a fall, from going about much. Several readers of the Sunshine column have obtained the address, and will try to do something towards sending her a little 'good cheer.'

IF I CAN LIVE.

If I can live
To make some pale face brighter, and to give
A second lustre to some tear-dimmed eye,
Or e'en impart
One throb of comfort to an aching heart,
Or cheer some wayworn soul in passing by;

If I can lend
A strong hand to the fallen, or defend
The right against a single envious strain,
My life, though bare,
Perhaps, of much that seemeth dear and fair
To us on earth, will not have been in vain.

The purest joy,
Most near to heaven, far from earth's alloy
In bidding clouds give way to sun and shine,
And 'twill be well
If on that day of days the angels tell
Of me: 'She did her best for one of thine.'

—Helen Hunt Jackson.

BOYS' SUNSHINE CLUB.

The members of the Westmount Boys' Sunshine Club have attained the dignity and convenience of having a club room all to themselves. They have engaged for the season a room in Victoria Hall, Westmount Park, where they can meet any afternoon, and where any one wishing to become acquainted with the working of the club can pay a visit. A number of the members and their friends are contributing games, and there will be a small collection of boys' books at hand. Letters and papers relating to the work will be kept in the club room, and two boys will be in charge each afternoon, by turns.

The first meeting of the Boys' Sunshine Club after the holidays was held yesterday afternoon at Mrs. Sclater's home, 4878 Sherbrooke street. Mr. J. A. McGregor, B.A., of King's School, presided, and spoke encouragingly to the boys of their work for the coming months. He was glad they had not forgotten the Sunshine interests while they were away.

Letters from correspondents in various places were read, also reports. Master Spencer Barnard gave a neatly prepared treasurer's report, showing a balance of one dollar on hand after all expenses were paid. The scrap book committee brought in several books. Being the first meeting of the season, part of the time was spent socially. Cake and lemonade were served, and the meeting closed with the National Anthem.

Literature was sent recently for the use of the crew of the 'Oriana,' to South Africa, in care of Captain Anderson. Hector Allan, Elm avenue, contributes pictures, magazines, and books.

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

THE WORLD'S WELFARE.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

The Government of Russia has prohibited all Zionist meetings in the Province of Kherson.

No London clergyman is more indifferent to personal comfort and luxury than Father Adderley. He has recently taken a small flat in a workmen's residential block in Marylebone, and is using the vicarage for purposes connected with St. Mark's Church.

Miss Helen M. Gould is erecting a club house at a cost of thirty thousand dollars for the boys and young men of Irvington on the Hudson, in order that they may be kept from frequenting saloons. A large library is planned and noted artists will give an entertainment monthly.

The Emir of Afghanistan presented the Shah of Persia with the costliest book in the world. It is a copy of the Koran bound in solid gold and studded with pearls, diamonds and rubies. The binding is valued at four hundred thousand dollars, the manuscript is of negative value, for it is full of distortions of the truth and questionable morals.

Tuberculosis is decreasing on the Continent. Dr. T. Bulstrode, in a lecture before the Royal College of Surgeons, expressed the opinion that in Germany the great decrease was largely owing to the country's growing commercial prosperity. In Paris, the death rate per 10,000 has fallen from 43.7 to 39.4 in ten years, and a similar decrease has been experienced throughout Europe.

The new English church at Tientsin has been consecrated by Bishop Scott, of North China. The late Mrs. Scott laid the foundation-stone on June 4, 1900, just before the commencement of the siege of Tientsin. It was to the memory of Mrs. Scott that the Rev. Roland Allen, M.A., dedicated his very interesting book on the siege of the Pekin legations, published two years ago by Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co.

The directors of the London Missionary Society have decided to send a deputation to China during the coming winter in response to the request of the district committees in China. The Board of Directors have unanimously invited the Rev. George Cousins, one of its foreign secretaries in London, and the Rev. William Bolton, M.A., the chairman of the Eastern Committee, to form the deputation, and there is a possibility of a third name being added.

The Dean of Peterborough (formerly Vicar of Islington), in a recent sermon in Westminster Abbey, urged the importance of house to house visiting. Dr. Barlow said: 'If London is to be won for Christ, those who are in charge as Christian ministers, whether in our own church or elsewhere, must pay much more earnest heed to the question of the visiting from house to house of those who are ignorant about divine matters.'

Pastor Emilio Olsson tells in 'The South American Pioneer,' the 'occasional paper' of the South American Industrial Pioneer Mission, about his varied experiences in 'the neglected continent.' During his sojourn in South America, Mr. Olsson has travelled 3,000 miles and circulated over 20,000 copies of Scripture. He states that the continent possesses only one preacher to every 200,000 souls, and appeals for help to carry on the work of the mission.

The three Wycliffe preachers, Messrs. Hodgkinson, Simpson and Moss, who were sentenced a short time ago to one month's imprisonment by the Barrow magistrates because they refused to be bound over to keep the peace in consequence of disturbances at Barrow at meetings which they addressed, were brought from Lancaster to Barrow by order of the Home Secretary for the rehearing of the charge against them. The magistrates decided that they were justified in discharging the sureties and in releasing the prisoners.

The Sunday-school system of the Church of England is often criticised, says the 'Daily Mail,' and often unfavorably compared with that of the Episcopal Church in America; but success of an extraordinary kind has attended the efforts made at All Saints, Sheffield, to develop the Sunday-school system and spirit. Under the Rev. F. Swainson, the men's Bible class alone numbers over 2,000 members, with a regular weekly attendance of more than 1,000. The women's class, too, is nearly as large. This meeting as satisfying of a thirst for knowledge has resulted in the creation of a congregation which has outgrown the church, and for which new accommodation is now necessary.

The 'Record' expresses deep regret at the ritualistic character of recent London appointments. The new vicar of St. Michael's, Camden Town, the Rev. F. W. Osborn, has, says the 'Record,' been holding the benefice of St. James the Less, Plymouth. 'This is one of the most notorious churches in the west, and is in the patronage of the Keble College Trust. On Jan. 26 last there were three altars in that church, at one of which it is alleged that "Black Masses" were generally said on Fridays. The Sacrament was reserved, for which purpose there were two tabernacles. The crucifixes, the stations of the cross, and an image of the Virgin were then amongst the adornments of the building. With a Cathedral Chapter encouraging this type of churchmanship, what can the laity do? The Bishop should be their protector; but after St. Michael's, Shoreditch, what hope is there of that?'

A recent writer on the attitude of educated Hindus towards Christianity has laid stress upon the fact that Christian influences are everywhere stirring at the roots of Indian national life, and those who have not studied the Bible in vain are reading Christianity into Hinduism. To-day, quotations from the Scriptures and from Christian hymn-books are frequently made by Indians upon public platforms, and altogether the attitude of antagonism is slowly changing. In connection with such manifestations of the indirect influences of Christianity, it is singularly interesting to find that in a recent little volume of songs for the worship of the goddess Durga, a translation of the well-known hymn, by Miss Anna L. Walker, 'Work, for the Night is Coming,' is given a prominent place.

The site of the 'miniature City of Jerusalem,' in the St. Louis World's Fair grounds, has been dedicated. This remarkable feature of next year's exhibition is being organized by Dr. W. B. Palmore (Methodist Episcopal Church South) and other ministers, and will be as far as possible a replica 'in little' of the original, faithfully reproducing the Holy Sepulchre, the mosques of Omar and Aksa, the Jews' wailing-place and the garden of Gethsemane. Dr. Palmore remarked at the ceremony: 'In our streets will be seen the money-changers, scribes and lawyers, and they who love to be seen of men praying at the street corners, with their broad philacteries and enlarged borders; street vendors will cry to every one that thirsteth and supply living waters. Heralds will proclaim official news, the advent of notable visitors, royal edicts, the rise and fall of values of native and foreign coin. Criers will make known the lost and found, with the offered reward. Laborers will stand idle in the market-place because no man hath hired them, and they that love greetings and salutations in public places.'

THE SOUTH AMERICAN FIELD.

One result which it may most earnestly be hoped will come of the present revival of interest in the cause of missions, is a resolute and systematic effort to evangelize South America. Though the field is so vast and though it is so near to us, less has been done for it by the American church than for Africa, China or India. In Brazil, with its eighteen million inhabitants, there are only some sixty missionaries, if so many. In Venezuela about ten; in Peru, with five million population, there was until a few years ago only one missionary. In Uruguay, Paraguay, Chili, Argentina, Columbia and Bolivia, mission work is barely commenced. It is estimated that in the whole continent, with a population of about sixty millions, the entire missionary force is not more than three hundred. Probably the reason for the neglect of this needy field is the fact that it is nominally Christian. The Romish church has been there for centuries, but it is a question whether the influence of heathenism has not corrupted the church more than the church has affected heathenism. It was recently stated by a missionary in that field, that intelligent Roman Catholics repudiate the Catholicism that is taught in the churches and schools, and that many of them prefer to attend the Protestant churches. Certain it is that when the missionary goes among the people, he finds them ignorant and superstitious, and ready to welcome pure Gospel teaching. The Indians, especially, are utterly without Christian knowledge, no systematic attempt to reach them having been made.

The noble examples that have been set before us by the unselfish and saintly pioneers of South American missions call for our imitation. On the rugged shores of Patagonia, Capt. Gardiner laid down his life, giving the Gospel to these savage people, and the story of his heroic sacrifice was the inspiration which led to the founding of the South American Missionary Society.

The question of language is a simple one in South America. The Spanish or Portuguese, which are easily acquired, will be a passport to all parts of the country, and with the addition of two native dialects, the most of the people of South America can be reached.—'The Christian and Missionary Alliance.'

MR. HALL CAINE ON PASSIVE RESISTANCE.

In the course of a stirring speech at Douglas, Mr. Hall Caine said:—'According to the 'British Weekly' Nonconformity is alive, it is awake, it is active, and neither statesman nor preacher nor author can appeal to it in vain. Knowing this to be so, I cannot but conclude that Nonconformity is the mightiest missionary force in the land, and that he who would do great things in England to-day must count with it first, and perhaps count with it last. We have lately seen what it has meant to a statesman who has not counted with Nonconformity at all. When the present Prime Minister designed an Education Act to the exclusion of the claims of Nonconformity he made a colossal blunder. A subversive parliament may have carried out the will of a subversive government, but it is one thing to make a law, and another to get it obeyed. The Education Act is not being obeyed, and it ought not to be obeyed, because it is framed in defiance of the consciences of a part of the people. Say that part is the smaller part, and say it is a necessity of all constitutional government that the majority should govern the minority, the right of the minority to refuse to acquiesce in a law which it believes to be unjust is, nevertheless, clear and unmistakable. The majority may have a right to control the minority in affairs of material policy and interest, but their right stops with the affairs of conscience. That is good logic, I think it is good law, and I am sure it is good religion. It has been by resisting the laws which they believed to be wrong that reformers in all ages have brought about their reforms.'

REV. THOMAS COOK.

One of the most popular Wesleyan evangelists is the Rev. Thomas Cook. He was born in Middlesborough in 1859, of parents in humble circumstances. His mother trained him in the fear of the Lord, and her prayers and example had a deep effect upon him. When about seven years old he was deeply impressed by a sermon of the late Rev. James Nance, and later on by the influence of his Sunday-school teacher, who was a railway porter. A series of special services organized by the local preachers of the neighborhood, when he was sixteen years old, decided him to come out definitely on the Lord's side. He at once made the resolve not to let a day pass without speaking to at least one person about personal religion, and he was soon rewarded by two conversions. Shortly after putting his resolution into practice he saw a man pushing a hand-barrow, whom he accosted by asking him if he loved the Saviour. Before that day was over both the man and his wife yielded themselves to the Lord.

It is not surprising that a youth of such evangelistic enterprise has become a great soul winner, first as a local preacher, then as a lay evangelist. Mr. Cook has travelled much, and in some of his extraordinary missions the people have been converted by hundreds. He spent eight months in South Africa, during which he travelled upwards of 20,000 miles, preached 220 times, and had 6,000 inquirers.

Now, in consequence of the retirement due to increasing age) of the Rev. Thos. Champness, he has been chosen to succeed him in the leadership of the well-known 'Joyful News' Mission. In connection with this work, Cliff College, in Derbyshire, formerly one of Dr. Grattan Guinness's misionary-training homes, has been secured. From this centre earnest Christian working men will be trained for evangelistic work, and sent to preach the Gospel in villages, and to hold missions in various parts of the country.—'Christian Herald.'

LITERARY STYLE OF BIBLE TRANSLATIONS.

The question of the precise grade or quality of the language into which the Bible should be translated has always been a troublesome one for many missions. If the style is too 'high' or literary, the common people do not understand the reading of the Scriptures, and if it is too colloquial or 'low' the dignity of the book seems compromised. There is such a question of diction for Turkey and for China and also for India. At the last meeting of the North India Bible Society, whose headquarters are in Allahabad, a valuable paper was read by Mr. R. Burn, on 'The linguistic form and literary style best suited to vernacular Christian literature in North India.' Mr. Burn pointed out that the word 'Hindi' is used in two different meanings, sometimes to cover a considerable number of kindred dialects spoken by eighty million people in Northern and Central India, sometimes of one particular dialect known as High or Standard Hindi, which has been chosen as the vehicle for ordinary prose composition throughout this area; and that while the spoken Hindi of the villages may differ enormously from the Urdu, the Standard Hindi of the books is identical in grammar with the Urdu, and differs from it only in vocabulary. In many cases the written Hindi has been Sanskritized to such an extent, that it is unintelligible to the common people.

Mr. Burn said he did not overlook the fact that while a translation of the Bible must be literal and easy to be understood by the masses of the people, the nature of the subject requires the style to be above vulgarisms. The difficulty of reconciling such diverse conditions is enormous, especially in the absence of a fixed literary style, which can be taken as a model. Mr. Burn considered the pioneers who have produced the existing versions deserving of the highest praise. At the same time, he thought the present versions of the Bible capable of improvement, in the direction of bringing them into closer agreement with the spoken language. The excellent address of Mr. Burn has been published in pamphlet form.—'The Literary Digest.'

PERSIAN AND THE PERSIANS.

(By the Rev. W. St. Clair Tisdall, D.D.)

The Persians are a people who have a very high regard for literature. Ages before our ancestors had a written system the Persians had authors of several different kinds—philosophers, lawgivers, poets. In spite of Islam and its deadening influences, the Persian of to-day, even when unable to read, is deeply interested in anything that has been written. He has a keen intellect, a poetical imagination, an enquiring disposition, a great fluency in the use of his most copious and expressive language. In Persia one often sees a group of peasants, utterly without any education, gathered round some one who is able to read and is happy enough to possess a book. All listen with the deepest interest while the proud reader chants aloud from the treasure he has acquired. On one occasion I found a gathering of agricultural laborers thus listening to one of their number—the only one who could read—while he thus read aloud to them from a large and badly printed volume of poetry. On enquiry I found that the book was the Shahnameh, the Iliad of Persia, a work written so many centuries ago that at least half its vocabulary is obsolete. Imagine, if you can, a number of English farm-laborers listening to the reading of Chaucer, and you have something of a parallel.

It is evident that we Christian missionaries ought to make extensive use of literature in working among such a people as this. We have accordingly started the Henry Martyn Memorial Press in Julfa, and find it extremely useful in preparing tracts and small books of religious instruction. The Punjab presses help us very materially in publishing what we have prepared. We have the whole Bible in Persian, and a photo-zincographed pocket edition of it is now being prepared by the British and Foreign Bible Society. A number of books have been translated from English, Arabic, and other languages, and some original works have also been composed by us. But there is still a great opening, not so much for the translator (for few books can be translated from one language into another so as to be really useful) as for the man or woman who has such command of the language as to be able to afford Christian teaching in a thoroughly Oriental form.

It is by no means easy to do this. One may have a thoroughly good knowledge of the language and be able to read all the large mass of vernacular literature, and yet not be able so thoroughly to Orientalize oneself in thought as to commend one's written teaching to Persian. Metaphors, illustrations, apt poetical quotations, allusions to local habits and customs, all assist in rendering the book readable and in thereby commending the teaching that it gives.

To show how carefully one should attend to the exact use of words in Persian, I may mention a circumstance that actually occurred some few years ago. A gentleman from India, who was a good Persian scholar, but knew rather the book language of the past than the colloquial phrases used in ordinary life, was on a visit to Julfa. One day, on returning from a ride, he threw his horse's bridle to a servant, and, observing that his steed was rather heated, desired him to lead the horse about a little before putting him into the stable. At least, that is doubtless what he meant to say. But unfortunately the word which he used for 'lead' was one which is used only with reference to religious guidance. The groom's surprise at being—as he understood—directed to lead the horse in the way towards heaven may be readily imagined.

Owing to the interest which the people show for books and tracts and the habit they have of reading aloud to their friends when they can read at all, we believe that every tract or book given or sold to a Persian is sure of at least twenty or thirty attentive listeners. This fact alone suffices to show what a great opening there is for Christian literature in the Persian language.—'Church Missionary Gleaner.'

[For the 'Witness.'

A SCENE ON THE MINAS CHANNEL.

I sat upon a mountain top in summer,
bright and gay,
And viewed the scenes around me on a
lovely summer day.
The landscape in the distance, the rugged,
rocky shore,
That has stood so staunch for ages, and
will stand for ages more.

I saw a gull, a white sea gull, from her
seashore haunts arise,
Ascending swift on downy wing towards
the sunlit skies,
And flowers amidst the rocky cliffs a-
blooming bright and fair,
In the bright summer sunshine and in the
cool sea air.

I watched the ripple playing on the bosom
of the deep,
In the lovely Minas Channel that flows by
mountain steep,
And settles down to rise again, and repeat
its timely task,
Guided by that all-wise hand that has
guided all the past.

I watched the sunbeams as they danced
upon the sparkling bay,
And listened as the forest birds poured
forth their glorious lay,
The bee that hummed her happiness, the
locust on the wing,
In praise to God who made them, the great
Eternal King.

And as I sat there, all alone, on a little
spot of green,
I thought of all the pleasant things that I
had ever seen,
Of the pleasures that God giveth man on
this terrestrial ball,
For which we ought to praise His name,
Jehovah, Lord of all.

S.Y.S.

Parrsboro, N.S.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON

Oct. 4.

DAVID BRINGS UP THE ARK.

(II. Samuel vi., 1-12.)

Golden Text.—Blessed are they that dwell in thy house.—Psa. lxxxiv., 4.

SUGGESTIONS TO TEACHERS.

This lesson reaches out in several directions, and is connected with three of the books of the Bible. II. Samuel, I. Chronicles, and the Psalms. A right use of this fact will give new interest to these books, and new knowledge concerning them.

A New Epoch. Not only was there a revival of religion, which was at a low ebb during Saul's reign, and its institutions neglected, but under David there was a new organization of the old religious forces, with song and music and choir, and a system of service.

A Revival of Religion. In this lesson we may study the causes which lead to a decline of the religious life; the means by which it may be restored; the ways in which the religious life is cherished and strengthened and the blessings which follow.

HISTORICAL SETTING.

Time. B.C. 1042 (Ussher) or 1004. Six or seven years after David became king over all Israel. It is quite probable, however, that it was several years later after the completion of David's wars.

Place. The ark had been for a long time at Kirjath-jearim, about eleven miles west of Jerusalem, in the valley of Sorek (where Delilah lived), a valley which leads up from the Philistine country toward Jerusalem. It was on the western border of Benjamin.

David now about 44 years old, having been king fourteen years.

David's counsellors. Ahithophel, a very shrewd man; Nathan, the prophet; and Joab, his chief general.

Place in the History. After the conquests of David. The epoch of religious revival and organization. Jerusalem made the religious as well as the political capital.—'Peloubet's Notes.'

Vs. 3. They set the ark of God upon a new cart—This was contrary to the legal requirement (Num. vii., 9), according to which it was always to be carried by the Levites and veiled or covered from sight. In this case Israel probably imitated the Phoenician or Philistine custom. In this manner they sent the ark from their borders. The Phoenicians had sacred carts on which they carried their gods about, and the oxen were sacred to Baal. While Uzzah walked at the side, Ahio went before the oxen to guide and manage them, as the Basques may be seen at the present day doing in the south of France.

Before the Lord—The ark symbolized God's presence, and those who went before the ark are referred to as going before the Lord.

Instruments—The whole procession. David at the head, moved forward with music, song and dance. (I. Chron. xiii., 8)

Uzzah . . . took hold—His conduct indicated irreverence and presumption. The Levites were forbidden to touch the ark on pain of death (Num. iv., 15-20). Oxen stumbled—The roads are very rough in Palestine, and the ark was evidently about to be thrown from the cart when Uzzah took hold of it. Anger of the Lord—Not passion, but rather indignation, that feeling which makes him hate sin and compels him to punish it. For his error—The error consisted in touching the ark, which, as the symbol of God's presence (I. Sam. iv., 7), none could look into (Num. iv., 20; I. Sam. vi., 19), much less lay hold of without peril of life. For transportation purposes it was first covered up by the Levites to whom it was committed, and that with faces covered (Num. iv., 15, 20), and carried on staves.

Perez-uzzah—The word 'Perez,' or 'breach,' conveyed to the Hebrews the idea of a great calamity.

David went—Read I. Chron., chapters 15, 16. David had taken three months to study the law, and now he was prepared to bring the ark to Jerusalem in a proper manner.

The ark enters Jerusalem (vs. 13-19). This was the greatest day in David's life. It was a turning point in the history of the nation. At every few rods of the march the procession would halt, and there were religious sacrifices at every halt.

There were summoned to assist at this ceremony the high priests Zadok and Abiathar, the heads of the six Levitical families, with a large company of their relatives, and many from all the tribes of Israel. There was music and singing, and David himself changed his kingly garb for the priestly ephod and joined heartily in the music. Psalm xxiv. is supposed to have been sung when the procession was entering Jerusalem.—Arnold's Commentary.

David lived about as long before Christ as King Alfred the Great did after Christ, and their pictures may be hung side by side as companion portraits in the Hall of Fame.

Each young man became king by right when twenty-two years of age, and each reached the fulness of his kingdom—David over Judah and Israel, and Alfred over all England—when thirty-seven years old.

David, son of Jesse, was the youngest of several sons, but his tribe, Judah, among the most important; Alfred, son of Ethelwulf, was the youngest son, and his section, the West Saxons, the dominant state. David's mother is not certainly known, and Alfred's mother died when he was a mere child, leaving him to be reared by a stepmother. David appears upon the scene as fair and of a ruddy countenance; Alfred, if at all like those earlier flaxen-haired kinsmen whom a pope had called 'angels,' must have been of like favor.

Each was familiar with and a lover of nature. Each was devoted to music and poetry. David's harp gained him friendly access to the court of Saul, and Alfred's harp helped him to discover the camp and plans of the Danes. David wrote psalms for his people, and Alfred translated the great classics for the English.

Each won the recognition of his kingly dignity by his own prowess; David defeating the Amalekites, and Alfred the Danes. And each was a leader of God's people against pagans; David for the Jews, and Alfred for the Christians, being the instrument in God's hand for displacing idolatry by a true worship.—'Sunday-School Times.'

HOME READINGS.

Monday, Sept. 28.—II. Sam. vi., 1-11.
Tuesday, Sept. 29.—II. Sam. vi., 12-19.
Wednesday, Sept. 30.—I. Chron. xiii., 1-14.
Thursday, Oct. 1.—I. Chron. xv., 25; xvi., 3.
Friday, Oct. 2.—Ex. xxv., 10-22.
Saturday, Oct. 3.—I. Sam. iv., 1-11.
Sunday, Oct. 4.—I. Sam. vi., 10; vii., 2.

BIBLE WORDS.

SEVEN THINGS ABOUT THE OLIVE.

The olive is a prominent Bible emblem. An emblem of peace and a restored earth. (Gen. viii., 11.) 1. Death passed, a renewed life. 2. Of fatness (Deut. xxxii., 13.) The richness of the olive was made the emblem of the spiritual blessings of the Israel of God. (Rom. xi., 17.) This richness sets forth the Holy Spirit, the Holy anointing oil which believers have from Christ. Thus they are anointed ones, filled with the riches of God's fulness. 3. A rocky foundation suits it best. Its oil comes not from the soil, but out of the rock. (Deut. xxxii., 11.) Believers are enriched with every spiritual blessing out of the Rock, Christ. Job (xxix., 6) speaks of the rock pouring out rivers of oil. Such is the richness of Christ. (Eph. i., 3; I. Cor. i., 5.) 4. It thrives best in a sunny position. Christians can only thrive as they abide in Christ, the Sun of Righteousness. He is the source of life, of growth, of fruitfulness. What the sun is to the natural world, Christ is, and more, to every believer. 5, It is of slow growth. Believers do not grow like mushrooms or the mustard plant. Theirs is, or should be, a steady, progressive, continuous growth. (I Pet. iii., 18; Ch. i., 5-8.) 6. The olive lives long. So God's plants bring forth fruit in old age, full of sap and green, and thus show his faithfulness. (Ps. xcii., 13-15.) Aged Christians should be bearers of much rich, ripe fruit. God is able and His ability is theirs. 7. The olive is beautiful. Such should the Christian be, even to old age. (Hos. xiv., 5, 6; Jer. xi., 16.)

W.C.T.U.

ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE RICHMOND AND DRUMMOND BODY.

Richmond, Que., Sept. 19.—The annual convention of the Richmond and Drummond Counties W. C. T. U. was held on Thursday, in the Congregational Church, Melbourne, beginning with a meeting of the executive at 1.30 p.m. The chair was taken by Mrs. Sanderson (provincial president) in the absence of the county president, Mrs. J. Ewing, who was detained by the illness of her daughter. Only routine business was transacted, after which addresses were delivered by the Revs. A. C. Bryan, Westport, Ont.; Pollock, Danville and Watt, Melbourne, and Mr. Carson, of Danville. The music was supplied by a quartette from Danville. The meeting adjourned at five o'clock, to meet in the Town Hall, Richmond, at eight o'clock.

An address was given by the Rev. G. Osborne Troop, M.A., of Montreal, who had been secured for the occasion. Mr. Troop expressed his pleasure in appearing on the platform with the W.C.T.U., whose work in temperance he gratefully appreciated, and, although he held distinctive views on the question of prohibition, he was practically an abstainer from intoxicants in every form, and was endeavoring to disseminate these principles, which he held were the only safeguard for youth and manhood. He recited some instances of those who had been reformed from the vice of intemperance which had come under his own personal observation, for the encouragement of those who were engaged in the sacred work of the emancipation of the enslaved. He concluded an uplifting and inspiring address by commending the sisterhood of the Union to God and the word of his grace, emphasizing the thought that the discharge of duty was an indispensable requisite to the attainment of Christian character. A collection to defray the expenses was then taken, after which the quartette rendered another piece, ending up with 'God be with you till we meet again,' in which the whole audience joined.

STEAMSHIP DISASTER

The 'David Weston' Burned to Water's Edge at St. John

THREE PERSONS LOST THEIR LIVES AND SEVERAL WERE INJURED.

St. John, N.B., Sept. 20.—The Star Steamship Company's steamer 'David Weston,' Capt. Edward W. Day, caught fire off Craig's Point, about twenty miles up river at three o'clock this afternoon, and was totally destroyed. Three people were drowned and seven or eight were injured.

The dead are:

Etta Moorell, aged 27, of St. John, waitress on the steamer.

Fred. Downey, aged 21, of St. John, deck hand.

Stephen Hood Rowan, aged 11, of Manchester, England, passenger.

None of the injured are seriously hurt. The 'David Weston' was on her regular trip from Fredericton to this city and carried about forty passengers, eighteen officers and crew, and had a large freight and up-river mails. All went as usual until about three o'clock, when off Craig's Point fire was discovered among some bales of hay on the lower deck. It is supposed a careless smoker was the cause of the fire. Quick as was its discovery, and quick as action to put it out was taken, nothing could be done. The engineer had connected with the pumps at once, but almost before the stream could be raised he was driven from his post before the flames. Feeding on the hay and on the dry and oil-soaked woodwork of the steamer, the fire spread with the rapidity almost of lightning, and in five minutes the hull was ablaze. Captain Day had, on learning of the fire, placed the mate, W. William Whelpley, in charge of the wheel, with orders to beach the steamer, while the captain took command of the ship's boat.

The flames prevented the launching of one, but the second was soon in the water, and one load of passengers hurried ashore. Two or three trips were made, aided by boats from shore and meanwhile the flaming vessel was pointing bow on for the beach, where she was grounded, but Whelpley did not get her there without a display of heroism. The flames had reached the wheelhouse, and it looked as if he would have to leave his post, but he stuck to it until the steamer's nose was on the shore. The vessel was then all afire amidships, and the flames were eating their way fore and aft. The boats were plying from the after part to the shore, and men and women alike had to clamber from the upper deck over the rail to the boats. Many were saved in this way.

Grouped forward were a number of passengers who could not get off the vessel until she grounded. Here, Whelpley's work told again. He stood at the rail, and helped the passengers over, passing them to another man on the rail of the lower deck, who in turn lowered them to the rocks. Several were injured by falling on the rocks. When all were ashore Whelpley then slid down a post to the beach, but in doing so the brave fellow had one of his hands badly bruised. Captain Day, who was directing the rescue work aft, was the last to leave the vessel there.

Meanwhile, the three casualties had taken place. Miss Morrell, the waitress, had become badly frightened, and jumped overboard. Her body was recovered shortly afterwards as it was floating down the river. Fred. Downey, the deck hand, who lost his life, had become pinned in the flames as he reached the deck-rail. He was driven down towards the paddle-box, and a boat put out to rescue him. Those who saw him say he was badly burned, and that his sufferings made him miscalculate the jump to the boat, for he struck the water and sank.

The English lad, Stephen Hood Rowan, was in care of his aunt, Miss Rowan, of St. John, and was on a pleasure trip. He climbed over the rail to reach a boat, but either fell or jumped badly, for he, too, was drowned. He had come out here from Manchester, England, where his parents reside, for a visit and to go to school. No word of recovery of the bodies of Downey or the boy has reached the city yet.

Robert Friers, the kitchen boy, had a remarkable escape. He was asleep below when the fire broke out, and everybody forgot him. He was aroused by the crackling of the fire and rushed out to find his way to the deck cut off by the flames. He returned to his room, and got out of the window into the water and swam ashore.

When word reached the Star line office here, Mr. Orchard, the manager, chartered a tug and hurried up the river. Those of the passengers who were all right were brought to the city, and another tug was engaged for a second trip, arriving here at ten o'clock to-night with the injured passengers and the body of Miss Morrell. This was viewed by the coroner and given to the care of relatives.

Miss M. Rogers, of Boston, was one of the passengers, returning home after a vacation spent up the river. She escaped unhurt, but says she had to climb over the steamer's rail from the upper deck and slide down a post to reach the small boat for shore. She greatly praises the officers of the steamer for their work.

The company valued the steamer at about $25,000, and carried $10,000 insurance.

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Address all business communications,
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Any subscriber who would like to have specimen Copies sent to friends, need only send us on a post card the names and addresses to which he would like the papers sent.

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'World Wide'	1.00
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The three papers, $1.75.	
'Daily Witness'	$3.00
'World Wide'	1.00
'Northern Messenger'	.30
The three papers, $3.50.	

PREMIUMS AND CLUBS.

New High Arm, Drop Head, Ball-Bearing Sewing Machine, given to 'Witness' subscribers for $40 worth of new subscriptions to the 'Witness' at full rates.
For Sale, including the 'Daily Witness' one year, $29.00, or including 'Weekly Witness' one year, $27.00.
The People's Horse, Cattle, Sheep and Swine Doctor, for one new subscription to the 'Weekly Witness' at $1.00. For sale, post-paid, to 'Witness' subscribers, 75c.
A Fountain Pen given for two new subscriptions to 'Weekly Witness' at $1.00 each, or three renewals at $1.00 each, or ten renewals at 80c each. The pen for sale post paid to subscribers, $1.50.
For two new subscriptions to any of the following publications the sender will be entitled to the same free:

'Daily Witness,' to Jan. 1, 1904	$3.00
'Weekly Witness,' to Jan. 1, 1904	1.00
'World Wide, to Jan. 1, 1904	1.00
'Northern Messenger,' to Jan. 1, 1904.	.30

One old and two new subscriptions to the 'Weekly Witness' and $3.00 will entitle the sender to 'World Wide,' to Jan. 1, 1904.
Weekly Club Rates are: Three copies, separately addressed, $2.40; four, $3.00; ten, $7.00.
Postage extra to Great Britain and other Postal Union countries; also, Montreal and suburbs.
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None of the above premiums can be claimed solely on one's own subscription, new or renewal.

EXPIRING SUBSCRIPTIONS.

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

SEPTEMBER, 1903

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

A SEWING MACHINE FREE.

Is there an up-to-date sewing machine in your home? If not, do you want one? The publishers of the 'Witness' will give one as a premium for forty dollars worth of subscriptions, at full rates, to any of the 'Witness' publications. It has given splendid satisfaction wherever used and will be a boon to any over-worked housewife.

The Witness.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1903.

A cordial welcome will be extended to the King and Queen of Italy on their visit to London next month. The friendship between the two nations is of long standing, for it was largely owing to British sympathy and material assistance that the Kingdom of Italy was established and the house of Savoy confirmed in the sovereignty. Garibaldi, Count Cavour, Victor Emmanuel I., all who with them engaged in that great work of national unification were popular heroes in Britain, and a British legion, clothed and armed at the expense of British sympathizers, took part in the advance of the Garibaldian army on Naples. Ever since then there has been close community of interest between Italy and Britain, and in all speculations by European writers on the possible grouping of powers the certainty of their acting together has been assumed. The adhesion of Italy to the triple alliance made no difference in these relations, Russia being on the other side. Nor will they be affected by the recent rapprochement with France, otherwise than to confirm the existing cordiality, since the three powers have come to a general understanding of the maintenance of peace in Europe.

Whatever be the truth of the matter, there is at all events nothing surprising in the reported further defections from the Morgan shipping combine. It was heavily handicapped from the start with an excess of water stock. In New York that stock has declined in value greatly since January. In that month the common stock sold at 17 and the preferred at 49 1-4. At present the preferred is quoted at less than the common was sold for in January, while the common is offered as low as four in the regular lots. These conditions give color and may have given rise to the rumors current in Britain of impending changes and reorganization on new lines. This enormous decline in the market value of the stocks is quoted by the shipping men there as bearing out views expressed by them at the time the merger was accomplished. There was a limit, they said, to the capacity of management in any one concern for a business so vast and intricate as that contemplated by the Morgan shipping combine. Even under one flag and one government, the difficulties would be enormous, but when it is sought to create an international trust those difficulties become too formidable an addition to the dead weight of overcapitalization. The suspicion and dislike with which the shipping combine was regarded in Britain from the start, had much to do, no doubt, with the failure that has apparently overtaken it.

At no previous period in the history of the nation could a first minister of France have made a statement so profoundly gratifying as that contained in the speech of M. Combes at Treguier recently. With industry and business flourishing at home, peace and friendship with all nations abroad, and nothing but smiling faces on the frontiers of France, he might well congratulate his countrymen on the position the republic had achieved. Foreign governments will accept his assurance that his ministry will continue the policy by which this gratifying state of affairs has been attained, for it is now well known that popular sentiment in France upholds the principle that the 'republic is peace' in a deeper and truer sense than when Napoleon III. declared empire to be peace. The centre of disturbance in Europe would appear to have moved from Paris to Berlin. Military power and revolutionary propaganda face each other there, as they did in Paris in former times. Ambition for foreign expansion is confronted by demands for political and social reforms at home. Germany would appear to have entered on the path already trodden by France, and the German press, in teaching that a conflict with great Britain is inevitable, is preparing the way. Too much importance need not be given to recent German publications in which the conquest of British colonies is advocated, but they show the trend of German thought in marked contradistinction to that of France.

In his opening address to the delegates of the Michigan Federation of Labor at Port Huron last week, the President, Mr. David Boyd, made the prediction that an era of industrial depression would soon set in and that when it arrived the present labor movement would be put to a crucial test. He urged better organization of labor, as not only the hope of labor, but the hope of the nation. What form this latter organization should take Mr. Boyd did not indicate, except by the phrase 'more aggressive.' But how labor can become more aggressive in a time of industrial depression, when concerns are, like the Clergue enterprises, coming to a standstill for lack of funds, is far from evident. A union of laborers with no labor to perform quickly dissolves at such times into a scramble of individuals, each striving to do the best he can for himself at any work he can find. Workingmen who have gone through this experience should be loath to repeat it; yet the tremendous and sudden decline in the steel trade, the result of the stoppage of building operations on account of labor strikes, should bring home to them the reflection that, if industrial depression is again coming upon them, the demands of organized labor will have been a large factor in bringing this about.

Buffalo papers make the announcement that the British Foreign Office has written the government at Washington its willingness to co-operate with the United States in the enquiry into the probable effect upon lake levels of the proposed dam at the outlet of Lake Erie. It is further stated that Canadian commissioners will soon be appointed to make the investigation along with those named by the government of the United States. The main questions to be decided are whether the projected dam would have the effect of raising the upper lake levels, and what would be the consequences on the shore lines. It is held by opponents of the dam that the damage and loss that would be caused by flooding large areas on the low-lying shores would far outweigh the advantages to navigation obtained by the rise of water level. This objection, whatever it may amount to at higher levels, would at all events not apply to a dam of sufficient height to protect the lake against fluctuations of level. What the effect would be on the Niagara Falls and the level of Lake Ontario are points which will also be considered. It has not been shown that any permanent change has taken place in the level of the lakes, though protracted subsidences have at times raised misgivings. The idea of a dam arose from the need of deeper channels at Buffalo and other upper lake ports to accommodate the big freight ships that have recently come into use. It seems an easier proposition to build a dam to raise the level of Lake Erie than to dredge channels and deepen harbors. And what is perhaps of even more interest to Buffalo it would increase the lead of the Niagara Power Company, on which as much as on her harbor Buffalo builds her hopes of greatness. The St. Lawrence route is, of course, interested in the scheme, inasmuch as the many projects, like the Chicago canal, for tapping the lakes, and now this Erie dam for checking the outflow through the natural channel, suggest some serious problems. The Dominion Government should not consent to the construction of any work that would reduce, or open the way to reducing, the outflow of the lakes by the St. Lawrence.

A lesson in the business value of good habits has been given by the Western Electric Company of Chicago. The other day the manager of that concern issued a notice to all its employees that playing at races and all other forms of gambling, immoral conduct and the excessive use of cigarettes greatly impair a man's usefulness; that the services of those who practice any of these habits are not desired, and notice is therefore given that any employee so abusing himself will be subject to dismissal. Similar notices have been issued by other concerns in the west employing large numbers of men, notably by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company, which has acted sternly on the principle laid down for the last three years. The result is stated to be a vast improvement in all branches of the company's service. It is a straight business proposition to assume that when a man engages to give his services to a company or an employer he is bound to give his best and not impair his usefulness by bad habits. If he weakens his nerves with alcohol, befogs his brain with tobacco, blunts his moral perceptions by gambling, or makes himself physically unfit by vice of any kind, he injures his employer as well as himself and cannot complain when dismissed. It has long been an established rule with great railway and other companies not to employ, or keep employed, any man known to drink. This prohibition is now being extended to gambling, betting on races and cigarette smoking. Most particularly are the managers of large enterprises stated to be determined to put a stop to gambling, a vice which is regarded, next to drinking, as an agent of moral degeneracy, and, therefore, detrimental to efficient and faithful service. It will thus be seen how powerful are the influences now at work in business life to induce men to lead clean, temperate lives. These influences must also tend to the general moral elevation of the community, where they are in operation. Gambling is the great vice of the present time. The evil results of it have come under the keen practical observation of men who must depend on the attention, honesty and moral poise of the men under them. Where human lives and vast interests are at stake those who should knowingly permit those in the service to indulge in vice would make themselves responsible for the consequences. The rule applies from the highest to the lowest.

It is stated in Pittsburg, where the managers of the great steel works have natural means for knowing, that there is likely to be a general cessation of building operations in 1904. The head of one of the largest contracting concerns in the country is quoted as saying that not less than a hundred and thirty million dollars' worth of building operations projected for next year have been called off, and that after work now in hand is finished there will be a period of inaction till the general labor situation quiets down, and something like normal conditions again prevail. Should this anticipation be correct, it will be a severe lesson to those unionists who, in the strength of the oath-bound obedience of numbers, have been enjoying the pleasures of despotic power, deputed in some cases by very unworthy leaders to the injury and ruin of the enterprises in which they have been engaged. That, too, without advantage to themselves, as the pitiable stories of starving strikers' families that have appeared in the newspapers sadly prove. It is only reasonable to suppose that under the conditions that have developed all who can delay building will do so. No one that can help it is going to enter on a contract which is not only liable but likely to be suddenly held up for any unknown cause, as in the case of the Tiffanys, whose builders were called off to collect from their employers what was called an initiation fee. People who start to build are at the mercy of such tyranny, but if they do not start nobody can make them build. The same lesson has, however, been taught many times before without much effect, for periods of prosperity and abundance of work have always been prolific of strikes and labor troubles generally. It is quite possible that the present expansion in the matter of construction has gone quite far enough, and that a rest in that department of industry will prove on the whole, wholesome for the country, though those who depend upon it for a living must needs suffer.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S RESIGNATION.

In a letter to Mr. Balfour, dated September 9, Mr. Chamberlain states that for the present at any rate, 'a preferential agreement with our colonies, involving any new duty, however small, on articles of food hitherto untaxed, even if accompanied by a reduction on their articles of food equally universal in their consumption, would be unacceptable to the majority of the constituencies.' Because Mr. Chamberlain is of this opinion, and feels that as an immediate practical policy the question of preference to the colonies could not be pressed by the Unionist Government at the present time, he has resigned from office, so that he may be able to promote the cause he has at heart. He considers that his arguments in favor of preferential trade will be received with less prejudice now that he is in a perfectly independent position, and there will be no fear that they will embarrass the government in any way. Mr. Balfour, the prime minister, the author of 'Philosophic Doubt,' and a sometime advocate of bimetallism, replies that Mr. Chamberlain's resignation appears somewhat paradoxical, considering that other members of the cabinet were leaving it because they were opposed to any kind of protection. Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain are agreed, leaving aside for the time the question of imperial preferential trade, that the hour has arrived when a change should be made in the fiscal policy of Great Britain, which would give 'fuller discretion to the British Government in negotiation with foreign countries for a freer exchange of commodities, and which would enable our representatives to retaliate if no concession was made to our just demands.' In other words, by adopting protection, Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain hope to be able to force France, Germany, Russia, the United States, indeed, the world, to reduce their duties on the merchandise they import from Great Britain by increasing the price of the goods of those countries to British consumers. Even if Great Britain could afford so expensive a weapon, it would prove a vain one to trust in, if we may judge from conditions that exist to-day. Germany is a protectionist country, but the United States does not treat her better than she does the United Kingdom, if so well, and so it is with all the protectionists. When Germany put a surtax on us we put a surtax on her. Great Britain already enjoys the most favored nation treatment; she trades with other nations on absolutely the best terms obtainable. If she put herself on worse terms, by adopting a policy of retaliation, which other countries would probably not be slow to reciprocate, it might very well be that she would look back with longing even to the terms she has to-day.

