Colonial Institute
Trafalgar Square
London SW ENG

Pages


# DAILY WITNESS

Fine and Warm

VOL. XLI., No. 175. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1900. PRICE ONE CENT.


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'Hunter has occupied Fouriesburg, and, so far as I know, did not suffer loss. He found Mrs. Steyn, wife of the ex-president, and several of our men whom De Wet had captured at different times, and whom he was unable to send to Machadodorp.

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'Broadwood is still watching Christian De Wett, who has taken up a position on high hills near Reitzburg, about seven miles south of the Vaal.

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Lydenburg, which Kruger has contemplated making his capital, has an elevation of 5,000 feet, and is about 125 miles north-east from Pretoria. It has seen a Boer government before, for, having been established in 1847 by a party of burghers from the abandoned town of Origstad, it was for eleven years the capital of an independent republic which amalgamated with the Utrecht Republic in 1858, and was ultimately merged in the Transvaal. The Lydenburg district is a sort of Switzerland. It is a gold region. The valleys are fertile but malarious, and the hills constitute a real fastness from which it might be difficult to dislodge the Boers if they should choose to establish themselves there. The deep valleys and precipitous hills, craggy heights and many caverns in the district, adapted for defence and the purposes of secretion by the natives, would be the refuges of Kruger's men, while the malarious approaches would constitute serious difficulty in dealing with them. However, even if this kind of warfare be attempted, there can be no doubt as to its end.



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An approach to the Rugged Fastness, to which the Boers are now retreating.—'Navy and Army Illustrated.'

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Mr. George K. Shepherd, a member of D Battery, Royal Canadian Artillery, in writing from De Aar Junction to his home in Paris, Ont., complains about the inactivity to which his battery has been fated. Up to the date of the letter it had been engaged in guarding the lines of communication, without being under fire, but had just received orders to move, and the following extract from the letter gives an idea of the eagerness which possesses the Canadians to get into a fight. With us, the consensus of this sudden order after all hope had gone. The hospital had about ten from the battery who were holding down their job for all it was worth. This morning, however, all who were not in bed marched up to the major to secure their discharge, who waxed very sarcastic over their sudden and unanimous recovery. Four got out, and the rest are making plans for hiding in the train until she moves out.'

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### Gen. Ian Hamilton's New Command.

### A CANADIAN BATTERY IS INCLUDED IN IT, OF COURSE.

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Woodstock, Ont., July 28.—The Rev. Samuel Seilery, pastor of the Central Methodist Church, was nearly killed on the street at noon to-day. He was on a bicycle, going along Perry street, when a runaway horse collided with him. He was thrown on to the street and the horse ran right over him. Fortunately he was not hurt, only receiving a few scratches. Those who witnessed the accident were sure Mr. Sellery was killed.

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UNITED STATES POSTAL REGULATIONS.

Washington, July 28.—Postmaster-General Charles Emory Smith has promulgated an important general order giving the postage rates between the United States and Island possessions. It directs that all mail sent from the United States to the Island of Guam, the Philippine archipelago and Tuitilla, including all adjacent islands of the Samoan group which are possessions of the United States or from all of these to the United States or from one island to another, shall be subject to United States domestic classification, conditions and rates of postage. The term United States includes Puerto Rico and Hawaii.

ODDFELLOWS MEET.

The Montreal District of the Grand Lodge of Quebec of Oddfellows, will hold its opening session of the annual convention in Oddfellows' Hall, Notre Dame street, this afternoon. One of the questions to be considered will be the issuing of an official paper for the district. The annual report, which will be read this afternoon, will show that the district had an increase of 122 members during the past year, every lodge in the district participating in the increase, while two new lodges have been formed, one in the east end and one in St. Louis du Mile End. The proceedings of the day will terminate with a trolley ride to Bout de l'Ile, and a dinner in the evening, to which all the visiting members will be invited.

NEW YORK PROHIBITIONISTS.

The following ticket has been nominated by the prohibitionists of New York:

For Governor—Dr. Wililam T. Wardell, of New York.

For Lieutenant-Governor—A. J. Rumsey, of Batavia.

For Secretary of State—Joseph V. Baker, of Gouverneur, St. Lawrence county.

For Comptroller—Mason N. Weed, of Montour Falls.

For Treasurer—Fred. W. Hewitt, of Granville, Washington county.

For Attorney-General—Dexter D. Dorn, of Jamestown, Chautauqua