The question that most concerns us now, however, is the imperial preferential one. Mr. Balfour pays Mr. Chamberlain a splendid and well-deserved tribute when he writes: 'You have done more than any man living or dead to bring home to the citizens of the Empire the consciousness of imperial obligation and inter-dependence between the various fragments into which the Empire is divided geographically.' He believes him to be right in holding that this imperial inter-dependence should find expression in commercial as well as in political and military relations. He also expresses the belief that 'a closer fiscal union between the Mother Country and the colonies would benefit the trade of both, and that if closer union could be established on fitting terms, its advantages to both parties would increase with years, and as the colonies grew in wealth and population.' But, there has been a trifling difference between the Prime Minister and the ex-Colonial Secretary. Mr. Balfour sees that before a broad imperial preferential policy can be practicable, the colonies will have to put a limitation upon their protectionist proclivities. But there are no signs that they will accept such limitation. It so happens that the annual convention of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association has just closed its sessions in Toronto, and what is the declared policy of that association? Canada for the Canadians! The president declares that Canada's greatest requirement is a fiscal policy of national self-defence. He says: 'We will not agree to any increase in the present preference.' And, 'We might go further, and confirm the opinion of the Minister of Finance, when he suggested recently that unless some return were offered by Great Britain, Canada might consider seriously whether the present preference would be continued.' He also said, 'The British preference is seriously injuring many of our industries.' Mr. George E. Drummond, who is picked out for the next president of the association, gave at the same convention the views generally held by the members on the preferential issues: It was this: 'To raise our tariff high enough against the rest of the world to allow of a preference to England. Due consideration should be had, however, for the different styles of living in this country and in the Old Country, and it should be remembered that the safety of this portion of the Empire depended upon Canada. In order to secure this safety, it was necessary that Canada should be prosperous. Regarding certain details of the tariff with which he was familiar, the speaker wished to make it plain that a thirty-three and a third percent duty on steel rails, structural iron and boiler plate was altogether insufficient.' Now, what possible good could come to Great Britain from a tariff such as the Canadian manufacturers are striving might and main to get this country to adopt? Mr. Drummond declares that about thirty-three and a third cents on a dollar is not sufficient protection on various kinds of iron and steel. The woollen, cotton, and various other manufacturers make similar complaints, which practically mean that the British as well as foreign manufacturers must be excluded. That is the only logical way the argument works out. These Canadian protectionists are the present peril to the Empire. It is true that the manufacturers are comparatively but a small part of our population, but they are well organized, they have plenty of money, and one political party, at least, is prepared to work with them body and soul.

On the other hand, we have the great agricultural population, whose interests must always be dominant in Canada, and whose chief interest it is that Great Britain shall continue to be a great manufacturing country, doing an ever-increasing business with ourselves, so that there shall be an increase rather than a diminution as the years go by in England's ability and willingness to purchase our produce. Yet this great agricultural population has been nearly inarticulate upon this subject, so vital to its future. With few exceptions, indeed, it has allowed it to go forth that Mr. Tarte and others of his kind have persuaded it to a protectionist spirit, although we have too much faith in the farmers' good sense to believe that such a transformation has taken place. Still the fact remains that at a time when Mr. Chamberlain has Quixotically embarked upon a policy which he believes is essential for the stability and perpetuation of the Empire, in which each and every part must be prepared to make some sacrifices, and hope to reap mutual benefits, some of our newspapers with 'the largest circulation' are acting as agents for the Canadian Manufacturers' Association in its 'Canada for the Canadians' propaganda, which simply puts preferential trade out of practical politics, so far as the British elector is concerned. Mr. Ross, the Prime Minister of Ontario, who is a comparatively recent convert to protectionism, said to the Hon. T. A. Brassey, at the Manufacturers' Convention, that John Bull, by helping to build up Canada by giving us a preference in his markets, and by sending men and money to develop our resources, would be doing the best possible work for the Empire. That is to say, that free trade England should shackle herself for our benefit, handicap herself in the world's markets, while we shut her out of our own, as far as possible, and also that she should send us her best sons and deplete her own population. This has a fine, old Canadian flavor, but Mr. Brassey emphatically gave it to be understood that the colonies must not expect the Mother Country to bear all the burdens of Empire unaided, and that the burdens must be proportionately borne, that there must be the right sort of preferential treatment, before Mr. Chamberlain's dream could be realized.

As we are compelled to look upon the Canadian Manufacturers' Association as the most inimical force working against a possible zollverein, we regard the cable sent to Mr. Chamberlain in its name, by Mr. Birge, as curious in the extreme. Mr. Chamberlain leaves the solid streets of office, and practically brings about the disintegration of the Unionist party, for an idea. A great idea, it is true. The dream of an empire that shall be knit together as Germany and the United States are each knit together by unrestricted trade within their own borders, and by sharing among all the common burdens that are necessary for their protection. No one pretends that this is the ideal conveyed in the motto, 'Canada for the Canadians.' Everybody knows, on the other hand, that it means 'Canada for the Canadian manufacturer,' and the deil take the hindmost. But Mr. Birge writes that the 'Canadian Manufacturers' Association desires to express its deep regret that your withdrawal from the British Cabinet has been found necessary,' and, 'this association has followed your proposals with the greatest solicitude, and hopes your efforts to adapt Great Britain's fiscal policy to existing conditions will continue to be vigorously enforced.' If this means approval of Mr. Chamberlain's general protectionist declaration, we can understand it, for, we all seem in the way just now, from the Finance Minister down, of wanting 'to give the outside world a dose of their own medicine,' as Mr. George E. Drummond expresses it. But, though, by the same rule, Great Britain should give us a dose of Mr. Drummond's medicine. We think the Manufacturers' Association should invite Mr. Chamberlain to take Canada first on his knightly pilgrimage. It would be interesting to learn what sort of an agreement he could come to with them. In the meantime, the Unionist government, or at least the Prime Minister, has now publicly and clearly adopted the principle of protection against the world, and the puzzle of the moment is, why has not the Duke of Devonshire resigned as well as Mr. Ritchie, Lord George Hamilton and Lord Balfour of Burleigh.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S CRUSADE.

We are asked by somebody collecting opinions whether we approve of preferential trade within the Empire—whether the press of Canada approves of it and whether the people of Canada approve of it. For the latter two we cannot speak, but we can say for ourselves that we were very much in favor of the preference accorded by Canada to Great Britain. That we should approve of any advantage given by Great Britain to us goes without saying, should Great Britain see her way to do that without injury to herself. We may go further and say that we have strong opinions in accord with those which Mr. Balfour holds in common with Mr. Chamberlain, that the interdependence between the various fragments of the Empire should find expression in a closer fiscal union and that the result would be beneficial to the trade both of the Mother Country and of the colonies, and that this advantage would increase with years. We have felt from the first that Mr. Chamberlain was impelled to the course he is pursuing by seeing the need of consolidation if the Empire is to hold its premier place among the nations, and the great importance to this end of commercial consolidation. The vision of a united Empire is a fine one and we cannot but wish that we could see hope in Mr. Chamberlain's path. Mr. Balfour says that, if there has been any difference of opinion between him and Mr. Chamberlain, it has been with regard to the feasibility of applying this doctrine. In thinking it at present impracticable we hold with Mr. Balfour, though we are far apart from the Premier on what he calls that other branch of fiscal reform, for which both he and Mr. Chamberlain believe the country is prepared, namely, the introduction of retaliatory duties. In that proposal, as applied to

Britain, Canada is, however, only academically interested, unless, indeed, Mr. Balfour should begin using his proposed club on us, who, on account of our kinship and filial obligations, doubly deserve it.

Mr. Chamberlain would not probably have started off into the wilderness like some old knight-errant or prophet with such a purpose in his eye as he has announced if he did not believe that results were within the bounds of early possibility; unless indeed he thinks it better for his party to fall with a positive imperial policy than by a condemnation of its past course in the management of the war and in forcing through the obnoxious Education Bill. According to some, the agreement between him and Mr. Balfour is to postpone a general election till opinion ripens a year hence. It will be, therefore, with infinite interest that the world will await the unfolding of his hopes, now that the string of his tongue is loosed. He has been explicit in his reply to a protectionist organization in declaring that he believes in retaliatory duties as well as in provincial preferences. The air is cleared at least in this that these two very different things are no longer mixed up as they were in his Birmingham speech. We now know of retaliation as a thing which Mr. Balfour unqualifiedly approves, and of colonial preference as the thing which Mr. Chamberlain sets special store by, but upon which Mr. Balfour reserves his preference until his crusading partner has won the country to it.

Mr. Chamberlain's past memorable utterances seem to belie his quest. In speaking on the subject in Liverpool in 1897 he said plainly that the only form in which a customs union of the Empire was possible was on a basis of free trade. We were, of course, cordially in favor of such a union on that basis, though it did not and does not yet seem to us a practical proposition. The fiscal attitude of our people would need to change most radically before we shall voluntarily admit British manufactures on a free-trade basis. Mr. Chamberlain has himself given this up and gone over to the principle of reciprocity of preference. How practical is this new position? We had Mr. Chamberlain's word for it, at the time of his Birmingham speech, that raw materials and food are the only two items on which Britain could possibly impose a tax in promotion of imperial solidarity. He immediately added that it would be entirely unsafe to tax raw materials. He now tells us that the people of England will not at present submit to a food tax. This from the highest authority is the practical aspect of preferential trade as it affects Great Britain. As far as Canada is concerned we have the opinion of our manufacturers with ringing clearness. It is that we should give a preference to Great Britain, but that we should give it on this fashion: We must have a tariff high enough to exclude British goods and then as much higher against all non-British countries as any one likes. It is not to be supposed that Britain will sacrifice very much on our behalf in response to such approaches as this. The natural effect of such utterances would be to make her heart as hard as our own. We do not believe that such preposterous views are those of our people, but as long as those who hold them are the only ones who have any policy at all to propose, these declarations will be accepted abroad as the voice of Canada. When we hear from some responsible source that Canada is willing to do something real in return for what she is asking Great Britain to do for us we shall be prepared to let Great Britain judge for herself whether she can afford her share in the bargain. Meantime let it be universally understood that first and foremost it is the Canadian protectionists who are standing in the way of that 'getting together' which those who are looking earnestly at the signs of the times seem to regard as an immediate and critical necessity for the British Empire.

EMBARRASSING ADMIRERS.

If we are not hopeful as to his methods, we are in strong sympathy with Mr. Chamberlain in his purpose of empire building. Yet he can, we think, be little cheered by the character of those whom his resignation rejoices. We do not refer to the Russians or other foreigners who, with apparently only crude knowledge of the facts, and ignoring the grievous retaliatory bludgeon with which he threatens them, regard it simply as the downfall of an enemy. More interesting is the jubilation of the anti-British party in Ireland, who gloat over the dilapidation of the government as giving them the balance of power in the next parliament. Such a result would certainly not tend to empire building, but Mr. Chamberlain has probably estimated that danger. What is chiefly interesting is not the attitude of those who look upon Mr. Chamberlain's departure as a downfall, but that of those who regard it as a triumph. The first congratulation Mr. Chamberlain got was from a Canadian leader who had just announced to the world the determination of those whom he represents to exclude British goods at all costs. If anything could be more discomfiting than congratulations from such a source, it followed immediately from the leading protectionist organization of the United States. The United States protectionists, the very people whom that great retaliation club is intended to annihilate, are everywhere rejoicing over Mr. Chamberlain's movements, regarding it and him as the greatest accession of strength that ever befel them. They now regard their position as impregnable, and they want to shake hands with him over it. If Mr. Chamberlain's purpose is to break a way for British trade through foreign protectionist barriers, this is, as the Scottish song says, 'an ill beginnin' o' 't.' As for these Canadian protectionists, who likewise see in this movement the longed-for endorsement of their policy, we wish it had been they who had invited Mr. Chamberlain out to talk to them, and that he could have come. Mr. Chamberlain has announced that he will not be able to cross the sea this year. He is going, it seems, first to Glasgow. This would look like a serious mistake. When he gets there and asks the canny Scots to tax their food for the sake of Canada, they will ask him what Canada is going to do for them. What can he say? 'Why, Canada—oh—Canada is going to exclude your goods and put still higher duties on other countries for your sake. Isn't that nice?' Had he not better get some more fetching answer than that from Canada before he enters on his perilous mission. A London paper says, Mr. Chamberlain made a mistake in resigning, not knowing what a great volume of opinion was in his favor. No doubt Englishmen—the man in the club and the man on the street—like the retaliation idea and like the imperial consolidation idea very well, but the trouble is, people have to get down to details. Does consolidation mean a food tax? Mr. Chamberlain resigned on the score that it does, and that the majority of the constituencies would just now reject such a tax, but that he thought he could change their mind. To do this he must hold something before them as an advantage in return. What is that advantage to be? Ask Mr. Birge and Mr. Drummond; they are the only people who have definitely spoken. They declare it to be exclusion of British goods.

FISCAL FIGHTING.

Mr. Balfour has given to the world his fiscal creed. It may be called the precipitate of the public opinion of the moment. He avoids as much as possible talking the Imperial protectionism of Mr. Chamberlain, with its food tax, which is being hissed at the very doors of the council chamber and which is certain to have the working classes against it. He dwells on the feature of the case which is dear to the fighting heart of John Bull, who wants a club with which to whack those nations which not only shut him out themselves but have grown so insolent in their attitude as to question his right to allow his own colonies to open the door to him ever such a little way. We presume no one will fail to sympathise with John Bull in this natural aspiration. The question, however, that he has now, if he is a wise man, to buckle his mind down to is, what good it will do him to go a-fighting. In a tariff war, as in a rifle war, the old question has to be asked whether he with ten thousand can meet him that comes against him with twenty thousand. Between a little country like Canada with an internal market of five or six millions, and a big one with eighty millions, it is clear that the more fighting we do the more we shall lose by it. Prices are determined by the larger markets and there is no gain in adding burdens on what we import to losses on what we export. Britain is not a little country, however; she is still the queen of commerce. Yet when Mr. Balfour arrays her against the whole world it may fairly be asked which party has the biggest club. It may fairly be asked, too, what sort of duties she would have to impose to amount to a club at all as against the unlimited protection of other countries.

Mr. Balfour does not call his proposal a club. He speaks of it as a means of negotiation. That is proper language for a diplomatist. It is well understood that in the language of statesmen the word war is never to be spoken till people are actually at one another's ears. But a club John Bull calls it, all the same; and a club is what is meant. It is no doubt true, as Mr. Balfour says, Britain is not forging ahead of all other countries at the rate she once did. That was to be expected. There is an end to possibilities. A colt cannot possibly grow as big as an elephant; neither can a couple of half-barren little islands compete forever with fertile continents. Britain was once supreme largely because she was the producer of iron for the world. If she can no longer compete with the United States in that, as she is beginning to think, there is no mending that matter. The thing which has protracted her supremacy so long is that she has maintained free trade while the United States has shackled her commerce with purposely obstructive burdens. If Britain with free imports cannot compete, she is not going to mend the matter by making the means of production dearer. With the pathos of Mr. Balfour's confessions we must sympathize, in so far as we believe in them; but his remedy we cannot but look upon as a deadly peril. Under all the Premier's remarks lies a plan for purchasing the colonies back to that commercial solidarity which he says they should never have been allowed to depart from. We fear, however, that he has nothing to offer wherewith to change the hearts of our protectionists whose love for the Empire is a sentiment, but whose duty-fed industries are their life. They will gladly take everything he will give them but they will not for that change their creed of exclusion.

MUNICIPAL RIGHTS.

In the case of the city of Toronto versus the Bell Telephone Company, Mr. Justice Street gave judgment that the telephone company had no right to carry any poles or wires, either above or underground, along any street in the city of Toronto, without first obtaining the consent of the municipal council. The company has a charter from parliament, which was confirmed by the Ontario Legislature in March, 1882, and in May, 1882, parliament, upon the petition of the company, passed an act declaring the works of the company to be for the general advantage of Canada. In this legislation, Mr. Justice Street found a general power given to the company to erect and maintain their lines, qualified by the condition that the location of the lines and the opening up of the streets were to be done under the direction of an officer appointed by the city council, and in such a manner as the council should direct. The power of the telephone company was further restricted in certain cases by the condition that the consent of the council had first to be obtained. The Bell Telephone Company, however, took the case to the Court of Appeals, where it was heard before four judges, three of whom held that Mr. Justice Street's judgment was wrong and one that it was right.

Practically the judgment of the Court of Appeals is to the effect that the Dominion charter empowers the telephone company to enter on the streets of a municipality without a 'by your leave.' Mr. Justice Garrow considered it was clear that the company was properly incorporated by the Dominion Parliament, but that the powers in question, conferred for the proposed undertaking in the construction and establishment of a line of telephones to extend beyond the confines of one province, were within the exclusive competence of the Dominion Parliament. He also held that the act of the Ontario Legislature did not limit or curtail the rights of the company; indeed, he maintained that the powers conferred on the company by the Dominion Parliament could not be surrendered to the local legislature even by express consent. He laid it down as certain that the local act could not have been intended absolutely to prohibit the entry into the city of the company's poles and lines, and that the consent of the city implied in the act was to be read as a power to regulate and not to prohibit. It is true that in both acts the consent of the council is necessary to a location of a line, but the statutes required action and not merely refusal to act. Thus the company gained its appeal, but the judge thought it necessary to declare that both parties were excessive in their claims, the city claiming a power to withhold consent entirely, and the company claiming that it was empowered to choose its own streets. In view of the facts this judgment was to be expected, although Mr. Justice Maclennan, in dissenting, was of opinion that the local legislation had restricted the company to the control of the city in the matter of the construction of its lines.

Parliaments will possibly be less ready in the future than they would seem to have been to give blanket charters to any sort or kind of company. The Union of Canadian Municipalities is working for the autonomy of city government. But along with that campaign it finds that its best work will have to be educative in the direction of public honor and intelligence. With honest and impartial men on the councils of the municipalities, we should fight with all our might against parliamentary interference, but when we see aldermen openly and shamelessly handing the interests confided to them to blighting monopolies and doing their best to scotch and kill honest competitive enterprise, then we doubt whether we are yet quite ready for complete autonomy in matters such as these. The entry of the Terminal Railway into the city would have been prevented by the friends of the Montreal Street Railway if it had not been for the powers obtained by the Terminal under the Dominion Railway Act, and the direction of the Railway Committee to our City Council that it must be reasonable. That was a good thing for the city, as it introduced the wholesome element of competition, and promises to improve greatly the street railway conditions in Montreal. On the other hand, the blanket charter granted to the Montreal Light, Heat & Power Company by the Quebec Legislature was totally indefensible, and further fastened upon enterprise a blighting monopoly. No one denies that the telephone is a necessity, and for the general benefit of the country, and if the Bell Telephone Company uses the powers it has obtained with due regard to reasonable municipal direction, its charter from parliament ought not to be very offensive.

THE AUDITOR-GENERAL

The auditor-general is an invaluable feature in our Canadian constitution. He is independent of government and responsible only to parliament. It might almost be said that Mr. McDougall himself is an indispensable constitutional necessity, for, though his office is constitutionally independent, where would another incumbent be found who would magnify its independence as he does? It is not to be expected that the man who has this quality will not occasionally make too much of details. The reports of the department are a terror. It is certainly not to be expected that the man who will tell every man his errors publicly will be popular. The more honest and competent the official the more he will resent animadversion. But, take him all round, who could imagine a more ideal watch-dog over the nation's finances. That, under his very nose, such defalcations as those recently committed by Martineau should be allowed to take place was a thing to arouse any real auditor-general to determined action and to the exercise of the utmost powers accorded to him that the thing should not occur again. The auditor-general's powers are very great and he has shown himself uncompromising in refusing to concur in certain arrangements made by the Treasury Board at the time of those defalcations which he regards as destructive of his functions. It is natural that a finance minister should resent having an official key turned upon him, but parliament, if it speaks truly the mind of the people, will probably sustain the auditor-general.

Mr. Fielding says Mr. McDougall has gone beyond the object of the law and he has introduced a bill, as he says, to prevent the auditor-general from holding up a whole department because he has a difference with it about an account. This bill provides that when an application is made to the finance minister for a letter of credit, and passed on to the auditor-general, if, within two days the latter refuses to do his part, then the responsibility shall rest on the Treasury Board and the government and the Treasury Board may authorize the minister to issue the letter of credit. Mr. Fielding says that this measure is only to provide against the case in which the auditor-general shall refuse or fail within reasonable time to take the course which the Audit Act contemplates and does not propose to take one iota of that officer's power from him as far as the duties of examination, adjustment and audit are concerned. In other words, he may do all the criticising he likes after the money is spent, but may not prevent the spending. In taking this ground Mr. Fielding seems to us to have failed entirely to grasp the purpose of the law which he undertakes to interpret. The audit department was created by Mr. Mackenzie for the purpose as he stated in parliament, of compelling ministers to keep expenditure strictly within the amounts voted by parliament or authorized by statute. The act constituting the department defined the duties of the auditor-general and made him, like the judges, irremovable except for cause. Previous to the passage of the act, ministers were in the habit of largely overdrawing the amounts voted by parliament, and then coming to the next session for authority, after the money was spent. There was no means for checking the outlay, and the way contingencies accounts had been swelled gave rise to frequent scandals, and were a standing grievance with the Opposition during the first parliament of the Dominion.

Mr. McDougall, being in this strong position legally, and being responsible to parliament and not to government, has taken the course, altogether unusual for civil servants, of addressing to parliament, by a letter to each member, a criticism of Mr. Fielding's position. It would appear that Mr. Fielding for his part took the unusual course of introducing his measure without so much as furnishing the auditor-general, to whose office and functions it referred, with a copy of it. We could wish that Mr. McDougall's manifesto had been more concise and perspicuous than it is. We have to pick out from much confusing verbiage the cause of the difficulty—a difficulty, says Mr. McDougall, that no act can remove. When a merchant wants to find how he stands with his bank he gets his passbook and compares its entries with those in his ledger. But in the case of the accounts of the departments of the government, bundles of cheques that had been paid and cancelled were forwarded to the audit department, but no bank statement accompanied them to show that they were all the cheques paid by the banks. In July of this year, Mr. McDougall says that cancelled cheques representing payments of between four and five million dollars were forwarded to the audit department, but they were not accompanied by any statement that would enable them to be checked over in order to determine whether they represented the total amount of the cheques the banks had paid.

It is important to remember that after the Martineau frauds, the Treasury Board on June 13 of this year passed a minute, providing that all bank statements of paid cheques, together with the cancelled cheques themselves, should be sent directly to the Finance Department, instead of to the departments which had issued the cheques, the Finance Department under the new arrangement to transmit the same after examination to the audit office. But Mr. McDougall pointed out that this proposition was contrary to the Audit Act, and on July 23 the Treasury Board amended their minute by providing that the cheques should be sent by the Finance Department to the department issuing them, and each department after examination was to transmit them to the audit office. It was in carrying out the latter arrangement that the difficult arose. When the July cheques, representing millions of dollars, were sent by the different departments to the auditor, there was no bank statement to check them by. When requests were made for such statements, the auditor was informed that the Finance Department had not furnished the other departments with any bank statements, or any copies of them, but only with the cancelled cheques. Mr. McDougall says he complained of this very serious omission and had the promise of the Minister of Finance that the bank statements should be sent to him, but with the proviso that he was not to furnish the department issuing the cheques with copies of the same.

The matters here unfolded surely go deeper than a mere difference between the auditor-general and one of the departments with regard to an account. They not only affect the auditor's right to veto payments not authorized by act of parliament, but the attitude of the finance department is, to outward appearance, intentionally obstructive of a proper audit. Surely, as a matter of very ordinary bookkeeping each department should be required to compare the cheques it has issued with the statement of the bank, as, otherwise, if it never sees the bank statement, how can it know the details of its credit at any time, or become aware speedily of such frauds as the Martineau ones? The Audit Act indeed provides that the Deputy Minister of each department, or proper officers charged with the duty, shall audit the details of the expenditure of the department in the first instance, and shall be responsible for the correctness of the same. But how can any officer properly audit his bank account without being furnished with a copy of the bank statement along with his cheques, as the bank statement shows the cheques the bank claims to have paid? Such statements are not only, as Mr. McDougall says, essential to a proper audit, but they also serve to show exactly the cheques handed over by one department to another.

Mr. McDougall seems to reason soundly in the following:—

> I think it would be a most dangerous practice if every month great bundles of cheques representing the expenditures of millions of dollars should be transported from one department to another, and finally to the audit offices, without being accompanied by a statement showing exactly the cheques included in these bundles. If any cheques should be mislaid or abstracted between the time they were returned by the bank and the time they were finally audited by the Audit Office, it would be impossible under the present arrangement to locate where the loss had taken place. If the department which issued the cheques examines in an honest and earnest manner the cheques returned with the statement issued by the bank for which it is necessarily responsible, a recurrence of the irregularities of the Martineau character is impossible. What can be more effective or more simple. If anything is imagined which will be possessed of more useful qualities why not let me know what it is, and explain to me the expected merits, instead of putting obstacles in the way of my adopting what appears to me, after the best thought I can give it, would free the Civil Service from the charge of incompetency, and would guard the Government from litigation and trouble.

Finally, Mr. McDougall claims that he has been only carrying out the Treasury minute of July 23, and the Audit Act, and that, if there has been any breach of either it has been done by the Minister of Finance, who has failed to observe the provisions of both the Audit Act and the Treasury minute. As a result of this dispute between the Finance Minister and the auditor-general, the members of parliament have had to pay their board bills for the past week out of their own pockets, as the auditor-general has refused to pass their indemnity cheques. As the first use of Mr. Fielding's amendment to the Audit Act is to enable members to get these cheques he would seem to have taken an astute means of gaining his end, even if he was not in a position to command parliament. Still, if the auditor-general's demand is simply as he states it, a claim for the practice of elementary bookkeeping on the part of the government departments, it would be a very irresponsible thing for parliament to withdraw the power with which the law has clothed him to enforce this, a thing that would be hard to answer for to the people. Through the long and not over scrupulous Conservative regime, no attempt was ever made that we can recall to lay hands on this guarantee of the people's parliamentary rights, which makes it the more strange that a Liberal minister should consider it becoming to advocate such curtailment.

'WORLD WIDE.'

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

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

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

ALL THE WORLD OVER.

The Alaska Boundary Commission.—English Papers.
The Alaska Boundary Case—Canadian Correspondence of the 'Times,' London.
Aspects of the Alaska Dispute—The New York 'Evening Post.'
Some Mistakes About Canada — The New York 'Sun.'
A National Policy—The 'Morning Post,' London.
The Report of the Royal Commission on the War—The 'Spectator,' London.
International Good Breeding—The 'Commercial Advertiser,' New York.
A Little Jaunt in Russia—Russian Railways and Mills—Correspondence of the 'Standard,' London.
The Macedonian Medley—The 'Spectator,' London; the 'Pilot,' London.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.

The Lost Art of Singing—By M. A. R. Tuker, in the 'Nineteenth Century and After.' Abridged.

CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.

I Will Go Out—Poem by H. B. Babcock, in the 'Outlook,' London.
Guests—The 'Spectator,' London.
The Letters of Jane Austen—By Ina Mary White, in the 'Treasury,' London.
Mr. Morley's Huge Task—By W., in 'T.P.'s Weekly,' London.
New Schools of the Prophets—By Andrew Lang, in the 'Morning Post,' London.
On Money—By H. Belloc, in the 'Daily News,' London.

HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.

Perpetual Motion—'Engineering,' London.
Dexterity—By C. W. Saleeby, in the 'Academy and Literature,' London.
The Order of the Bath—in France—By Annie A. Smith, in the 'Christian World,' London.
Is Yacht Designing an Exact Science?—The 'Scientific American.'
Science Notes.

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TWO EMPERORS

WILLIAM OF GERMANY VISITS VIENNA.

Vienna, Sept. 20.—The Emperor Francis Joseph yesterday received the German chancellor, Count von Bulow, in audience, and presented the latter with a life-sized portrait of His Majesty.

The Emperor of Germany to-day received in audience the Hungarian premier, Count Hedervary, and then went shooting with Archduke Francis Ferdinand.

The Emperor William subsequently received in audience Count Goluchowski, the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, and to-night His Majesty attended a dinner given at the German Embassy. The Emperor Francis Joseph attended.

The Emperor of Germany was present this evening at a court banquet given in his honor, and afterwards attended a theatrical performance at Schoenbrunn Castle. At ten o'clock His Majesty left Schoenbrunn for Dantzig, after a cordial farewell from the Emperor Francis Joseph, who accompanied him to the station.

POLAR EXPEDITION

CAPTAIN DRAKE ORGANIZING A PARTY.

London, Sept. 21.—The 'Daily Express' says it is understood that a new North Pole expedition is being organized by Captain Drake, who proposes to build a vessel of barquentine style, with auxiliary steam power. She will be 380 tons, and will be provisioned for six years. With a crew of 20, Captain Drake will leave London in December, 1904, for Vladivostock, and go thence to Point Barrow, Alaska, which he expects to reach in July, 1905. Proceeding easterly to Ford Patrick, Captain Drake hopes to make his first winter quarters in Prince Patrick's land, and when the summer arrives expects to make with his vessels 86 degrees north latitude. Then, with two men and all his dogs, he will make a dash for the pole. He expects to return to the ship in a hundred days. Drake, who is 35 years old, is an experienced navigator.

LOSS OF MEMORIES

Strange Cases of Minds That Went Awry.

A PHYSICIAN WHO LOST THE RUN OF EVENTS—A SCHOOL TEACHER'S CURIOUS WANDERINGS —THE SINGULAR STORY OF A NOTED PRESBYTERIAN DIVINE.

Boston 'Herald.'

Harry P. Cate, a physician of Lakewood, N.J., disappeared from his home on April 21, with several thousand dollars in his pocket. All trace of him was lost until last week, when he was found in Poughkeepsie, N.Y., in good physical condition, but with no recollection of events in his life prior to the day of his disappearance. The name of his home suggested nothing to his mind, but he was able to give a perfectly rational account of his wanderings, which had included trips to St. Louis, Chicago, Kansas City and other places. According to the newspaper despatches, Dr. Cate has not yet recovered his memory.

Such cases as this are not infrequent, but they are among the most curious and perplexing with which physicians and psychologists have to deal, for here they stand face to face with the great mystery of the relation between matter and mind, and the fascinating problem of how and where memory registers and stores its impressions and experiences. With the past a blank, and with a new memory being built upon the apparent ruin of the old storehouse, what has become of that vast accumulation of former recollections? And if, indeed, it still exists, what is the nature of that blank wall which interposes its mysterious presence and cuts off all communication with the past?

Deep themes are these, for physiologists and psychologists, as hundreds of volumes upon our back shelves testify. The writer, however, designs here only to cite two instances of deprivation of memory which happened to come within his own observation.

The first case was that of a school principal named Stout in a southern Minnesota village. He had recently been married to one of his teachers, and a few days after the event he left her to attend a pedagogical institute at a neighboring county seat. At this place of entertainment he shared his room with another teacher.

About midnight on the second day of the convention Stout arose from bed, put on his shirt, trousers, and shoes, remarked to his roommate that he was going out for a moment, and left, hatless, coatless, and collarless. His roommate waited until morning, but Stout did not return. A hunting party thoroughly searched the village and its vicinity, but discovered no trace of the missing man. The news of his disappearance was sent to his home. Parties from that place and from the county seat started out in rigs for a systematic search.

Ten miles away, near the Iowa state line, they found a farmhouse at which the missing principal had applied for a drink of water in the early morning of his disappearance. Twenty miles farther on, in the state of Iowa, they arrived at another farmhouse, where the wanderer had eaten supper. He had told his hosts that he was a piano tuner, but offered no explanation for his appearance en dishabille. In a neighboring strawstack the searching party found evidences of Stout having slept there that night during a pelting rain.

Fifteen miles further on, at a crossroads store, the searchers discovered that Stout had discarded his now frayed and bedraggled trousers, and had purchased a new pair, as well as a hat and coat. The trail then led over zigzag country roads nearly to the Indiana line, where, at a small railway station, it was learned that a man answering Stout's description had bought a ticket to a nearby village. There all trace of him was lost.

The searching party returned to their homes. A day later Stout's distracted wife received a letter from her husband's father, in which the latter stated that Stout was at his boyhood home in Indiana. Inasmuch as the principal was under contract to teach his old school for another year, a committee from his wife's home went to Indiana to ascertain the man's mental condition and to receive from him an explanation of his wanderings. To their incredulity at first, but finally to their astonishment, Stout utterly failed to recognize them, nor did he have any remembrance of the place from which they came or of the wife whom he had so recently married. The memory of all that had transpired during his manhood prior to the moment when he arose from his bed at the county seat and informed his roommate that he was going out was a blank to him. The only recollections he possessed were those of his boyhood days and of the old home toward which he was travelling. Stout slowly but ultimately fully recovered.

The other case concerned the Rev. Dr. David R. Breed, a noted Presbyterian divine and author, now a professor in Allegany Theological Seminary.

Some time prior to 1890 Dr. Breed was pastor of the House of Hope in St. Paul, Minn. He was an amateur electrician, and one day, while endeavoring to remedy some defect in the lights of his church, he fell from a step-ladder and struck his head violently against the corner of a pew. He was picked up unconscious, and when finally restored to reason all memory of the past had departed. His wife and children were strangers to him. Members of the session of his church and old friends with whom he had been on terms of daily intimacy for years had to be introduced to him.

The doctor's efforts at conversation with these intimate companions were not without their touch of humor, though pathetic. Conscious of his mental deprivation, he trod gingerly the paths of intercourse, unwilling, with the supersensitiveness of a sick man, to confess how utterly ignorant he was of things connected with his friends' personality which he should have known, and loath to presume too freely upon his former intimacy lest such freedom might lead him into awkward and embarrassing situations.

This condition of affairs continued for weeks. Dr. Breed's physical convalescence meanwhile progressed favorably. Finally, one afternoon, he was able to journey into his study. On his table lay the manuscript of a half-written sermon on which he had been engaged when the accident befell him. When he began to read it, so he said to the writer, it was as though he were perusing the composition of an utter stranger. The processes of his own thought lay there before him; yet as he followed these they aroused not the faintest train of recollection. Finally he came to a note in parenthesis. It read: 'That peculiar case.'

It was Dr. Breed's custom, when reinforcing a point by an illustration drawn from personal observation, to omit from his written memoranda the name of the person or persons whose case might furnish the illustration, if these were members of his congregation or of his circle of acquaintances. A reference such as that which he had now encountered in reading his unfinished sermon was sufficient to bring the details of the illustration to memory.

In this case, however, Dr. Breed's mind failed to find the slightest clue by which 'that peculiar case' could be recalled. The consciousness of his affliction, as well as the curiosity of the scholar, impelled him to a supreme effort to break through the blank wall that had raised itself between his present and his past. In his mental concentration he buried his head in his hands and gave himself up to solving the problem before him.

'Suddenly,' said the doctor, 'there came within my brain a rending, crashing sensation, as if the very fibre of my mental structure were being torn apart. It was agony while it lasted. It may have been only a second, it may have been a minute, I do not know, but when I finally lifted my head my lost memory came back to me in a rushing tide that was almost overpowering.

'It was a sensation poignantly painful, yet full of the most exquisite delight.'

ABYDOS.

W. M. Flinders Petrie writes to the London 'Times' as follows about recent excavations at Abydos:

'The continuation of the work of the Egypt Exploration Fund at Abydos this year has given a wider view of the early civilization, of which the general lines had been fixed by the previous work on the Royal Tombs and the town. The clearance of the old temple site over several acres has brought to light in a depth of about twenty feet no less than ten successive temples, ranging in age from about 5000 to 500 B. C. For the first time we can see on one spot the changes from age to age through the whole of Egyptian history. To separate these buildings was an affair of anatomy rather than spade work; the walls of mud brick were so commingled with the soil that incessant section cutting with a sharp knife was the only way to discriminate the brickwork. Often only a single course of bricks or a thin bed of foundation sand was all that told of the great buildings which had existed here for centuries. Over 5,000 measurements were taken for the plans and levels.

The discoveries of the civilization of the first dynasty, the beginning of the kingdom, expand what we already had from my work in the Royal Tombs. Of Menes, the founder, we have part of a large globular vase of green glaze, with his name inlaid in purple. Thus polychrome glazing is taken back thousands of years before it was previously known to exist. The free use of great tiles of glaze for wall coverings shows how usual the art was then. In the highest art of delicate ivory carving there are several pieces of this age.

THE 'JOURNALIST' OUTSIDE THE VATICAN.

The imaginative journalists who gave such graphic accounts of what happened inside the Vatican—largely based upon deduction from the external aspect of its walls—might at least have compared notes before publishing results. As it is they hopelessly contradicted one another in some things and gave the vulgar an excuse for declaring they all are—journalists. They remind me of the story of the American preacher who harrowed the souls of his hearers with a dramatic description of the scene at Rudyard Kipling's deathbed. 'But, sirree', objected a wide-awake parishioner after the service, 'Kipling's not dead.' 'Not dead!' quothed his reverence, 'ain't he? Wal, I guess it must ha' bin some one else, then. Anyhow, the moral's the same an' the name doesn't matter.'—London 'Tatler.'

UNTRUTHFULNESS IN CHILDREN.

SOMETIMES ATTRIBUTED TO A TOO VIVID IMAGINATION AND MORE OFTEN TO FEAR OF PUNISHMENT OR LOSS OF ESTEEM.

That there is a time in the life of almost every child when it shows a tendency to deceive, or to 'tell stories,' is the experience of many parents. This age varies from four to seven years, when a boy or girl hitherto considered truthful begins to prevaricate or 'romance.' Sometimes the fault arises from a too vivid imagination, together with a desire to astonish; again it comes from a fear of falling in the estimation of those it loves, but most frequently the dread of punishment actuates the little sinner.

The problem of dealing with the question at such a tender age is a very difficult one, but upon its proper solution depends the future character of the child.

The first theory—that the imagination is too highly colored—is apt to be the case where the child is of an excitable or visionary nature. I have noticed that practical and commonplace minds are more accurate. A little girl once confessed that when she looked back upon her babyhood days, she was astonished at the marvellous tales she used to tell with little or no truth in them, and yet she said she never intentionally deceived. She described things as she saw them in her mind's eye. For instance, if she were telling about a beautiful horse, she saw in imagination such a steed as never trod this earth. Her more practical brother never soared into these realms of fancy—he described horses as they were made, and exaggeration was no temptation to him. This power of vision, if we may so call it, should not be altogether suppressed; properly directed may it not develop into genius, for is it not of this material that artists and poets are made?

The second theory may be demonstrated by a pathetic little story told me by a very sensible mother. She said that one autumn when she opened her cedar closet to take out the winter clothing she found a handsome dressing gown of her own entirely ruined by having a large piece cut from the front width. The paper in which she had folded it was badly torn. Every one was questioned, but no one could account for it, until at last the children's nurse sorrowfully reported that baby Beatrice's doll had a crimson hood which exactly matched. The little culprit was called, shown the ruined garment, and gently taxed with the offence. She emphatically denied with her tongue, but her pitiful little face confirmed the truth. The mother was overwhelmed with disappointment and sorrow. The loss of the garment was nothing compared with the fact that the child was untruthful. Wisely she did not punish her, but tried by every means to win her confidence. For two long days she held out and then confessed, but gave no explanation. Years after she told her mother the facts of the case and her motive for concealing her fault. She said a playmate had a doll with a beautiful hood. She was determined to possess one like it, and ran upstairs to get some material. Fortune seemed to favor her, for the door of the cedar cupboard stood open, disclosing the parcel with a piece of the crimson showing through the torn paper. Not recognizing her mother's wrapper, she hastily pulled a piece out and cut it off. Imagine the poor child's sorrow and amazement later on when she found what she had done! She said she had no intention of trying to escape punishment by her denial—her only thought was she loved her mother so much she hated to grieve her, or fall in her estimation. This was by no means Beatrice's last falsehood, but in time patience and judicious treatment developed a firm and truthful character.

In the case of Beatrice's sturdy little brother, untruthfulness rose from a dread of punishment. His was a fearless and courageous nature as they thought; having never been intimidated he had no cause for concealing anything. Alas! human nature is frail at best, and especially baby nature, and at six years one cannot expect much. The family had gone to visit Harold's grandparents for the holidays. One day he found some candy in his grandmother's work-basket (no doubt being kept for him.) Childlike he appropriated it without hesitation. Grandmamma, while dearly loving children, belonged to the 'good old school,' which believes in the total depravity of child nature and also a liberal use of the rod. She taxed the child with the theft in a very severe and threatening manner, and so terrorized him that he stoutly denied it. At this juncture, fortunately, his mother came and saw that he was too excited to be accountable for what he was saying, so begging grandma to excuse him for a few minutes she took him into the next room. 'Oh, mother,' he screamed, 'I took it! I did, but I could not tell grandmamma so, for I was so frightened!'

A severe course with this child would have been disastrous in the extreme, as was the case in one I knew well. When she told me the story she was over fifty years of age, very gentle and timid, which latter failing she attributed to overseverity in her childhood. She spoke bitterly of one occasion when she had been unjustly punished for a falsehood she never told. Facts seemed against her, and few people in those days stopped to look into a child's motive. A splendid character was thus warped by fear, and yet her parents conscientiously believed they were doing right.

I have mentioned these few instances because I sincerely believe many look upon this period of childlife and development all too seriously, and deal with it far too harshly.

Children differ, and no two require the same treatment. Love and infinite patience are necessary if we would establish perfect confidence between parent and child, and are we not told that perfect love casteth out fear?—Chicago 'Interior.'

An orphan asylum at Moscow, which was founded by Catherine II., is supported by a tax on playingcards.

CHINESE EMPRESS'S HANDWRITING.

Many people like to have their characters told from their handwriting. While in England I thought it would be interesting to have the Empress of China's told in this way. So, Mr. Dimsdale Stocker, the great character delineator, a nephew of the late Lord Mayor, being among my guests at a little dinner party, I asked him if he thought his character reading would extend to Chinese writing. He said he did not know, but should like much to try, on which I showed him a small photograph of a room in the Imperial Palace, on the walls of which hang two specimens of Tse Hsi's masterly caligraphy. At first he objected vehemently, saying it was not handwriting at all, but must have been magnified. On my reassuring him, without, as I believe, pausing to consider whose it might be, he pronounced the writer: 'Cultured, with considerable force of character; decidedly go-ahead, and with concentrative ability and persistent, decidedly scheming, with great capacity for being very merciless outside her own circle'—this last as we spoke of the writer as a woman. He then surprised us by pronouncing her 'the reverse of extravagant, decidedly artistic; inclined, though, to spend large sums of money within her circle.' Again he repeated: 'Very artistic, ambitious, must rise to the top of the tree; with the force begotten of destructiveness; where ambition is concerned the reverse of scrupulous.' As he continued it may have dawned upon him that it was the Empress of China's writing he was considering—he certainly did not know it at first—but, even in that case, I believe he had as little of a theory as to her real character as we most of us have with regard to that of the Queen of Sheba. I wrote down what Mr. Stocker said as he said it, and have neither added nor omitted anything. Possibly others may be interested to read what seems to be a very striking portraiture of a personage in whose real character all we dwellers in China have a somewhat living interest.—'North China Herald.'

AUSTRALIA'S BIRTH RATE

AN OMINOUS CONDITION OF AFFAIRS—LITTLE INDUSTRIAL OCCUPATION.

The Australian Commonwealth finds itself confronted by a new problem, says the Sydney correspondent of the London 'Globe.' Under the dictation of the Labor Party the Federal Government has adopted a policy intended to discourage immigration of every description, white as well as colored, into the Federated States, and at the same time it has to deal with a rapidly declining birth rate, which, if not speedily remedied, will result in a largely decreased population. Recently published statistics show that the lowest Australian birth rate is only three per one thousand above that of France. A few years ago it was considerably higher; but the real decline is shown by the total number of births in wedlock compared with the number of women of child-bearing age. Without going into statistical details it may be mentioned that in New South Wales, between 1886 and 1901, the number of married women increased by 63,219, while the number of children born in 1901 was almost the same as in 1887. Taking the whole Commonwealth and New Zealand there are annually twenty thousand fewer births than there would have been had the birth rates of ten years ago been maintained. This shows a decline of two hundred thousand in the natural increase of Australian population during the decade.

It has also been ascertained that the average marriage age of Australasian women is steadily advancing. In 1881 it was twenty-two and a half years; in 1901 it was twenty-four years. This is regarded as an indication of a tendency to accept with reluctance the responsibilities of the marriage state; that the Australasian declining birth rate is due less to physical incapacity than to individual unwillingness. The New South Wales Government statistician, in connection with these very facts, remarks: 'There have been very striking changes in the (birth) rates for the periods mentioned, and a persistent and astonishing decline among women of every class. It would seem that an increasingly large number of women make up their minds not to have children, or to delay child-bearing as long as possible. After each successive confinement, an increasing proportion of women, still of child-bearing age, cease to give birth to any more children, and the extraordinary condition of things has now come to pass that the fertility of women who have had two children is less than that of women who, in 1891, had nine children.' There is no necessity for going into details, the broad facts are sufficient; but there is one point which has become overlooked by all concerned in the enquiry, and that is that the decline in the Australasian birth rate practically commenced with the discouragement of over-sea immigration, which was a means of systematically infusing fresh blood into Australasia.

The increasing reluctance of Australasian women to accept the responsibilities of maternity is traceable to several causes, one of the principal being the increasing love of pleasure. The numerous holidays and lessened hours of labor have strengthened the popular taste for outdoor amusement and weakened the feeling in favor of household enjoyment. Then the warm, sunny climate has a somewhat enervating effect on the younger population, which seems to pass the greater part of its existence in the open air. All this assists in loosening the ties of domestic life. There is too much holidaymaking and too little industrial occupation. Yet professional agitators like Tom Mann talk of the slavish condition of the Australasian laboring classes compared with that of their English brethren! Another difficulty consists in the early age at which Australasian children become emancipated from home control. The moment a boy or girl can earn a few shillings per week a start on their own account is made, followed by an early marriage, but no children. At holiday time nothing is more common than to find young married couples, unencumbered with families, taking part in excursions, picnics, and other forms of al fresco enjoyment. Where there are families most of the parents appear of middle age.

How will it all end? Here is a country capable of supporting the whole surplus populations of the British Isles and of Continental Europe, yet possessing fewer residents than the British metropolis, and ever seeking to become encircled by a wall to exclude the myriads ready to assist in tilling the hungry acres and developing the teeming mines. The great want of the Commonwealth is population, without which there can be no material advancement; yet, in the face of a rapidly declining birth rate, the Federal Government, in its fear of the hostility of the Labor Party, dare not open the door to willing immigrants, even from the mother country. The worst of it is that the states are powerless in the matter. If Queensland wants a few hundred agricultural laborers she cannot have them without the consent of the Federal Government. The states, in blindly accepting federation without proper safeguards, have virtually parted with their birthrights for a mess of pottage. Yet, how different was everything a few years ago. Then the burden of the song was increasing population, expanding industrial conditions, and rapidly growing resources; but then the Labor Party, with its love of extravagant public expenditure and restrictive industrial legislation, had not possession of the reins of power.

THE PROFIT OF LONGEVITY

ADVANCE OF YEARS SHOULD BE NO BAR TO A MAN'S SUCCESS.

(Broklyn 'Eagle.')

'Finally, he had great advantage of living long.' Thus does Mr. Bryce, in his recent volume of biographical studies, conclude his analysis of the career of one of the leading British statesmen of the nineteenth century.

To enumerate longevity among the causes of success in public life is scarcely in harmony with the prevailing sentiment. The doors of opportunity are popularly supposed to be closed to every one who cannot show a certificate of being less than fifty years of age, and there are even those who seem to believe that the fortieth birthday is the high water mark of influence. It is admitted, of course, that there are certain compensations for gray hairs, but these are mainly of a private and social nature. The mighty men of this commonwealth—of any commonwealth—must be sought, it is declared, among those who have not yet passed their meridian. Such is the theory. How far it corresponds with facts may be estimated by any one who will take a list of the United States senators—certainly the most powerful group of public men in America—and count the number of septuagenarians.

What, then, are the actual advantages which the older man possesses over the younger, given equal ability? In the first place, the mere passing of the years brings a certain automatic increment of reputation to a strong man. Take, for instance, the case of Grover Cleveland. It is now nearly twenty years since he was first elected President. That is to say, when our present-day men of 35 were at school Mr. Cleveland held the highest office in the nation. Whatever opinions may be held respecting his statesmanship, it means a great deal, as affecting his influence, that he has occupied a foremost place in the public eye during the whole of the political experience of the majority of the electorate. To a voter of 40 a politician of 40 may be acceptable on account of his platform or his speeches or what not, but the coeval can never carry quite the same weight of authority as the senior who started in the competition with a prestige already accumulated. It is natural for us to imagine the older man as of heroic stature, for he has been so presented to us from the first; whereas it is hard to realize that any one can be really great who was a boy when we were.

In some instances the authority of an old statesman is heightened by the fulfilment of his predictions and the confirmation of his policies. This accession of credit is especially deserving of notice when it involves the reversal of a popular misjudgment. There is no man who gains such a firm hold upon public confidence as he who has had strength of character to withstand a wave of excited feeling, and whose wisdom has been vindicated by the course of later events. It is not often—for on a large scale the relation of cause and effect takes a long while to work itself out—that such a justification comes within the limits of a single lifetime, but when the courageous and independent politician is fortunate enough to survive not only the taunts of his opponents but the popularity of their schemes, he receives an admiration proportionate to the former denunciation. One of the most conspicuous instances of this advantage of longevity was seen in the career of John Bright, who for opposing the Crimean war, not only lost his seat in parliament, but was reviled in the newspapers and spat upon in the streets, but who lived to hear that war generally condemned and to receive, in consequence, such esteem and trust as would never have been his if he had let himself be carried along with the stream.

It must be understood, in all this, that the statesman of experience whose case we are considering is no fossil. To the old man who has lost his vigor or who is out of touch with young life—its ideals, its points of view, its manner of speech—there is no salvation in the mere lengthening out of years. A collection of diaries is not in itself equivalent to a treasury of wisdom, and in a changing world familiarity with precedents may sometimes be dangerous lore. But in every country there is, and always will be, a career for the man to whom the years have brought maturity and knowledge, without taking from his freshness of spirit and quickness of adaptation.

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We put the best in it. You get the best out of it. And the doctors approve.
J. C. Ayer Co. Lowell, Mass.

BRITISH NEWS

ENGLISH.

Countess de la Warr was, at Horsham, fined 40s. and costs for driving a motor at an excessive speed through Crawley. The police alleged that her ladyship drove at the rate of twenty-three miles an hour.

The ninetieth birthday of Lord Field, who was born on Aug. 21, 1813, was celebrated last month. He was for many years a Queen Bench judge, and resigned his seat on the bench in 1890, when he was created a peer. He has a retiring allowance of £3,500 a year.

The Thetford Board of Guardians have received a letter from Mrs. Line, in which she resigns her position as rate collector on the ground that she cannot conscientiously collect the rate for educational purposes under the new Act.

As the Manchester and Liverpool express was running into Crewe station a truck laden with merchandise and a crate of live ducks, rolled off the platform on to the metals. The express dashed into the obstruction with great force and carried it nearly a hundred yards before it came to a stop. The ducks fell between the metals and the train passed over them, but they escaped uninjured.

An unusual charge of cruelty was preferred at Wigton recently by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals against Thomas Pulmer, farmer, Quarry Hill, Bolton. For several days defendant tethered a three months' old kitten by a rope in a field to frighten rooks from the turnips. It had a bucket to sleep in. Defendant denied the cruelty, and called a witness, who said the practice was a fairly common one in the district. He was ordered to pay £1, including costs.

Ince (Lancashire) District Council on Monday considered Mr. Carnegie's offer of £5,000 for the erection of a free library. Although the Council had made application for the gift, a resolution was now passed by eight votes to four that the offer be not accepted. Mr. Richard Knowles said the Council should feel ashamed for having made the application and then thrown the munificent offer back into Mr. Carnegie's face. Mr. Dewhurst described as mean the action of the large ratepayers in robbing the working classes of library benefits. The chairman protested against Mr. Dewhurst's remarks, and said the ratepayers of Ince had contributed a thousand pounds to the Wigan Technical College. The Council's library arrangements with Wigan will continue.

Princess Victoria, who was born in 1868, shares the fate of many sweet-natured and retiring women, and is less known and perhaps less appreciated, than she deserves. As a child she was specially clever with her needle, doing 'plain work' in quite a capable fashion. She is now an excellent embroiderer. Her health seems somewhat delicate, and she neither rides nor shoots, but, all the same, may be counted as one of the most athletic ladies in the English royal family. She is fond of tennis, a really good golf player, and an excellent cyclist. Reading, both prose and poetry, occupies much of her spare time. Like her mother, Queen Alexandra, she is a keen photographer, and carries her kodak wherever she goes.

The long vacation as a holiday does not seem to have very much significance for Lord Alverstone. Last year he spent the legal recess in going out to South Africa to inquire into the sentences passed by the courts-martial during the war. This year he is one of the British members of the Alaska Boundary Commission, on which Sir Robert Finlay and Sir Edward Carson are also engaged. As the Commission is to hold its first meeting at the Foreign Office on Sept. 3, their holidays will be exceptionally short. Some one, by the way, has taken up a brief for the lawyers against those unkind critics who accuse them of entering parliament in the desire to obtain professional advancement. The case for the lawyers is that only ten out of twenty-nine judges in the High Courts have sat in the House of Commons. To most people a proportion of one-third will appear pretty considerable, and 'Counsel for the defence' seems to forget the law officerships which are recruited exclusively from the ranks of legal M. P.'s.

Viscount Melville, Canon Alderson, and other antiquarians have made a most interesting discovery in the Cathedral Library at Peterborough. When examining the MSS. and records they found amongst the collection bequeathed by Bishop White Kennett a small volume of the fourteenth century containing copies of ancient charters relating to Peterborough. On looking through the book a deed was found slightly fastened to one of the pages, which was discovered to be an original charter of Edward the Confessor to the Abbot of Burgh, dated 1060, and attested by King Edward, Queen Edgitha, the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, Harold Tosti (Harold's brother), Godric and others. The charter conveys the Manor of Fiskerton to the Abbot Leofricus, and is in very good condition.

The conviction and punishment of another 'palmist' brings once more into prominence the somewhat scandalous inequality with which the law is administered with regard to this class of offender. In Bond street and its vicinity it is notorious that professors of palmistry, fortune-telling and crystal-gazing, and other forms of modern magic flourish unmolested in luxuriously appointed rooms, and derive large incomes from credulous clients, mainly belonging to the 'smartest' sections of society. Moreover, these modern successors of Cagliostro and Nostradamus are greatly in request as 'side shows' at fashionable bazaars and fancy fetes, pocketing fat fees from foolish people with more money than brains, who are desirous of relieving the boredom of the present by having the future foretold. Whether it is worth while to make this kind of thing a punishable offence may be a matter of opinion, but it is at least obvious that the law on the subject should be enforced equally all round, and not only set in motion for the undoing of the gipsy who ministers to the fancies and vanities of domestic servants.

The investigation of a charge of drunkenness at the Isle of Wight Petty Sessions brought out a remarkable story of a father's almost tragic act, and the bravery of his nine-year-old son in saving him from a watery grave. It appeared that at midnight on Aug. 9, Capt. Melville Browne and Capt. G. S. Edwards were aboard on their respective yachts in Cowes roads, when they were aroused by a boat running foul of other small craft, and a man, evidently mad with drink, threatening in most violent language to upset the dinghy he was in. A few minutes later the screams of a child were heard, and the gentlemen named rowed with all haste to the spot, where they found an upturned boat, with a small lad holding on to the keel with one hand and with the other supporting his father by grasping him by the hair of his head. With some difficulty the boy was drawn into the rescuers' boat, and a fierce struggle ensued with the man, who endeavored to sink the dinghy. With the assistance of the coastguardsmen he was eventually pulled out of the water. It was subsequently ascertained that his name was Henry Wallis Gabriel, the owner of a small yacht, living at Southampton. In answer to the charge, he told the magistrate that he had been a teetotaller for three years, and on taking some whiskey it made him very drunk, and he did not know what happened. He expressed his gratitude to Captains Browne and Edwards for their prompt action. The chairman, in fining the defendant the full penalty, 10s. and costs, said the magistrates were sorry they had no power to send him to prison.

Sir Robert Affleck, who has just been gazetted a bankrupt, is wrongly described as 'of Dalham Hall.' For the latter, situated in Suffolk, near Newmarket, was sold for the sum of $500,000 to Cecil Rhodes, who, at his death, bequeathed it to his brother, Col. Frank Rhodes. Dalham Hall is one of those houses which from the time of the Reformation have enjoyed the evil reputation of being blighted by curses laid upon them by the despoiled monastic proprietors of the estates, and it has not escaped comment that no sooner had this particular place passed into the possession of Cecil Rhodes than his brilliant career was brought to a sudden close. The present mansion, which is of brick, was built away back in the days of King William and Queen Mary—that is to say, after the Stuarts had been driven from the throne of England, and although it was in the possession of the Afflecks for near two hundred years, yet it is a fact that it never passed from father to son, and that misfortune pursued the Affleck family from the time that they acquired possession of the estate. The Afflecks are a branch of the ancient Scotch family of Auchinleck, and the baronetcy dates from the great naval victory at Guadeloupe, where Admiral Sir Edmund Affleck distinguished himself as second in command to the famous Admiral Lord Rodney. The second baronet, a nephew of his predecessor in the family honors, married an American woman, daughter of Mr. Thomas Clark, of New York, and widow of Mr. Richard Vassal, of Jamaica. A sister of the present baronet is the widow of that so popular Dick Frewen, who was drowned while yachting off the coast of Ireland, and whose brother, Moreton Frewen, who married Miss Jerome, of New York, spends so much time in the country.

SCOTCH.

The Rev. D. Mackenzie, Kilbarchan, is charged with having by circular, etc., tried to frustrate the election of a minister at Dalkeith Parish.

The Constables, of Edinburgh, have been officially informed they are still royal printers, not withstanding the demise of Queen Victoria.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie has settled £50 a year upon Mr. and Mrs. Brown, who occupy the house in which the poet Burns died in Dumfries. Mrs. Brown is a daughter of the poet's eldest son, Robert.

The late Sir John Muir always manifested a deep interest in religious matters. He was given to taking voluminous notes of sermons. During Mr. Sankey's last visit to Glasgow, Sir John Muir occupied a seat on the platform almost every night, and continued his habit of taking notes.

The Fife 'Herald and Journal' publishes pictures of nonagenarian twins. They are 93 years of age. Mr. George H. Melville, Cupar, is a handloom weaver. About ten years ago he lost his eyesight through an accident. Mr. Thomas Melville, is the oldest citizen of St. Andrews, where he has carried on business as a confectioner for a number of years.

The town clerk of a certain burgh in the north of Scotland had the misfortune to meet with an accident which necessitated the amputation of a leg. As a mark of appreciation and esteem for his long and distinguished services, the council agreed to replace the limb by an artificial article of the very newest pattern. Some time afterwards he was unfortunate enough to meet with a similar calamity, and two old women meeting, one remarked to the other, "That's a sad thing about Mr. Mackintosh, Mrs. Tamson. Ha'e ye heard if it's his ain leg, or the ane that belangs to the toon, that's broken this time?"

Probably the most singular application that has yet been made to the Carnegie Trust for payment of university class fees was dealt with last session. This application is chiefly remarkable owing to the career of the applicant, who stated that he had been bred to the law, had completed the usual apprenticeship of five years, and passed the law examinations, but had not qualified as a law agent as he felt that it was not his true vocation. As well as this, he had at different times been tutor, schoolmaster, clerk, debt-collector, and bailiff's man. He had shown literary tendencies, too—appearing at one time or other in the role of advertising agent, reporter, publisher and novelist. Two books had come from his pen. When it is borne in mind that the applicant was little over twenty years, it will be seen that the all-roundness of this young fellow will take some beating. Not even his American cousin, who spends some of his time in the classroom and more of it behind the grocer's counter, could show such a record. The applicant stated that he was in poor circumstances, and really needed a little assistance to enable him to prosecute his studies in Arts and Science at Edinburgh University.

By the death of Major-General Sir Edward Andrew Stuart, Bart., the colonelcy of the Royal Scots is vacant. Sir Edward was the second son of Sir James Stuart, the first baronet, and on the death of his elder brother in 1901 he succeeded to the title. In 1852, at the age of twenty, he entered the Royal Scots Lothian Regiment, and three years later was severely wounded at the siege of Sebastopol. He received the medal with clasp, the fifth class of Medjidie, and the Turkish medal, and, having been gazetted a captain in March, 1858, was town major at Hongkong from May, 1859, till February, 1860, and a deputy assistant quartermaster-general in China for a portion of the time. The deceased officer also took part in the campaign of 1860 in China, and was engaged in the taking of Sinho and Tanghu, the occupation of Tientsin, and the surrender of Pekin, for which he had another medal with two clasps. He reached the rank of lieutenant-colonel in August, 1876, and that of colonel in 1881, and from November, 1882, till March, 1885, was in command of the regimental district. After being governor of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, for a number of years he was placed on the retired list, and in 1897 was appointed colonel of the Royal Scots. A brother of the deceased, the Rev. James Stuart, Somerset, succeeds to the title, thus making a succession of three brothers without any heirs.

IRISH.

The first case of rabies in Ireland since 1901 is reported from Sligo.

Royal Irish Constabulary and Dublin police are to get a King's medal.

The latest list of subscriptions to the Irish parliamentary fund shows a total of over six thousand pounds.

The average stay of a patient in hospital varies from twenty-seven days in Dublin to thirty-five days in London.

An extraordinary rainfall in Ulster has caused great damage to the crops. At Limavady thousands of acres of land were inundated.

Irish moss is not now much used for sizing, but was at one time largely employed in Ireland for sizing linens, and is still used occasionally in the cotton trade.

Buncrana railway station, County Donegal, has been destroyed by fire, caused by the upsetting of an oil lamp in a dwelling-house over the refreshment bar.

A great decrease has been noted in Ireland in the number of prisoners sent to penal servitude during recent years. In 1892 there were 471, in 1901, 292, and in 1902, 270.

Advertisements.



You won't harden or shrink woolens with Sunlight Soap. The purity of the oils and fats and the absence of free alkal prevent that. 2B

EVERY HOUSEHOLD and TRAVELLING TRUNK ought to contain A BOTTLE OF

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.'

A SIMPLE REMEDY FOR PREVENTING AND CURING BY NATURAL MEANS

All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Errors in Diet (Eating or Drinking), Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation, Feverish Cold, and Fevers of all kinds.

ITS EFFECT is SIMPLY MARVELLOUS. It is, in fact, NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, and an UNSURPASSED ONE.

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., at the 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, ENGLAND, by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Wholesale of Messrs. EVANS & SONS, Ltd., Montreal and Toronto, Canada.

Advertisements

STRAIGHTFORWARD EVIDENCE FROM MEN OF NATIONAL PROMINENCE.

That Pe-ru-na Cures Catarrh Wherever Located.

Congressmen, Governors, Generals, Consuls, Recommend Pe-ru-na.

No other remedy has received the unqualified indorsement of so many distinguished American citizens as Peruna. The pharmacopoeia does not furnish a catarrh remedy so well known. It is acknowledged on all hands that Peruna and catarrh are so indelibly associated that to speak of one is to think of the other.

Almont Barnes, late U. S. Consul to Venezuela, S. A., ex-Chief of Bureau of Statistics of State Department, now in Bureau of Statistics in Agricultural Department, Washington, D.C., writes: "Peruna is not only a remedy for catarrhal troubles, but equally as effective for colds and aches arising from the same. It is a most excellent tonic for debilitated systems. Many of my friends have used it successfully, and I have no hesitation in giving it my recommendation."—Almont Barnes.

Fred S. Goodrich, ex-member of Congress from Florida (51st session), writes the following letter from Shawnee, Okla.: "I am assured and am satisfied that your Peruna is not only a cure for catarrh, but also a most vigorous tonic, and as so many of my friends have been benefited by its use I have no hesitation in recommending it to the public."—Fred S. Goodrich.

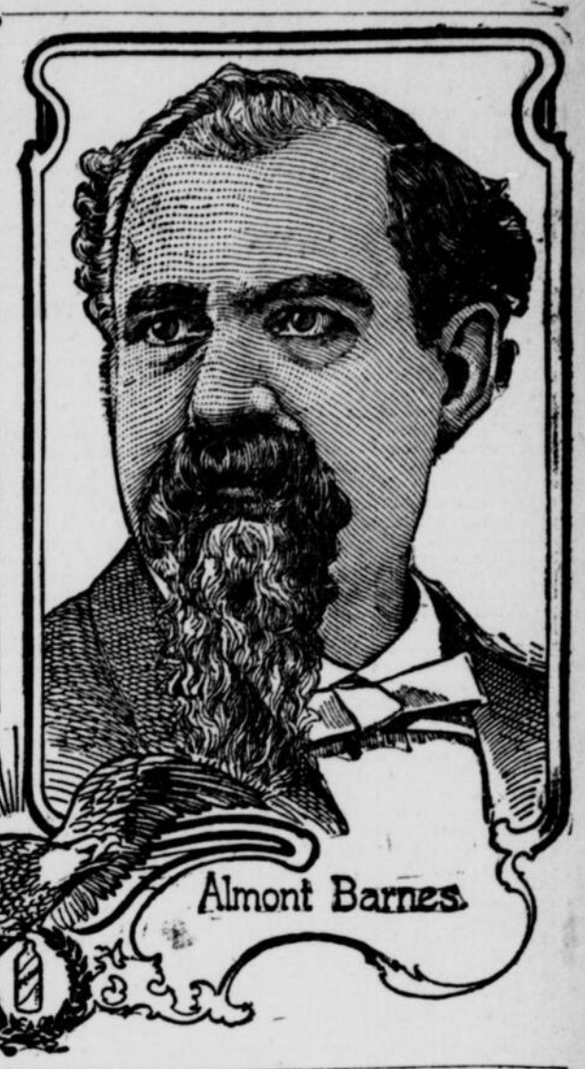
Congressman H. Henry Powers, of Vermont, writes from Morrisville, Vt.:

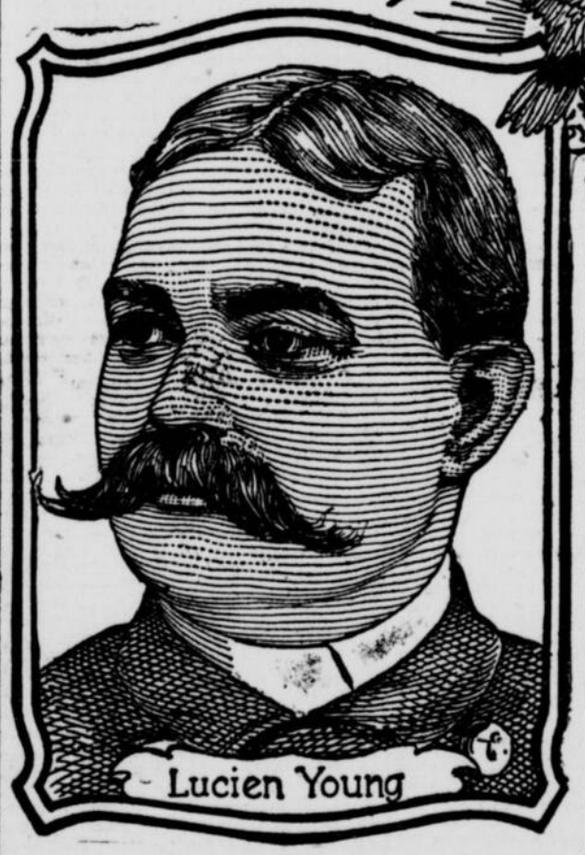
"Peruna I have used in my family with success. I can recommend it as an excellent family remedy, and very good for coughs, colds and catarrhal affections."—H. Henry Powers.

It is a well known fact that the gunboat "Hist" was more effective in destroying the torpedo destroyers of the Spanish fleet than any other vessel. Lucien Young, commander of the gunboat "Hist" during the battle of Santiago, was specially mentioned by Admiral Sampson for his gallantry. In a recent letter from Washington, D.C., he writes:

"The curative qualities of Peruna as a cure for catarrh have been fully established by the use of the same most successfully by many of my acquaintances, and I can recommend any one who is so afflicted to try it."—Lucien Young.

We have testimonials on file from over fifty members of Congress, Governors, Generals, and many other men of dignity and prominence.





If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Peruna has cured more cases of catarrh than all the other remedies combined. It is exactly as Congressman Goodrich, of Oklahoma, says: "Peruna is not only a cure for catarrh, but also a most vigorous tonic."

These two facts are beyond controversy. Any remedy that operates to tone up the whole nervous system will also operate beneficially upon catarrh.

Catarrh is simply a flabby condition of the mucous membrane. This flabbiness has been brought about by exposure to cold, which finally depresses the nerves supplying the mucous membrane.

Peruna operates immediately to strengthen these nerves and give tone to the mucous membrane. There is no other internal catarrh remedy that has proven effective in all cases.

Hon. D. A. Nunn, ex-Congressman from Tennessee, writes: I cheerfully recommend Peruna to all those suffering from catarrhal troubles."—D. A. Nunn.

The most distinguished men of the United States have no hesitation in lending their influence to assist in letting the people know of the virtues of Peruna. Nearly one-half the people are in some degree affected by catarrh. Therefore, it is almost a national curse, and it is of national import that the people should know of Peruna.

Pe-ru-na Cannot Be Imitated.

Some things may be successfully imitated, but Peruna cannot be. Every one purchasing Peruna should look out for imitations. Examine each package carefully. If you have ever used Peruna or if you have ever tasted it you are not in the slightest danger of being misled by these imitations, but all those beginning the use of Peruna should beware.

Beware of imitations. Believe no one who tells you that he has a remedy that is making the same cures that Peruna is making.

If you have any doubt as to the genuineness of the bottle of Peruna you are using write to Dr Hartman and the fraud, if there be any, will soon be detected.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

SNAKE SCULPTURE

A TICKLISH JOB TO GET A VENOMOUS REPTILE INTO A PLASTER CAST.

The National Museum will send to the World's Fair at St. Louis a fine exhibit of snake casts. So like the real thing is each of these plaster models, owing to the ingenuity with which they have been molded and painted, that, were it not enclosed in a glass case, the visitor might well be excused for a shudder of alarm on catching sight of it.

These extraordinary works of art are productions of William Palmer of the Smithsonian Institution and John W. Thompson, keeper of the reptile house at the Zoological Gardens in Philadelphia. A number of them are now being made by the former in the taxidermy laboratory back of the Smithsonian Institution, notably a cobra da capello, the same which died some time ago at the Bronx Park Zoo. This cobra, although taken in death cast, will be shown in characteristic fighting attitude, the hood-like neck distended and the body erected in that peculiar curve which has earned for the creature the designation of the most graceful of animals. This is the first cast ever taken of a cobra da capello.

The greater part of the casting is done from dead snakes. That operation is a comparatively simple one, but where live poisonous snakes are employed it is different. It is sometimes found advisable to use live snakes, because the characteristic colors and markings are very delicate and fade within a few hours after death.

Many of Mr. Thompson's casts were taken from life, because, when an order was placed with him from the museum authorities, it saved trouble, time and expense to use a specimen in the Zoo as a model, instead of procuring a dead one of the same species. The operation of making a live snake pose is thus described by Mr. Thompson:

'My first step, as is the case of the cook with the hare, is to secure the snake. My assistant makes a slipknot with a piece of strong twine, attaches it to a long pole and, opening the cage, places it over the snake's head. The reptile, struggling and squirming, and wild with fear and anger, is lifted out, and should he be one of the deadly varieties there is some exciting sport before he is finally conquered. I then hold a sponge saturated with chloroform to his nostrils. In a short time he is, for the time being and to all intents and purposes, dead to the world, and the cast is then made with all possible expedition.

'Quills are placed in the reptile's nostrils, so that he may breathe, and the mixed plaster of paris is poured all over him. After the plaster has had time to harden, the snake, which has been greased in advance to facilitate its removal, is carefully pulled out from the cast and returned to its cage, usually none the worse for the operation.

'The inside of the cast is now flushed out with soapy water, the grease of which fills up the pores and prevents sticking. The plaster is then poured in and the cast remains undisturbed for twenty-four hours in order to insure perfect hardening.

'The next step is the chipping away of the outer shell, which has to be done with extreme care lest the delicate outline of the impressioned plaster may be irretrievably ruined. Particularly is this true of the head and eyes, which are always left till the last. When all the shell is chipped away an exact reproduction of the snake down to the finest details has been secured, and all that remains to be done is the painting in the original colors.'

It is the painting which is the really crucial feature of the operation and the one which determines the success or failure of the effort. It is very tedious work, and in most instances fully a month is spent on each specimen. Where possible a live snake is placed in a glass box beside the artist, who studies the colors as he works. Each scale receives separate treatment and the head is usually a labor of several days.—New York 'Sun.'

When Renewing

Make an effort to send also the subscription of a friend or neighbor. By referring to the clubbing offers on Page 8 you will find that this will materially reduce

Your Subscription.

AUTUMN OFFERS.

Attention is directed to the autumn offers to be found in this issue. The 'Daily Witness' is offered to Jan. 1, 1904, for only 50 cents to new subscribers, and the sender of a club of five receives a fountain pen free. The fountain pen is also offered for two new subscriptions to the 'Weekly Witness' at one dollar each, or three renewals at one dollar each, or ten new subscriptions to the 'Weekly Witness' at 20 cents each, to Jan. 1, 1904. Subject to postal conditions, as announced.

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.]

FANCY POINTS

Mr. F. W. Hodson, president of the Canadian Ayrshire Association, in an address before that body, said: To secure the best practical results little attention should be paid to what are commonly spoken of as fancy points. It is only in very exceptional cases that color of the hair, size and contour of the horns, graceful carriage and cork-shaped teats can make any possible difference in the actual value of a cow, yet these and many other equally useless fancy points are held in high esteem by many breeders and judges. Beauty of form and breed type are always desirable, and breeders may well endeavor to combine these in as great a degree as possible with capacity at the pail; but the latter must ever remain the first consideration. Unless the breeder of pure-bred cattle has this idea firmly fixed in his mind he is apt to be led away by fads, and to forget that the only reason for the existence of the improved breeds of dairy cattle is to facilitate the production of milk, butter and cheese of high quality. It is scarcely necessary to say that many breeders have entirely overlooked this fundamental principle. They are breeding Ayrshires, Holsteins, Jerseys or Guernseys, simply because they are Ayrshires, Holsteins, Jerseys or Guernseys, and not from a definite recognition of the fitness of these cattle to economically produce dairy goods of the best quality. In other words, they lose sight of market requirements.

The breeder of pure-bred dairy cattle, who allows his stock to become deficient in those qualities that enable them to produce animals that will prove profitable at the pail and churn, will gradually but surely lose his trade, for the successful breeder of the future will be obliged to meet the requirements of a more intelligent and discriminating public. Dairy farmers are recognizing the necessity for using only first-class bulls, and the inferior pure-bred animal is destined to be less and less in demand. Therefore, intelligent breeders of pure-bred dairy cattle are aiming to produce bulls that will sire cows of the highest excellence in actual performance.

Besides being a large producer, the first-class cow must be of quiet disposition, as the nervous, bad-tempered cow not only tries a man's patience, but wastes his time as well. It is also very important that a cow should have teats of convenient size, and that she should milk out rapidly and easily. The short teats found on many Ayrshire cows, which necessitate slow and tedious milking with thumb and finger, are a serious detriment to the breed, and are doing a great deal to prevent them taking that position in the public esteem which their own valuable qualities would entitle them to hold. As already mentioned, production must be regarded as the great desideratum. By this is meant, not a large production of milk or butter in one day, or one week, or one year, but a uniformly heavy production for a long series of years. The famous Holstein cow, 'Princess of Wayne,' that produced in eleven years of lactation considerably over 180,000 pounds of milk, is a striking illustration of this power of long-continued heavy production. The dairy cow, whose appetite requires coaxing and coddling, will never achieve any such result as that just quoted.

Experienced men are able to select good cows with a reasonable amount of certainty, but the most expert judge is largely at sea when he attempts to select a good bull by appearance alone. When we come to the question of raising good cows we find that the only road to success is in breeding from cows of known capacity, and from bulls whose female ancestors have also been tested for merit at the pail and churn. It is absolutely imperative that the herd bull shall be backed by a considerable number of good producing dams and granddams, if satisfactory results are to be expected from his daughters.

THE FARM HEN

Some extracts from a paper read before the Wisconsin State Agricultural Convention, by Mr. J. L. Herbt, are given below:—

The most valuable piece of property on the farm, considering size, time required to take care of, quarters required to house and feed, is the farm hen. Since my advent into the poultry business and from what I have experienced in this line of work it has been a wonder to me why the farmers do not give more attention to this part of farming or ever stop to think that one hen properly fed and taken care of can be made to produce for the owner a net gain of $1.25 to $1.50 in the course of a year?

Now, how does this compare with the dairy cow? At the experiment station a few days ago a cow gave a profit of $93.23. She weighed 1,137 pounds, or for every pound of flesh her profit was a trifle over eight cents. The hen netting $1.20 and weighing fifty-one ounces would produce for every pound of flesh 20 cents, or a difference of 12 cents in favor of the hen. I simply give these figures to show that the hen is not so far behind the times, after all, and no wonder the rooster crows and puts on a good deal of pride to have such a valuable mate.

But this cannot be done with every hen any more than every dairy cow can be made to net the owner $93.23. Cows like this are scarce and hard to get. But many a hen can be made to net the owner at least $1 per year. It cost $39.60 to feed the cow referred to, while this same amount of money would feed fifty hens. These hens should give to the farmer in the course of a year, if properly fed and handled, 700 dozen eggs, which at an average of fifteen cents per dozen, would be $105 or a profit of $5.

Taking the state over, probably not more than ten in every one hundred of the farmers give the care and attention to the poultry necessary to place them on a paying basis. Or, in other words, do those who are raising poultry know whether they are making enough to pay them for the feed and time expended?

Poultry to be profitable should be given careful attention and fed regularly those foods which contain those properties necessary for their welfare. During the summer months when they have free range but little work will be required. They secure the various foods necessary for the production of eggs, and there is no trouble to secure fresh eggs and plenty of them every day, and as a rule, the market is filled and eggs are cheap. I do not care how many eggs my hens produce at this time of the year and should prefer them to be idle but on the approach of winter I want them housed and fed properly and when eggs are scarce I want them. There is some satisfaction in getting 20 cents to 25 cents and even 30 cents a dozen for them, when, as a rule, they are only worth about 10 cents in the summer months.

Try to make the hen's condition in the winter as near as you can to the summer months. Of course you will have the cold weather as the worst drawback. Make your house as warm as possible without using a heating apparatus, and ventilation should be of such a nature as to admit fresh, pure air and carry off the bad, impure gases that generate. I consider a good hen house one of the first essentials and most important necessities for the well being of the hen.

The breed should come next and in this you must use your best judgment. The farmer will want a variety that will produce both eggs and flesh. But here we have the trouble that the farmer has with the cow. They have, as yet, failed to produce the dairy cow that is also a good beef and vice versa. The same rule is true of poultry. You must sacrifice one for the other. For the farmer, I should advise the use of Plymouth Rocks or Wyandottes, or another of the breeds that has lately come into prominence, the Cornish and White Indian Games. These last two are not fighters as the name 'game' implies, no more so than the Rocks or Wyandottes.

I do not advise cross-bred fowls for the farmer who wishes to make the most out of his flock. What I strongly advocate is the raising of full bloods in preference to the common dung-hill fowls, or in other words, the infusion of new blood each year or two instead of in-crossing year after year. The farmer who each year will send to market all the inferior stock such as are called culls (and you will always get these among the best of fowls), those birds that are inferior in size for breed they represent and those whose laying qualities are such as not to repay for the food and time expended, will have his flock soon on a paying basis if proper quarters are given, and they are provided with the necessary food and attention.

Fatality in Pigs.

It is said by many that the hog is more easily thrown off his feed, that he is more subject to indigestion, and that the troubles caused by indigestion are more pronounced with him than with our other stock, but the fact is that we give our other stock feed and care that more nearly resemble the conditions in which nature intended them to live.

In his natural state the hog had access to a variety of roots, barks and herbs, and these formed a part of his diet that enabled him to digest other foods. Constipation followed by diarrhoea in young pigs and weakness of back and legs in the older ones are among the immediate results of overfeeding and indigestion, and these are very often closely followed by the 'Fatality of the pig.'

Herbageum will overcome these troubles even when they are in an advanced stage, and if it is fed regularly every day with the usual food the whole difficulty will be avoided and at the same time a more rapid growth will be secured. This last, of course, goes without saying, as we all know that any animal in a perfect state of health will have a more natural and rapid growth than one that has stomach or any other ailment. A few letters along this line over the signatures of practical men will probably carry more weight than anything we can say.

'Last fall a pig that I was fattening became sick, and continued so for about three weeks, and finally grew so weak in the legs it could not get to the trough. I gave instructions to try Herbageum, and if it would not eat it to put it into its mouth. After a few days it was able to walk around and eat well, and in a short time was in good order and fattened quickly.

'JOSEPH OSTIGUY.

'Chambly Basin, Que.'

'I had a sow which shortly before farrowing became so weak in the hind legs that she had to drag herself around; hearing that Herbageum was good I tried it, and in three days she was walking around all right. Since then I have used it for pigs, cows, calves and poultry, and find it beneficial.

'JAMES BROWN.

'Burnstown, Ont.'

'In feeding Herbageum to a pig we found it kept its legs strong, while one just like it which got no Herbageum failed, and Mr. Andrew Herrigan, a butcher of this place, having a hog which he said was dying, we advised him to put some Herbageum into its mouth, and to repeat this several times It began to eat, soon improved and thoroughly recovered, and was sold for $16. Mr. Valentine, a farmer in this section, had a similar case. Neither party knew what was the matter, but the Herbageum cured in both cases, and they continued its regular use after the recovery.

'JOHN WALKER & CO.

'Tiverton, Ont.'

Advertisements.

SOUR STOMACH, FLATULENCY, HEARTBURN, AND ALL OTHER FORMS OF DYSPEPSIA Promptly relieved and cured by K.D.C. THE MIGHTY CURER

SILO EXPERIENCE

A Vermont farmer who has had a number of years' experience, thinks he has discovered how to prevent the loss of ensilage in a silo having square corners. He says he built a square silo and divided it in the centre, making two silos of about a hundred tons capacity each. Regarding the construction and use of the silo, he writes in 'Hoard's Dairyman': The plan called for the frame going horizontally around, and spiked together with corners inside cut off, which I did not do, and I wish to say that the silo has never sprung out of shape. It was boarded double inside with tar or wax paper between and clapboarded on outside on to up and down slats, of three or four inches in width.

Now for the experience; one of my neighbors who had a silo told me my corn was so ripe (it was all glazed and fit to cut for the old way of harvesting and husking) that if I did not put on some water it would heat and dry out, or, as we call it, 'fang fire,' and be worthless. He did not say how much to put on, and I calculated that the heat would be great, and it would need quite an amount. Therefore I put forty barrels on each silo of a hundred tons. I had very fine ensilage, and feeding two bushel baskets to each cow per day, with all the grain that grew on the stalks, they improved in flesh and gave a good supply of milk. The milk was fine and there was no taste of ensilage, either in milk or butter made.

A friend of mine, who put his in the silo in the milk stage of the corn, had to stop feeding his ensilage, because of the milk tasting so that his customers would not take it. We have continued to let the corn ripen and wet it when put into silo, with the exception of one year my son thought he would not wet it, and the consequence was that we lost several tons of ensilage, and it was largely in the square corners, which I could hardly account for, but while inside mending the bottom of the silo last year (by the way, seven and one-half feet of the silo is in the ground, or as low as bottom of cellar where cows are tied up) I had some water left, and as I stood there I threw it up against the hemlock siding inside, and was surprised to see how quickly it dried off, and then it came to me that the dry siding drawing so much moisture from the ensilage and double the amount in the square corners, was the source of the loss of so much ensilage in the square corners, as is complained of every year. I concluded to try an experiment on last year's ensilage, when put in, and put on sixty barrels of water to each silo, and put fully one-half of it into the corners and against the siding. The result was all I could ask, not a bushel of spoiled ensilage. Rather than put on less water, I would put a barrel to a ton of ensilage.

I expect to be called a crank and was told I was a fit subject for the insane hospital when I first put forty barrels into each silo. I hope some one will try it and convince himself as well as others. If any further evidence is needed it can and will be furnished upon request. I would suggest to all that have silos to thoroughly saturate them with water or wet the ensilage and let the tramping of the silage go, as it will be heavy enough to take care of itself.

TIMELY FRUIT BULLETINS

The Fruit Division of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, has recently issued two timely bulletins. The first is entitled 'Export Apple Trade,' and is in a large measure a review of the generally accepted principles which form the broad basis of success in the growing and exporting of Canadian apples for European markets. The bulletin deals in the most concise and practical manner with such subjects as varieties to plant, care of the orchard, selling the crop, picking, grading, packing, the package, handling, shipping and storage. The other bulletin deals in a similar way with the growing and marketing of pears. Each bulletin also contains the text of the Fruit Marks Act in its amended form, and explanatory notes for inspectors, growers, owners and packers of fruit. Every one interested in the fruit business should write Mr. W. A. MacKinnon, chief of the Fruit Division, Ottawa, for copies of these bulletins, which will be sent free to any address. Letters addressed as above do not require postage.

CHANGE THE PASTURE

The rotation of the pasture, where possible, is, as we have before pointed out, important both from the standpoint of increasing the productiveness of the farm and preventing an accumulation of destructive animal parasites. This latter reason applies to all classes of animals. Dr. Alexander, of the Wisconsin Agricultural College, has been making a study of this subject as regards the horse. He says:

'Year after year weaned colts become thin and do badly upon certain pastures, although the true cause is not always recognized in the presence of the fact that the colts are otherwise well fed. We have looked into this matter each season for a number of years past, and find that the common cause of thriftlessness where plenty of good food is fed is the presence of a small, blood-colored worm (strongylus armatus) in intestines and sometimes even in the large blood vessels.

'These worms are so small that they easily escape notice when voided in the manure, but they are found in myriads on post mortem examination. No specific has yet been discovered for their safe destruction when present in the digestive apparatus, but it is not a very difficult matter to prevent colts from becoming infected.

'The eggs are taken in on old pasture, and more especially so on old grass about streams or ponds and sloughs. These places are the favorite harboring and proliferating ground of a host of parasitic pests and should be avoided for all young animals. Adult animals are strong enough to withstand fairly well all but serious invasions of worms in the absence of nutritious food, but young animals succumb or waste away when worms invade their intestines by thousands.

'When a pastured colt becomes weak, wobbly in gait, rough and harsh in hair, pot-bellied, thriftless, despite good food, worms are the common cause, and the blood worm the most common and dangerous of all parasites. This worm has caused the death of thousands of foals annually, but has not been recognized as the cause.

'The worst attacks usually follow a wet spring, and such attacks are sure to be experienced this season unless foals are kept away from infected places. Such places are present on every farm where previous attacks have been experienced, and we have pointed out the character of the land usually tainted, so that it should be an easy matter to avoid such fields. In addition to this precaution, feed the weaned colts generously upon crushed oats, bran, and flaxseed meal, and give them free access to a box containing a mixture of equal parts dried sulphate of iron, flowers of sulphur, ground gentian, root, and three parts salt. This is a mixture which has given good results on many farms, and where blood worms have been prevalent seems to have been the only medicine that has given beneficial results.'

GRAIN FEEDING

There seems to be a growing sentiment among progressive cattle feeders in favor of better roughage and a smaller grain ration for the fattening steer. A number of trials where different quantities of grain were used have been made in England. The following review of these tests is given in the 'Yorkshire Post':

It may be almost taken for granted that steers of different weights do not require the same quantity of food, hence it has been the practice in some cases to supply grain or cake in proportion to the weight, a given quantity being allowed per hundred pounds of live weight. Here is an instance: The cattle were supplied, different lots receiving the different rations, including in one case grain at the rate of 0.85 pounds per hundred pounds of live weight per day, this being the heaviest ration provided. The medium grain allowance consisted of 0.66, or about two-thirds of a pound, and the cattle receiving the light ration obtained 0.51 pounds per 100 pounds of live weight per day—equal to about half a pound of grain ground into meal. Now, when these animals were slaughtered it was found that those fed upon the heaviest ration had gained only 1.81 pounds per day, against 1.87 pounds, which was gained by the other two lots of animals. Thus, while the cost of feeding was more, the actual weight gained was less.

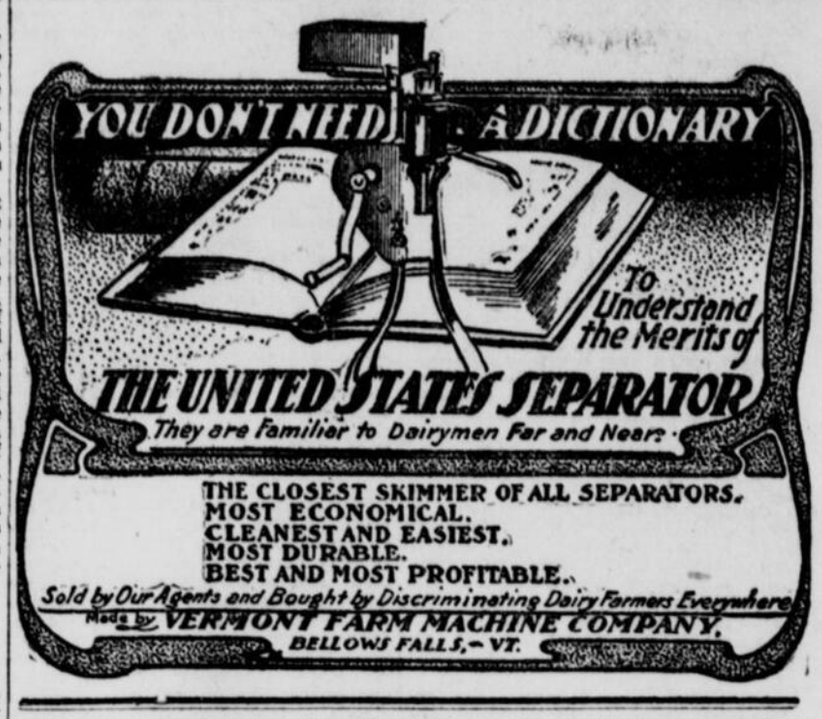
It is impossible, however, to lay down any rule from any single course of feeding. In the case of four other lots of steers the heavier meal ration gave a slightly larger increase in weight than the light rations, but again the cost was more, rendering it expedient to provide as much meal. It was found the most economical in feeding in this way to commence with a third of a pound of meal per day per hundred pounds of live weight, so that an animal weighing twelve hundred pounds would get four pounds, gradually increasing until when the feeding was completed the average weight consumed was half a pound daily per hundred pounds of live weight. It was found, too, that if a steer was thoroughly finished it was fed at a loss, and this is what has frequently been found in the case of swine. Where the animals are sufficiently fat for the butcher they are better sold, inasmuch as every extra pound of increase in weight is obtained at a cost for food which is more than the value of the weight gained.

HARVESTING CLOVER SEED

The time for harvesting the clover seed is again at hand and doubtless many would be glad to know of some method of performing the task whereby they might secure a larger percentage of the seed than heretofore, says the 'Prairie Farmer.' In riding through the country during the seed harvest one is struck by the very large proportion of this crop that is handled with mower and rake like a hay crop. Only under the most favorable weather conditions and careful handling can one avoid a large waste of seed by this method. The seed of the clover scatters out very easily, especially when exposed to alternate rain and sunshine for a day or more after being cut. It is highly important, therefore, that it be handled as little as possible before reaching the machines; also that this handling be of a nature to crush and shake the crop as little as may be. It is obvious that the passing of the horses and mower over the ripe cut seed will cause a considerable waste, and that the gathering of the same with a horse rake when dry enough to gather clean will cause a still greater loss.

Where it is necessary to use a horse rake it should be used just as soon as the seed will rake clean. For cutting there are now on the seed market mower attachments for bunching the seed. This does away with the necessity for using the horse rake, also lessens the amount of trampling while cutting. Doubtless many farmers still have about their premises and in working order an old reaper attachment. No better implement can be obtained for this work. It not only leaves the seed in bunches but deposits these bunches behind the machine where they will not be run over the next time around. These bunches can be piled with a fork when not too dry and very little loss of seed will occur. If the seed is to be stacked or placed in mow and stand long enough to dry itself out through the process of heating, it may also be hauled when a little damp to avoid scattering. If it is threshed upon the field, it should be loaded only when thoroughly dry and loss avoided as far as possible by careful handling. Where a machine cannot be secured to thresh the seed for some time, it should be stored as the action of the weather will soon remove practically all the seed if left in the field. If put in stack, it should be supplied with a first-class roof of some kind as it will not turn water itself. One must use judgment about the time of cutting clover seed as to what stage of development will catch the largest number of well filled heads in the best condition. It sometimes happens that the first heads to blossom do not fill so well as the later ones; but if the first are well filled it will perhaps not be wise to wait until all are ripe as in that case much of the seed in these first heads will be lost. For this same reason it is not safe to rely on an examination of the first heads as an indication of the amount of seed the crop will yield.

Advertisements.



BEEF IN THE WEST

There is no doubt that our methods of farming are subject to change, says 'Agricola' in the Winnipeg 'Telegram.' In past years, thousands of our best farmers pointed with pride to their vast wheat fields and their horses and implements necessary to carry on the work. Their all was dependent on the one crop. It was at first a strong cable upon which to depend, but it has been wearing away gradually; a few strands are broken and others are badly frayed.

During all this time, although we have had considerable stock on our farms, we have been sending the young stockers in the west to be grass fed. I believe the time is at hand when we will stop disposing of our young cattle each spring. We will keep them and feed them on our own farms. All the old arguments on this subject come to mind, but when farmers can afford to keep stock and have stable room for them, they are going to keep them. There is safe money in them. The farmer who invested in stock a few years ago, and has to-day a good bunch of them, is away ahead of his neighbor, who still sticks to wheat only. These stock farmers are in evidence all over the province; they are neither lazy nor unprogressive. On the other hand, they are considered by their neighbors as leaders and examples of successful farmers. They are making money out of what goes to waste on other farms. They are even buying bran and chops to feed, and thereby greatly increasing the output of farm manure, which is put into fields each year, and their wheat crops are invariably good; better than those of their neighbors.

A greater change is coming. We will not keep all the young stock that we raise and feed the same for market, but we may before long draw upon the ranches for stockers to stall feed in our Manitoba stables during the winters.

To the student of live stock development the most striking feature during the last half century, and more particularly during the last quarter of a century, is the enormous progress made in early maturity. To the breeders and feeders of cattle, sheep and pigs twenty-five years ago, the suggestion of anything approaching to the modern system would have appeared ridiculous and incredible. Still by a gradual process, our breeds have been improved along the lines of early maturity, till it would almost appear that the limit has been reached. Indeed, there are many clinging to the traditions of bygone years, who look upon the modern practice as faddish and temporary. Still the oxen, common, indeed universal in olden days, have passed away, and with altered tastes on the side of the consumer and improved stock in the hands of the producer, they are likely to remain institutions of the past.

POULTRY FENCES

During the last year we have completed permanent fences around our main poultry building, and from our experience offer a few suggestions. Some permanent form of fencing is desirable and necessary about all poultry buildings, and essential where pure-bred stock is kept and pens are kept separate during the breeding season. Poultry-netting, well galvanized and seventy-two inches wide, is the only satisfactory fencing material, and in order to stretch it properly a scantling should be mortised on edge in the top of the posts for a top rail. Posts are best set eight feet apart, using 2x4s sixteen feet long for tops. In order to make the fence as lasting as possible we charred the butts of the posts, and filled in the holes with rock and cinders, also put about six inches of rock under each post. The posts should be sawed off five feet and a half from the ground, and the netting buried six inches. This prevents fowls scratching and getting under the fence, and also does away with a bottom rail or base board. In putting on the netting one end should be made fast with a double row of staples, and the other end clamped between the 2x4s with bolts, and, with a small wire stretcher attached to the middle, stretched up tight. The top wire should be then stapled on securely, and then by pressing down the bottom wire at each post and stapling to the post, the netting is deeply and tightly secured. In making gates, time and labor can be saved by stretching the wire on the fence and then setting the frame for the gate against the netting, when it can be stapled to the gate without further stretching.—Montana Experiment Station.

FARM CLEANINGS.

It should be as easy to improve the potato as it has been to improve the sugar-beet, but careful systematic selection and good cultivation must go hand in hand in order to do so. It is not creditable to planters to allow a good potato to run out. There would be just as much sense in starting with thoroughbred cattle or sheep and allow them to run down to scrubs.

Fruit ripens more rapidly on the tree, under the tree and in the open air than in storage buildings or cellars. In a storage building or cellar the hot air can be shut out during the day and ventilation given in the cooler nights, in this way lowering the temperature below the daily average. With careful attention to night ventilation and closing doors during the heat of day we have found it possible to carry fruit forward to the early months of winter, after which close attention to ventilation will hold the temperature as low as desired. For apples the better temperature is about thirty-five or thirty-six degrees. Where temperature can be held uniformly at this point fruit will keep a number of months and can be carried with little loss forward to late winter or early spring.

Any one who erects and maintains a suitable watering trough at some point along his property for the benefit of the travelling public is in some states exempted from a certain amount of highway labor. It is and would be the part of a public benefactor if you could, at small expense, conduct the water from a spring or creek to a proper elevated trough at the roadside. It would in most cases benefit or be of convenience to you. It enhances the value of your property and makes you and the farm better known, as the watering place will be given your name. It will also encourage you to keep everything about the premises in better shape, as when waiting for horses to quench their thirst the people have a good opportunity to see in what condition you keep the farm. If the trough can be placed high enough so horses can drink without being unchecked, it will prove a still greater convenience. However, erect it, if not more than one foot above the ground.

DENTITION IN COLTS

Little attention is paid to the colt's mouth by breeders, farmers or stablemen, dentition being left to nature entirely, and it is only when the colt enters aduit life that his teeth are looked at. When putting the halter, rein or bit into the mouth the front incisor teeth are noticed, but the back teeth, the molars, are not thought of. From the second year up to the fifth, attention should be paid to the teeth. The back molars are changing from the age of two and a half years to the fourth year, so that should there be any irregularity in dentition attention at this time may be the means of preventing trouble as adult life is reached. The fourth pair of molars develop the first year, the fifth pair at a year and nine months, at two and a half the first and second pair develop and the two front incisors above and below shoot up and replace the temporary ones of coltlood. At three years and six months the next two lateral front incisors come up to replace the temporary ones, and the third molar teeth are developed at the same time, and at the fourth year the sixth molar teeth are developed. The corner front incisor teeth develop at four and a half years, and at five years the males have the canine teeth developed. Often the temporary or sucking teeth are not shed properly, but get jammed in between permanent ones, causing them to be twisted out of their proper position, thus making the mouth look badly for life. Now, by inspection at the periods stated, this little irregularity could be remedied by a pair of tooth forceps, but a twisted tooth at adult life remains in that condition. The molar teeth also need the same attention. Should the temporary teeth be hanging on after the period stated, they should be carefully removed. It is just as necessary to do this as it is to have children's teeth seen to, that is, if we desire them to have nice, regular sets of nature's ivories.

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.

SCHOOL FOR DEAF.

Hampton, N.B.—Can you help me to the address of an institution in or near Boston, where deaf children are taught to speak? Ans.—Such an institution is the Horace Mann School for the Deaf, Newbury street, Boston, Mass.

DOMESTIC SCIENCE.

May.—Please give address of School of Domestic Science in Toronto. Ans.—There are two schools: The 'Technical,' on College street, and the 'Lillian Massey,' corner Queen and Jarvis street.

WHAT CANADA PAYS.

Worcester, Mass.—Does the Dominion Government pay an annual amount to the Home Government? If so, how much, and how is it paid? Ans.—Canada pays nothing into the Imperial exchequer.

OLD HISTORY.

Bridgetown, N.S. — I wish to obtain a copy of an old edition of the history of Nova Scotia, in which is an illustration of the old fort at Annapolis, with block houses and other buildings. Ans.—You probably refer to 'An Historical and Statistical Account of Nova Scotia,' by Thomas C. Haliburton. It was published in 1829.

CLEANING BRASS.

F.W.R.—Kindly let me knbw if anything can be done to restore the finish on a brass bedstead that has become tarnished. Ans.—Rub the brass lightly with a piece of flannel wet with sweet oil, then rub briskly with another piece slightly dampe! with the oil, and dipped in finely powdered rotten-stone. Wipe it clean with a piece of soft linen and polish with a piece of chamois, or soft leather. Another method is to mix oxalic acid and whiting, and apply with a soft brush, then rub off with a dry brush, and polish with sweet oil and chamois. Work on only a part of the bedstead at a time.

SENECA ROOT.

G.M.K.—Please give some description of the plant called Seneca. Where does it grow, and how is it dressed for market? Ans.—The Seneca plant (Polygala Senega) is one of the family to which the common name milk-wort is given, from their milky juice. It has a woody and knotted underground root stock, from which spring several stems. The leaves are alternate on the stem, and are lance-shaped with rough margins. The flowers are small and white, growing in terminal racemes. The petals are joined together, the middle one being keel-shaped. The stamens are six or eight in number, and are combined into a split sheath. The Seneca, or Snake root, as it is known among the Indians, grows upon dry spots on the prairies of Manitoba, and elsewhere. The root has a bitter taste, is somewhat aromatic, and is a useful agent in certain medicines. The collection of the Seneca root is quite an industry, in Manitoba, especially among the Indians. The first roots are gathered as early as the last of May, in some years. The collectors dig the root up with a sharp spade, then wash and dry it in the sun until it is quite brittle. The small, fine root is most valuable.

GOING TO WESTERN STATES.

Subscriber's Daughter.—Two young women, each holders of second class professional certificates for the Province of Manitoba, one also having had experience as a music teacher, and the other as a stenographer, wish to spend the winter in California or Arizona, if they can get employment to pay expenses while there. Can you tell me if permits would be granted to holders of Manitoba certificates to teach in those states? To whom should we write for fuller information? Can you suggest any other way of meeting expenses? Ans. — Write to Nelson G. Layton, State Superintendent of Education, Phoenix, Arizona, and to Thos. J. Kirk, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Sacramento, Cal. It is difficult to advise you in the matter, but generally speaking, if one is able and willing to work, and has a good practical knowledge of two or three callings, one is not likely to be reduced to want in any of the states. An experienced and really well qualified stenographer is usually not long in finding employment in most large cities. It requires time for even an exceptionally accomplished music teacher to work up a paying class. It is well to remember that conditions in many parts of the Western States are different from those you have been accustomed to, and, in any event, you will be wise to take with you money to pay expenses for a time till you can look about, and procure something to do.

THE PILGRIM FATHERS.

J.E.H.—Kindly give some account of the Pilgrim Fathers, their migration to America, and particularly the names of the men, if available. It is claimed that the father of a person named at the head of our family chart was one of the 'Pilgrim Fathers.' The date of his birth is given as 1647. Ans. —The Pilgrim Fathers were the first English settlers in Massachusetts. The policy of uniformity in religion, established by Elizabeth and continued by James I., caused the congregation of Gainsborough, who desired to worship according to the congregational polity, to separate. One-half the congregation, choosing exile rather than religious persecution, went to Amsterdam. There the remainder of the congregation followed, and for a time they lived at Leyden, Holland. But though they enjoyed the right to worship in their own way, they did not have the privilege of publicly preaching their form of the Christian faith. Then, too, they wished to have their own schools, and, besides, the Dutch method of enjoying the Lord's Day was not the Puritan method. Impelled by such motives, a portion of the congregation decided to emigrate to America. After some discouraging incidents, the first company, numbering 102 persons, men, women and children, sailed on the 'Mayflower' from Plymouth, England, on Sept. 16, and landed on the coast of Massachusetts on Dec. 21, 1620. They called their settlement Plymouth, and there a monument was erected to their memory in 1889. Among these first settlers, or Pilgrim Fathers, were John Carver, who was the first governor of the colony; Miles Standish, who was made captain, and led his men against the Indians; John Alden, who married Priscilla Mullens, the incidents of their courtship forming the theme of Longfellow's poem; William Brewster, ruling elder in the church; William Bradford, Edward Winslow, William White, Isaac Allerton, Robert Cushman, Chilton, and others, whose names are not available just now, but which you may be able to obtain through the secretary of the Congregational Club, Boston, Mass.

A LIFE LESSON.

L.W., St. Thomas.—Kindly publish the words of James Whitcomb Riley's poem beginning:

'There! little girl, don't cry!
They have broken your doll, I know,'

Ans.—We gave this poem in the 'Witness' last November, but reproduce it, as it is a favorite. It would be well to clip poems appearing in this column, as we do not, as a rule, reproduce them.

'There! little girl, don't cry!
They have broken your doll, I know;
And your tea-set blue,
And your play-house, too,
Are things of the long ago;
But childish troubles will soon pass by,—
There! little girl, don't cry!

'There! little girl, don't cry!
They have broken your slate, I know;
And the glad, wild ways
Of your school-girl days
Are things of the long ago;
But life and love will soon come by,—
There! little girl, don't cry!

'There! little girl, don't cry!
They have broken your heart, I know;
And the rainbow gleams
Of your youthful dreams
Are things of the long ago;
But heaven holds all for which you sigh,—
There! little girl, don't cry!'

LEGAL.

(ONTARIO.) SUCCESSION DUTIES.

A.K.B.—1. What is the minimum value of a deceased man's estate on which the Ontario Government levies an inheritance tax? 2. What percentage is the tax? Ans. 1. It must exceed $10,000. 2. It is graduated from 10 to 2½ percent.

SABBATH OBSERVANCE.

Vancouver Islander.—Is there any law in British Columbia to prevent Seven-Day Adventists working on our Christian Sabbath? If there is, how would one proceed to stop them? Ans.—We think so. See Revised Statutes of B.C., 1897, chap. 177.

VETERINARY.

(Conducted by M. C. Baker, D. V. S.)

DISTRESSED BREATHING IN A CALF.

Old Subscriber.—A five months' old calf had been thrifty up to a week ago, when I noticed her lying down and laboring for breath. Since then I have kept her housed, being fed hay, and giving her drink. She eats and drinks well, but seems unwilling to pick grass. The shortness of breath comes on in spasms. Also is troubled with a cough. Otherwise she seems perfectly well. Could you tell me what ails the calf and recommend any remedy? Ans.—I think from your description the distressed breathing is due to the presence of a foreign body or to some growth. If the former, I do not think anything can be done; if the latter, relief may be obtained by looking well after the general health; see that the bowels are kept well open. Give her twice a day one-half drachm of iodide of potash in her drink.

NERVOUS DERANGEMENT.

A.L.M.—Have a horse 12 years old, sound and a good worker. Lately have noticed, after working pretty hard, the sweat will come out all over him in a minute; seems uncertain on his feet. Would it be his stomach that affects him. Cools off in a few minutes and is good as ever. Ans.—There is certainly some disturbance of the nervous system which may possibly be due to some derangement of his digestion. I would advise giving him a dose of physic. Feed only bran mashes for a day and give him a ball: Barbadoes aloes, seven drachms; powdered ginger, one drachm; mixed with lard or soap. After the ball has operated, give him twice a day in his food, one drachm each of iodide of potash and powdered gentian and one half drachm of powdered nux vomica. Continue this for a week or ten days.

SWELLING AT HOCK.

Nova Scotian.—Hackney colt, two years old last April; in July, got badly cut on a barbed wire fence under the fetlock on her two hind feet. Acting under advice I applied blue vitriol solution. The wounds soon healed, and to all appearances she was as well as ever. I turned her away to pasture again, and in about a fortnight a swelling appeared on the spavin joint of the left hind foot. There was a small opening on the inside of the leg at the joint almost as though a barb wire might have pierced it and hurt the bone. This joint continued to swell, and a small discharge came from the opening. Since then I have poulticed the joint with oatmeal and linseed poultices alternately, but the swelling has gone down very little. The discharge has now stopped altogether, and there is a soft place just above the joint at the back. The colt can bend the leg at the joint easily, but puts no weight upon that foot. She is getting very lain, although her appetite continues good. Kindly advise regarding her food, and also treatment, as I am very anxious about her and have great confidence in your judgment. Ans.—I would advise to bathe the joint freely with hot water three times a day, and poultice after. If there is any appearance of suppuration open the enlargement and syringe well out with a five percent solution of creoline, and dress with a pad of absorbent cotton diluted over with boracic acid or iodoform. As soon as healed, or if after poulticing for a few days there is no signs of suppuration, rub in well, once a day, a mixture of equal parts of tincture of iodine and glycerine.

LAME PIG.

Reader, Pictou, N.S.—Sow, fifteen months old, has lost the use of her fore legs; had a litter of pigs the first of May, but did not raise them; did not appear to have any milk. Being a fine sow, bred her again last of June, and put her out to pasture. A week after took lame on one fore leg, could not put any weight on it. On examining found a sore on soft part of the foot. Could not compare it to anything but thrush in a horse. Washed it with bluestone, and it dried up, but sow never got the use of it. In four weeks the other fore foot got the same way; treated it the same way, but she cannot put them under her; lies on her side all the time. She eats all the potatoes and apples she gets, but cannot drink. Ans.—There must be something wrong with the sow's leg beside the sore referred to on the pad of the foot, possibly rheumatism, or some inflammatory condition of the joints of the lower part of the legs. Examine them carefully for indications of soreness or tenderness. If any tender or inflamed regions are found, soak a bandage with the following lotion, and apply: tincture of opium, one ounce; sugar of lead, half an ounce; water, one pint. Keep the animal in a dry, well bedded place, and feed well. The outcome is not likely to be favorable.

GARDEN TALKS

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

'The river of dreams runs silently down,
By a secret way that no man knows,
But the soul lives on while the dreamtide flows
Through the gardens bright, or the forests brown.
And I think sometimes that our whole life seems,
To be more than half made up of dreams,
And its morning hopes, and its midnight fears,
Are left behind with the vanished years.'

'Blessed are the dreamers!' said the new lady, watching one of them, 'they not only inherit the earth, and the heavens, too, but they get the very essence of what is best in life, while we practical people pass it by unseen.'

'What an unfinished dream life is anyway,' she continued, 'for we so seldom reach the promised land of our aspirations and our hopes. The tenderest affection, the sweetest music, the purest joys are so transient, that we feel defrauded when a change comes that awakens us to life's real tragedy.'

Yet there is comfort in being a dreamer, and they miss much who never ascend so high as to see visions.

Business qualities are what keep the world humming, no doubt, but we may be very glad it is not all given over to money making and the scramble for place and power. We remember what kind of people it was who said: 'Behold this dreamer cometh,' and human nature does not seem to have changed much in the ages that have been since then.

FROM THE HEIGHT.

A long drive of fourteen miles in September over a sandy upland, by the foothills of the Adirondacks, is a pleasure that must be experienced to be understood. From the height we could look down over the St. Lawrence Valley, and Mount Royal was clearly visible sixty miles away.

A cloudless sky, the trees only giving faint suggestion of the coming change, and the air fraught with ozone, the breath of life.

Reluctantly we left behind the homelike abode of mine host, who had given us such a hearty welcome, such constant care, and such a regretful farewell, and with a parting glimpse at the vista of mountain peaks had turned our faces toward the downward road that the two spirited horses knew so well and paced so easily.

Beautiful woodlands, the balsam from many trees on the hilly slopes, brought fresh vigor, and had no false stimulative power in the softened breeze.

Gardens blossomed joyously in riotous Oriental coloring, and butterflies danced in the sunshine as in July. The Coreopsis nodded to us through garden palings, with saucy eyes full of wonderment, like country children at a school recess.

Gladioli flamed crimson, and a pink cosmos, that laggard among annuals, showed plants of soft rose tints that had become acclimatized, and were straggling along the highway with profuse bloom.

Seed pods reminded us that the ripened season was with us; the fulness of maturity, but the mignonette was sweet and fresh as in summer, and marigolds glinted among the popples, a very kaleidoscope of color, not at all unpleasant.

Where we stopped for cold water to a thirsty soul the question was asked, 'What kind of graden is on the heights?' What tactless spirit prompted us to say: 'Oh, a little muddled garden like this.'

It would have been just as easy to have praised the fine coloring of the poppies, the pungency and gay gleam of the nasturtiums, or the good quality of the soil. But one is apt to see the faults in their neighbor's garden, and miss the good points, ready to cast, too, the proverbial 'stone.' Was the questioner daunted by the ingenuous remark? No, the answer came quick and retaliating.

'Well, I guess there's some of yours muddle, too!'

So the 'mote' and the 'beam' renewed its tradition, and too well we could realize the accusation true, for things do get hopelessly muddled sometimes in life's garden, and ours is no exception.

As we journeyed on, the streams were objects of interest, trickling 'clear water by the wayside.' Often we came to

'The spring that flowed,
Through the meadow, across the road,'

and felt that we must show due respect, and not slight a small beginning, 'for brooks make rivers,' and they in turn reach the ocean.

Fascinating was the vast panorama of river and plain on one side, and the blue outline of Lyon mountain on the other, with the brilliant hued hills nearer by, that seemed too far off to be overwhelming.

But still our gaze was on the fertile valley, where the fruit is fair, and the flowers are sweet, and it was easy to realize Dr. Van Dyke's sentiment when he said:

'It is a one-sided affection, this love of mountains,' and so we turn from all the grandeur and voiceless serenity, to the 'minor notes' that attract and allure us 'in the valley below.'

PINEAPPLE BALM.

Mrs. C.—I cannot recommend you to keep the plant if you expect it to give you in return a quantity of gay flowers. It is valued for the flavor, or, rather, perfume of its leaves when pressed, that are said to resemble the pineapple. My own plant has grown out of all proportion, but will have to remain with others out in the cold. But if plants are scarce it might be a fragrant bit of greenery kept in a cool, moist corner of the window.

MORNING GLORIES.

G.R. and C.A.D.—The insect that perforates the leaves of your morning glories is one that is often destructive during the latter part of summer, but is not easy to find. It is called Cassida Aurichalcea, and looks like a drop of molten gold. The perforations reveal his presence, and by them he can be tracked to his hiding place, but he is a spry thief, and hard to capture. The black larvae can be found more easily, and be destroyed by spraying with kerosene emulsion. It is a very interesting plant, but the discrimination of the bumble bee has not been noticed by me. But Emerson says of him:

'Seeing only what is fair,
Sipping only what is sweet.'

RASPBERRY PLANTS

X.Y.Z.—There is nothing to do but to take up the shoots in October, when the wood is ripened, and transplant into new ground. It is quite possible to do so in spring, but autumn is considered the best season for setting out new raspberry canes. Cut off the tops, and let them be about a foot and a half high. Set rather deep in rows, and there is no reason why they should not start in the spring. It is practiced by fruit-growers to wait till growth ceases before transplanting this fruit.

OLEANDER.

Daisy.—It is the dryness that has been the trouble with your plant. If the wood is fresh, and the plant seems really alive, the first thing is to give it a good scrubbing to get off the 'scale.' You must put it in a tub of soap suds; take an old toothbrush, or even something larger, and scrub every stem and leaf and branch. Then rinse with clear, soft water, and re-pot in good earth that has been well baked in the oven. Keep the plant in a cool corner, and give plenty of water, but be sure to have good drainage. The scale is a very bad enemy, but can be mastered if attention is given.

When clean, touch all the cracks and stem joints with a little wood alcohol, and there is really no reason why it should not revive, and become ornamental, for the flower is very beautiful, and has a staying power that makes it desirable.

CINERARIA.

C.J.D.—No, I should not advise you to grow the cineraria in your window unless you understand its requirements. The mistake generally made is in growing it in too warm a place. If you have young plants that have filled the pots, let them be put into larger ones before flower stalks appear, and be sure to give liberal watering. Aphis and red spider are the chief enemies to be guarded against, and this is best done by frequent syringing to keep the leaves moist. There must not be too much sunshine at any time, and the temperature must be cool at any time, and air contain moisture. Keep the plant set singly so as to get plenty of air, and not touch each other.

BELLADONNA LILY.

Mrs. M. has had a present of a bulb of the above, and wishes to learn something about its cultivation. Ans.—It is quite simple; pot firmly in a five or six inch pot, or less, if the bulb is small. Place lumps of charcoal and broken pots at the bottom, and a compost of rich soil, and fine manure, into which the bulb is to be embedded about one-third its depth.

Soak the pot and contents well in water, then give it but sparingly, until growth begins. The blossoms often start with the foliage, but if kept light and warm the leaves will grow, and add to the beauty of the flower.

A little wood ashes and bone dust improves the bloom, and watering must not be neglected. After the flowers wither the spike must be left, as it is not a good plan to cut it off before the bulb has had time to mature. It is seldom necessary to re-pot oftener than every three years, and when not growing, the plant can be set away in the spot in a cool, dry place.

SOWING LAWN GRASS.

E.R.C.—If the vegetable garden has been kept clean nothing could be better than to put it in lawn, for the lawn should be free of weed seeds after years of cultivation. First of all the ground must be well drained, and it is not well to have the soil too rich, as a rapid growth is not specially desirable, but the surface should be even, both in quantity and quality.

If seed is sown in autumn it must be done early before winter sets in, but spring is best to put in the seed, provided the land is ready.

It is well to roll the land every spring, as frost loosens the soil and exposes the roots. The seedsmen mix the lawn grass, but one of the most valuable is Kentucky blue grass. It forms a close turf, and starts early in spring, while its lasts till frost comes. But as it takes two years to become well established, it is as well to have some other grasses growing with it at first, and later it will crowd them out. It is a perennial, and improves year by year in the lawn.

FOXGLOVE.

Ellu.—The leaves you sent of a seedling that has not blossomed this year is Foxglove, and if they winter well, there is no doubt they will bloom next summer.

They look best in masses, and grow about two to three feet high, and can be used as a background for lower plants. The spikes often grown two feet high, and some of the flowers rival the gloxinia in showing and marking. They grow best in partial shade, and in rich, deep soil. There are as many as a dozen varieties, so it is impossible to tell you the color of the flower from the leaf, but it is most likely to be pink, or purple, or rose, though some are pure white.

GERANIUMS FROM SEED.

Mrs. G. R.—It seems hardly worth while to grow your geranium from seed, when cuttings of so many fine varieties are to be had. Yet there is a pleasure in experimenting, and the seedlings often flower the same season.

Seed sown indoors in the autumn, or early winter, will bloom in June, if well cared for. Shallow boxes are best, and any common soil. Cover about an eighth of an inch, and press the soil well down. Cover with a pane of glass till started, and when in the fourth leaf the plants can be transferred to small pots, and treated like any other window plant.

FERNS FROM SEED.

The same correspondent wishes to grow ferns from seed, and the method is a little different in order to obtain good results. The pots should be filled with fine sifted sandy and peaty loam, well mixed together. Broken pots, rather fine, should be put at the bottom, and the upper half filled with the soil, which must be well watered before sowing, and allowed to drain off, as the spores might be washed away by watering afterwards. Cover the pots with pieces of glass, set them in saucers of water, and keep well shaded. When the little plants are formed, prick out into separate pots.

UNITED STATES CROPS

MUCH DAMAGE FROM FROST IS FEARED IN SEVERAL STATES.

Chicago, Sept. 17.—Great damage by frost to the corn crop was feared last night throughout the western states. Despatches received between one and two o'clock this morning showed, however, that killing frosts before daylight were probable in a large portion of the corn belt. Kansas and Missouri, it was expected, would suffer heavily, as the clouds that partly protected the fields of those states had vanished and clear skies and falling temperatures indicated a freezing wave. Illinois gave the same indications.

Reports of the night before showed that frost caused much damage in the Dakotas, Nebraska, Minnesota and Kansas.

A summary of the outlook for conditions in various states this morning shows:—

Illinois—Weather clear, with indications of frost, but not one of killing severity.

Iowa—Skies clear, temperatures falling. Frost expected in all but southeastern part of eastern section of state. Killing frost in north-western quarter.

Kansas—Skies clear everywhere, and damaging frosts almost certain.

Missouri—No clouds, no wind, falling temperatures; heavy frosts certain.

Nebraska—Temperature rising; danger of frost seems averted for a time.

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

Advertisements.

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Are You as Strong as you look? Or, Have You Weak Nerves, Failing or Lost Vital Power, Waste of Strength, Varicocele, Poor Memory, Dull and Stupid Feelings, Lost Ambition, Weak Back and General Breaking Down?



Have you doctored without benefit? Is your stomach ruined from drugs and your money wasted? Are you tired of trying useless remedies? Then come to me. I have a positive and certain cure for you in

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You put it on when you go to bed, and sleep peacefully under the influence of its warming, vitalizing power. You awake full of ambition, with a healthy desire to tackle your day's work. Each day you gain new life from it, and soon begin to feel yourself a man among men. Each symptom of your trouble gradually disappears, strength takes the place of weakness and your life is made happy by the restoration of your old health and vigor.

WORKED A MIRACLE.

DR. McLAUGHLIN:

Dear Sir,—I have to thank you very much for your Electric Belt. This time last year I was not able to do any work on my large farm, now I am able to turn out and guide the men. I was so overcome with heart disease that I could not walk. I am seventy-four on the 28th of this month, and you know at my time of life you cannot make me over again, but your Belt has worked a miracle on me. I had faith in your treatment from the first, and believed all you said to me about my case, and I assure you, sir, I will do my best to make known, with pen and tongue, the good quality of your electrical treatment. If you like you can make use of my name before the public. I am your obedient servant, **JAMES JOHNSTON, J.P., Ottawa City Postoffice.**

I believe in finding the cause of all such troubles and removing it. If it is in the stomach I restore the power there; if in the nerve system I build up the nerve force; in the kidneys, in the blood or the organs of generation, I find the cause and supply to the body the needed help, and after I have removed the cause nature will cure the disease.

Too many physicians make a mistake of treating the condition and overlooking the cause. If a heart is weak stimulate it with drugs when they ought to devote the treatment to building up the stomach, which is the real cause of the heart failure. Every time the heart is stimulated by a drug its vitality is strained, and one day it will simply stop short.

Tell me where you live and I will send you the name of a man in your own town I have cured.

Any man or woman who will give me reasonable security I will send them the Belt with all the necessary attachments suitable for their case, and they can

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READ MY BOOK—I have published a beautifully illustrated 80-page book which should be in the hands of every young, middle-aged or old man who suffers from pain or weakness. I will send it, closely sealed, free for the asking; also symptom blanks, and will give free advice by mail. It is better to call when you can and have a free test of my wonderful Belt at my office.

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Respectfully yours, B. F. FRISBIE.

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THE PEOPLE'S HORSE CATTLE SHEEP AND SWINE DOCTOR.

The demand continues for this book to such an extent that though we have been offering it for several years, we feel we must once more include it in our Premium List. It has saved the life of many a valuable beast, as well as giving those who have the care of live stock a great deal of practical advice and useful information.

This work contains in four parts clear and concise descriptions of diseases of the Horse, Cattle, Sheep and Swine, with the exact doses of medicine for each.

A book of 334 pages on diseases of domestic animals, which should present a description of each disease, and name the proper medicines for treatment in such condensed form as to be within the means of everybody, has long been recognized as a desideratum. This work appears to cover the ground completely. The book embodies the best practice of the ablest veterinarians in this country and Europe, and the information is arranged so as to be easily accessible—an important consideration. Each disease is first described, then follows the symptoms by which it may be recognized, and, lastly, is given the proper remedies. The different remedies employed in all diseases, are described, and the doses required are given. The book is copiously illustrated, including engravings showing the shapes of horses' teeth at different ages. An elaborate index is a valuable feature.

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

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

Advertisements.

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CHESS

Tuesday, Sept. 22.

PROBLEM NO. 768.

Composed for the 'Witness' by C. S. Jacobs, Montreal.

Black—6 pieces.



White—6 pieces.
White to play and mate in THREE moves.

PROBLEM NO. 769.
From Checkmate' Tourney.
Motto:—'Checkmate.'
Black—6 pieces.



White—9 pieces.
White to play and mate in THREE moves.
Solutions published on Oct. 10 must reach the editor by Oct. 3.

SOLUTIONS AND COMMENTS.

No. 762. Blanshard. Two moves. Key: Kt—Q B 5. Unfortunately a cruel cook exists by Q x B, which could easily be prevented by a Black pawn at K R 2.

Two excellent tries, which caught some of our solvers, are B—B 8 (prevented by Kt—R 3) and Kt—Kt 2 (stopped by B—B 4). There is some 'duality' arising from the strength of the threat, but the problem is a catchy one and difficulty in a two-er is always pleasing. Correct from H. W. Barry (ha! ha!), and Mrs. F. J. Pentelow.

No. 763. Checkmate tourney. Two moves. Key: R—K 8.

Correct from Mrs. F. J. Pentelow, G. Patterson (also 758, 759, 760), Myrtle House, H. W. Barry, 'a good specimen of mate-grafting upon a well-known old theme.' The maximum number, six, of checks discovered by the White king is neatly illustrated, and considerable skill is shown in the avoidance of duals in the other play arising from the introduction of the pieces necessary to illustrate the theme.

NOTES AND NEWS.

The Winnipeg Chess Club opened its winter season in a burst of enthusiasm, and has sent a challenge, to a telegraph match, to the Montreal Chess Club. Provided that suitable arrangements can be made with the telegraph company the challenge will be accepted, and the match will then probably take place on Thanksgiving Day. Amongst the newly elected officers of the Winnipeg Club are Magnus Smith, vice-president, and P. Barry, a member of the executive committee.

'In anticipation of the Vienna gambit tourney, Dr. Tarrasch wrote as follows: "A gambit tourney between ten invited players has been arranged at the Vienna Chess Club for the first of May. Each will play with every other two King's Gambits accepted; every won game will be paid for, and, in addition, prizes will be provided for the players placed first, second and third. Of the two opening moves which every player must play (1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 P—K B 4, P x P), the second, according to my way of thinking is good for neither side. White opens his game too soon, exposes the position of his king to attack, and Black, by replying 2..P—Q 4 (best), and perhaps 2..B—B 4, may turn White's premature play to good account. Presumably the organizers of this tourney expect to see more interesting play than in previous tourneys—a hope which may well prove vain. The King's Gambit is not more interesting than, for example, the Ruy Lopez; it is only more easily comprehended, and, since there is always 'something up,' more easily played. The King's Gambit is in chess what the poster style is in art, or what military or dance music is in the science of harmony—a picture of glaring colors without gradation and without real charm. So soon as a gifted player has learned the rudiments of chess he plays showy gambits incessantly. He does so because he lays hold of the finesse of this kind of game with the greatest ease. On the other hand, years must elapse before he can penetrate the mysteries of the close game, in which, as Anderssen says, 'minds sleep under thin coverings.' The tourney at the Vienna Chess Club will, at any rate, much encourage the study—somewhat neglected for a decade—of the King's Gambit, and from that point of view the enterprise of the club deserves to be appreciated. In the person of Herr Leopold Trebitsch, the well-known Councillor of Commerce, the club numbers a Maecenas among its mebers.'

The Hastings (England) Chess Club recently sent a team for a tour on the Continent. The players were Messrs. Trenchard, Cheshire, Dobell, Mannington, Chandler, Richmond, Wight, McCormick, Skyrme and Mann. Six matches were played, resulting on the whole in success for the tourists, who defeated Cologne by 6 to 4; Wiesbaden, 9 to 1; Nuremberg, 5½ to 4½; lost to Dresden by 3½ to 5½; and of two matches in Berlin, lost one and drew one. The tour is reported as a great success, and the team met with very hearty welcome at the hands of German chess players. Some of the games are given below.

The Bradford 'Observer' contradicts the report, generally circulated in London papers, that F. J. Marshall has gone 'starring' in South Africa.

The comment upon Lasker's share of the negotiations for a match for the championship of the world is almost universally adverse. Undoubtedly such popularity as this player acquired has not been increased by his attitude towards those who are willing to pit themselves against him for a rational stake. There have even been suggestions of two champions, one willing to make a reality of the title, and the other skulking behind laurels not too hardly won, and already drooping beneath the dust of time.

The following comprehensive rule, liberally interpreted, would prove a valuable addendum to the arrangements for a chess match or, for that matter, to any sporting event. 'This contest is to be carried out strictly O.K. Any monkey business on the part of a competitor will be discouraged by the spectators and the management.'

GAME NO. 721.

Played on the Continent by the Hastings Touring Club. Score and notes from the 'Morning Post':—

King's Bishop's Opening.

W. Voss (Wiesbaden) vs. H. W. Trenchard (Hastings).

White.	Black.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 B—B 4	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 Kt—K B 3	3 B—K 2 (1)
4 Castles	4 Kt—B 3
5 Kt—B 3	5 Castles (2)
6 P—Q 3	6 P—Q 3
7 Q—K 1 (3)	7 B—Kt 5
8 P—K R 3	8 B x Kt
9 P x B (4)	9 Kt—Q 5
10 Q—Q 1	10 Kt—R 4
11 K—R 1	11 B—Kt 4
12 R—K Kt 1	12 B x B
13 R x B	13 Q—R 5
14 Q—B 1	14 Kt—B 5 (5)
15 R—Kt 3	15 P—B 3
16 K—R 2	16 P—Q Kt 4
17 B—Kt 3	17 P—Q R 4
18 P—R 3	18 K—R 1 (6)
19 K—R 1	19 P—Kt 5
20 P x P	20 P x P
21 R—Kt 4	21 Q x R P ch
22 Q x Q	22 Kt x Q
23 K—R 4	23 P x Kt
24 P x P (7)	24 Kt x B
25 P x Kt	25 Kt x P ch
26 K—Kt 1	26 Kt x Q P
27 R—Q 1	27 Kt—B 5
28 R x P	28 B—Q 1
29 R x R ch	29 R x R

White resigns.

(1) A safe mode of avoiding the beaten track of the Giuoco Piano, or the attack of the Evans Gambit.

(2) It might not be a bad speculation to play Kt x P, and if Kt x Kt, P—Q 4.

(3) This does not help the attack, and leads to much trouble.

(4) Thus, a serious weakness is created in White's position, and he has no time to utilize the open Kt file for a compensating attack.

(5) Mr. Trenchard avoids the trap Kt x P, which would lose, e.g.:

15 R—Kt 4	14 Kt x P
16 Q—Kt 2	15 Q—Q 1
17 R—Kt 5	16 Kt—Q 5
18 R x P ch	17 Kt—B 5
19 Q—Kt 4, etc.,	18 K—R 1

(6) P—Kt 5, to be followed by Kt—K 7, looks tempting, but White has a saving move in R—Kt 4.

(7) If R x Kt, P x P and R—R 8 would settle the matter. There is no more hope for White.

GAME NO. 722.

Another game played during the same tour. Score and notes from the 'Standard':

(King's Knight's Gambit.)

Mr. F. J. Mann (Hastings) (White)	Herr H. Cahen (Cologne), White.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 P—K B 4	2 P x P
3 Kt—K B 3	3 P—K Kt 4
4 B—B 4	4 B—Kt 2
5 P—Q 4	5 P—Q 3
6 P—K R 4	6 P—K R 3
7 P—B 3 (1)	7 Kt—Q B 3
8 Q Kt—Q 2 (2)	8 Q—B 3
9 Q—K 2	9 B—Kt 5
10 Q—B 2	10 K Kt—K 2
11 B—Q 3	11 B—Q 2 (3)
12 P x P	12 P x P
13 R x R, ch	13 B x R
14 P—K Kt 3	14 P— Kt 5
15 Kt—R 4	15 P x P (4)
16 Q x P	16 Kt x Q P (5)
17 P x Kt	17 Q x P
18 Kt—Kt 3 (6)	18 B—K 4
19 Q—K 3	19 Q x Q ch
20 B x Q	20 B x P (7)
21 R—Kt 1	21 B—B 6, ch
22 Kt—Q 2	22 P—Kt 3
23 R—B 1	23 B—B 3
24 Kt—Kt 2	24 Castles Q R

And Black ultimately won.

(1) 7, Q—Q 3, leading to the variation; 8, P x P, P x P; 9, R x R, ch., B x R; 10, P—K 5, threatening Q—R 7, is preferable. The text move is played in the variation without 6, P—K R 4.

(2) Q—Q 3 is still preferable. White might maintain the attack, which is essential in a Gambit. The text move loses time.

(3) Intending to advance P—Kt 5 in view of the eventual P x P, followed by P—K Kt 3.

(4) If 15.. P—B 6 seemed good enough, especially in White's undeveloped position. Black, however, contemplated a sacrifice, so he had to get the Queen off the diagonal bearing on the Q P.

(5) The sacrifice seemed sound. Black gets an equivalent in pawns.

(6) The third pawn might have been saved with 18, Kt—B 1, and if 18—, B—K 4, then 19, Q—K 3, etc.

(7) Four pawns for a piece is more than is equivalent, and Black won the game. This is as far as the record goes.

GAME NO. 723.

(From the Monte Carlo Tournament.)

Four Knights Game.

Tarrasch. White.	Marshall. Black.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 Kt—B 3	3 Kt—B 3
4 B—Kt 5	4 Kt—Q 5
5 B—R 4	5 B—B 4
6 P—Q 3	6 Kt x Kt ch
7 Q x Kt	7 P—B 3
8 Castles.	8 P—Q 3
9 B—K 3	9 B x B
10 P x B	10 B—Kt 5
11 Q—Kt 3	11 P—K R 4
12 Kt—Q 5	12 Kt x Kt
13 P x Kt	13 Q—R 4
14 B—Kt 3	14 P x P
15 P—K 4	15 B—K 3
16 P x P	16 Q—B 4 ch
17 K—R	17 B—Kt 5
18 P—B 3	18 Castles.
19 Q R— K	19 Q R—K
20 P—K R 3	20 B—Q 2
21 Q—Kt 5	21 P—B 4
22 B—Q	22 Q—B
23 B x P	23 Q—Q
24 Q—K 3	24 P—B 5
25 Q x R P	25 Q—R 5
26 B x R	26 B x P
27 Q—B 2	27 B x P ch
28 K x B	28 P—B 6 ch
29 Q x P	29 R x Q
30 K x R	30 Q—R 6 ch
31 K—K 2	31 Q—Kt 5 ch
32 K—Q 2	32 Q—Kt 7 ch
33 K—B	33 B—K Kt 4
34 B—Kt 6	34 P—Kt 4
35 B—K 4	35 Q—Kt 6
36 R—K 2	36 P—Kt 5
37 R (K 2) K B 2	37 Q—K 6 ch
38 K—B 2	38 P—Kt 6

White announced mate in five moves.

GAME NO. 724.

From the Dutch tournament. Mr. Leonhardt won the first prize. Notes from the Hereford 'Times.'

(Four Knights Game.)

Dr. Trimborn. White.	P. S. Leonhardt. Black.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—Q B 3	2 Kt—K B 3
3 Kt—B 3	3 Kt—B 3
4 B—Kt 5	4 P—Q R 3 (a)
5 B x Kt (b)	5 Q—P x B
6 Castles (c)	6 B—K Kt 5
7 P—Q 3	7 B—Q 3
8 K—R sq	8 Kt—Q 2
9 Kt—K 2	9 P—K R 4
10 Kt—Kt 5	10 P—R 5
11 P—K R 3	11 B—R 4
12 Q—K sq	12 P—B 3
13 Kt—K B 3 (d)	13 Kt B 4 (e)
14 K—Kt Kt sq	14 P—K Kt 4
15 P—K Kt 4	15 P x P e.p.
16 P x P	16 B—K 2
17 Q—B 2	17 B—Kt 5
18 K—Kt 2	18 B—K 3
19 P—K Kt 4 (f)	19 B—Kt sq (g)
20 Kt—Kt 3	20 Kt—K 3
21 Kt—B 3	21 Kt—B 5
22 B x Kt	22 Kt—P x B
23 Kt—Kt 7 ch	23 K—B sq
24 Kt—B 5	24 B—K 3
25 Kt—B 3	25 B x Kt
26 K P x B	26 Q—Q 4
27 Q—K 2	27 R—Q sq
28 Q—K 4	28 K—Kt 2
29 R—R sq	29 Q—Kt 4
30 Q R—Q Kt sq	30 B—B 4
31 P—Q 4	31 Q—Kt 3
32 P—Kt 4 !	32 B—Q 5
33 R—Kt 3	33 B—B 7 (h)
34 P—R 5	34 Q—R 2 (i)
35 Q—K 2	35 B—Kt 6
36 P—B 4	36 R—R 2
37 P—B 5	37 R—K sq
38 P—K Kt 5	38 Q—Kt sq
39 P—Kt 6	39 R—R sq
40 Q—K 4	40 Q—B sq
41 Q—B 4	41 Q—Q 2
42 R—Kt 2	42 R—R 4
43 R—K 2	43 R x P
44 Kt—Q 2	44 K x P
45 Kt—K 4	45 P B 6 ch

Resigns

(a) Somewhat of a novelty. B Kt 5 being the usual reply.

(b) Changing pieces merely opens Black's game. Better seems 5, B—R 4, bringing about a familiar Ruy Lopez position.

(c) If 6, Kt x P, Black replies, Kt x P; 7, Kt x Kt, Q Q 5, etc. Or, 6, Kt x P, Kt x P; 7, Q K 2, Kt x Kt; 8, Q P x Kt, B K 2; with at least an even game.

(d) White having made several rather meaningless moves, is now obliged to draw back. Kt K 6 would clearly be bad.

(e) B x Kt first, seems stronger.

(f) Black has not made the most of his opportunities, and but for subsequent weak play on the part of the opponent he ought not to have won the game; starting from the present position.

(g) A curious move, too, but there is method in it, as he requires K 3 for his Kt.

(h) Apparently a happy, or rather an unhappy, afterthought, as he could as well have played B B 7 on the previous move.

(i) Probably the only safe reply now is Q K 6. The text move ought to have cost Black the game.

(j) A huge mistake, for both pawns fall after a few moves. Instead of this, 39, P x P ch, K x P; 40, Kt Kt 5, would at least draw. For example, 39, P x P ch, K x P; 40, Kt Kt 5, K x Kt; 41, Q Kt 4 ch, and should win Black's best therefore, is 40..R Kt 2; when 41, Kt K 4 ch, etc., should at least draw.

THRILLING RESCUE

SERVANTS IN A COUNTRY RESIDENCE SAVE THE CREW AND PASSENGERS OF WRECKED STEAMER.

New York, Sept. 17.—Rough estimates of the financial loss due to yesterday's storm are $2,000,000 on and around Manhattan Island. So far eighteen lives are known to have been lost in the storm, and it is believed this number will be doubled when all reports are in.

One of the most thrilling stories of disaster is that of the excursion and freight steamer 'S. E. Spring,' which was driven ashore near the country mansion of Mr. E. C. Benedict, at Greenwich, Conn. Captain MacDonald, his crew of seven men and eleven passengers were rescued largely through the aid of the Benedict servants.

The 'Spring' was trying to put back to Stamford, and the gale had reached a velocity of 80 miles an hour, when the rudder failed and the steamer floundered at the mercy of the huge seas which swept over her.

The panic-stricken passengers fled to the upper deck, where they sought refuge in the cabins, and the women became hysterical. The pilot was still trying to turn about, when a sudden gust of wind tore off the entire roof of the upper deck, leaving only the pilot house. When the roof went off the boat was lifted half out of the water. The strain was so great that it tore off the rudder and when she settled down again in the trough of the sea she was perfectly helpless.

Realizing that they were at the mercy of the storm, the sailors, as a last resort, made a determined effort to get an anchor down to hold the steamer's head, to the wind. No sooner had they done so than the chain snapped. The steamer was fast being driven toward Shelving Rock, a dangerous shoal on the Connecticut shore. The passengers were ordered to put on life preservers and be ready to board the life rafts.

A scene of wild confusion followed. The crew launched the largest life raft, and the passengers, with life preservers, stood ready to get upon it, when the raft suddenly struck the hul of the boat and was pounded to pieces. A second life raft put over by the crew was also destroyed.

This left only one small boat of any description on the steamer, and it was so small that Captain MacDonald was afraid to put it over. He tried to put up distress signals, but the wind snapped off the flagstaff.

The steamer drifted along the shore an hour until she hit the rocks off the point at Benedict's, and stove in her bow. As soon as she touched a colored cook dropped fifteen feet to the rocks, and, although the water was over his head and he was thrown about until he was badly bruised, he kept on swimming, and was finally tossed on the beach. The servants ashore grasped lines from the ship, and in a few minutes all hands had been safely landed.

TEMPERANCE WORK

THE PROVINCIAL SECRETARY OF THE DOMINION ALLIANCE VISITS BEDFORD.

(From a Correspondent.)

Bedford, Que., Sept. 15.—The Rev. G. G. Huxtable, the recently appointed provincial secretary of the Dominion Alliance, has just favored the town with a visit. He preached in the Methodist church to good congregations twice last Sabbath. On Monday Mr. Huxtable had an interview with the ladies of the W. C. T. U. In the evening a public temperance meeting was held, at which the Rev. G. W. Snell, B.A., presided. The Rev. R. Bell occupied a seat on the platform and offered prayer. The Alliance secretary delivered one of his characteristic addresses to a good audience. Mr. Huxtable takes a very cheerful view of things and rejoices at the progress being made along temperance lines. He pointed out that England and other European countries, as well as the United States and Canada, were alive, as never before, to the necessity of curbing and in many cases even to the destruction of the liquor business, which he considers the greatest curse of this or any age. Quebec, which may be backward in some respects, is ahead of most of the provinces in regard to temperance legislation. Our laws in respect to the liquor traffic are good and definite. A majority of the ratepayers in a municipality can demand that no license be issued and the issuer has no option but to grant their demand. Or any thirty ratepayers can demand the council to submit the question of license or no license to a public vote of the ratepayers. Of the nine hundred municipalities in the province nearly six hundred have local option. After the offering for Alliance purposes had been received the local secretary of the White Ribbon Army, on behalf of the W. C. T. U., presented the following resolution, which was practically adopted unanimously: 'That whereas there is a sad amount of intemperance existing in our village, and whereas our existing license laws are greatly violated, and that especially on the Lord's Day, we, the ladies of the W. C. T. U., would urge upon this meeting that some definite steps be taken with a view to prevent the continuance of liquor license in our community.'

It is felt that Mr. Huxtable's visit has not been in vain. It has proved an inspiration to the small band of temperance workers in Bedford. Mr. Huxtable will probably be called upon again ere long to asist in an aggressive campaign against the greatest enemy of our people and country.

SECRET OF RADIUM HEAT

LORD KELVIN SUGGESTS IT MAY BE SUPPLIED BY ETHEREAL WAVES.

London, Sept. 12.—What Prof. C. V. Boys termed 'the miracle of radium' has naturally received much attention in scientific circles. At the meeting of the science branch of the British Association Lord Kelvin, in a paper which he read, made an interesting suggestion in connection with its perpetual emission of heat, at, according to M. Curie's calculation, a rate of about ninety centigrade calorics per gramme per hour.

He said that if the emission of heat at this rate went on for 10,000 hours there would be as much heat as would raise the temperature of 900,000 grammes of water one degree centigrade. It seemed utterly impossible to Lord Kelvin that this would come from the store of energy lost out of a gramme of radium in 10,000 hours. It seemed, therefore, absolutely certain that the energy must somehow be supplied from without. He suggested that ethereal waves might in some way supply energy to radium while it was emitting heat to matter around it.

Lord Kelvin illustrated his theory by the following comparison:—Suppose a piece of white and a piece of black cloth, hermetically sealed in similar glass cases, were submerged in similar glass vessels of water exposed to the sun. The water in the vessel containing the black cloth would be kept very sensibly warmer than that containing the white cloth. Here the thermal energy was communicated to the black cloth by waves of sunlight and was given out as thermometric heat to the water in the glass around it. Thus through the water there was actually an energy travelling inward in virtue of the waves of light and outward through the same space in virtue of thermal conduction. Lord Kelvin suggested that experiments be made comparing the heat emission from radium wholly surrounded with thick lead with that found in the surroundings heretofore used.

DUTCH PARLIAMENT

STATES GENERAL REASSEMBLE AT THE HAGUE.

The Hague, Sept. 15.—The States General reassembled to-day. The Queen's speech dealt largely with the excellence of the service rendered by the navy and army during the recent railway strikes. Referring to the disturbances in the domain of labor, Her Majesty declared the government was desirous of 'co-operating by continued social communication in the healthy progress of the labor movement.'

The forthcoming legislation announced provides for revision of the customs tariff and financial assistance for the Dutch West Indies.

CHANGES HIS FAITH

SON OF THE LATE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY BECOMES A ROMAN CATHOLIC.

London, Sept. 15.—The 'Tablet,' the official organ of the Roman Catholic Church, announces that the Rev. R. H. Benson, son of the late Archbishop of Canterbury, will be received into the Roman Catholic Church at the Dominican priory at Woodchester.

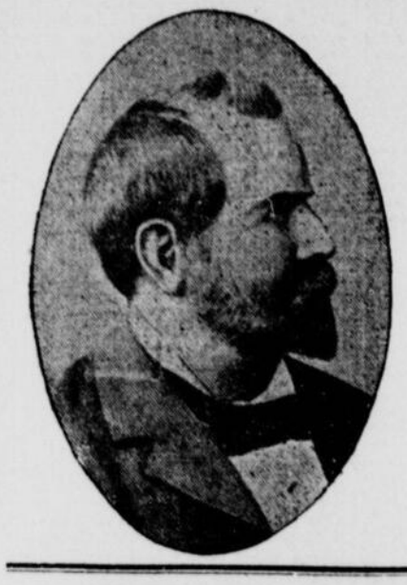
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THE WEEK AT OTTAWA.

Parliament Devoted its Attention to the Trans-Continental Railway and Redistribution.

LENGTHY AND BITTER DEBATES REGARDING THE DIVISION OF CERTAIN CONSTITUENCIES.

Ottawa, Sept. 15.—The House of Commons made fair progress yesterday in committee upon the Transcontinental Railway Bill. But there is little or no prospect of the measure being disposed of before the end of the week.

Just before one o'clock Mr. Barker, of Hamilton, moved that the Grand Trunk Railway must pay cash at par for the $25,000,000 common stock of the new line which they are to take over and hold for fifty years. In support of his suggestion the member for Hamilton urged that it was a mistake to permit the Grand Trunk Pacific to give away its common stock to the sister company without an adequate cash equivalent.

The Minister of Justice replied that such a stipulation would be most unjust. In the first place there was no provision in any other charter to regulate the price at which stock must be sold. But in the second place it was absurd to pretend that the company would give away its common stock when the bonds and preferred stock between them would not furnish money enough to carry through their undertaking. The $20,000,000 preferred stock was to provide for the just equipment of the road. The bonds were to be used for specified purposes and this did not include the building of terminals or the construction of one thousand miles of branch lines. There was no other source from which the money could be drawn for these two purposes than the common stock. Therefore, it would not be given away. Moreover, the new Railway Act of Canada specifies that cash or its equivalent must be paid for stock, and that clause will be binding on the new company.

Mr. Borden could not see if the proceeds of this common stock were needed for the building of terminals and branch lines, why the government should refuse Mr. Barker's amendment. The House must remember that the Grand Trunk and the Grand Trunk Pacific are to all intents and purposes the same corporation. The Opposition was desirous that there should be a large capital which had not been paid for by the owners. An excessive capital tended to present reasonable freight rates to the public because the company would contend that the rates must be kept high enough to pay reasonable dividends to stock holders.

The Prime Minister answered that the stock of new enterprises of this kind was never worth as much as 100 cents on the dollar at the outset.

Mr. Fielding pointed out that if the common stock is bought by the Grand Trunk Company at less than par the Railway Commission will consider that fact in adjustment of freight rates.

The Opposition insisted upon the wisdom of accepting Mr. Barker's amendment and divided the committee thereon. The amendment was rejected by 31 votes to 45.

The leader of the Opposition recalled a statement of Mr. Fielding's, several times repeated, that the Grand Trunk Railway is in and of the Grand Trunk Pacific. Mr. Borden would like to have this made perfectly clear. The former company, under the contract, had no responsibility laid upon it.

The Minister of Justice answered that before the Grand Trunk Pacific could obtain government aid the old Grand Trunk would have to take the $25,000,000 common stock and guarantee, moreover, one-fourth of the bonds on the mountain section of the new system. That was the G. T. R.'s responsibility.

Mr. Borden wanted the old Grand Trunk made an even more intimate party to the contract than this. He offered an amendment accordingly 'providing that the government is not bound to fulfil any portion of its agreement with the Grand Trunk Pacific until the Grand Trunk subscribes cash at par for $24,000,000 of the common stock of the new enterprise and binds itself to hold them during the term of the lease, fifty years, or so long as any of the government guaranteed bonds of the Grand Trunk Pacific are outstanding.

The Minister of Justice considers that the useful points of Mr. Borden's plan were already in the bill. Still, if better language could be found for the clauses safeguarding the public interests he was willing to have it embodied in the act. He suggested that the section stand over till he had looked into the amendments.

Mr. Borden submitted another amendment to the same section for the government's consideration. Sir Richard Cartwright had urged that the new line north of the Great Lakes was necessary because otherwise the Grand Trunk would complete its connections between Chicago and Winnipeg and then haul the grain of the Canadian west partly through American territory for delivery at the American city of Portland. Mr. Borden's fear was that the traffic would take that route, anyway. The bill should provide against such a danger. It should be borne in mind that whilst the government has a bargain with the Grand Trunk Pacific it has none with the old Grand Trunk. If the old Grand Trunk secured a substantial interest in the new venture by paying at par for the $24,900,000 common stock the case would be different. But as matters stand there was nothing to prevent the Grand Trunk Pacific's traffic taking the Chicago route to the sea and in that even the government-built system from Winnipeg to Quebec and Moncton would not have much to do. . So as to guard against this condition of affairs Mr. Borden moved:

'Notwithstanding anything in this act or any of the provisions contained in the contract, the King, represented by the Government of Canada, shall not be obliged to perform, carry out or fulfil any of the covenants of the said agreement unless and until the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada shall have entered into with the King, acting as aforesaid, by which the said Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada shall covenant:—

'(a) That the said Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada shall guarantee the bonds of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company for the balance required to complete the western section according to agreement;

'(b) That the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, so long as the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada shall hold the common stock of the said Grand Trunk Pacific to the amount of $24,000,000, shall perform, fulfil and carry out, according to the true intent and meaning, thereof, all the covenants, stipulations and conditions of the said agreement which, according to the terms thereof, are to be performed, fulfilled and carried out.

It was agreed that this amendment should stand over for ministerial consideration. In the meantime the Premier observed that Sir Richard Cartwright's allusion to the danger of trade from the Grand Trunk Pacific taking the Chicago route to the seaboard was used as an argument in favor of building the government road to Quebec. But that danger disappeared when the line north of the Great Lakes was actually constructed.

Mr. Puttee, labor member for Winnipeg, observed that steps should be taken in the construction of the new line to prevent the hardships and injustices which workmen had suffered on the Crow's Nest line. The road would pass through a region remote from civilization, and if discharged men, for instance, were forbidden sustenance and left to find their way home afoot, as some Canadians had to do from the Crow's Nest, it would be a very serious mistake for the country. The men should have their pay weekly.

Mr. Puttee insisted that the engineering positions on the new line should be kept for our own people.

Several members endorsed these suggestions.

Before the committee rose Sir William Mulock introduced a civil service bill to take the place of that already before the House.

Mr. Walter Scott, of Regina, will ask in the House whether 'the attention of the government or any member of it has been directed to the importation into this country of weekly publications of the class known as the "Jesse James" stories, "Diamond Dick" and similar titles, the contents of which are calculated to produce juvenile criminals. Are these publications brought into Canada as weekly periodicals free of customs duty? If so, is it the intention of the government to allow it to continue?'

Mr. Maclean wants to know whether the folowing clause in the original charter of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, passed in 1852, has been repealed: 'The fare or charge for each third class passenger by any train on the said railway shall not exceed one penny currency for each mile travel; and that at least one train a day having third class carriages shall run every day throughout the length of the line.'

SECTIONS DISPOSED OF.

Ottawa, Sept. 16.—The Commons disposed yesterday of several more sections of the transcontinental railway bill, and held over other parts of the measure to consider suggestions received from the Conservative side of the House. The contract itself between the government and the Grand Trunk Pacific has not yet been reached.

In the forenoon Mr. E. B. Osler, of Toronto, had argued that under this bill material for the construction of the Winnipeg-Moncton line can be imported duty free, and had quoted legal opinions by Mr. Hellmuth, of Toronto, and Mr. Macmaster, of Montreal, in support of his contention.

Mr. Borden told the government that as the contract stood it would be for the courts to decide whether material imported was liable to customs charges, and the government must abide by that decision, whichever way it went.

Mr. Fielding answered that the Minister of Justice's opinion was assurance enough to satisfy him.

After some further debate the clause was allowed to stand.

Clauses 17 and 18 passed and the next clause, which excludes members of parliament from taking employment or contracts in connection with the eastern section, gave rise to considerable debate. The Minister of Justice quoted the Independence of Parliament Act to show that no member or Senator could be a shareholder in any corporation interested in the construction of a public work. But the Opposition thought this feature of the bill should be more plainly stated, and so the clause stood. Clause 20, giving power to the government to fix commissioners' salaries, was carried.

Col. Sam. Hughes asked who the government had in view as commissioners.

'I have no doubt we will be able to get some one,' answered Sir Wilfrid, and the House enjoyed a laugh.

The next clause gives the government power to discontinue work on the eastern division at any time until the next session of parliament.

Mr. Barker, of Hamilton, told the government this would leave them open to heavy claims for damages. But Mr. Fielding replied that it was a reasonable provision. This clause stood over.

Mr. Barker asked that the government reconsider the clauses dealing with advances to the commissioners for the construction of the eastern division and the method of keeping and auditing the accounts. He thought further safeguards should be provided to ensure the wise control of these expenditures. Clauses 23, 24 and 27 were passed and the House at half-past nine o'clock passed to another item on the order paper.

The resolution providing for a subsidy to the French steamship line passed.

The House next passed to the committee stage of the bill providing for the appointment of two more judges to the Ontario High Court to form what is known as the Exchequer Division. Mr. Northrup entered a plea for higher salaries on behalf of the higher judges in his province. Some of the County Court judges were even better off with their moderate stipends than their brethren of the higher benches, because their expenses and cost of living are much more moderate.

The Minister of Justice repeated the personal view which he had expressed on previous occasions, that the Canadian judiciary was under-paid. Still, he was not in a position to apply the remedy now.

Mr. Borden could not agree that the bench is under-paid. Some judges may be. But the difficulty is, we have too many judges—far more than are needed. How could there be need for more High Court judges in Ontario, when one member of that bench is off in the Yukon upon a government commission? He knew of judges who receive far more from the Crown than they could ever earn in practice, and yet work only four or five months in the year. Nevertheless, there are men on the bench who do not receive the remuneration to which their services entitle them. This was evidently true of the judges in Montreal, who do not get enough to keep up their stations.

The Prime Minister argued that the federal parliament cannot refuse to appoint new judges when the demand is made by the province concerned. That was the position created by our constitution.

Dr. Sproule complained that there was no limit to the avarice of the judge and the lawyer. Men with equal ability in the other learned professions had to be content with much smaller earnings. The lawyers in Canada earn far more than they are worth. Doctors did more for nothing than lawyers really deserved for the work they do.

The bill was given third reading.

Before adjournment the Premier promised that the supplementary estimates would be down next week, and the railway subsidy resolutions shortly after.

PERNICIOUS LITERATURE.

Ottawa, Sept. 16.—The House resumed consideration of the Redistribution Bill to-day. The galleries were well filled with visitors. Dr. Roddick, of Montreal, who has not been a very frequent attendant this session, was in his accustomed seat.

At the opening of the sitting Mr. Walter Scott, of Regina, asked whether the government's attention had been called to the importation into Canada of weekly publications of the Jesse James and the Diamond Dick order, the contents of which are calculated to produce juvenile criminals.

The Minister of Customs answered that the matter had been brought to his attention in order to make a further enquiry. He said such literature was not imported free, as far as he was aware.

Mr. Borden asked for all correspondence regarding the Auditor-General's difference with the government. The Finance Minister promised its production before the Audit Bill is proceeded with.

The House then went into committee on the Redistribution Bill.

Col. Tisdale objected to Norfolk losing one member and moved that the population of Norfolk, Haldimand, Welland, Lincoln and Wentworth warranted their receiving six members instead of five.

The Premier regretted the necessity of Ontario losing representation at all but did not see how the colonel's proposition could be accepted. The historic County of Norfolk still retained one member in which it was more fortunate than Niagara, around which so many traditions gathered.

Mr. Borden charged that the so-called conference which drew up the details of the bill, was simply a partisan committee, which refused every important suggestion emanating from the Conservative side. The latter were driven to accept a compromise in regard to the boundaries of Carleton and other counties to avoid having united counties carved up to inflict a notorious gerrymander. The Opposition gave up its rights as regards Carleton because it had no choice.

Sir Richard Cartwright replied from the government side, and dwelt upon the evil effects of the Conservative gerrymander, from which Canada suffers today. One result was that in the last general elections a popular vote of 190,465 for the Liberal candidates and 189,777 for the other side was that 52 Conservatives and 36 Liberals were elected to the House at Ottawa.

Mr. Borden questioned the fairness of the proposed arrangement of constituencies in Quebec.

Sir Wilfrid answered that it had been accepted by Mr. Monk. However, if the Opposition was not satisfied the arrangement could be slightly changed so that the Conservative side would not elect a single member from that province.

MR. BORDEN'S ATTACK.

Ottawa, Sept. 17.—The Opposition leader made a bitter onslaught yesterday upon the Redistribution Bill as reported by the special committee of the House. He was disgusted with the way in which the Premier's promise of fair dealing had been carried out. The fact was that not a single suggestion of consequence from the Conservative side had been accepted by the Liberal representatives on the committee. The latter had planned and carried through an arrangement that was in their own interest alone.

The Premier answered that the record of the committee proceedings would not bear out Mr. Borden's charges. Mr. Haggart, one of the Conservative representatives in the conference, had already stated that the Liberal side compromised in five districts in Ontario. The fact, though, said the Premier, was that there were compromises in seven constituencies in all. The committee proceedings showed no charge of unfair dealing against the Conservative party. His own hope had been at the outset that a report could be framed which would please both political parties. But experience showed that nothing would satisfy the Opposition short of freedom to manipulate the constituencies as they did in 1882. The truth was that upon the majority of the districts both sides of the committee were agreed. So the committee was more of a success than Conservatives were now disposed to concede.

The Opposition was not satisfied with the committee report upon the division of Brockville. They asked that it be composed of Brockville, Elizabethtown, Kitley and Ainslee. The government side replied that it was better to abide by the committee report which divided the population more evenly between Brockville and Leeds besides following the lines employed for provincial elections. The committee agreement was accepted by the House on the understanding that if a better plan can be arranged with the members interested the bill will be changed in that respect.

Dr. Vrooman moved that Victoria and Haliburton counties together should have two members. The Premier answered that it could only be done by taking a member away from some other part of the province and as no one volunteered the sacrifice the doctor's motion was rejected. He next proposed to drop Haliburton from Victoria. He secured the support of the Conservative side to this proposition but Colonel Sam. Hughes, of North Victoria, voted against the motion with the government.

The committee report was accepted in the cases of Norfolk, Grenville, London, Bruce and Elgin.

Mr. Jabel Robinson, of West Elgin, advocated a reduction of the House of Commons to one hundred members.

There was strong opposition to the proposed rearrangement in Grey and Hastings counties, both of which stand for further consideration.

AUDIENCE OF TAXPAYERS.

Ottawa, Sept. 17.—Rain poured steadily almost all morning and hundreds of visitors from the surrounding district who came to see the exhibition were glad instead to avail themselves of the shelter of the parliament buildings. The strangers literally took possession of the edifice. Mothers hushed their little ones to sleep in quiet corners of the corridors while others spread out their lunch baskets in true picnic fashion for the midday meal. Taxpayers were in the precincts of parliament. The House even threw in a debate for their special benefit. Mr. Houghton Lennox complained that he was misreported yesterday in making out that he protested against the congestion of fair visitors in the corridors. His reference was to a noise which made it difficult for members to hear what was going on.

The leaders on both sides joined in an effusive welcome to the visitors and the House passed on to the further consideration of the Redistribution Bill.

The Debates Committee considered this morning the question of appointing a new member to the official reporting staff of the House of Commons, and decided to leave the matter to a sub-committee.

The government has given up hope of establishing its proposed naval militia this year and instead of an appropriation to recruit the force this season, will probably take an estimate of $5,000 to provide for inquiry to pave the way for raising the corps next year.

OPPOSITION AND REDISTRIBUTION

Ottawa, Sept. 18.—There are two or three features of the proposed redistribution of seats in Ontario which the Conservative party denounce as especially unreasonable and unfair. One of these is the arrangement in Victoria; another is the case of Waterloo. The committee gave Victoria and Haliburton together, with a population of 38,515, one member, whilst Peterborough, alongside, with a population of 36,905, gets two members. Conservatives say there could be only one object for this treatment of Victoria and that was because it sends two oppositionists to the House. Another Opposition grievance is the disturbance of the historical boundaries between North and South Waterloo. The two ridings have not been changed in fifty years and the Conservative side says the change is only made to hive a Conservative majority of 1,188 in the north. This will give the government a chance to capture the southern riding. The chairman answered that Waterloo Township, with its towns of Berlin, Hespeler, Waterloo and Preston, had a population now of 25,156, entitling it to a member all to itself. That was the reason the rearrangement was made. Oppositionists would not listen to this explanation. They insisted that partisanship pure and simple was its only justification. Mr. Borden called on the government to give up its hypocrisy. 'If we are to have a gerrymander of Ontario let us say so, but don't let us pretend that we are undoing the gerrymander of 1882.'

There was a long debate over Middlesex. The county has a population of 92,000, including the city of London, and is given four seats. Conservatives argued that it got this treatment because of its political leanings. Carleton County, including the City of Ottawa, had a population of 96,000, yet received only three members because it was Conservative in its complexion. The committee report upon Middlesex was accepted. The new arrangement in Perth was accepted without debate. The House approved of Peterborough getting its two representatives. But Waterloo stood over for further attention.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Incidentally reference was made to the Province of Quebec, and Mr. E. F. Clarke thought the government had an arrangement there which seemed to suit them pretty well since the Liberals carried in the last election 56 seats out of the 65 in the province.

Sir Wilfrid answered that if the Liberals wanted to try to gerrymander they could have added part of Montreal to Jacques Cartier and defeated Mr. Monk. But his side was satisfied that they had support enough already from Quebec without resorting to such tactics.

NEW NORTH-WEST SENATORS.

Ottawa, Sept. 18.—In the House today the Minister of Justice introduced his bill to give two more Senators to the North-West Territories. In 1881 the organized Territories had a population of 25,515, in 1891 of 66,799, and in 1901 of 159,940. In 1881 the unorganized districts had 30,931, and in 1901 had 52,709. With four Senators the Territories would have the same unit of representation in the Upper House as Ontario.

The House next took up the Redistribution Bill. The bulk of this measure has already been passed, but five Ontario counties remain for consideration, among which is Toronto. The latter sends four Conservatives to Ottawa who are not at all satisfied with the arrangement if the bill passes.

Toronto has a population of 208,000, and its representatives say that it is not adequately represented with five members. The government acknowledges that the unit is considerably larger than in the rural constituencies, but answers that this is a situation which has been recognized by both sides for years. The urbanites are larger all over the country. Aside from this the Opposition urged that the new districts in Toronto are sworn to give Liberal candidates the best chance of success. The Premier had promised fair dealing when the Redistribution bill was introduced but the details of the measure showed the fine hand of the Minister of Public Works.

Mr. Sutherland thought surely that Mr. Brock, who made this remark, could find some argument better than abuse. It was a method of a very questionable kind that brought Mr. Brock to this House.

Mr. A. Campbell—Mr. Brock is the same gentleman who characterized the whole Liberal party as hypocrites.

Mr. Brock—Yes, and I never took it back.

Mr. Campbell—Yes you did, when it hurt your business.

Mr. Brock—That is positively untrue.

Mr. Campbell—The honorable gentleman never gets on his feet but he loses his head.

Mr. Bennett—You haven't any to lose.

A very stormy scene ensued at which two or three points of order had to be straightened out.

The Opposition asked for two members for West Toronto, two for East and one for Centre. That was a plan that would give the best satisfaction.

Mr. Sutherland remarked as well as the whole city of Toronto to vote for five members as to take the plan put forward by Mr. Borden.

THREE CLAUSES LEFT.

Ottawa, Sept. 19.—There are three clauses of the Redistribution Bill remaining to be passed—Grey, Waterloo, and Hastings. These will not be dealt with till the Transcontinental Railway Bill is finally disposed of next week. The Railway Bill will be taken up on Monday and kept before the House till its last stage has been taken.

At the opening of the sitting petitions were presented from Grey, Ontario, Bruce, Lanark, Grenville, King's, West Hastings, Napanee, North Hastings, West York, and Peel, asking that the government delay the passage of the Transcontinental Railway Bill till fuller information is obtained.

The arrangement of seats in Toronto was discussed at considerable length. The Opposition found particular fault with the proposed constituency of South Toronto, which extends along the waterfront across the whole city. They charged that it was only drawn to give the Liberal party the best chance of success. The government side repudiated this motive and defended the arrangement on the grounds of community of interests and equality of population. The new divisions would be a great improvement on the present lines. Finally the clauses regarding Toronto passed in division.

The Manitoba schedules and the remaining clauses concerning Quebec were approved. Mr. Borden objected to the rearrangement by which Victoria County is tacked on to Cape Breton County. He would rather see it added to Richmond. The local members scouted this suggestion as Richmond and Victoria are situated at opposite ends of the island.

Mr. Borden acknowledged that there was no question of party interests in what the bill proposed. But the county of Cape Breton had population enough by itself to entitle it to two members without Victoria.

Nova Scotia then passed.

When New Brunswick was taken up Mr. Fowler strongly objected to the feature of the bill which proposes a union of King's and Albert. The united counties would have a population of thirty-four thousand and yet get only one member under the rearrangement, whereas St. John city and county got two members for a population of forty thousand. Restigouche was to continue its individuality as an electoral district with a population of thirteen thousand. The fair thing to have done would be to add St. John County, with its ten thousand population, to Albert alongside, leaving St. John city with one member. The government proposal was pure gerrymander.

Mr. Blair replied that, to his mind, the arrangement proposed was the most equitable and just that could be proposed and would give better satisfaction to those concerned than any other suggestion that could be put forward. In considering the rearrangement of seats, which the census showing rendered necessary, it was desirable, as in the past, to adhere to county boundaries. There were two possible means of solving the situation. They could combine Restigouche and Gloucester in the north or Albert and King's in the south. Restigouche had a population of 10,586 and Gloucester of 27,936, making a populatios of 38,522. Albert and King's would have a combined population of six thousand less.

The New Brunswick schedules then passed.

The Minister of Justice secured the passage of his resolution to provide for the appointment of a judge in Pontiac district.

The request for this appointment was made some years ago by the provincial authorities. The House adjourned at midnight.

MR. FIELDING CRITICIZED

THE AUDITOR-GENERAL CHARGES HIM WITH HINDERING THE WORK OF HIS DEPARTMENT.

Ottawa, Sept. 15.—The Auditor-General has addressed a letter to members of parliament concerning the difference between himself and the Finance Minister over the withholding of letters of credit to the various departments, in which he says that he has been endeavoring to carry out the Treasury regulations and the Audit Act, but that the Minister of Finance has been standing in the way. No act, he says, can remove the present difficulty. It arises because the facilities for the audit of the cheques by the departments which ought to be provided to secure the non-repetition of frauds of the Martineau kind, are refused, and because, while Mr. Fielding refuses them, he declines to give reasons for doing so. Under the new arrangement the lists of cheques from the banks are checked over in the Finance Department, and Mr. McDougall contends that it is impossible for him to make a proper audit without this bank statement. The Audit Office and the department issuing the cheques are both put in the same position as a private individual would be if he could not obtain his pass book from the bank, with his cheques. These statements are absolutely essential to a proper audit. Mr. McDougall upholds his right to withhold credits to a department while some account is in dispute. The only way in which the proposed legislation would remove the present difficulty would be by depriving the auditor of the authority which parliament saw fit to grant him. In closing, he defends the manner in which the duties of his post have been discharged, and says he should have been consulted by the cabinet concerning the nature of the measure submitted to the House.

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC

BLUE BOOK TELLS OF PROPOSED ROUTE TO WINNIPEG.

Ottawa, Sept. 15.—The government has issued a blue book summarizing the available information regarding the route of the proposed government line from Quebec to Winnipeg. 'There is no doubt,' says the report, 'that the character of the country, soil, climate, mineral resources, and general conditions are such as to warrant its settlement.' It points out that 'the remarkably level character of the belt of country about the height of land not only throughout Ontario, but also in the greater portion of the north-western Quebec, would make the grade a comparatively easy one.' Concerning the capability of Hudson's Bay basin, it is estimated that the marine sediments of Hudson's Bay basin, consisting of clay loam, sandy clays, and various other soils and surface deposits fit for agriculture, is at least twice the area covered by the agricultural lands in Ontario, between Ottawa and Lake St. Clair. The construction of the national transcontinental railway, crossing the cereal growing district south of Hudson's Bay, between the Great Lakes and the foot of James's Bay, will open up for settlement a generally level tract of country, not only well timbered and well watered, but also producing a dense growth of plants which shows capabilities of an agricultural nature—dairy, farm and stock raising products which can support a mixed population, including agriculturists, manufacturers, lumber merchants, and all those varied classes of a community dependent on such natural resources as are found within that basin.

WESTERN CROPS

A QUICK RECOVERY FROM THE STORM.

Winnipeg, Sept. 15.—The grain growing areas in the west have made a quick and hopeful recovery from the devastation of Saturday's wintry storm. Railway men and agriculturists are now estimating that the average percent of loss will not go above a single figure. Ten percent is the maximum.

Temporary repairs have been made to both the telegraphic services, so that communication is now established along all the sections affected.

In Manitoba the greatest anxiety was experienced for the Dauphin district, as this is the latest and heaviest crop in the province, but all apprehensions were dispelled by a telegram received by the C. N. R., which says that though the weather is very cold there, and snow has fallen, only slight damage has been sustained. The untoward effect is a brief delay to threshing. Among the districts which show up unfavorably are Grenfell, where 'considerable damage' is reported, and here the 'wheat will be reduced in grades;' Birtle, whose agent reports that 65 percent of the oats were damaged; Stockton, where eight inches of snow and heavy rain 'will materially damage any grade of wheat;' Yorkton, where crops have suffered 'considerable damage.'

TRINITY-TORONTO

INJUNCTION GRANTED AGAINST FEDERATION.

Toronto, Sept. 15.—Judge Ferguson today granted the injuction sought by opponents of university federation. The plaintiffs in the action are Dr. William Nattrass, a medical graduate; the Rev. T. W. Powell, a divinity student; and the Rev. John Langtry, D.D., a graduate, who sue on behalf of all students and graduates. The defendants are the bishops and Provost Macklem, J. A. Worrell, K.C., Edward Martin, the committee appointed by Trinity Corporation to negotiate federation with a similar committee from Toronto University. The injunction, which is returnable in a week, restrains the committee from presenting their report on federation to the meeting to-day of Trinity Corporation, restrains the corporation from adopting it, and restrains the bishops from approving it. The bishops, however, have already indicated their approval.

PROFESSOR BAIN DEAD

FORMER LORD RECTOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN PASSES AWAY.

Aberdeen, Scotland, Sept. 18.—Professor Alexander Bain, formerly Lord Rector of the university here, and for twenty years professor of logic and English literature, is dead.

ALASKAN BOUNDARY.

Sir Robert Findlay's Exhaustive Argument in support of Canada.

The Boundary Should Run Up Vancouver's Portland Channel—Wales and Pearse Islands Belong to Britain.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Sept. 15.—The Alaskan Boundary Commission reassembled at the Foreign Office this morning and the oral arguments began.

Additional interest was lent to the proceedings by statements attributed to some of the Canadians, that their country would seriously resent an adverse decision. Attorney-General Finlay rose and commenced the presentation of the Canadian argument. The Attorney-General's arguments were at first more for the purpose of removing any doubts which counsel feel may exist in the minds of members of the tribunal. The agents of the government, sitting on either side of the blue covered table behind which the commissioners sat, and counsel occupying the desk in the centre of the chamber, followed the Attorney-General's address with the closest attention.

The Attorney-General briefly described the historical aspect of the question, and took up the treaty under which the commission was appointed. He then presented the Canadian contention, each point of which has already been stated in the argument of Mr. Clifford Sifton, the Canadian Minister of the Interior, and urged the commissioners to strictly confine themselves, in considering the questions, to the terms of the treaty between Great Britain and Russia, of 1825, and not to depart therefrom.

The interest of the commissioners grew as Attorney-General Finlay proceeded with his analytical study of the treaty. Speaking of the location of the line along the coast from the head of Portland Channel, as fixed by the treaty, the Attorney-General pointed out that the report of the United States coast survey in 1893 showed that the Washington government had adopted the view that the line should follow the 'general trend of the coast,' which supports the Canadian contention.

Any action outside the treaty could only be relevant so far as it showed the united action of both parties. The Attorney-General then proceeded to read and comment upon the questions proposed by the tribunal. Regarding the first, he said there could be no discussion. The second, also, was a simple question of identity. What channel did the negotiators mean by Portland Channel? He said undoubtedly it meant that channel passing to the north of Wales and Pearse islands.

The third question answers itself. You have the two points and must join them by a straight line. The same answer must be given the fourth question. Regarding the fifth question he asked the tribunal to return a simple negative. To the sixth question he asked that it should be answered to the effect that where deep inlets occur the measurement should be from the line of the general direction of the mainland coast, and whether the heads of the inlets should belong to the United States or Canada would depend upon the situation of the mountains, which are the cardinal feature of this treaty. Regarding the seventh question, he asked the tribunal to decide that mountains do exist and that the line of their summits is that delineated by Mr. King, the Canadian expert. He then indicated the order in which he proposed to deal with the case as follows: 1. Terms of the treaty of 1825. 2. To give a general view of the negotiations which lead to the treaty of 1825. 3. To deal with the questions published by the tribunal which fall into two groups.

He went on to say that the question of boundary had been in dispute since 1872, and for more than thirty years had been the subject of difference periodically between the governments, though but little known to the outside world up to 1896, having been confined to state papers. In that year, however, the discovery of gold in the Yukon made it a subject of active concern. He alluded to the joint survey of 1895 and the negotiations of the Joint High Commission in 1898, which unfortunately bore no fruit. Coming to the treaty of 1903, he said the tribunal was organized thereunder to interpret the treaty of 1825. It can only answer questions and has no power to draw the boundary. Referring to the last paragraph of Act 3 of the treaty of 1903, he argued that under it the tribunal could take cognizance only of the acts of the government concerned, not of individuals, and that only such actions could be considered as implied an agreement of view between the two governments.

He then read and commented on the treaty of 1825, pointing out that the latitude and longitude of the southernmost part of Prince of Wales Island were given merely for idenification and that the point itself was the commencement no matter what its latitude was. He then said that 'le long de la passe dit Portland Channel,' did not necessarily mean through the middle of the channel. He argued that throughout the negotiations the southern boundary contended for by Russia was fifty-five, touches upon the pronoun 'Elle,' which, however, he said, was of little practical utility. Passing to the treaty he contended that the basis of the treaty is the existence of mountains. The contingent part of the fourth articles does not contravene this, for it supposes mountains, though in places they may recede more than ten leagues from the coast. Coming to the meaning of the word 'coast,' he quoted Mendenhall, chief of the United States Survey, to show that he understood the word to mean the general trend of the coast.

Here Senator Turner inquired if 'general trend of the coasts' and 'trend of the general coatsts' were not different in meaning, and in intimating that Mendenhall did not use the latter phrase which alone conveyed the British meaning.

The attorney-general saw no incompatibility between the two expressions and quoted Mendenhall further in support of this view. He dwelt on the words of the treaty that the line was never to exceed ten leagues and showed that the United States reads this to mean that the line was never to be less than tha distance from the coast. He next commented upon the United States contention that there were no mountains within the ten leagues. He showed that for long stretches there were undeniably mountains. He cited the St. Elias, Alps, as huge physical facts and said that as the French King once said, 'There are no Pyrenees' so the United States proposes to eliminate from nature the St. Elias Alps again.

He showed that mountains exist ten or twelve miles back of Dyea whereas the United States claims ignore them altogether and run the line thirty-five miles back from the head of the Lynn canal. In this way they seek to acquire an additional ten thousand square miles to which they cannot possibly have any claim. He took up the negotiations of 1823-1825 and showed that negotiators must have been familiar with Vancouver's narrative. He was proceeding to critically examine the negotiations in support of the claim of Great Britain when the court rose for luncheon.

London, Sept. 15.—After recess to-day, in taking up the negotiations which led to the treaty of 1825, the Attorney-General said that before analyzing them in detail it would be well first to take a connected view of them as a whole. He thought that they should be divided into five stages—First, September to November, 1822, negotiations between the Duke of Wellington and Count Nesselrode, at Verona; second, 1823, between Sir C. Bagot and Count Nerschode, at St. Petersburg; third, February to March, 1824, between Sir Charles Bagot and Count Nerschode, wherein the latter refused to agree to line 55 as the southern boundary and pressed for a more advantageous boundary for Great Britain; fourth, July to September, 1824, George Canning instructs Sir Charles Bagot to accept line 55. Bagot does so, but fails in other points and quits St. Petersburg; fifth, December, 1824, to February, 1825, at Stratford, Canning's negotiations, resulting in a treaty regarding first negotiations, dwell particularly upon a letter from Baron Tuyll, the Russian negotiator, to Count Nesselrode, in which Tuyll suggests a line from the southernmost point of Prince of Wales Island to Observatory Inlet, as proving that they knew and recognized Observatory Inlet as distinct from the Portland Channel. The British claim is for Portland Channel, which the treaty names; the United States claim is for Observatory Inlet.

The Attorney-General, proceeding, took up point after point, and was dealing with Canning's modified instructions of July 12, 1824, when the hour of four was reached, and an adjournment took place.

London, Sept. 16.—The tribunal took their seats at eleven o'clock, when the Attorney-General resumed his running commentary on the negotiations which led to the treaty of 1825, and reading the counter proposals of the Russians to Sir C. Bagot's draught in March, 1824. He showed that it contained no mention of a mountain as a boundary and that Count Nesselrode, the Russian negotiator, in letters to the Russian minister in London explicitly discarded a mountain line, and instead proposed a certain number of leagues from the coast.

The United States, in their case, have reverted to this proposal of the Russians, declaring that there are no mountains suitable for a boundary. This view, however, was not accepted in 1825, for the British negotiators insisted upon the mountain boundary as affording the most natural and effective division between the territories of the two powers.

The Attorney-General compared the various draughts of the treaty and read letters from George Canning to show that the Russians finally accepted the British view. He showed clearly that mountains were taken to form the basis of the boundary in the treaty as finally agreed upon, and that the ten-league line, which the United States now insists upon, was only to be a corrective of the mountain line; that mountains were to be the boundary wherever practicable; that only where they receded too far from the coast the ten-league line was to be resorted to as a necessary qualification, but that as soon as the mountains came nearer the coast they were again to be followed. In short, that the mountains were the rule and the ten-league line the occasional exception where the mountains ran to far inland. He submitted that the contention of the United States that no mountains exist would tend to make the treaty a mere nullity, and that unless there are mountains the treaty could not be worked at all.

The Attorney-General then proceeded to consider the questions before the tribunal in detail, dividing them into two groups, the first four together, as dealing with the water boundary, and the last three to the lisiere. Regarding question No. 1: 'What is the point of communication?' he said there was no dispute, both sides holding it to be Point Muzon.

Question 2, 'What channel is Britain's channel?' The Attorney-General declared it to be the channel so named by Vancouver, and quoted exhaustively from Vancouver's narrative, to show that the channel claimed by Great Britain was named by him Portland Channel, and that the channel claimed by the United States was clearly differentiated by Vancouver from Portland Channel, as he discovered it at another time, and gave it a different name, Observatory Inlet. Continuing, he claimed he had proved by demonstration that the channel, which must have been understood by the negotiators of the treaty of 1825, to be Portland Channel, was the channel passing to the north of Prince of Wales and Pearse islands, thus giving these islands, which command Port Simpson, the terminus of the new Canadian transcontinental railway, to Great Britain.

Discussing the contention of the United States that the negotiators' and not Vancouver's narrative was before them, the Attorney-General quoted from Baron, Tuyll, Poletica, and other Russian negotiators to show they were quite familiar with Vancouver's nomenclature and must have read his narrative. He made an especially good point by showing that Baron Tuyll asked for a line from Prince of Wales Island to Observatory Inlet, thus showing that he differentiated between that inlet and Portland Channel, nevertheless the treaty says the Portland Channel.

London, Sept. 17.—The tribunal took their seats at 11 a.m., Sir Robert Finlay, the Attorney-General, in continuing his argument on the Portland Canal contention, produced a volume of Vancouver's chart obtained from the London Library, which he stated to be identical with the set used yesterday, and which came from the Parliamentary Library at Ottawa. Then he proceeded to discuss the argument of the United States, based on the Thalweg rule, which is to the effect that where national territories are divided by a river or a stream having several channels, the middle of the deepest channel should be taken as the boundary, and contended that this rule applied only to rivers and streams, and not to an estuary, such as Portland Channel. In again referring to the United States contention that Russia was not likely to have abandoned the only deep channel on the south, Sir Robert Finlay pointed out that there was no question of abandonment; that the right of innocent passages would remain, and further, that the line was to run not through any channel, but 'le long de la passe.'

He then touched on one view suggested by the United States that the lower portion of Portland Canal and Observatory Inlet were held by the negotiators to form one inlet, and after pointing out the impossibility of this, passed to the consideration of the third question. What course should the line take from the points of commencement to the entrance of the Portland Channel. Dealing with the United States contention that this line should follow along the parallel of 54.40, he showed that there was no warrant for this view; that the treaty explicitly declared the points of commencement to be the southernmost points of Wales Island and not the parallel of latitude which was mentioned merely for the purpose of identification; that this point was not exactly on the above parallel, and this being so, how was the line to get upon the parallel.

He showed most clearly from the negotiations that although Sir George Canning had the United States treaty of 1824 before him, in which 54.40 is fixed as the line separating the Russian and United States sphere of influence, he made no reference to that latitude in his instructions to Sir Charles Bagot, but spoke of the southernmost point of the island as the commencement. The Russians on their part steadily claimed 55 degrees as the line and that was adopted, though as it cut Wales Island, it was modified as regards that island, so as to secure it entirely to Russia. When later 54 degrees 40 minutes was alluded to by the Russians, it was as being about the latitude of the southern point of the island. As it happens, the United States treaty with Russia of 1824 related to trade and commerce. It did not deal with territorial demarcation, so that 54 degrees 40 minutes as being about the south point of Wales Island was named; but the treaty of 1825 between Russia and Great Britain settled the question of sovereignty; therefore, accuracy was necessary and latitudes not known to be correct were discarded for natural features, such as the southernmost point of Wales Island and Portland Canal, which forms the first natural opening in the main canal south of 55 degrees.

The Attorney-General handed in a list of maps of the period showing the variations in the latitudes of the various capes on Wales Island, and also the mouth of Portland Canal in support of his contention that the negotiators in making the treaty defining the boundaries preferred natural features to latitudes imperfectly known.

At the afternoon session of the tribunal Sir Robert Finlay proceeded to deal with the action of the parties with reference to the southern boundary subsequent to the treaty, and showed that the Russian Governor in 1858 declared Tougass to be on the frontier of their territory. Now, if the United States contention be right it is not Tougas but Wales Island or Pearse Island that would be on the frontier, yet the Russian says Tougass, and makes no mention of the southern islands, evidently regarding them as in British territory. In 1869 the United States themselves selected Tougass as heir frontier post. The Attorney-General then drew attention to the fact that the lease taken by the Hudson's Bay Company from the Russian-American Company in 1839 described the territory as extending down to 54.40 or thereabouts, showing that they did not consider that the precise latitude constituting the boundary.

He also took Vancouver's charts, which were admitted before the negotiators of the treaty of 1825, and showed that on them a line drawn along 54.40 would not enter either Portland Canal or Observatory Inlet at all, but would strike the continent below that estuary. He argued that the foregoing facts demonstrated that that parallel could not possibly have been extended as the southern boundary. He then touched on the fact of certain storehouses having been erected on Wales and Pearse islands in 1896, and showed how the completion of each building was attended with all the formalities observed on taking possession of newly acquired territory, the hoisting of flags, cheers, etc., which is inconsistent with the claim to have been in possession of these islands since 1867. Sir Robert Finlay added that the erection of those buildings was protested against by the British Government as soon as it was known.

London, Sept. 18.—The Alaskan Boundary Tribunal assembled at 11 a.m. today, when Sir Robert Finlay, the Attorney-General, in support of his argument that the boundary should run up Vancouver's Portland Channel, dealt with the maps subsequent to the treaty of 1825, referring first to the Russian map of 1826, which affords little indication of the boundary. Arrowsmith's map of 1833 is partly for and partly against the British contention, Wales and Pearse islands being colored Russian, but Portland Canal, running down to the sea. The French map of 1833, by Brue, gives Wales Island to Russia, Pearse to Great Britain, and Observatory Inlet carried down to the sea. Tanner's map, Philadelphia, of 1839, shows both channels running down to the sea. Greenhow's map of 1844 likewise carries both Portland Channel and Observatory Inlet to the sea and carries the boundary north of Wales and Pearse islands. The French map of the Foreign Office, of 1844, shows Portland Canal running down to the sea and gives Wales and Pearse to Great Britain. The Russian official map of 1844 shows each channel running to the sea. The official map of 1849 shows the northern channel very distinctly. Bouchette's Canadian map of 1853 shows both channels in one and has the words Observatory Inlet run out into the sea. The map of 1857 used by Sir George Simpson before the House of Commons, shows the names Portland Canal and Observatory Inlet going to the sea, as does the Russian map of 1861. The Admiralty charts of 1868 style Observatory Inlet Portland Inlet, which designation appears on the Admiralty charts of 1853. Imrie's map, of 1869, shows Portland Inlet on the lower part of the channel and Portland Canal on the western side, in clear type, and Observatory Inlet, in small type, at the head of the inlet. Dawson's map, of 1880, shows the name of Portland Inlet but colors the disputed islands. The British Canadian biological map of 1879 calls Observatory Inlet Portland Inlet and runs the boundary up it. Three maps of Ivan Petroff, special agent of the United States, of 1880 and 1882, shows north of Wales and Pearse Islands. The Attorney-General, while not wishing to attach too much weight to these subsequent maps, contended that the weight of their evidence was in favor of Great Britain, whose contention is that the line should pass from Prince of Wales Island by the shortest way to the mouth of Vancouver's Portland Channel, north of Wales and Pearse Islands, which he declared to belong to Great Britain. He then passed to the fourth question of the treaty, which he stated seemed to him to be based on the misconception of the negotiators who assumed that Portland Channel went up the fifty-sixth parallel, which it does not.

The Attorney-General quoted from negotiations preceding the treaty of 1825 in support of his view and asked the tribunal to answer the fourth question by deciding that Portland Canal, and a point on the 56 parallel where mountains are found, should be joined by the most direct line. He then proceeded to discuss the last three questions of reference, and with regard to the fifth and sixth questions of the treaty of 1903, he said the United States contention was that Russia was to have a continuous strip of coast running round all the inlets, and that Great Britain was to be at every point excluded from the sea. To that view he asked the tribunal to return decided negative answers. Upon the answers to these questions, which are closely related, depends largely the true meaning of the words 'coast' and 'ocean' in the treaty.

London, Sept. 18.—Sir Robert Finlay contended that 'coast' meant the general outline of the continental shore, and that it could never have been meant to call heads of narrow inlets running hundreds of miles inland 'ocean.' He instanced the case of Russia forbidding the approach of a ship lying a hundred miles from the coast, and asked, could a skipper of a vessel lying off the mouth of the inlet urge that he was outside the forbidden distance because he was more than a hundred miles from the head? He disputed the implication in the United States case that tidewater and salt water are synonymous terms. He illustrated this by reference to the Thames and other large rivers. He questioned the analysis of 'coast' in the United States case, and declared that the meaning depends upon the circumstances in which the word is used. This coast consists of inlets and peninsulas. If the United States is to gain by drawing a line round the heads of the inlets surely Great Britain should correspondingly gain from the peninsulas, yet the United States seeks to treat the indentations as 'coast.' While regarding the promontory as 'coast' as well, he denied the possibility of drawing a line inland which should reproduce exactly all the headlands and inlets, and emphasized Great Britain's contention that the line from Portland Channel to Mount St. Elias should follow the mountains parallel to the general outline of the continental shore.

ONE POINT YIELDED.

London, Sept. 21.—Towards the close of Friday's proceedings of the Alaskan Boundary Commission, Mr. Dickenson, on behalf of the United States, withdrew their claim that the line should be remeasured from the head of tide water. The term, he said, was intended to be synonymous with the heads of inlets.

This morning Sir Robert Finlay, the Attorney-General, resumed his argument, quoting from reports of Mendenhall to United States surveyors to show that he contemplated a line measured at right angles to the general trend of the coast which might cut the longer inlets, and proved by reference to United States maps of the surveys of 1894-5, that these instructions were carried out; that these surveys were carried only to a point ten leagues from the mouth of Taku Inlet and other points. This is very important, as these surveys were conducted under the treaty of 1892 to acquire information necessary for the delimitation of the boundary, and showed that in their case the United States is sometimes constrained to accept the British view of the line. Thus they speak of a shore line in several terms, meaning the general line of the continent. He discussed the general meaning of the words 'coast' and 'ocean coast'—not necessarily shore. When St. Paul spoke of the coasts of Tyre and Sidon he did not refer to the line where water meets land, but to those territories. He argued that any one asked to draw a line along the south coast of England would neglect the small harbors and bays.

He quoted from correspondence to show that the Russians discriminated between the mouths and heads of inlets, the former being in the ocean and the latter within the continent, and read from Dall to prove that a line drawn parallel with the coast, as the United States contend, would reproduce a very smal linlet inland, was an impossibility. Such a line would cross itself and get inextricably tangled. He showed that twice in the negotiations it was contemplated to adopt the line irrespective altogether of the mountains. We could not suppose they contemplated an impossible line, therefore we must conclude that they meant the line asked for by Great Britain, which was perfectly feasible. He took up the barrier theory and showed by many references to the law of territorial waters that Russia's barrier would not be broken by a line crossing inlets where they narrowed to six miles, because all above that line formed part of their own territory, subject only to the right of innocent passage over them.

He claimed that even if no mountains existed within the meaning of the treaty, the line of the coast from which lisiere was to be measured should cross the Lynn canal where the breadth narrowed to six miles, namely Berner's Bay. Under the North Sea Convention Great Britain could claim ten miles but would be satisfied with six mountains.

However, they were presupposed by the treaty to be not necessarily continuous for neither the word 'range' or 'chain' occurs in the treaty. He distinguished between the word parallelment in the treaty and a parallelism, the word parallel in the former merely calling for a general parallelism, such as was possible to observe. He quoted from the negotiations to show that the mountains were to be near the coast; that the Russians were apprehensive they might be so near that if the base were taken for a boundary Russia might get no lisiere at all, as the mountains might descend by an invisible slope to the water's edge. He invited the tribunal to answer the fifth question by a direct negative, and the sixth by holding that where mountains fail, the width of lisiere should be measured from the mainland ocean coast, and in case of a deep inlet from a line separating the waters of the ocean from the territorial waters of Russia.

PHENOMENAL PROGRESS.

Address of President of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

CANADA NEVER SO PROSPEROUS BUT DEMAND REITERATED FOR MORE PROTECTION.

Toronto, Sept. 17.—At the opening of this morning's session of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, the president, Mr. Cyrus A. Birge, of Hamilton, delivered his annual address. He discussed all phases of Canadian commerce. He first reviewed the growth of the association, which has now become Canada's greatest commercial organization, representing nearly thirteen hundred factories.

Describing the international situation, the president said:—We see South Africa following Canada's example in instituting a British trade preference. We see the nations of the world set against each other in industrial warfare such as we have never seen before. We see the hostile competition of foreign countries press more keenly than ever before, through the open door of the Motherland. We see the British people stirred to serious thought—thought which may lead to a revolution in British commerce, and produce corresponding changes in the trade of the whole world.

But our interests are particularly centred in Canada. No other country in the world in proportion to population has shown such great increases in its trade and commerce during the past five years, the figures for both exports and imports having nearly doubled during that time. Last year the total trade of Canada amounted to $467,000,000, an increase over the previous year of more than $43,000,000. The bank deposits of Canadian people showed a total last year of $460,000,000, and the foreign trade more than $79 per capita, which is the fourth largest in the world, being exceeded only by Great Britain, Belgium and Cape Colony.

The emigration to Canada during the past year is nearly double what it was in the year previous—reaching a total of 125,000, and this figure will be largely increased during the present year. No other feature is more indicative of our growth. During the ten years preceding 1901 sixty percent of the British emigration settled in the United States and only ten percent in Canada. To-day, not only is a large proportion of the British exodus finding its way to Canada, but within the first seven months of this year nearly thirty thousand citizens of the United States crossed the border to settle in Canadian homes.

In 1893 our total exports amounted to $118,000,000; in 1903 they totalled more than $214,000,000, or an increase of 81.4 percent. In 1893 our manufactures represented 39.8 of our total exports of domestic products, while in 1903 they were 47.2 percent of the whole. It is interesting to note the classes of exports and their relative value to each other. Our exports of domestic products for 1903 amounted to $214,000,000, as follows:—

		Percent.
Forest products, raw	$ 5,000,000	2.3
Animals and their products, deducting cheese and meats	27,000,000	12.6
Agricultural products	38,000,000	17.8
Mining products	31,000,000	14.5
Fisheries	12,000,000	5.6
Manufactures, including cheese, meats and flour	101,000,000	47.2

Alluding to the breadth and practical character of the association, the speaker said.—

On Saturday next we leave on a special train for the west, to introduce one hundred or more eastern manufacturers to the wheat fields of Manitoba, the spreading prairies of the great North-West and the mountain province beyond.

After discussing at some length the fiscal issue from the Chamberlain standpoint, he proceeded to say that Canada was the first British Dominion to grant an imperial preference. We have lived under that preference for five years, and we have felt what it means to give Great Britain 33 1-3 percent off our duties, which means an advantage to her of 50 percent over her foreign competitors. Our imports from Great Britain have been largely increased through the preference granted her. They might have increased much more were the British manufacturers as aggressive as their foreign competitors. I would not be just to Canadian manufacturers were I to withhold the fact that they have suffered in many branches of industry from the British preference. We believe our position to be fair and reasonable when we say that we will not agree to any increase in the present preference. We might go farther, and confirm the opinion of the hon. the Minister of Finance for Canada, when he suggested recently that unless some return were offered by Great Britain, Canada might consider seriously whether the present preference would be continued.

Referring to the United States he pointed out that an important movement in favor of reciprocity with Canada is in progress there, but asserted that 'not a vestige of sentiment for reciprocity with the United States remains among our people. But, while this is true, we spent more money with our greatest competitor than any other country. Our imports from the United States have risen from $22,000,000 in 1868 to $74,000,000 in 1898, and to nearly $129,000,000 in 1903. During the same period our imports from Great Britain increased from $37,000,000 to $58,000,000. That means that our imports from our best friends have increased fifty-six percent, while our imports from our keenest competitor have increased four hundred and eighty percent. Our trade with Great Britain last year showed a balance in our favor of $66,000,000, $66,000,000 of which we transferred in gold to assist the farmers and build up the factories of our competitors across the line. Our imports from the United States last year amounted to fifty-seven percent of our total exports to all countries, and exceeded by $20,000,000 the combined exports of the products of our forests, our mines, our fisheries and our factories.

This brings me to discuss our Canadian tariff. On this subject, as on all others, we speak to each other as business men. The day has gone by when the Canadian manufacturer placed his politics before his own and his country's business. He pleaded for more protection because United States and German goods are being shipped in and 'slaughtered on our markets,' and 'the British preference is seriously injuring many of our industries' He wanted a fiscal policy of national self-defence. He commended the government for placing a surtax on all German importations. He asked what would be our condition should the prosperity of the United States be reversed and our markets 'deluged with their over-productions.' The association expects a general revision of the Canadian tariff in the near future. He attributed Canada's small population and slow growth compared with the United States to Canada's low tariff.

He considered it 'simply deplorable' 'that Canada has not yet a fast Atlantic steamship service.

We may all commend the wisdom of our government without entering into a discussion of details, in providing for another highway of communication across the continent, and we are glad to see so much activity in every part of the Dominion towards increasing the railway facilities of this country. We must also be gratified with the introduction of legislation which will bring the railway companies and the shippers before a common tribunal where needs will undoubtedly be better understood and differences adjusted, to the great benefit of the country's trade.

benefit of the country's trade.

There is another important problem which I desire to deal with briefly, namely, the question of labor. Let me say at the outset that it is not one of the functions of this Association to deal with strikes or otherwise wage war upon any labor organiaztion. So far as our policy up to the present time is concerned, we have met the representatives of organized labor only upon questions of legislation.

The workingman of Canada must never forfeit his right to sell his labor where he desires. The employer of Canada must correspondingly be free to purchase without interference such labor as he requires. The value of labor must be fixed by the capability of the seller. In justice to our best workingmen, capability must not be handicapped by incapacity. It is our duty as citizens, not onl yto defend our own rights, but to defend the rights of our workingmen. On these principles we must stand or fall together. It is to be regretted that Canadian labor unions are so completely allied with, and so largely under the control of central organizations, having their headquarters in the United States. Instances are not rare where, through this affiliation Canadian industries have suffered to the advantage of the employers and workingmen of the United States. This should not be. We have just as much brains and ability for leadership among Canadian workmen, as among the workmen of the great republic. Moreover, this affiliation is a strong weapon in the hands of the manufacturers of that country.

In prosperous times such as these, the unions in Canada may feel that they can afford to make unreasonable demands and adopt extreme measures, but the day may come, and may not be far distant, when a slump in the industries of the United States will reveal to them the fact that their best friends are the manufacturers of Canada.

Toronto, Sept. 17.—The Canadian Manufacturers' Association, now in session here, after the address of the president, Mr. Birge, appointed a committee on resolutions and received highly satisfactory reports from the secretary.

The Canadian manufacturers this morning elected the following officers: —Messrs. George E. Drummond, Montreal, president; W. K. George, Toronto, first vice-president; H. Cockshutt, Brantford, vice-president for Ontario; J. D. Rolland, Montreal, vice-president for Quebec; D. W. Robb, Amherst, vice-president for Nova Scotia; John Hendry, Vancouver, vice-president for British Columbia; G. L. Drury, Winnipeg, vice-president for Manitoba; W. S. Fisher, St. John, N.B., vice-president for New Brunswick; George Booth, Toronto, treasurer (re-elected); J. A. Younge, Toronto, secretary, (re-elected).

FRENCH MILITARY MISSION EXPELLED.

Cologne, Sept. 21.—The correspondent of the 'Gazette' of this city at Fez telegraphs that the Sultan of Morocco has requested the French military mission, which, since 1887, has been training the Shereefian troops, to leave the capital.

NEWS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

(Cable despatches of the Canadian Associated Press.)

FISCAL QUESTION.

The Speaker Believes Mr. Chamberlain has Antagonized French Canadians.

'STATIST' DOES NOT BELIEVE IT WISE TO INVITE CANADA TO JOIN ENQUIRY INTO TRADE RELATIONS.

London, Sept. 19.—The 'Speaker,' quoting Mr. Henri Bourassa in the 'Patrie,' Montreal, of Aug. 24, says:—'In Canada Mr. Chamberlain has provoked French-Canadians to most violent expressions of particularist sentiment.

The 'Statist,' referring to the Congress of the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire, recently held at Montreal, urges the appointment of a special commission to consider trade relations throughout the Empire, and says:—'Protectionists and free traders both favor preference. Therefore it would be hardly wise to invite the colonies to join the enquiry.'

A JUDICAL COMMISSION.

The Newcastle 'Daily Leader,' in speaking of the likelihood of the Mother Country carrying out plans to favor the colonies, suggests that the Commission of Enquiry should be judicial, not expert.

RECIPROCITY

The 'Chronicle' Believes Canada Favors it With the United States Rather Than With Britain.

TOTAL ANNUAL COST OF IMPERIAL DEFENCE, NOT INCLUDING THE COLONIES.

London, Sept. 18.—The 'Chronicle' says the hollowness of some colonial professions on preferential tariff proposals is further exemplified by a few expressions in connection with Mr. Chamberlain's resignation. The 'Chronicle' says a Toronto correspondent tells us Canadian protectionists are happy because they are now better able to continue their efforts to increase the tariff for the protection of our industries, and in that way to some extent the road will be cleared for reciprocity with the United States. The 'Chronicle' adds there is no doubt Canadian opinions more strongly favor those two courses than of reciprocity with Great Britain, notwithstanding the much boasted preference given to Britain.

IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

The total annual cost of imperial defence is £87,487,800, the self-governing colonies not included. This statement was made by the Duke of Connaught, who entertained the officers attending the manoeuvres at Whitehall rooms last night. Canadian officers were present.

TARIFF REFORM.

Sir Charles Tupper Speaks in England on Behalf of the League

GENERAL HUTTON URGES CLOSER DEFENSIVE RELATIONS BETWEEN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

London, Sept. 17.—Sir Charles Tupper, speaking last night at Plumstead, on behalf of the Tariff Reform League, said that from the point of view of Canada, the present fiscal question was the most momentous that had occupied the attention of the people during the past fifty years. If Great Britain dealt with Canada liberally it would bring about an enormous development of the country. In about five years, and certainly within ten at the outside, Canada would be able to produce all the wheat Britain required.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

General Hutton has issued a memorandum for the information of the Commonwealth Government, calling attention to the advisability of mutual support and closer defensive relations between Australia and New Zealand, with a view to early possibilities in the Pacific. General Hutton thinks the development of national instincts and the increase of commercial prosperity tend to show that Australia is destined to play a prominent part in the Pacific. Recent Commonwealth legislation, General Hutton thinks, points distinctly to the establishment of the Monroe Doctrine in Australian waters, and the enforcement of the principle that the future population of Australia is to consist only of certain defined races.

UNITY OF THE EMPIRE

MR. HUGHES WROTE LONG AGO THAT CANADA SET MORE STORE BY THIS THAN BY HOME RULE.

London, Sept. 19.—A letter in the 'Spectator' draws attention to a letter written by Mr. William Hughes to the same journal long ago. Mr. Hughes said that among Canadians he did not happen upon a single home ruler. In fact, he was obliged to own that Canadians set more store by unity of the Empire than we do as yet in the United Kingdom, but what was really exercising them was the probability of a more intimate union or federation with the Mother Country for defensive purposes. Mr. Hughes found that Canadians saw no difficulty whatever, but believed, indeed, that the question was already solved. But all felt, however, that the really difficult problem was commercial union, which, nevertheless, must be managed somehow if the Empire is to be held together. Mr. Hughes says the scheme suggested by Canadians was one almost identical with that submitted by Sir Alexander Galt to the London Chamber of Commerce and the Colonial Office.

The editor of the 'Spectator' says the scheme referred to had a great advantage, requiring as it did, no sacrifice of the fiscal principles which prevailed from time to time in any quarter of the Empire. It only required a discount or reduction of customs duties, favoring British goods, when such duties existed, but did not require imposition when they did not exist. Herein differed essentially Mr. Chamberlain's scheme.

STEAMSHIP CHANGES

White Star Line Have Taken Over Four Boats of the Dominion Line.

SIR PERCY GIROUARD AND HIS BRIDE SAIL FOR ENGLAND.

London, Sept. 16.—The White Star Line announces the taking over of the 'Columbus,' 'Commonwealth,' 'New England' and 'Mayflower,' of the Dominion Line, rechristening them as 'Republic,' 'Canopic,' 'Romanic,' 'Cretic.' Keeping the first two for the winter service to the Mediterranean and the 'Canopic' and 'Cretic' for the Liverpool-Boston service. The steamships of the Mediterranean service will be taken off in the spring, and put on the Liverpool-Boston route.

SIR PERCY GIROUARD SAILS.

London, Sept. 16.—Sir Percy Girouard and wife sailed from Capetown for England by the steamer 'Kinfauns Castle' to-day.

PREFERENTIAL TRADE

A CANVASS OF CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF BIRMINGHAM.

London, Sept. 16.—At a meeting of the Council of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, out of eighty-nine members representative of the trade district, replying to questions by letter, 58 said preferential trade would enable manufacturers of the United Kingdom to sell goods more largely to the colonies, 10 stated preference would confer no benefit, two that they did not suffer from foreign competition in colonial markets. The remainder of the replies contained no expression of opinion on preferential tariffs.

RHODES SCHOLARSHIPS

SOUTH AFRICAN AND GERMAN STUDENTS WILL ENTER OXFORD ON OCT. 1.

London, Sept. 16.—It has been definitely arranged that seven South African and five German students will take up their residence at Oxford on Oct. 1. The arrival of the twelve Rhodes scholars is looked forward to as one of the most interesting ventures of modern times, and it is to see how the preliminary experiment succeeds that completing the organization for bringing over the full numbers of scholars now awaits. The remainder of the colonial and American scholars will not enter Oxford until 1904.

A CANADIAN WANTED

A DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF AGRICULTURE TO BE APPOINTED IN AUSTRALIA.

London, Sept. 16.—The Government of Western Australia will appoint a director-general of agriculture. A man for the position will be sought for in Canada.

EXAGGERATED STORIES

MARKETS AFFECTED BY WILD TALES OF CROP DAMAGE IN CANADA.

London, Sept. 16.—Pessimistic cablegrams from Canada state that crops had suffered, and gave details of damage done; consequently, the markets were affected.

SIR ROBERT FINLAY

A GLOWING TRIBUTE FROM THE 'ST. JAMES GAZETTE.'

London, Sept. 17.—The 'St. James' Gazette' says Sir Robert Finlay is in his element over the Alaskan Boundary Commission, and whatever may be the conditions of his confreres no man in the profession or off the Bench knows his law better. Sir Robert Finlay glories in technicalities and subtleties. In a big case such as that he is now engaged in, Sir Robert Finlay has never been known to crack a joke in the courts. It is equally true that he has never been known to miss a point.

SHIPPING DEPRESSION

MANCHESTER STEAMSHIP COMPANY SAY IT IS GENERAL IN NORTH ATLANTIC OPERATIONS.

London, Sept. 17.—At a meeting of the directors of the Manchester Steamship Company, at Manchester, yesterday, the chairman said the depression had been pretty general throughout the whole of the steam-shipping operations, but more particularly in the North Atlantic portion. They were carrying cheese at an average rate of five pence per box of fifty-six pounds. In the case of grain from Montreal, they were getting only half the rates they ought to get under ordinary circumstances.

A GREAT FEAT

MR. HIRD, OF UXBRIDGE, ONT., CLIMBS TO SUMMIT OF BEN NEVIS.

London, Sept. 17.—Mr. J. Hird, of Uxbridge, Ontario, aged eighty-two years, on Tuesday climbed to the summit of Ben Nevis, the highest mountain in Great Britain, 4,405 feet, in four and a half hours.

CIDER INDUSTRY

LORD STRATHCONA'S SECRETARY DISCUSSES THE SUBJECT IN THE 'TIMES.'

London, Sept. 17.—Lord Strathcona's secretary, Mr. W. L. Griffith, publishes a letter in the 'Times' to-day regarding the cider industry, which has stimulated much enquiry from leading cider makers in England. The price quoted for Canadian cider apples, namely, sixteen dollars a long ton, plus the freight, is thought by Englishmen to be high and possibly prohibitive, but they are asking for samples of Canadian dried apples, such as shipped to Continental cider makers. One large manufacturer in Devonshire thinks of establishing a cider factory in Canada.

LORD CHANCELLOR

RUMOR THAT SIR ROBERT FINLAY WILL RECEIVE THE APPOINTMENT.

London, Sept. 19.—It is rumored here that Sir Robert Finlay, the Attorney-General who is arguing Canada's case before the Alaskan Boundary Commission, will become Lord Chancellor of England.

CANADIAN ART

WRITER IN THE 'MORNING POST' SAYS OUR PAINTERS ARE EVEN NOW AN ARTISTIC FORCE.

London, Sept. 17.—In an article in the 'Morning Post' on Canadian art, by E. Osborne, visiting the Dominion National Exhibition art gallery, he says it was easy to see Canadians, a majority of whom have studied in Paris, are even now an artistic force, which a cosmopolitan critic must take into consideration, perhaps not to-day but certainly to-morrow. Paris, the most autocratic of art mistresses, has not crushed out the originality which is their national birthright.

CHILDREN COMING

FOUR HUNDRED FROM DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES WILL SAIL NEXT WEEK.

London, Sept. 17.—Four hundred trained children are expected to sail for Canada from Dr. Barnardo's Homes next week. Dr. Barnardo has registered at his branches in Canada nearly three thousand applicants for the four hundred children.

LORD DUNDONALD

THE STUDY OF SCIENCE AS AN AID TO THE LEADERSHIP OF MEN.

London, Sept. 18.—The 'Globe' says in connection with the silver wedding of the Earl and Countess of Dundonald, that some of the combined scientific and naval achievements of his predecessors are recalled. Lord Dundonald, who is an authority himself on kites, has himself proved that any officer commanding men would be so much the better leader by his greater interest in science.

REGRET FROM WALES

'DAILY NEWS' CORRESPONDENT OBJECTS TO CERTAIN JEWS BEING SENT TO CANADA.

London, Sept. 18.—A correspondent writing from South Wales to the 'Daily News,' regrets that iron working Israelites have been packed off to Canada, as, had they been given time, they would have settled down among the people and have become decent, law abiding members of the community.

FAKE STORIES

LORD STRATHCONA DENIES IDLE TALES OF CROP FAILURE.

London, Sept. 18.—Lord Strathcona's cabled denial of the report that Canadian crops are a failure is received here with the greatest satisfaction. I have had inquiries from midland towns re the truth of the reports cabled a day or two ago. The 'Financial News' says it is reassuring to learn on authority of Lord Strathcona that the reports were grossly exaggerated.

BIBLE INFLUENCE

SIR GILBERT PARKER'S LETTER TO THE BIBLE SOCIETY.

London, Sept. 18.—Sir Gilbert Parker, writing toh the British and Foreign Bible Society on the value of the Scriptures, says it is not easy to speak of an influence so sacredly associated with youth and home. 'Travelling far into the world it has travelled with me, if not always the most intimate, still the most faithful lifelong friend.'

RHODES SCHOLARSHIPS

PROFESSOR YOUNG, OF TRINITY, TORONTO, BELIEVES THEY WILL DIVERT CANADIANS TO OXFORD.

London, Sept. 18.—Professor Young, Trinity College, Toronto, at present in London, writing to the 'Times' on the University of Oxford and colonial graduates, says much has been said recently about the Americanization of Canada, but none of the articles has touched upon the most serious aspect of the question, the great migration of Canadian students to American universities on the ground of cheapness. Canadians have gone to the United States hitherto. Uow that Rhodes scholarships seem to provide the means, some of them will come to Oxford instead, but whether the inducement will be sufficiently strong remains to be seen.

ENGLISH CONTRACTS

MR. WEEKS WARNS EMIGRANTS THAT THEY ARE NOT BINDING IN CANADA.

London, Sept. 18.—Mr. W. Weeks, writing to the 'Times' from Chippenham, says Mr. Barr made a great mistake in the choice of the location of his colony. Mr. Weeks warns emigrants to keep clear of all who promise extravagant pay, as no contract made in England is binding in Canada.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN

GLOWING TRIBUTE FROM LORD STRATHCONA'S SECRETARY.

London, Sept. 18.—Mr. Griffiths, Lord Strathcona's secretary, interviewed, said Canadians, whatever their political color, would freely admit that the administration of Mr. Chamberlain as Colonial Secretary had been a distinct advance in many respects. It was not too much to say that Mr. Chamberlain in Canada was one of the most popular living English statesmen. Lord Strathcona's very high opinion of Mr. Chamberlain was well known.

ANOTHER RUMOR

PROBABLE APPOINTMENT OF MR. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN TO SUCCEED HIS FATHER PLEASES CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES.

London, Sept. 19.—The probable appointment of Mr. Austen Chamberlain to succeed his father in the Colonial Office gives satisfaction to colonial representatives.

COLONIAL STOCKS WEAKENED.

The resignation of Mr. Chamberlain had a distinctly weakening effect on colonial stocks. Last night's quotations of Canada registered current price at 100. The highest this year was 103⅞, and the lowest 100.

AUSTRIA-ENGLAND

COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT ABANDON INDEPENDENT MAIL SERVICE SCHEME.

London, Sept. 19.—The Commonwealth Government have abandoned the idea of running an independent mail service between Australia and England, being convinced that no shipping company would undertake the contract owing to the clause in the contract that no colored labor be employed.

SIR ROBERT FINLAY

HIS GIFTS SEEN TO ADVANTAGE WHERE TRAINED INTELLECTS ARE REQUIRED.

London, Sept. 19.—The 'Outlook' says Sir Robert Finlay's gifts are just the kind which are seen to advantage in the present inquiry, where arguments are addressed to trained intellects.

ARMY APPOINTMENT

MAJOR VAN STRAUBENZEE APPOINTED TO COMMAND IN INDIA.

London, Sept. 19.—Major Van Straubenzee, of the Royal Military College, Kingston, is posted to command the 123rd Field Battery at Cahir, India.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER

HE GOES ON THE STUMP IN THE FISCAL CAMPAIGN.

London, Sept. 21.—The 'Westminster Gazette' says Sir Charles Tupper having recently entered his eighty-third year, apparently thinks he ought to make a fresh start in public life, so he has entered actively into the fiscal campaign. He delivered a vigorous address at Palmstead on Saturday, and more is to be heard from him.

NAVAL RESERVES

'PALL MALL MAGAZINE' POINTS TO NEWFOUNDLAND AS AN IDEAL PLACE FOR SUCH.

London, Sept. 21.—The October number of the 'Pall Mall Magazine' contains an article on the proposed Canadian colonial naval reserves, and says that Newfoundland is an ideal province wherein to establish a naval force, its people being the finest and most skilful seafolk in the world.

BIRMINGHAM PROTEST

Messrs. Hayward & Son Object to Indiscriminate Mud Slinging.

CANADIAN CATTLE FOR MANCHESTER INSURED ON SAME TERMS AS FOR LIVERPOOL.

London, Sept. 21.—Messrs. Hayward & Son, Birmingham, vigorously protest against bonafide passenger agencies being tarred with the same brush as unauthorized emigration agents.

The Haywards have received letters from emigrants employed in Winnipeg as fitters' laborers at fourteen shillings and sixpence per day, and an art metal worker in Toronto at $30 a week.

CANADIAN CATTLE.

Canadian cattle can now be shipped to Manchester for the same terms of insurance as to Liverpool.

COLONIAL OPINION

Tariff Reform League Committee will Endeavor to Secure it on Fiscal Question.

MR. THOM BELIEVES THAT CANADA CAN NEVER SUPPLY WORLD'S WHEAT DEFICIENCY.

London, Sept. 20.—A part of the organization of the Tariff Reform League committee of colonial gentlemen, resident in this country, has been formed to secure a full and effective expression of opinion on behalf of colonials here and in the colonies in support of the fiscal proposals of Mr. Chamberlain. At the first meeting a resolution was passed by the committee expressing sincere and heartfelt regret at Mr. Chamberlain's resignation. Sir Charles Tupper's name was added to the committee.

WORLD'S WHEAT SUPPLY.

Mr. Thomas Thom, of the Liverpool Corn Exchange, estimates this year's shortage as 36,000,000 bushels in the world's wheat available for British needs. Canada's average export of wheat to Britain during the past six years had been only six million bushels. Mr. Thom contends that any deficiency can scarcely be supplied from Canada. The natural outlet for Manitoba and Alberta is the Pacific ocean to meet the increasing bread wants of China, Japan and the Philippines. Mr. Thom thinks those who expect sufficient supplies from the Canadian North-West will be doomed to disappointment.

CANADIAN BUTTER.

There was a good demand last week for Canadian butter, and particularly fresh arrivals. Prices, however, have not materially advanced, but the early rise is expected. Choicest salt, 95s to 96s per hundredweight; saltless, 98s to 100s. Canadian cheese is in good demand, notwithstanding the regular weekly advance in prices, which are not 5s in excess of prices a year ago.

MOUNTED POLICE

A Peculiar Index of Progress in the North-West Territories

MANY SWISS IMMIGRANTS COMING TO CANADA.

London, Sept. 20.—A contributed article in the 'Times' on the North-West Mounted Police, says the reports of their doings are a far surer index of the progress of the country than anything else available.

SWISS FOR CANADA.

Owing to the decline of the Swiss watch trade many emigrants are leaving Switzerland for Canada.

ARTILLERY COMPANY

The Ancient and Honorable of London will Visit Montreal in October.

London, Sept. 20.—The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of London will visit Toronto and Montreal about the middle of October.

His Majesty the King is the honorary colonel.

ARRANGEMENTS IN BOSTON.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 20.—(Special.)—Arrangements were made last night for the reception and entertainment of the Honorable Artillery Company of London, who are to be here in about two weeks. The only non-military body to take part in the church parade on Sunday, Oct. 4 will be the committee of one hundred British citizens, who have been organized since the first proposed visit four years ago. A body of Masons from Halifax, N.S., will be in the city at that time, and it was desired that they might join in the parade. But the request was refused on the ground that to admit one civil body would open the door to others.

ST. LAWRENCE ROUTE.

London, Sept. 14.—Mr. F. Bradshaw reading a paper at the British Association meeting at Southport on commercial relations between Canada and the United Kingdom, after an historical sketch, said the St. Lawrence navigation was the crux of the question. The canals could be improved till the cost of transporting a bushel of wheat from Port Arthur to Liverpool was only 12 cents. If a preference to Canadian wheat was given an improvement would take place before the American demand arose. If the American demand came first the improvement never would take place.

CABLE DEFENCE.

Major Bland, Royal Engineers, is in St. John's, Newfoundland, completing his enquiry into the question of defending in the time of war the Atlantic cables crossing the Grand Banks. Discussing the Bland enquiry an Atlantic cable official said there is no reason for it to be done at all. There are twelve cables running along the Grand Banks. They lie at great depths and even the War Office could not find them if they tried. The whole idea of protecting the cables is absurd.

HONDURAS FOLLOWS CANADA.

British Honduras is following Canada's example and making May 24 Empire Day.

FISCAL ENQUIRY.

The 'Graphic' says that the reason for the rumor that the Royal Commission will be appointed to enquire into the fiscal question is that such was recommended by a unanimous vote of the Chambers of Commerce Congress at Montreal. The recommendation of so influential a body could scarcely be ignored by the Cabinet.

YACHT INSURED.

Lloyd's 'Times' correspondent says the yacht 'Queen Margaret,' seriously damaged at Bristol, by the steamship 'Lake Megantic,' is insured for £4,000.

SIR IAN HAMILTON.

London, Sept. 15.—Lieut.-General Sir Ian Hamilton leaves this week for Canada.

MR. SEDDON'S SUGGESTION.

The last budget speech of Mr. Seddon, Premier of New Zealand, contains an item not mentioned in the telegraphed summary. He suggested an early Imperial conference of representatives of the colonies in consultation with Lord Roberts and the Admiralty for the specific purpose of placing the defence of the Empire on a more satisfactory basis.

PROF. CUNNINGHAM'S IDEAS.

London, Sept. 15.—Professor Cunningham, formerly lecturer on economic history in Harvard University, reading a paper before the British Association, said if we wish to preserve Canada as an integral part of the Empire, we are bound either to attempt to break down American protection so that Canadian loyalist sentiment may have fair play, or to give Canadians some countervailing advantages that they can appreciate.

RIDICULOUS IDEA.

Mr. Edwin Cannan, reading a paper before the British Association, on what is success in foreign trade, said the idea of an uninterrupted supply of food from Canada in case of war with the United States was only worthy of children, who had not studied the map of the Western Hemisphere.

CHINA MAIL SERVICE.

A prominent city merchant doing a large trade with China and Japan, says that something ought to be done to secure the carrying of the mails from China and Japan by way of Vancouver. With fast steamers on the Atlantic and quicker trains that route would have the chance to compete with the trans-Siberian which at present easily is the quickest for mails.

BOER WAR HISTORIAN.

Sir Frederick Maurice has been appointed official historian of the late war in South Africa. Officers who may be willing to do so are authorized by Lord Roberts to furnish the author with any information they may possess.

BOARD OF TRADE FIGURES.

London, Sept. 16.—The Board of Trade returns dealing with trade between the United Kingdom, Canada and Germany, shows the value of imports to Germany from Canada in 1902 to have been £472,000, as compared with £370,000 in 1901, £209,000 in 1897, £104,000 in 1895.

The value of exports from Germany to Canada in 1902 was £1,937,000, as compared with £1,325,000 in 1901, £838,000 in 1897, £818,000 in 1895.

Proportionately the imports to Germany from Canada have grown more rapidly than exports from Germany.

TRADE WITH BRITAIN.

The value of imports from Canada into the United Kingdom in 1902 was £22,965,000, £19,855,000 in 1901, £19,218,000 in 1897, £12,798,000 in 1895.

The value of total exports from the United Kingdom to Canada was £11,996,000 in 1902, £9,250,000 in 1901, £6,528,000 in 1895.

The total trade between the United Kingdom and Canada in 1902 amounted to £34,961,000, whereas in 1892 it amounted to £21,000,000.

BRITISH SETTLERS.

London, Sept. 16.—Mr. Chamberlain, replying to a correspondent, denies ever having received hints from one of the colonies that they desired separation from the British Empire.

'TRUTH' ON CANADIAN IMMIGRATION.

'Truth' in a lengthy article on labor as an export, says it would be extremely interesting to know the real truth as to the opening for emigrants otherwise than farming that at present exists in Canada. The Canadian government, it says, is doing its best to import not merely farmers, but workers of all classes. The labor organizations resist this policy 'Truth' quotes two Toronto letters as showing direct conflict of evidence of opinion which prevails on the subject. 'Truth' compares the cost of living in Canada and England, as a warning to British emigrants tempted to emigrate to Canada, and concluding, says that even an Imperialist must see the futility of the emigration process when settlers are transported to Canada for the purpose of increasing the number of brethren across the seas who drift in a year or two into the United States.

ARGENTINE CONSUL GENERAL.

The King has approved the appointment of Dr. Don Juan Antonio Seuillosa, as Consul-General of the Argentine Republic in Canada, with headquarters at Quebec.

MR. TOWNS'S PREMISES BURNED.

The premises of George Towns, the celebrated sculler, at Newcastle, N.S.W., have been destroyed by fire, including his entire stock of boats.

SIR WILLIAM DES VAUX'S BOOK.

London, Sept. 19.—Sir William Des Vaux, formerly governor of Newfoundland, has written a book on his services in the colonies.

A HUNDRED PERISHED

London, Sept. 17.—A despatch to the 'Daily Mail' from Hongkong announced that during a typhoon the steamer 'On-Ling-Wo' capsized off Kwang-Chau-Wan, and one hundred persons perished.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCES.

ONTARIO.

The twenty-ninth annual session of the Loyal True Blues was held at Port Perry last week.

The trial of Alfred McDougall, charged with embezzlement from the Ontario treasury, of which he was solicitor, has been adjourned until Sept. 23.

Ambrose Kenny, an employee of the Sunnyside Rolling Mills, was struck by a train at the Queen street west crossing, Toronto. He received internal injuries and will die.

The Carnegie Free Library at Chatham was formally opened by the Hon. Richard Harcourt, Minister of Education, the other day.

Mr. W. A. Leys, a Port Arthur lawyer, was found dead in his office on Tuesday evening. A rifle near by indicated that he had accidentally shot himself.

Jos. Dillon, of Hamilton, was found almost asphyxiated in his room at the Neelon House on Wednesday morning. He was taken to the St. Michael's Hospital, and is recovering.

Lewis Trew, of Oakville, Hope Township, while going down Oak Hill with a threshing machine and walking alongside and driving, missed his footing and fell to the ground. The machine passed over him, killing him instantly.

The trustees of Queen's University have decided to call for tenders for the erection of the Grant Convocation Hall, as enough money has been paid in to allow a start. The new building will likely be ready for occupation in the autumn of 1904.

A serious accident occurred in the Lake Erie division of the Pere Marquette railway at Blenheim on Tuesday afternoon. Through a misplaced switch a passenger train crashed into a freight. Nearly a score of passengers were more or less seriously injured.

The Court of Appeal has ordered a new trial for Emile Noel, of Ottawa, sentenced by Chief Justice Meredith to five years in the penitentiary for shooting Albert Larocque. The Court of Appeals holds that Sir William Meredith was wrong in not permitting a re-examination of Larocque at the trial.

The funeral of the late Mr. Hugh Mann, who was killed on the C. N. R. at the end of their western construction, was held at Acton, which has been the family home for many years. The funeral was very largely attended, among those present being a party from Toronto, who went up on Mr. D. D. Mann's car 'Atjokan.'

Judge Ferguson has given judgment for the Standard Life Assurance Company against the village of Tweed. The village issued ten-year debentures in 1892 which, while providing for payment of interest years, made no provision for payment of principal. The action is to recover the principal under a special act of the Ontario Legislature passed last session.

The barn of Mr. George Morton's farm, near Allandale, was struck by lightning and completely destroyed, together with the entire crops of 200 acres. His implements and several head of live stock were in the barn. Loss estimated at $5,000; partially insured. Mr. Morton himself had a narrow escape. He had just driven into the barn when it was struck, and with the noise of a great explosion the flames burst forth close to him. The heavy rain which fell saved the house.

The by-law authorizing the execution of the agreement between the Peterborough Radial Railway Company and the town of Peterborough for the construction of an electric railway five miles in length, has been passed. The line is to be in operation by July, 1904, and the franchise is to extend for thirty years. As a condition of the acceptance of this franchise it was agreed that the street lighting contract for the next ten years be given to the Peterborough Light & Power Company, a constituent company of the Peterborough Radial Railway. One of the principal capitalists interested is the Hon. Geo. A. Cox.

When Jane McConnell, a young woman, appeared in the Toronto Police Court on Wednesday, on a charge of bigamy, it was alleged that she had been married three times. Her last husband, W. H. White, laid the charge against her, claiming her former husbands were alive when she married him. The Rev. J. T. Morris read from his journal that on Nov. 9, 1899, he married Jane McConnell to Wm. Piper. The Rev. G. L. Powell's journal had an entry to the effect that he married Jennie Lavina McConnell to Ernest Munson, on Oct. 9, 1901. On Nov. 29, 1901, there is an entry in the Rev. Donald Scott's journal that he married Jennie L. McConnell to Wesley H. White. Neither of these clergymen could identify the young woman as the Jennie McConnell mentioned in their records, but Miss Florence Davenport, who was a witness at the first marriage, recognized the accused as the bride on that occasion. Piper and Munson will be called next Wednesday to give evidence. The defence is that the last two men named were married before the McConnell woman met them, and therefore she was not legally married to them, but was legally married to White, as he was not wedded before she got him.

QUEBEC.

The Rev. W. W. McRae, of Seattle, has been called to the pastorate of Zion Church, Dundee.

Mr. T. A. Hart has sold the Granby creamery to Messrs. Dunn & Cameron, for $5,500. The new proprietors take possession this week.

A cavalry school has been started at Sherbrooke for the training of the officers of the newly organized mounted infantry corps of Richmond and Compton.

Mr. John E. Adams, a farmer living near Richmond, was fatally kicked one day last week by a colt, to whose hind feet he was applying a liniment.

The gate receipts of the Sherbrooke Fair were $8,104 and from the grand stand $5,924, or $14,000 in round numbers, the largest in the annals of the association.

Mr. Israel Bergeron, one of the first settlerds of Granboro, and a gentleman highly esteemed, passed away on Aug. 29, after a long illness, aged 78. His funeral at the Roman Catholic Church, West Shefford, was very largely attended.

Mr. Thomas Spence, of Denison Mills, won the principal prize of seventy-five dollars for the best three cheese, given by the Eastern Townships Bank, at the Sherbrooke exhibition. This prize was won by Ontario last year. The chief prize for butter went to the Lennoxville creamery.

The Provincial Council of Agriculture met last week and elected the following officers: President, Mr. Robert Ness, Howick; vice-president, Mr. E. Dubord.

Five G. T. R. freight cars and the caboose were derailed near Huntingdon on Monday. Apples, coal and potash were scattered over the track. There were no casualties.

The twentieth annual meeting of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the Province of Quebec will be held in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Quebec, beginning Sept. 29, at 2.30 p.m. and continuing until Oct. 2.

At a recent sale of stock, etc., on the farms of Mrs. Ed. Moore, Huntingdon, good prices were realized. Cows averaged over $30; yearlings, $16 to $25; a yearling colt, $100; oats, 38 cents per bushel, and hay, $8.50 per ton.

A handsome brass tablet, suitably inscribed has been placed in St. Peter's Church, Sherbrooke, by the officers of the 53rd Regiment in memory of Percy F. Tabb and Alfred Player, former members of the regiment, who died in South Africa during the war.

A fatal accident occurred at Ste. Therese Wednesday, when a young farmer named Herbert Disiacompte met his death while engaged in harvesting grain on the outskirts of the village. Attached to the reaper was a young and spirited horse which suddenly bolted, throwing Disdacompte on to the knives. The coroner of the county of Laval held an inquest and returned a verdict of accidental death.

A tragic death took place in the Bellevue Hotel, Sherbrooke, on Tuesday. Miss Lefebvre, of Quebec, who had been visiting her nephews, the proprietors, sat down to supper, and the meal had only been in progress but a few minutes when she was observed to be in pain and acting as if choking. On assistance being rendered it was observed that a piece of meat had stuck in her throat and could not be dislodged. She died a few minutes afterwards.

WESTERN PROVINCES.

The building permits issued in Winnipeg for the season up to the present totals $4,430,500.

Ex-Mayor Goodeve, of Rossland, B.C., Conservative candidate at the coming election, has been sworn in as Provincial Secretary.

Lying face downwards beside the railway track between Neche and Gretna the body of an old soldier named Roadhouse, was found stiff and cold from the exposure of the recent bitter storm.

Nine thousand dollars was stolen from the Wellington Colliery Company, British Columbia. The amount was taken from the sum sent up to pay the month's wages at Comox Mines, from the head office in Vancouver, B.C.

The Hon. A. J. Davidson is very low and there is little chance that he will survive. He is battling with coma, and while he still retains his senses he is very weak, and the end may come at any time.

A bog a mile and a half beyond Wabigoon nearly caused a serious accident to the C. P. R. express from the east on Tuesday. As it was, the tender of the engine left the track and twelve hours lapsed before it could be got on, and the track put in shape for the train to cross.

The Rev. J. J. Patterson was inducted into the pastorate of Knox Church, Regina. The Rev. W. P. Adam presided, the Rev. Mr. Scott, of Pense, preached the sermon, the Rev. S. McLean, of Moose Jaw, addressed the minister and the Rev. Mr. Leith, of Caron, the people.

Word has been received from Longburn district, on the shore of Lake Manitoba, that considerable damage resulted to the crops from a flooding on Saturday. There is an inlet of the lake here, and the waters rose many feet, with the result that fields of wheat and barley stooks were washed away. About one dozen farmers were losers.

To avenge an alleged insult to his sister a half-breed named J. Coutois, aged fifty-seven years, who resides in the vicinity of St. Pierre, shot and killed a young man named Euclide Breton. Following this he made a desperate effort to kill his companion, Nathum Davis, and failing in that endeavor and arrested by the provincial police, ended the tragedy by cutting his own throat. The shooting, which came as the finale of a day's sport, was done with deliberate intention, after Coutois had given warning to both the young men to be gone out of his house.

A serious stabbing affray occurred at Frank last Monday in the barroom of the Frank Hotel, when James Milne, a miner, received no fewer than five wounds from a knife in the hands of one Fitzgerald, employed in railway construction. The men, who were drinking, got into a fight from which Milne emerged victorious. Fitzgerald walked five miles to a French camp, borrowed a knife and returned to the barroom, where he sprang on Milne and stabbed to kill, but was finally beaten off by friends of Milne. It is doubtful if Milne will recover. Fitzgerald is under arrest.

DOWN BY THE SEA.

The Halifax Exhibition closed on Thursday evening. The total attendance for the eight days was 90,273, the largest on record.

Mr. G. R. Sangster, of Moncton, has been appointed by the Dominion Government to be inspector under the Fruit Marks Act, and his territory is the Province of New Brunswick.

While waiting for the hearing of a case in which she had complained of a druggist's selling liquor to her minor son, Mrs. Joseph Cameron, of St. Mary's, dropped dead.

Moncton suffered from another disastrous fire on Thursday afternoon. About 3.30 o'clock fire broke out in the back shop of Mrs. J. J. McDonald's millinery establishment, and before being suppressed the whole millinery stock, valued at $10,000 or $12,000, was practically destroyed, and the building was gutted beyond repair. The origin of the fire is a mystery. Mrs. McDonald's staff was busy preparing for the fall opening. There was no one in the rear shop, and the first known of the fire was when the flames were seen in the back room. The girls in the mantle and dressmaking department upstairs had barely time to escape.

NOTES OF THE NEWS

Sir Thomas Lipton is suffering from an attack of appendicitis. He is in Chicago.

The probating of Lord Salisbury's will showed that he left an estate valued at £1,551,680. No public bequests were made.

Ten thousand metal workers at Berlin, have gone on strike. The manufacturers will hold meetings this week to decide whether they shall close their works entirely.

Unofficial information is to the effect that the proposed congress of the powers, for the purpose of revising the Geneva Convention will probably be indefinitely postponed.

The French Foreign Office categorically denies that France is contemplating the conquest of Morocco, and declares that the assertion that Great Britain had given her consent to the conquest in the hope of divorcing France from her Russian alliance is simply ridiculous.

Extraordinary precautions will be taken during the visit of the Dowager queen Margherita of Italy, who is to arrive at Copenhagen on Saturday, on her way to Sweden. The Italian legation here received an anonymous letter stating that the Italian anarchists had planned an attempt on her life.

Fierce fights between Jews and Christians, in which four Christians and five Jews were killed and many persons were seriously injured, are reported from Gomel, in the government of Moghileff. The disturbances arose on Sept. 11 from a dispute between a peasant and a Jewish dealer. About 200 houses were destroyed and 68 arrests were made.

An automobile speeding at the rate of fifty miles an hour at the Caledonia County fair grounds, at St. Johnsbury, Vt., to-day, dashed over an embankment fifteen feet high, causing the almost instant death of Herbert Lamphere. Dr. John M. Allen, who was operating the machine, was severely injured and another man, named Fred. Garrick, was hurt.

A five-story brick building under course of construction at the corner of Madison and Rutgers streets, New York, collapsed on Thursday, injuring a number of workmen. Five men were removed from the ruins and taken to hospitals, one, James Morris, being seriously injured. His skull is reported fractured. About twenty men were employed on the building, but fortunately most of them were outside eating their lunches when the building collapsed.

Navigation on the great lakes is to be made safer as the result of improvements now being made or projected by the United States Weather Bureau. Among the improvements ordered is the erection of a steel storm tower in Chicago. This tower will stand fifty feet above the water level, and will be furnished with a steel mast twenty-five feet high. For the signal light in the tower an electrical plant is to be installed.

President Diaz read his semi-annual message to the Mexican Congress at the opening session on Wednesday night. The total federal income for the past fiscal year amounted to $74,00,000. The efforts made by the government towards bringing about a better international understanding as to silver have met with hearty and cordial response in the United States and Europe. The president expressed the opinion that the general construction of railways would prove detrimental to the republic.

MONTREAL NEWS.

Madame Patti, the great singer, is to give a concert here on Nov. 12.

The Coldstream Guards Band is to give concerts in Montreal on Saturday and Monday next.

The lady golfers of Canada have been competing for championship honors on the Dixie links. The lady champion of Canada is now Miss Harvey, of Hamilton.

Lord and Lady Strathcona, who have spent a month in Montreal, sailed from New York on Saturday on their return to England.

The Rev. Mark Guy Pearse, the famous London Methodist minister, preached to large audiences on Sunday, in the morning in Douglas Methodist Church, and in the evening in Windsor Hall, for Dominion Square Methodist Church. He gives three lectures this week.

Madame Dugas, sixty years of age, dropped dead in her home, 1138 St. James street, on Friday evening, while she was scrubbing the kitchen floor. Her six-year-old grandson, who saw her fall, thought she was asleep, and went out to play. He came back later, and, finding her in the same position, gave the alarm. Dr. Girard and a priest were called in, but their services were not required.

Joseph Mats, twenty-one years of age, who resided with his parents at 59 St. Dominique street, was drowned on Friday near the King Edward pier. The doors of the freight shed on the wharf had been closed all day on account of the rain and Mats, who was a winch driver on board the 'Milwaukee,' opened the door and, losing his footing, fell into the water between the boat and the wharf. Efforts were made to rescue him by his father, with whom he worked on the wharf, and other workmen. The body was recovered next morning.

As a result of an explosion of benzine in the workshop of the Wardrobe Repair Company, Beaver Hall Hill, two men are lying badly burned in the General Hospital. One of them may die as a result of his injuries. The accident occurred shortly before nine o'clock on Wednesday, and so great was the force of the explosion that the whole of the shop was immediately a sheet of flames, and the two men were enveloped in fire. The clothing of Wilfrid Hirteau caught fire, and he would doubtless have been burned to death but for the action of a passer-by, who literally pulled the burning clothes from the man. Hirteau is very severely burned. The other man in the hospital is Jules Arbin, of 1205 St. James street. His injuries, although painful, are not so serious as those of his companion.

THE MODEL FAIR.

An Agricultural Object Lesson at Whitby.

A GREATER SUCCESS, IN EVERY WAY, THAN LAST YEAR.

The Model Fair, at Whitby, Ont., on the lines of the one last year, but with every feature developed and many new ones added, was held last week, and was a great success. The fair was officially opened by the Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, on Wednesday afternoon, in the presence of several thousand people. Mr. Fisher expressed his surprise and delight with the excellence of all the exhibits and the signs of prosperity everywhere present. He declared the fair open, after which followed very brief addresses by Mr. Wm. Ross, M.P., the Hon. John Dryden, M.P.P.; Dr. Hare and others.

About forty plots on the fair grounds had been cultivated, and on these there are grown various grasses, roots, mustard and corn. Prof. Zavitz, of Guelph, discoursed on the various crops in these plots, and had frequently very large and always very interested listeners.

Apple packing was given special attention, and several experienced packers gave demonstrations of this work.

Prof. Creelman had all these special features thoroughly organized and was indefatigable in his efforts to have all possible information given in the right channels.

The show of horses was a very fine one, and farmers and others crowded the stalls and rings to see the beautiful animals. Cattle, sheep and pigs were also splendid exhibits.

The County of Ontario Women's Institute had a large marquee on the grounds, which was crowded with the ladies, who witnessed practical demonstrations in cookery and fruit preserving by Miss J. Hills, Toronto. Miss Agnes Smith, of Hamilton, spoke on the work of the Women's Institute.

The Hon. John Dryden presided at the meeting held on Wednesday evening in the Music Hall.

Mayor Blow cordially welcomed the visitors. To this Mr. Dryden responded, and gave some useful hints as to how the large fair grounds could be still better utilized for the educational work of the fair.

The Hon. Sydney Fisher was cordially welcomed, and in his address he referred to the schools exhibits, and was surprised that the competitors were not more numerous. He urged the dairymen to take a more active part in the fair. This study of nature in the schools would be of the very greatest value to the country if carried out with care and thoroughness. The Agricultural College at Guelph was established by the Ontario government for the express purpose of educating farmers, a work it was doing with very great success. He had carefully examined similar institutions in various parts of the world, and he had no hesitation in saying that the Ontario Agricultural College was the very best of its kind in operation to-day.

Miss Agnes Smith, of Hamilton, spoke on the work of the Women's Institute. She believed that the Institute helped to make the homes of Ontario better and happier. The question of domestic help was now so urgent, especially among farmers, that she considered the erection of tenement houses for rural districts would have to be undertaken. The plan would mean less work and far more comforts for farmers' wives and daughters.

WATERLOO FAIR.

Fine weather favored the fair at Waterloo, Que., and an attendance above the average was the result.

The excellency of the Shefford horse is particularly of the roadster kind, and some of the many specimens were beautifully attached to their superb carriage, making an enthralling appearance. Among other prominent exhibitors were Dr. J. J. Idwin, Joseph Paré, W. H. Temple, C. O. Martin, W. R. Peters, J. J. Kendall, J. Savage, H. N. Rockwell, William Harris, J. R. Goddard, H. R. Kneeland, J. C. Booth & Son, Eastman Lumber Company, and Mr. Richardson, of Warden.

The cattle exhibit was of its usual proportion, showing some very good thoroughbreds in the breeds of Durham, Ayrshires and Jerseys. The following had the pleasure of sweeping in the prizes: R. A. Savage, C. A. Martin, Robert James Gaw, Curtis & Temple, J. R. Sanborn & Son, Dr. J. D. Page, F. X. Girard, George Young & Son, W. H. Martin, A. A. Sargent, Simon Tetrault, J. Fortier, James Kennedy, W. J. Bullis & Son, S. R. Wallace, P. Beauregard, Ben. Atkinson, Joseph R. Goddard & Son, David Coté, V. S. Mears.

The sheep exhibit was rather small, with fine breeding shown in what there was to be seen.

There was a good exhibit of swine, such as Tamworths, Berkshires, Suffolks and Chesters. W. H. Martin, William Harris, C. W. Curtis, C. A. Martin, J. C. Maynes, J. Davis, Ed. Corcoran, Robert Booth, George Hyatt, J. Talbot, J. Raystan, J. Bullis & Son, A. A. Savage, J. M. Davignon were the principal exhibitors.

The Industrial Department showed fine exhibits of manufactures from various parts of the country.

The president of the society this year is C. A. Martin; vice-president, William H. Temple; secretary-treasurer, N. O. Rockwell, and they, in conjunction with the board of directors, were most efficient in the discharge of their duties.

HUNTINGDON.

The fair at Huntingdon this year was a gratifying success. A special train from Ottawa brought quite a few visitors from the Capital, and with them the 43rd D. C. O. Rifles band, which played most acceptably both days, and gave two well attended concerts in the Moir Hall. The second night the band orchestra played for a social dance, some eighty couples being present.

The ladies of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church served dinner in the dining hall and realized about four hundred dollars.

The directors and the secretary-treasurer are to be congratulated on the success of the fair as well as for the manner in which all the details were carried out.

The natural products were such as might be expected from such a fine agricultural district.

The late harvest reduced the number of entries in all classes of live stock. Horses suffered least yet even of them there would have been more had the fields been clear of hay and grain. The falling-off was most marked in cattle and sheep. The feature of the fair was heavy horses and they were never better. Although the entries of cattle were below the average there was a fair competition in Ayrshires. Too busy with the harvest to get ready was what a number of farmers said. Ayrshires predominated and better cows and heifers were never on the ground.

NOVA SCOTIA EXHIBITION.

Halifax, N.S., Sept. 18.—The Nova Scotia Provincial Exhibition closed this evening with a total attendance of 90,000 for eight days.

CANADA CENTRAL FAIR

(From the Special Correspondent of the 'Witness.')

Ottawa, Sept. 19.—The men who conduct the affairs of the Canada Central Exhibition are known all over the Dominion for their skill in getting up an attractive show, and, if financial success does not always follow, it is owing to the conditions of the weather, and such causes as are beyond human control. It was feared that coming just at the close of the Dominion Exhibition in Toronto, the exhibits at Ottawa would not be so large and varied as in former years; but such is by no means the case. Indeed, Toronto exhibitors are more numerous at Ottawa than usual, and there was some truth in a remark made by a Toronto man that if it were not for the Toronto exhibits the Canada Central Exhibition would have been a rather poor affair. The building containing the exhibits of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Government Experimental Farms, has all the varied attractions of previous years, nearly all of them put up in different forms and displaying a great deal of decorative ability and good taste on the part of the exhibitors. There is more bread and butter and honey in the Dairy building than usual, while the maple products are very attractively arranged. The pictures in the Art Gallery seem to be fully up to former years, but the exhibition of ladies' work is far ahead of any former display of such beautiful work in this part of the Dominion. In the Aberdeen Hall the exhibit of stoves of various kinds, cooking ranges, radiators, artificial fireplaces and mantels, is as large and varied as usual, but a new feature here was the displays made by the Sunlight and Comfort soap makers and the architectural designs carved out of soap are certainly admirable. The Toronto Carpet Manufacturing Company created considerable surprise, as well as admiration, by the richness of their goods. The Toronto Furniture Manufacturing Company had a very large and varied assortment of their wares. Woodstock and Clinton, in western Ontario, made very creditable exhibits of pianos and organs, while Ottawa merchants were not lacking in their efforts to make a very attractive and instructive showing.

Last year the Machinery Hall was nearly empty, but this year it is well furnished, and here the cream separators seemed to be most numerous and varied, the United States being more largely represented than Canada. The United States Separator Company had an attraction in the form of a large St. Bernard dog, which gave occasional exhibits of his docility and training by driving a cream separator attached to a small tread-mill. Gasoline engines of various sizes, from one and a half horse power upward, made a good showing, and some of the small ones, which are intended to propel pleasure yachts, had a watertight tank with a glass top, in which the propeller displayed its power to produce commotion in a body of water.

An ingenious weeder and greatly improved sulky plough were among the novelties to be seen here, but one of the most useful and attractive things was the Clokey harvester exhibited by the Farmers' Co-operative Harvesting Company, of Toronto. This machine seems to possess decided advantages over other self-binding harvesters in the way of lightness of draught and neatness of the work done, and on western farms, where this machine contended with other harvesters, it carried off all the honors.

In the Horticultural Hall there was the usual magnificent display of flowers, fruits, grain and vegetables, the apples especially far surpassing any former exhibits here, and a mammoth squash brought from Cornwall was the largest ever seen in these parts.

On the open ground near the artificial lake, that most useful implement called a manure spreader was to be seen at work. A pair of horses drawing the spreader over a beaten track spread evenly an ordinary waggon load of manure in a little over a minute, but it required about fifteen minutes for two men to gather up this manure again and reload it on the waggon before another spreading exhibition. The exhibition of different styles of wire fencing was much more extensive than formerly.

The live stock show was good, especially that of draught horses, but the lighter animals, drivers and saddle horses, were less plentiful than on some former occasion. There was also a considerable diminution in the numbers, but not in the quality of the Ayrshire cattle shown, but the Holsteins, Jerseys and French-Canadian cattle were more numerous than last year.

Side shows and gambling devices seemed to be more plentiful than usual, and the representations of semi-nudeness at the portals of tents were more plentiful than common decency demands.

The numbers of people who visited the grounds on Wednesday were unprecedentedly large, but Thursday was one of the wettest days of the season and spoiled the fair for that day. On Friday the weather was fair, but rather cold for people who may desire to occupy a seat on the grand stand.

D. C.

BIRTHDAYS OF THE WEEK

Sept. 22—Michael Faraday, F.R.B., chemist and natural philosopher, born near London, 1791. His fame chiefly rests on his discoveries in electricity and electro-magnetism. He was one of the eight foreign members of the Academy of Science in Paris, an honor reserved exclusively for savants of the highest rank and merit. Faraday died in 1867.

Philip Dormen Stanhope, Earl of Chesterfield, author and courtier, born in London 1694. He was distinguished for his wit and politeness and was the oracle of taste. His reputation as an author is chiefly founded on his letters to his son. Chesterfield died in 1773.

Sept. 23—Augustus Caesar, first Emperor of Rome, born near Rome, B.C. 63. He was adopted as heir by his uncle, Julius Caesar, and at the assassination of the latter claimed his inheritance. Finding in Mark Anthony a dangerous rival, he won him over by political intrigue, and, with him and Lepidus, formed the second triumvirate. But Augustus and Anthony soon quarrelled and civil war ensued, terminating with the naval battle of Actium, B.C. 31, which left Augustus sole master of the Roman Empire. It was his boast that he found the city of Rome brick and left it marble. He died A. D. 14.

Sept. 24 — Zachary Taylor, twelfth President of the United States, was born in Virginia 1784. He was known as 'Old Rough and Ready,' and his successes in the Mexican war won for him the Presidency. He was inaugurated on March 4, 1849, and died on July 9, 1850.

Sept. 25—Felicia Dorothea Hemans, the well-known hymn writer, born in Liverpool, 1749. She has been described as 'the most touching and accomplished writer of occasional verse of which our literature can boast. 'She died near Dublin in 1835.

Sept. 26—Admiral Cuthbert H. Collingwood, born at Newcastle-on-Tyne in 1750. He was an intimate friend of Lord Nelson, and was second in command at the battle of Trafalgar, October, 1805, and when Nelson fell, succeeded to the chief command. For his share in the victory he was raised to the peerage. Lord Collingwood died at sea near Minorca, on March 7, 1810.

Sept. 27—Samuel Adams, patriot and orator, born in Boston, Mass., 1722. He was a member of the first Continental Congress and one of the signers of the 'Declaration of Independence.' He died in 1803.

Sept. 28—George Cruikshank caricaturist and painter, born in London, 1792. He is perhaps best known from his illustrations for Dickens's works, 'The Battle,' and 'The Drunkard's Children,' each a series of eight plates, were the first products of his satirical crusade against intemperance. In his later days he undertook to paint in oils. His most celebrated painting is a large picture called 'The Worship of Bacchus, or the Drinking Customs of Society,' which is in the National Gallery. Cruikshank died on Feb. 1, 1878.

Frances E. Willard — born near Rochester, N. Y., 1839. In 1870 she was elected president of the Woman's College, Evanston, and on the death of her brother succeeded him as editor of the Chicago 'Evening Post.' In 1879 she became president of the National W. C. T. U., and, in 1888, president of the World's W. C. T. U., which she had founded five years before. Miss Willard died in New York on Feb. 18, 1898. Her great formula was 'No sectarianism in religion; no sectionalism in politcs; no sex in citiezn ship.'

MASSACRE IN KASTORIA

THE MOST APPALLING SLAUGHTER THAT HAS YET TAKEN PLACE IN MACEDONIA.

Sofia, Sept. 17.—It is reported that a wholesale massacre has taken place in Kastoria. The population of Kastoria numbers about 10,000 persons, and the massacre of such a number in one place, if the report is true, exceeds anything which has yet occurred in Macedonia.

The effect of the report of such stupendous slaughter may be most serious.

The press is assuming a bellicose tone. One paper urges the immediate mobilization of the whole Bulgarian army, and advises the government to act immediately.

The government, while steadily proceeding with the partial mobilization plans, is endeavoring to avoid exciting the people, and consequently, has resolved not to mobilize any part of the Sofia garrison.

The War Office has recalled the Bulgarian officers who were studying in the military schools of Russia, France, Austria and Italy.

Sofia, Sept. 18.—Further reports from Kastoria say the city is burning and that the massacre of its population (estimated to have numbered ten thousand persons) was indescribably terrible. The Turks slaughtered indiscriminately Bulgarians and Greeks, men, women and children.

ATROCITIES UNDERESTIMATED.

London, Sept. 18.—The 'Westminster Gazette' says a well-known London journalist cables from Belgrade as follows:—'Starting with pro-Turkish sympathies, I have found overwhelming evidence convincingly proving that the Turkish atrocities are rather underestimated.'

BRITISH SQUADRON MAY BE SENT.

London, Sept. 17.—The 'Daily Chronicle' this morning says it understands that the British Government has decided to take steps to end the massacres in Macedonia. Diplomatic representations, which will be made at Constantinople, will, it is stated, be supported by the despatch of a British squadron.

'SEND US MEN.'

The 'Wheatsheaf,' a monthly co-operative record, published in England, gives in the September issue a photograph of an interesting advertisement for Canada, made by the Gloucester Co-operative Society. Samples of Canadian grain are arranged on a waggon, and a streamer carries the words: 'Canada's message to England: "We have the land; send us men; we will send you food."'

FINANCIAL.

LOCAL STOCKS.

NO IMPROVEMENT YET.

'Witness' Office,
Saturday, Sept. 19.

Total sales of stocks this week were less than 6,000, as against 8,000 last week. The chief stocks dealt in, as last week, were Iron, Coal, Power and C.P.R., with Power slightly ahead. There is no news to account for the continued heavy trading in Power, though that security has been the most consistently active on the list for several months.

The lease-breaking agreement between the Dominion Iron and Coal companies was issued last Saturday afternoon, and its effect was not, as might have been expected from the bull movement that preceded it, to send the stocks up, but the reverse. Iron did not take long to drop to 11, though it sold as high as 15 when the circular was in preparation, while Coal went down to 69½.

The shareholders will be asked to ratify the agreement on Sept. 25, and possibly will then be told something about the Iron preferred and Coal common dividends, due on Oct. 1, which the 'street' takes for granted will not be paid. Both companies are in need of ready cash at present, and there is no reason why they should pay dividends if they do not want to. The Iron preferred dividend must be paid some time, of course, but in the meantime the company gets a loan of $175,000, on which it pays no interest. It is generally believed that the 3½ percent due on Irion preferred and the 2 on Coal will not be paid in October. Former Coal dividends were paid out of the rental received quarterly from the Iron Company, and now, as there is no rent, it is not likely that there will be any dividend.

The general list has been depressed by a cold wave in the west, that did some damage to wheat and more to corn. This turns out, as usual, to be very much exaggerated, but there certainly is a good deal of damage, and more may be caused at almost any time.

Still, there seems no reason to despair of the business condition of the country as a whole. For one indication that prosperity continues, the American steel billet pool have decided not to lower their prices yet, although pig iron has dropped 30 percent since spring, and Canadian billets are being laid down in New England at $26 a ton, a dollar less than the pool price.

The drop in prices of securities can hardly be said to have stoped yet. Most issues, it is true, show some, though generally not very much, gain over the lowest point of the summer, while some, like United States Steel and Consols, are making new low records almost daily. The former closed at 18 1-8 on Friday, making it a 22 percent investment, if it goes on paying its four percent dividend, which is very doubtful; the latter, at 88 13-16, are only 5-16 above the low record of 1870. As long as these two securities, of entirely different character in every way, continue to go down, there is not much hope for a revival of public interest in stocks.

The following table shows the fluctuations for the week:—

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Sales.
C. P. R.	123½	123½	121½	122	855
Dom. Iron.	13½	13¾	11	11	853
do. pref.	35	35	30	30	150
Dom. Coal.	74½	75	69½	69¾	858
do. pref.	112	112	110	110	42
Power	77¾	77¾	76¾	76¾	905
Richelieu	77	79	76	77	260
N. S. Steel	88	88	87	87	175
M. S. R.	242	242	237	240	165
Twins	92¼	92¼	91¾	91¾	150
Toronto Ry.	99	99	96½	96½	426
Halifax Ry.	95½	95½	95½	95½	23
Detroit Ry.	68	68¼	68	68	375
Toledo Ry.	21½	21½	21½	21½	5
Mont. Cotton	115	115	115	115	5
Bell Tel.	157½	157½	157½	157½	6
Windsor Htl	85	85	85	85	40
Mont. Tel.	160½	160½	160½	160½	2
Banks—					
Montreal	250¼	250¼	250¼	250¼	58
Union	134	134	134	134	1
Hochelaga	130	130	130	130	41
Merchants	157	157	156	156	62
E. T'nships	160	160	160	160	6
Molsons new	200	200	200	200	85
do. cash	205	205	205	205	100
Commerce	155	155	155	155	40
Bonds —					
Dom. Iron	65	65½	64	64	$19,000
M. S. R.	105	105	104	104	$300

NEW YORK STOCKS

Henry Clews says:—The events of the week have not been of a particularly encouraging character. Damage to crops in the North-West, and fears that the Balkan crisis might cause disturbing complications in Europe, started a fresh selling movement, checking a revival of confidence and precipitating a partial return of recent liquidation. A portion of the selling was attributed to the closing out of accounts which were tided over the last heavy break; while the bear attacks were further stimulated by unfavorable developments connected with some of the larger industrials, also the lower prices for iron which those pessimistically inclined profess to believe are indicative of business reaction. These are the only new developments in an otherwise sound situation, and to them alone is due the irregularities of the week just ended.

No change can be detected in the monetary situation. Crop demands are beginning to assert themselves and bank reserves to decline in consequence. Loans continue at high level in spite of stock market liquidation, but this appears to cause no concern among bankers because of the strength and character of their principal borrowers. One thing is certain, that the money market is adequate to all legitimate requirements and that demand is of a questionable nature will receive scant consideration.

The immediate future of the local market appears somewhat uncertain. There is no cause whatever for los of confidence in the undertone; but the current drift of prices is not as decidedly upwards as intrinsic conditions warrant. Reports of railway and industrial corporations show the effect of increased operating expenses. This does not mean any change in dividen rates, and will probably result in nothing more than diminished expenditures for improvements. Present prices have amply discounted these revelations; but as they come out they are apt to start fresh selling movements in the present sensitive condition of the stock market. While there is no reason for discouragement, operations for the rise should be conducted with particular discrimination and limited to securities that are unquestionably selling below intrinsic values. Both money and stocks are at or near a five percent basis, which should give the latter a preference to investment holders.

MINING NOTES.

Rossland, Sept. 19.—Ore shipments for the week ending to-night were again over nine thousand tons, largely due to increased output at Leroi. Details are:—Leroi, 6,000; Centre Star, 1,500; War Eagle, 1,220; Leroi, No. 2, 320; Jumbo, 250; Spitzee, 90; I.X.L. (milled), 250. Total for week, 9,580. For year to date, 277,407 tons.

The four-thousand gallon oil tanks at the Leroi, No. 2, concentrator were charged yesterday and the plant starts next week. The Canadian Pacific is building spurs to the War Eagle, Centre Star mill site, and will start in a week or two.

Grand Forks, B.C., Sept. 19.—The following is a statement of the ore tonage shipped over the Kettle Valley lines during the past week:—Republic camp, Mountain Lion, 906 tons; North Sappil, 113 tons; Knob Hill, 30 tons; Hall Brothers, 20 tons; Cheawca, Ruby Mine, 20 tons; Danville camp, Lucelle Dryfus Mine, 530 tons. Total, 1,271 tons.

COMMERCIAL.

ANOTHER SHARP RISE IN BUTTER AND CHEESE.

A few days of fine crop weather in the West have sent prices of grain tumbling in Chicago, but have not affected the local market. Peas are a trifle scarce here, and firm at 73½c.

Butter and cheese have taken another jump; cheese is now a full cent higher than last week, and butter is up ¾c, and still rising. The demand from England keeps up, and there is a great rush to get cheese before the end of the season. As much as 21c was paid in the country for butter on Saturday, and what was bought there cannot be sold for less than 21¼c here, the present prices being for the stock bought at lower figures last week. At the wharf this morning, cheese sold at 11⅝c to 11c, the latter figure ruling; butter brought 19¾c to 20c.

Receipts—Wheat, 4,030 bushels; oats, 5,865 bushels; flour, 5,786 brls.; eggs, 1,649 cases; butter, 1,838 pkgs.; cheese, 14,159 boxes; apples, 5,375 brls.

Grain—Peas,63c high freights; 73½c afloat here; rye, 53c east, 58½c afloat here; buckwheat, 48c to 49c; oats, old, No. 2, 37½c in store here, new, 35c afloat here, Sept. delivery; flaxseed, $1.15 on track here; feed barley, 50c, No. 3 barley, 52½c.

FLOUR—Manitoba patents, $4.80; seconds, $4.50; strong bakers, $4.25 to $4.50; Ontario straight rollers, $3.90 to $4; in bags, $1.90 to $1.95; patents, $4.15 to $4.40; extras,$1.70 to $1.75.

FEED — Manitoba bran, $17; shorts, $20, bags included; Ontario bran, in bulk, $17 to $17.50; shorts, in bulk, $20.50 to $21.50.

BEANS—Choice primes, $1.70 to $1.75 per bushel in car lots.

PROVISIONS—Heavy Canadian short cut pork, $19 to $21; light short cut, $19; compound refined lard, 8c; pure Canadian lard, 8¾c to 9c; finest lard, 10c to 10¼c; hams, 13½c to 14½c; bacon, 14c to 15c; live hogs, $6.25; fresh killed abattoir hogs, $8.50; American clear backs, $13.75; clear shoulder pork, $18.50.

EGGS—Candled selected, 18c; straight receipts, 15½c; No. 2, 12c.

CHEESE—Ontario, 12¾c to 12½c; Townships, 12¼c; Quebec, 12c.

BUTTER—Townships creamery,20¾c; and Quebec, 20c; Western dairy, 16c.

ASHES—Firsts, $5.80 to $5.85; pearl, at $6.70 to $7 per 100 lbs.

HONEY—White clover in sections, 13c per section; in 10 lb. tins, 8c.

MAPLE SYRUP—Per imperial gallon, 60c to 65c in tins; 5c per lb. in wood; sugar, 7c per lb.

HAY—No. 1, $9.50 to $10.50; No. 2, $8 to $9; clover, $6.50 to $7; clover mixed, $7 to $7.50 per ton, in car lots.

POTATOES—Per 90 lb. bag, 60c to 65c.

BONSECOURS MARKET

LARGE AMOUNT OF PRODUCE OFFERED FOR SALE, BUT PRICES REMAINED FIRM.

Friday, Sept. 18.

Bonsecours market and vicinity this morning was the scene of much animation. The attendance of farmers and market gardeners with produce for sale was larger than usual, while buyers from all parts of the city were out eager to purchase the ordinary 'wants' of the day. The market was flooded with all kinds of vegetables and fruit, while fowl, fish and dairy were not over excessive. Prices, strange to say, remained fairly high considering the large quantity of produce offered, but a large attendance of purchasers has the effect generally of holding up prices quite gratifying to the seller. General reports about the market all morning were favorable to a satisfactory business, and by noon hour results bore out the assertion in this respect. The weather was agreeable for marketing and all morning it was 'hustle' in all directions in the vicinity of Jacques Cartier square and the Bonsecours market proper. Following were the different articles offered and prices of each:

Vegetables—Potatoes, 40c to 55c per bag; turnips, 50c per bag; beets, 45c to 50c per bag; onions, 90c to $1.25 per bag; carrots, 60c to 65c per bag; pumpkins, 60c to 75c per doz.; cabbages, 20c to 45c per doz.; pickling cucumbers, 35c to 50c per box; cauliflowers, 30c to $1 per dozen; tomatoes, 15c to 25c per box; celery, 15c to 50c per doz.

Fruits.—Apples, $1 to $2.25 per barrel; grapes, 5c per lb., or 30c to 50c per basket; wild grapes, 40c per basket; bluebeerries, $1.50 to $1.75 per box; plums, 25c to 40c per basket; peaches, 30c to 50c per basket; pears, $1.50 to $2.50 per barrel; Jamaca oranges, $5.50 to $6 per barrel; lemons, $2.25 to $2.50 per box.

Fowl.—Turkey (dressed) 15c to 18c per lb.; fowl, 12½c per lb.; chickens, 13c to 14c per lb.; spring geese, 10c to 11c per lb.; tame duck, 15c per lb.; black duck, 90c to $1 per pair; field duck, 40c to 50c a pair; blue bill duck, 60c a pair; pigeon, 30c a pair; quail, 35c; snipe, $3.60 per doz.; young pigs, dressed, $1.25 each.

Fish.—Dore, 12c to 15c per lb.; halibut, 12½c to 15c per lb.; haddock, 6c to 7c per lb.; catfish, 8c to 10c per lb.; young sturgeon, 8c to 10c per lb.; eels, 30c to 35c each; sturgeon, 10c to 12c per lb.; perch on string, 15c to 25c; black bass, 15c to 20c per lb.; lobsters, 15c to 20c; oysters, 35c to 50c per quart.

Dairy—Print butter, 20c to 25c per lb.; tub buttar, 18c to 20c per lb.; new laid eggs, 25c to 30c per doz.; old eggs, (cooking), 18c to 20c per doz.; honey, 10c per lb.; strained or in the comb; maple sugar, 9c to 10c per lb.; maple syrup, $1.25 per gallon.

Grains.—Oats, 80c to 90c per bag; new buckwheat, $1.10 per bag; oats, 40c to 50c per bushel; hay, $7.50 to $9 per hundred bundles of 15 lbs.; straw, $4 to $5 per hundred bundles of 12 lbs.

EASTERN ABATTOIR, Sept. 21.

The cattle market this morning was fairly brisk, and prices remained about the same at the East End Abattoir. The offerings of all kinds of cattle, sheep, calves, and hogs, were large, and the butchers, and others buyers were out in good numbers. The market is heavy with lean and ordinary cattle, and this probably holds down prices a little.

Cattle—Arrivals, 800 head; demand fair, with medium prices. Quotations fair. Best beef sold at from 4c to 4¼c per lb.; fair to medium at from 3¼c to 3¾c per lb., and the common and lean stock at from 2c to 3c per lb.

Sheep—Arrivals, 500. Demand brisk,with prices firm. Quality fair to good. Quotations, 3¼c to 3½c per lb. Lambs were sold at from 3½c to 4c per lb.

Calves—Arrivals about 100. Quality, only fair. Demand good, with prices stationary. Best calves sold at $8 to $10. Poor and lean ones at from $2.50 to $4 a head.

Hogs—Arrivals about 400. Demand heavy. Quality fair to good, with prices firm. Quotations were from 5½c to 6c per lb., the latter for choice lots off the cars.

CANADIAN TRADE.

Bradstreet's 'Trade Review' says:—The cool weather during the first part of this month improved the fall sorting trade in wholesale dry goods circles at Montreal, and the warmer weather this week did not materially check the movement. Advancing prices in many departments of wholesale trade, and the slow deliveries resulting from the difficulty in securing skilled labor for factories and mills, have stimulated the retail demand this season. Trade continues brisk at all points except for the North-West where the adverse weather conditions have tended to check the demand for fall and winter goods. Sales so far this season are considerably ahead of last year at this time in many departments. Payments have been fair for this season but in a few weeks when the country's crops begin to move freely they will be much better

Travellers for Toronto houses returned to their routes this week after being in the city for the two exhibition weeks and orders have been coming to hand quite freely. Trade is, in many lines, ahead of last year, and the volume of business continues large.

At Quebec the demand for fall goods continues favorable and country buyers are ordering liberally. Collections, as a rule, are reported satisfactory.

The cool weather at Winnipeg last week did not materially lessen the demand for fall and winter goods, but the very unfavorable change in the weather which set in on Saturday, had the effect of checking the demand, owing to the fears of serious damage to the wheat crop. Fears of the wheat sprouting and of 'rough' wheat as a result of the rain and snow, made traders cautious, and there has been a pause in business at many centres of trade in order to see how far the harvest will be interfered with. The railways are crowded with freight, and as very little wheat has yet begun to move, the prospects are for increased difficulties in the matter of shipments next month. Lumber is easier.

At Victoria, Vancouver and other Pacific Coast trade centres, there is a good demand for seasonable lines. The salmon pack will practically be a failure, the shingle mills are closed and the logging trade has been dull, but otherwise the provincial industries are active and prosperous. The demand from the mining sections is good.

The London Exhibition this week attracted many retailers to the city and business has shown considerable activity.

Ottawa wholesale trade, as reported to Bradstreet's, is of an encouraging nature. The Central Canada Exhibition has stimulated the demand for fall and winter goods through the large number of buyers attracted to the capital this week. Sales have been very satisfactory.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

Dun's Bulletin to-day says of Montreal trade:—The late unusually warm weather has affected the retail trade in dry goods to some extent, but wholesale business in this line does not apear to be materially affected. Groceries show a good distribution countrywards. A lessened demand for refined sugars in New York has led to some cutting of prices among manufacturers there, and local refiners have this week reduced prices 10 cents per cental. Some moderate lots of new Valencia raisins are to hand this week, via Liverpool, and are being jobbed at 7¼c to 7½c for fine off stalk. The first direct vessel, the 'Escalona,' was reported a few days ago as still loading at Denia, and consequently will be hardly due for a month yet. Boot and shoe manufacturers are hardly so busy, and in leather the local demand is less active, but a good export movement is still noted in sole. In heavy metals and general hardware there is a good business being done, and values are well sustained. It is expected that the importations of British pig iron will show some decline from this out, as Canadian furnaces are apparently overtaking the large accumulation of orders they have had in hand. For the season a satisfactory business is reported in oils, paints, glass, cements, etc. The linseed oil market remains in very unsatisfactory shape, with sales of raw oil reported as low as 47c to 48c, but turpentine is very excited, and it is anticipated in some quarters that prices may reach the dollar mark before the next crop. General remittances are fair to good, and only five district failures are reported for the week.

CHEESE GOES UP

HIGHER PRICES PAID ON COUNTRY BOARDS.

Brockville, Sept. 18.—As reported yesterday, the 2,463 cheese registered were sold on the board at 11⅝c, bid by Bissell. On the curb some 5,500 boxes were sold at the same price, and total sales were as follows:—Webster, 800; Bissell, 1,600; Derbyshire, 1,500; Jones, 300; Howe, 1,250; Murphy, 1,200; Dickey, 700; Earle, 575.

Vankleek Hill, Sept. 17.—Offerings, 1,076 white and 70 colored cheese; all sold at 11 9-16c. Bidding was started at 11c by Weegar; Welsh raised 11 1-8c, McRae 11¼c, Welsh 11⅜c, McRae 11½c, Welsh 11 9-16c, at which figure he got 381 boxes, Fraser, 346; McRae, 169 white and 70 colored, and McGregor, 180. There were eight buyers present.

Tweed, Sept. 17.—Offerings, 850. All sold at 11 3-16c.

Kingston, Sept. 17.—Offerings, 1,207 boxes, of which 803 were white. The bidding quickly ran up to 11¾c. All sold.

Winchester, Sept. 17.—At the meeting of the cheese board held here this evening 592 colored and 517 white were registered. Price bid, 11¾c; colored, 502, and white, 154, were sold. Buyers were: Ault, Keenan, Gibson, Logan and Pruner.

CHEESE BOARDS.

Brockville, Sept. 17.—At to-day's meeting of the cheese board, 2,463 boxes were registered, 760 white and 1,403 colored; all sold at 11⅝c.

This is ⅜c more than last week, and means about 11⅝c to 11¾c in Montreal, an increase of about ¼c.

Campbellford, Sept. 15.—Cheese boarded, 1,780; Magrath secured 300, Brenton 300, Cook 360, Bird 360 at 11c, balance refused at 11c.

Ingersoll, Ont., Sept. 15.—Offerings on the board, 585 boxes, 10⅞c highest bid; no sales. Salesmen asking 11½c, but are unable to moderate their ideas a trifle before they leave town.

Perth, Sept. 18.—Offerings, 1,740 white,580 colored; all sold at 11⅝c. Buyers present were Bissell, Webster, How and Ferguson.

Napanee, Sept. 18.—Offerings, 905 white, 890 colored; sales, 405 white and 280 colored at 11⅝c.

Farnham, Sept. 18.—Eleven factories offered 426 white and 195 colored cheese, no butter. Sales as follows: Duckett, 85 white at 11¾c; Hodgson,130 colored at 11¾; Ayer, 65 colored at 11 13-16c, 112 white at 11¾c; Walter & Wiley, 92 white at 11⅞c, 84 white, 11¾c; Fowler, 138 white at 11¾c. Forty-seven unsold.

Ottawa, Sept. 18.—Offerings totalled 2,159 boxes, 1,755 white and 404 colored. All were sold at 11⅞c. The buyers were: — J. R. Laing, Hodgson Brothers,A. A. Ayer & Co., Lovell & Christmas and T. S. Williamson.

Listowel, Sept. 18. — Eleven factories boarded 2,255 boxes of white, all September make; 275 boxes sold to Ballantyne at 11⅞c; 140 boxes at 12c; 240 boxes at 12 1-16c; 550 boxes at 11⅞c; 150 boxes sold to McLaren at 12c; 190 boxes sold to Muir at 12c; 215 boxes sold to McLaren at 11 13-16c; 150 boxes at 12 1-16c; 217 boxes sold to Ballantyne at 12 1-16c; 120 boxes unsold.

Cowansville, Sept. 19.—At the weekly meeting of the Eastern Townships Dairymen's Exchange to-day, 45 factories offered 2,035 boxes cheese; 22 creameries offered 1,207 boxes butter. Hodgson Bros. bought 145 boxes cheese for 12 1-16c, 40 for 11 15-16c and 46 for 11⅞c; D. A. McPherson Co., 320 boxes for 12c; A. J. Brice, 705 boxes for 12c; Hugh Allen, 58 boxes for 11¾c; Fred. Fowler, 44 boxes for 12c, and 207 boxes for 11⅞c; A. A. Ayer & Co., 117 boxes for 11 15-16c, and 91 boxes for 11⅞c; all sold. Hodgson Bros. bought 60 boxes butter for 21c, and 122 boxes for 20¾c; A. J. Brice, 735 boxes for 21c; Hugh Allen, 182 boxes for 20¾c, 35 boxes for 20½c and 33 boxes for 20 1-8c; Jas. Dalrymple, 40 boxes for 20½c; all sold.

Cornwall, Sept. 19.—At the Cornwall cheese board to-day,2,346 boxes were boarded, 1,168 white, 1,093 colored and 85 American. All but one lot sold at 12c, the highest price of the season. J. A. Welsh got 1,025 for James Alexander; J. A. McRae, 484 for Hodgson Bros.; A. A. Logan, 565 for Ayer Company Limited; N. Fraser, 25 for T. S. Williamson; Thomas Keenan, 127 for A. W. Grant. Last year, at this date, 2,286 were sold at 10c to 10 11-16c.

Alexandria, Sept. 19.—This evening 1,459 boxes of cheese were boarded, 950 white and 509 colored. All sold at 12c with the exception of one lot of 32 boxes of colored. L. Keenan, for A. W. Grant, who made his first apearance at the board, got 337 white and 42 colored. Welsh, for Alexander, got 613 white and 467 colored.

Iroquois, Sept. 19.—There were 1,108 colored and 40 white cheese boarded here today, and all sold on board at 12c to Weir, Johnston and Ault. It is the first time this season that cheese has all sold on the board.

Belleville, Sept. 19.—Twenty-two factories offered 1,655 white and 280 colored. Sales: Alexander, 550 white, 180 colored; Watkin, 305 white; Hodgsons, 305 white; and Brenton, 160 white. All at 11⅞c. Balance refused 11⅞c on the market, but accepted on the street.

London, Sept. 19.—There were 2,800 boxes offered. Sales on board as follows:—175 boxes colored at 11⅞c, 250 boxes at 12c, 125 boxes white, at 12 1-16c, and 130 white at 12 1-8c. Balance selling on street at 11⅞c to 12 1-16c. Market active.

THE WOOL SALES.

London, Sept. 19.—The offerings at the wool auction sales to-day numbered 13,105 bales; all grades were in demand, and the prices were firm, and sellers firm. Merinos caused active competition, and they advanced to the highest point of the series; fine cross-bred pieces and medium greasy merinos sold well to France. A large line of scoured new clip was taken by German buyers. Slips and cross-breds were very firm. American buyers secured a few parcels of three-quarters bred and combing wools, and also a moderate supply of medium at high rates. Next week 680 bales will be offered. Following are to-day's sales in detail:

New South Wales—2,800 bales; scoured,7d to 1s 9½d; greasy, 6¾d to 1s 2d.

Queensland—10,000 bales; scoured, 11½d to 1s 11½d; greasy, 5¾d to 7½d.

Victoria—1,500 bales; scoured, 6d to 10d; greasy, 5¼d to 1s 2d.

South Australia—900 bales; scoured, 9d to 1s 8½d; greasy, 5d to 10½d.

West Australia—200 bales; greasy, 7d to 9d.

Tasmania — 100 bales; greasy, 10½d to 11½d.

New Zealand—4,900 bales; scoured, 5½d to 1s 10½d; greasy, 6d to 1s.

Cape of Good Hope and Natal—800 bales: scoured, 1s 2½d to 1s 4½d; greasy, 5¾d to 8d.

The arrivals for the sixth series of auction sales amount to 18,740 bales, including 8,000 forwarded direct to spinners.

TORONTO LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Toronto, Sept. 18. —There was a fairly good trade in all lines of cattle at the Western Market this morning. The receipts were not very heavy, but the demand was good enough to absorb nearly everything offering. There was a continued demand for good butchers' cattle, and quite a number of buyers who have been at the market lately were noticed about the alleys. Trade for exporters was a little quiet owing to the small number offering. Cattle prices generally are unchanged. Sheep and lambs were steady, and hog prices dropped 10c per cwt. The receipts totalled 34 cars, and included 422 cattle, 1,000 sheep and lambs, 488 hogs and 22 calves.

Export Cattle—There were very few cattle offering, and trade on this account was quiet. There is a good demand for good cattle, but for the others the inquiry is not brisk. Quotations are unchanged at $4.70 to $4.80 per cwt. for extra choice, $4.40 to $4.60 for the ordinary run of choice, $4.20 to $4.30 for others, and $2.50 to $3.75 for cows.

Butchers' Cattle — The deman dfor these cattle continues fair, and although there was not many good cattle offering everything was pretty well picked up, and prices were about steady. The inquiry was hardly as keen as it was yesterday, however, but quotations are unchanged. Picked lots are quoted at $4.40 to $4.50 per cwt.; choice at $4.10 to $4.25; fair to good at $3.75 to $4; rough to common at $2.25 to $3.10, and cows at $2.50 to $3.50.

Stockers and Feeders—The run of these cattle was fair, and all were sold at unchanged prices. Stockers are quoted at $2.25 to $3.70, and feeders at $2.75 to $4.

Milch Cows—The run of cows was fair. Quotations were slightly easier at $30 to $58 each.

Calves — The run was light and everything was sold early. Quotations are unchanged at $2 to $10 each, or 4½c to 5½c per lb.

Sheep and Lambs—Trade was good and everything was sold early. Quotations all round are steady. Export sheep are quote at $2.50 to $3.50 per cwt., and culls at $2 to $3. Lambs are unchanged at $2.50 to $3.25 each, or $3.50 to $3.90 per cwt.

Hogs—The run was light, but there was little demand for hogs, and quotations are 10c per cwt. lower at $5.95 per cwt. for selects, and $5.65 for lights and fats.

CATTLE MARKETS.

East Buffalo, Sept. 18.—Cattle—Receipts, 450 head; slow; prices unchanged. Veals—Receipts, 250 head; 50c higher, $6.25 to $9. Hogs—Receipts, 7,200 head; active, 5c higher; heavy, $6.35 to $6.50; mixed, $6.40 to $6.50; Yorkers, $6.40 to $6.55; pigs, $5.75 to $6; roughs, $5.25 to $5.50; stags, $4 to $4.50; dairies and grassers, $5 to $6.40. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 6,900 head; sheep firm, lambs 15c higher; yearlings, 25c higher; lambs, $5.50 to $5.90; yearlings,$4.50 to $4.75; ewes, $3.50 to $3.75; wethers, $4 to $4.25; sheep, mixed, $1.50 to $4.

New York, Sept. 17.—Beeves, no sales reported. Dressed beef steady; city dressed native sides, general sales, 6½c to 8½c per pound. Exports to-day, 928 cattle. Calves, receipts to-day at all markets, 193 head; 528 on sale. Market rated steady; the pens fully cleared. Veals sold at $5 to $8.75 per 100 pounds; grassers, $3.75; western calves at $4.75 to $5.50; city dressed veals, general sales, 9c to 13c per pound. Sheep and lambs, receipts, 3,207. Sheep about steady; lambs, slow and weak. About 10 cars of stock unsold. Sheep sold at $3 to $3.75 generally; lambs at $4.50 to $5.65; Canadian lambs at $5.20 to $5.60; dressed mutton, general sales, 5½c to 7½c per pound; dressed lambs, 7c to 10¼c. Hogs, receipts, 3,873. Market rated firm; heavy to light state and Pennsylvania hogs sold at $6.30 to $6.50.

Chicago, Sept. 21.—Cattle, receipts, 25,000; market slow; good to prime steers, at $5.40 to $5.80; poor to medium, $3.50 to $5; stockers and feeders, $2.40 to $4.15; cows, $1.50 to $4.50; heifers, $2 to $4.75; canners, $1.50 to $2.60; bulls, $2 to $4.50; calves, at $2.50 to $7.

Hogs, receipts to-day, 25,000; market, 5c to 10c higher; mixed and butchers, $5.85 to $6.40; good to choice heavy, $5.95 to $6.25; rough heavy, $5.60 to $5.90; light, $5.80 to $6.35; bulk of sales, $5.85 to $6.10.

Sheep, receipts, 30,000; sheep and lambs, steady; good to choice wethers, $3.40 to $4.25; fair to choice mixed, $2.25 to $4.25; western sheep, $2.25 to $4; native lambs, $3.75 to $6.15; western lambs, $4.50 to $5.25.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., No. 16 St. Sacrament street, reports the closing prices to-day as follows:

	Open	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat, Sept.	77¼	77½	76¾	77
Dec.	787⅛	79⅛	78¼	78⅝
Corn, Sept.	48¾	49	47⅞	47⅞
Dec.	48⅛	44⅝	46⅞	46⅝b
Oats, Sept	36	37¼	36	36¼
Dec.	37½	37⅝	37	37⅝
Pork, Sept.				12.75
Oct.	13.87	12.80	12.97	
Lard, Sept.	9.57	9.60	9.50	9.50
Oct.	8.15	7.90	7.95	
Sh. Ribs, Sept.				9.20
Oct.	9.40	9.50	9.30	9.35

ONTARIO MARKETS.

Toronto, Sept. 21.—Wheat—The farmers' deliveries have been light the past week, owing to the fact that they are busy with other crops. There is a good demand for home milling and the markets are firm. No. 2 red and white are quoted at 77c to 78c east and middle freights. Goose is firmer at 72c to 73c for No. 2 east. Spring is firmer at 77c for No. 1 and 76c for No. 2 east. Manitoba wheat is firm. The crop of old is about cleaned up, No. 1 northern is quoted at 96c, Owen Sound, and $1.02 grinding in transit. New wheat is steady at 93½c for No. 1 hard, 92½c for No. 1 northern, and 89c for No. 2 northern at Georgian Bay ports, and six cents more grinding in transit.

Flour—The offerings are light owing to the scarcity of wheat, there is a good demand and the market is firm at $3.05 bid for cars of 90 percent winter patents in buyers' bags east or middle freights. Choice brands are held iffteen to twenty cents higher. Manitoba flour is firmer this week at $4.80 for cars of Hungarian patents, $4.60 for second patents and $4.40 for strong baker, bags included, on the track here.

Mill feed—The offerings are not large, the mills are getting a good demand for ton lots at their doors which leaves them less to offer for shipment by railway. Cars of shorts are quoted at $17 to $17.50 and bran at $13 to $13.50 in bulk east or middle freights. Manitoba mill feed is steady at $20 for cars of shorts and $17 for bran, sacks included, Toronto freights.

Barley—Steady at 45c for No. 3 extra and 42c to 43c for No. 3 east or middle freights.

Rye—Steady at 51c for cars of No. 2 east and 50c middle freights.

Corn—Steady. Canada is quoted at 53c for cars west. American is steady at 58c for No. 3 mixed, 59c for No. 2 yellow and 60c for No. 2 yellow in car lots on the track Toronto.

Oats—In fair demand and steady; cars of No. 1 white are quoted at 32c; No. 2 white at 31c east; No. 2 white are quoted at 30c high freights north and west and at 30½c middle freights.

Oatmeal—Steady at $3.75 for cars bags, and $3.90 for barrels on the track Toronto, and twenty-five cents more for broken lots.

Peas—In better demand and are selling for September shipment at 66c for No. 2 east, and 60c middle freights.

Butter—The offerings of all descriptions have been good except choice dairy rolls, which are wanted and firmly held. There is a fair demand for creamery prints. Prices are all steady. Creamery prints, 18c to 20c; do., solids, 17½c to 18c; dairy pound rolls, choice, 15c to 17c; do., tub, good to choice, 14½c to 17c; do., poor to medium, 12c to 14c.

Eggs—The demand for winter packing through the country has made the offerings lighter; there is a good demand here and the market is firmer at 16c.

Baled hay—The offerings are fair; there is a moderate demand, and the market is steady. Cars on the track here are quoted at $8.50 to $9.

Baled straw—Steady. Cars on the track here are quoted at $5.

Dressed hogs—The offerings are still light and are confined to farmers' lots on the street market here which are lower at $7.50 to $8. Live hogs are lower than they were a week ago being quoted at $5.90 for choice bacon and $5.65 for heavy and light fats.

Ingersoll, Ont., Sept. 21.—White wheat, 70c to 74c per bushel; fall wheat, 70c to 74c; Barley, 45c to 59c; peas, 63c to 65c; corn, 60c to 62c; bran, $15 to $17 per ton; shorts, $19 to $20; potatoes, 65c to 75c per bag; onions, 45c to 50c per bushel; live hogs, $5.60 to $5.75 per cwt.; flour, $1.75 to $2.15 per cwt.; oatmeal, $2 to $2.25 per cwt.; cornmeal, $2 to $2.25 per cwt.; butter, 20c to 22c per lb.; creamery, 23c to 25c per lb.; eggs, 12c to 14c per dozen; hay, $8 to $9 per ton; hides, $6 to $7 per ton.

Hamilton, Ont., Sept. 19.—White wheat, per bushel, 73c to 75c; red, 70c; spring, 70c to 73c; barley, 45c to 50c; oats, 32c to 34c; corn, 59c to 60c; cloverseed, $5 to $5.25; timothy seed, $2 to $2.30; white wheat flour per barrel, $3.25 to $3.35; strong bakers, $3.30 to $3.35; dressed hogs, per cwt., $7 to $7.50; apples, per bag of bushel and a half, 60c to 75c; dried apples, per lb., 5c to 6c; potatoes, per bag of 90 pounds, 60c to 70c; butter, in rolls, per pound, 16c to 17c; butter in firkins, per pound, 13c to 15c; eggs, per dozen, 14c to 16c.

Ottawa, Sept. 19.—The offerings in all lines of farm produce on Byward market this morning were plentiful and farmers found no difficulty in disposing of their loads, as householders and dealers were out in large numbers and eager to buy. Dressed meats were plentiful and in fairly good demand. There is a marked increase in the receipts of butter, eggs and chickens, and prices rule accordingly. Vegetables were in galore but prices remain steady. Retail prices paid at farmers' vehicles:—Pork, $8.50 to $8.75; lamb, 8c fronts; 9c and 10c hinds; veal, fronts, 5c to 6c per lb.; hinds, 6c to 7c per lb.; hay, old, $10 to $12; new, $7 to $9; oats, 37c to 39c per bushel; wheat, 70c to 75c bushel; buckwheat, 50c bushel; beans, $1.70 to $2 per bushel; turnips, 20c dozen; parsnips, 25c dozen; cabbage, 25c to 50c dozen; celery, 25c dozen; onions, 20c dozen; carrots, 15c dozen; beets, 25c dozen; tomatoes, 35c to 40c pail; potatoes, 60c to 75c per bag; butter, rolls, 18c; prints, 21c to 23c per lb.; cheese, 12½c lb., retail; eggs, fresh, 18c to 20c per doz.; held, 15c to 16c per doz.; lard, 13c to 15c per lb.; turkeys, 15c per lb.; chickens, 50c to 60c per pair; ducks, $1 to $1.05 per pair; apples, 65c to 80c per bag; pears, 50c to 60c per basket; peaches, 35c to 50c per basket; plums, 25c to 35c per pail.

GRAIN IN STORE.

Grain in store in Montreal:

	Sept.19, 1903.	Sept.12, 1903.	Sept.20, 1902.
Wheat, bush	67,828	102,288	91,509
Corn, bush	65,838	81,950	31,311
Peas, bush	31,993	31,715	34,201
Oats, bush	247,824	202,643	184,029
Barley, bush	44,145	44,145	1,004
Rye, bush	3,357	3,357	15,804
Buckwheat, bush	388	388	561
Flour, brls	15,409	14,682	10,942
Meal, brls	708	589	70

A SERIOUS BLOW.

Clergue Industries at Sault Ste. Marie will be Closed up

THIRTY-FIVE HUNDRED MEN WILL BE THROWN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Sept. 18.—The Consolidated Lake Superior Company has announced the immediate closing of all industries there and in Michipicoten, excepting the water, the light, the car and ferry system. The action will throw thirty-five hundred men out of work. The loss in wages will be about fifty thousand dollars a week. The reason given for the stoppage is that the financial condition of the company at the present time will not permit of the immediate starting up of the blast furnaces and the rail mill, and since winter, with the close of navigation, is nearly at hand, making it expensive to secure ore and coal, it has been thought best

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PUNDITA RAMABAI FUND.

Readers in Oxenden and Hyde Park, Ont., ask where to remit for the Pundita Ramabai Fund. Contributions sent to this office will be forwarded and acknowledged in the columns of the 'Witness.'

WHAT IS YOUR EXCUSE.?

If you are offered happiness and refuse it, what is your excuse? If some one offers to supplant misery and distress with peace, enjoyment of life and comfort of body, and you allow it not, what is your excuse? Mr. Theo. Noel, whose announcement appears in these columns, wants to know what is your excuse, if you are sick and ailing, and refuse to accept the offer of thirty days' trial of Vitae-Ore at his risk, which he is making to the readers of this paper.

The offer, 'Personal to Subscribers,' has appeared in these columns a number of times during the past two years, and hundreds are to-day blessing the day they read and accepted it, else Mr. Noel could not continue his announcements from time to time. If you fear its genuineness, ask any of your fellow subscribers who have accepted it, and then, if you don't accept, what is your excuse? You need the medicine; you can have it for the asking; you take no risk. What is your excuse?

The editors of the best periodicals in Canada endorse Mr. Noel and his offer. Let their endorsement be your excuse for writing to-day for a package on trial. **See large announcement in this issue.**

GENERAL IAN HAMILTON SAILS.

Liverpool, Sept. 19.—The Cunard liner 'Lucania,' which sailed for New York from Liverpool to-day, had among her passengers Lieutenant-General Sir Ian Hamilton.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them. Birth notices are inserted for 25c, marriage notices for 50c, death notices for 25c prepaid. The announcement of funeral appended to death notice, 25c extra; other extension to obituary, such as short sketch of life, two cents per word extra, except poetry, which is 50 cents per line extra—prepaid.

Annual subscribers may have announcements of births, marriages and deaths (without extended obituary or verses) occurring in their immediate families, free of charge, in which case name and address of subscribers should be given.

BIRTHS.

DUMBELL.—At 1216 St. Andre street, on Sept. 3, 1903, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Jas. H. Dumbell.

FIDDES.—At Malcolm, Ontario, on Aug. 8, 1903, to Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Fiddes, a daughter.

FIELD — On Sept. 15, 1903, at 98 Park ave., St. Henry, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Field.

FINCH.—At the Methodist parsonage, Strathcona, N.W.T., on Sept. 4, 1903, a son to the Rev. C. W. and Mrs. Finch.

LANCASTER — At Como, Que., on Friday, Sept. 4, 1903, the wife of Joseph Lancaster, of a daughter.

MACINTOSH — On Sept. 18, 1903, at 139 Crescent street, Mrs. Preble Macintosh, of a son.

MELLUISH —On Sept. 3, 1903, at 61 Chardmore-road, Upper Clapton, N.E., London, England, the wife of Edward R. Melluish, of a son.

MOULE.—At 13 Woodstock avenue, on Sept. 8, 1903, to Mr. and Mrs. William J. Moule, a daughter.

SIMPSON—At 83½ Chatham street, on Sept. 15, 1903, a son to Mr. and Mrs. H. Simpson.

MARRIED.

BEACH — MACFARLANE — At Port Arthur, Ont., on Sept. 9, 1903, by the Rev. Thursby, of St. John's Church, Julia Beatrice Macfarlane, daughter of Malcolm Macfarlane, of Stratford, to John Bethune Beach, of Eastern Townships Bank, Winnipeg, Man.

BELL—KIDD.—At 301 King street, on the afternoon of Sept. 16, 1903, by the Rev. R. Hyde, Peterborough, Ont., Mr. Wm. Ward Bell, to Florence Isabella Kidd, both of the Township of Dummer, Peterborough Co., Ont.

BELL — VANDERBURGH — At the residence of the bride's father, Richmond Hill, Ont., on Sept. 15, 1903, by the Rev. James A. Grant, Mr. James Nicol Bell, Norfolk, Virginia, U.S., to Clara, second daughter of Wm. Vanderburgh, Esq.

BENNETT — TETLOCK— In Queen Street Methodist Church, Kingston, Ont., on Sept. 16, 1903, by the Rev. Dr. Antlin, Eliza Eileen K. Tetlock, only daughter of John Tetlock, Raglan street, to James Clarke Bennett, of Ottawa.

BIRGE — CLARKE — On Sept. 16, 1903, at the Church of St. John, Toronto, by the Rev. A. Williams, rector, assisted by the Rev. A. J. Broughall, rector of St. Stephens, Russell Hall Birge, M.D., of Cleveland, Ohio, to Edith Eleanor, only daughter of Peter Clarke, Esq., of Toronto.

BLACHFORD — BEETON — On Sept. 16, 1903, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Toronto, by the Rev. John Pearson, D.C.L., Frederick Arthur, second son of H. P. Blachford, to Mabelle Louise, youngest daughter of the late J. E. Beeton.

BLAIR — CABEL — At the Randbro Methodist Church, on Sept. 16, 1903, by the Rev. Arthur Wilkinson, Benjamin James Blair, of Clifton, to Elizabeth May Cabel, of Randbro, Que.

CAMERON — TIGHE — In Chicago, Ill., U.S., on Aug. 29, 1903, Thos. Laird Cameron to Miss Etta Tighe.

CREIGHTON—WEYLIE—In Hamilton, Ont., on Sept. 13, 1903, at the residence of J. H. Walker, Esq., brother-in-law of the bride, by the Rev. James Black, Nellie Weylie, adopted daughter of the late S. B. Weylie, Esq., to John George Creigaton, of the Territory of Alberta.

CUMMING—STANLEY.— On Sept. 17, 1903, at St. Matthew's Church, Quebec, by the Rev. F. G. Scott, M.A., assisted by the Rev. J. S. Brewer, B.A., Rev. Charles R. Cumming, M.A., rector of St. John's Church, Crapaud, P.E.I., to Evelyn Maud, daughter of Robert Stanley, of Quebec.

DOWNEY — COLLIER. — At All Saints Church, Toronto, on Sept. 12, 1903, by the Rev. A. H. Baldwin, M.A., Dave J. Downey, of Creemore, to Mary Florence, second daughter of Mr. J. H. Collier, Medicine Hat, Assa.

DULMAGE — MITCHELL — At Guelph, Ont., on Sept. 16, 1903, Orphey Helen, daughter of W. G. Mitchell, of Guelph, to Marcus B. Dulmage, of Rochester, N.Y., formerly of Belleville, Ont., by the Rev. Theo. J. Parr, M.A.

EGG—SHEPARD.— At the residence of the bride's parents, Bondville, P.Q., on Sept. 16, 1903, by the Rev. W. H. Stevens, Edward Eugene Egg, of Montreal, to Gertrude Rachel Shepard.

FRY — COLVILLE — On Sept. 15, 1903, at Christ Church, Campbellford, Ont., by the rector, the Rev. A. J. Reid, Hubert Gerald Fry, of Little Holt, Shortlands, Kent, England, to Violet, eldest daughter of Arthur Lyndhurst Colville, Esq., of Maplehurst, Campbellford.

GILBERT—GAYTON.—On Sept. 12, 1903, at the residence of the bride's parents, Lennoxville, P.Q., by the Rev. H. E. Warren, M.A., B.D., Zaidee Nina, eldest daughter of Mr. Howard T. Gayton, to Mr. Rupert Gilbert, of Sherbrooke, P.Q.

GRISDALE — LANCASTER — At the parsonage, Hudson, Que., on Sept. 14, 1903, by the Rev. R. H. Whiteside, Bartley, son of A. B. Grisdale, to Maggie, second daughter of John Lancaster, Graham, Que.

HALPENNY—CAMPBELL.—In Quebec, on Sept. 16, 1903, at the home of the bride, by the Rev. W. H. Sparling, B.A., the Rev. W. T. Halpenny to Margaret Campbell, daughter of the late Benjamin Campbell.

HILLIKER — HUNTER — On Sept. 16, 1903, at the residence of the bride's father, 'Hunterdale,' Capelton, P.Q., by the Rev. H. E. Warren, M.A., B.D., Elizabeth May, daughter of Mr. Aaron Hunter, to Mr. John Henry Hilliker, of Lennoxville, P.Q.

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HASLAM — HOYLES — On Sept. 12, 1903, at the Church of the Redeemer, Toronto, by the Rev. Canon Sheraton, D.D., assisted by the Rev. T. R. O'Meara, and the Rev. C. J. James, M.A., Mildred Jean, second daughter of Dr. N. W. Hoyles, K.C., to the Rev. R. H. A. Haslam, B.A., late Travelling Secretary of the Canadian C.M.S.

HODGMAN — CABEL — At the Randbro Methodist Church, on Sept. 9, 1903, by the Rev. Arthur Wilkinson, Archibald David Hodgman, of Eaton, to Mary Louisa Cabel, of Randbro, Que.

JONES — KENNEDY — On Sept. 16, 1903, at Chalmers Church, Montreal, by the Rev. G. Colborne Heine, B.A., Charles Hugh le Pailleur Jones, of Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., to Elisabeth, fourth daughter of Mr. John Kennedy, 357 Sherbrooke street, this city.

KEITH — GRAHAM — At Smith's Falls, on Thursday, Sept. 17, 1903, by the Rev. W. G. Wilson, M.A., Mr. J. Walter Keith, to Miss Mary Effie Graham, daughter of Robert Graham, Esq.

KETCHUM — WORKMAN — On Sept. 2, 1903, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. W. G. Workman, 380 Cooper street, Ottawa, by the Rev. Dr. Moore, Mr. J. Scott Ketchum, of Lindsay, Ont., to Daisy B. Workman, of Ottawa.

KING—ARNOLDI.— On Sept. 12, 1903, in the Church of St. Barnabas, Chester, Ont., by the Rev. F. D. Tyner, M.A., the Rev. Harold George King, of Powassan, to Eileen Edith, second daughter of Fulford Arnoldi, of Osgoode Hall, Toronto.

LUNAN—WILSON.—At the residence of the bride's grandfather, 764 Palace street, Montreal, on Sept. 16, 1903, by the Rev. Dr. Barclay, Bessie T., eldest daughter of the late J. M. Wilson, to Arthur A. Lunan, of Huntingdon.

MACTAVISH — JOHNSON — On Sept. 15, 1903, at Union Church, Union, Ont., by the Rev. Murray C. Tait, of Claremont, Ont., Newton MacTavish, of Montreal, to Kate Johnson, only daughter of R. R. Johnson, of 'Pine Grove,' Union.

MARSHALL—MITCHELL. — At the McLeod Street Methodist Church, Ottawa, on Sept. 16, 1903, by the Rev. F. G. Lett, Miss Rose Marie Mitchell to Mr. Ernest W. Marshall, both of Ottawa.

MONKHOUSE — BARNES — At Christ Church, Stouffville, Ont., on Sept. 16, 1903, by the Rev. Walter Archibald, Mary, daugher of the late Thomas Monkhouse, Altona, to Wm. G. Barnes, of Green River.

MONTGOMERY — CREASE — At St. George's, Toronto, on Sept. 16, 1903, by the Rev. Dr. Marmaduke Hare, Ellen Frances Antoinette, daughter of Anthony Henry Crease, and granddaughter of Gen. A. R. V. Crease, R.E., to Clarence William Montgomery, of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Bridgewater, N.S.

NICOL — COLTART — On Sept. 16, 1903, at the home of the bride's parents, Chatham, Ont., by the Rev. Dr. Battisby, the Rev. J. M. Nicol, B.A., B.D., of Knox Church, Wallaceburg, to Jane, second daughter of A. R. Coltart.

PATERSON — ALLAN — On Sept. 15, 1903, at Stanley Street Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. F. M. Dewey, Isabella Baxter, daughter of John Allan, contractor, to Peter Alfred, son of the late Peter Paterson.

RAND — BOYD — At the Randbro Methodist Church, on Sept. 17, 1903, by the Rev. Arthur Wilkinson, Scott Glanville Rand, of Newport, to Louisa Beatrice Boyd, of Randbro, Que.

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SPROULE — GIBSON — On Sept. 16, 1903, at the residence of J. C. Lockerby, No. 20 McGill College avenue, Montreal, by the Rev. William Adams, Edward Sproule to Jane Millen Gibson, both of Ormstown, Quebec.

STEWART — STEWART — At Middleton, N.S., on Sept. 16, 1903, by the Rev. S. D. MacPhee, B.A., Mr. Peter Gentles Stewart, of Lochaber, to Miss Cecilia Margaret, daughter of Robert Stewart, Esq., of Middleton, N.S.

TERRY — ADDISON —On Sept. 13, 1903, at the residence of the bride's father, 75 Harvard avenue, Toronto, by the Rev. R. J. Treleaven, Agnes Maude, eldest daughter of W. F. Addison, to Horace Jeffery Terry.

TYNER — MALLINDINE — In St. Matthew's Church, Ottawa, on Sept. 15, 1903, by the Rev. Canon Farncombe, assisted by the Rev. F. C. C. Heathcote, the Rev. F. D. Tyner, to Jennie Mallindine.

WHITTY—NEWLAND.— On Sept. 5, 1903, at St. George's Church, Hanworth park, Middlesex, England, by the Rev. W. G. Deighton, M.A., rector, assisted by the Rev. Edwin Peter Hood, M.A., cousin of the bride, John Tarlton Whitty, I.C.S., second son of Henry T. Whitty, of Tarramia, N.S.W., and Dewhurst, Sussex, to Florence Elizabeth Grace, only daughter of the late Henry Newland, of the Home Civil Service.

WOODS — MORRIS — At Metcalfe, Ont., on Sept. 9, 1903, in the English Church, by the Rev. Mr. Clark, James Cameron Woods, of Metcalfe, Ont., to Eva Ern, eldest daughter of Mr. George Morris, also of Metcalfe, Ont.

DIED.

ATKINSON—Accidentally killed, at Quebec, on Sept. 16, 1903, Henry Atkinson, aged 29 years.

BLACKWOOD—At her residence, 110 Borden street, Toronto, on Sept. 13, 1903, Miss M. S. Blackwood, in her 71st year.

BRIERLEY — At St. Thomas, Ont., on Sept. 14, 1903, Jane, relict of James S. Brierley, of London, Ont., aged 77 years and 9 months.

BROWN.—At New Glasgow, P.Q., on Sept. 9, 1903, David Brown, aged 85 years, a native of the North of Ireland.
Irish papers please copy.

CLUNIE — In this city, on Sept. 20, 1903, Elizabeth W. Clunie, second daughter of T. J. Clunie, formerly of Chambly.

COLLINS.—In this city, on Sept. 14, 1903, Eva, daughter of Isaac Collins, aged 18 years and 4 months.

CROMWELL — At the residence of his son-in-law, F. F. Skinner, 76 Madison avenue, Toronto, on Sept. 18, 1903, Wm. A. Cromwell, in the 90th year of his age.

CURRAN.— Suddenly, of appendicitis, at Plattsburg, N.Y., on Sept. 7, 1903, Alfred Curran, aged 39 years, beloved son of William D. Curran, Corbin, Que.

DAVIES — On Sept. 6, 1903, at Bloxham, Oxon, England, Robert Watts Davies, Captain Royal Navy (retired), eldest son of the Hon. Benjamin Davies, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, aged 60.

DUGGAN.—On Sept. 12, 1903, George Edwin Duggan, son of the late Richard Oliver Duggan, barrister, of Hamilton, Ont.

ELLINGSWORTH — On Sept. 18, 1903, at the Aged Men's Home, Belmont street, Toronto, William Ellingsworth, aged 82 years, late of the 71st Light Infantry.

FERNIE.— At St. Lambert, on Sept. 12, 1903, John Fernie, aged 70 years.
Quebec and Buckingham papers please copy.

FOSTER.—At the Western Hospital, on Sept. 16, 1903, at 5.45 p.m., Agnes Westgate, beloved wife of Ben. Foster, of the G.T.R., and daughter of Jarvis Westgate, of North Gore, P.Q.

FRANKLIN — At Rockfield, Ont., the Rev. Benjamin Franklin, Ph.D., aged 52 years.

GORDON.—In this city, on Sept. 14, 1903, David Sydney Gordon, aged 29 years and 8 months, dearly beloved husband of Elizabeth A. Roiston, and eldest son of David Gordon.

HASTIE — At 65 Conway street, on Sept. 9, 1903, Freddie, aged 4 years, 5 months, dearly beloved son of Archibald and Emmeline Hastie. Accidentally burnt.

HOWELL — At the Methodist parsonage, Hanover, Ont., on Sept. 15, 1903, the Rev. J. E. Howell, M.A.

JENKINS — At her mother's residence, 322 Besserer street, Ottawa, on Sept. 18, 1903, Gladys Louise, youngest daughter of the late Rev. J. H. Jenkins.
Interment at Three Rivers, Que.

KYLE— At 57 Church street, on Thursday, Sept. 17, 1903, Clifford Ross, son of Ross Kyle, aged 4 months and 21 days.

MACPHERSON — On Sept. 14, 1903, at the residence of Dr. H. B. Small, Ottawa, Emma Seabrooke Jackson, wife of the late Richard Macpherson, Esq., of Kingston, Ont.

McINTOSH — At Newcastle, Ont., on Sept. 13, 1903, W. McIntosh, aged 72 years.

McMILLAN.—At Brodie, Ontario, on Sept. 8, 1903, at about 3 p.m., Mrs. Duncan H. B. McMillan, of inflammation of the bowels, with complication of heart failure, at the age of 76 years.

MIALL.—At Aylmer, Que., on Sept. 17, 1903, of pneumonia, Edward Miall, late commissioner of Inland Revenue, aged 65 years.

MONTGOMERY — On Monday, Sept. 7, 1903, of peritonitis, John Montgomery, for fifty years a resident of Melbourne, Que., aged 70 years, 9 months and 9 days. Deeply regretted.

POWER.—Accidentally killed, at Seven Islands, on Sept. 14, 1903, Maurice Power, formerly of St. Bazile, County of Portneuf, Que., aged 39 years.

STEWART — On Saturday, Sept. 12, 1903, Dawson Fraser, eldest son of the Rev. R. Stewart, of Motherwell, Ont., aged 10 years, 3 months, 4 days.

TAYLOR — At East Clifton, on Aug. 28, 1903, Sophia R. Lobdell, beloved wife of Joseph Taylor, aged 58 years, 10 months and 24 days.

TURNER — At Locust Hill, Ont., on Sept. 14, 1903, Josie A. Hagerman, beloved wife of John Turner, and only daughter of Sinclair H. Hagerman, Hagerman's Corners, Ont.

UMPLEBY — On Sept. 17, 1903, at his residence, near Lambton Mills, Ont., Thos. Umpleby, in his 86th year.

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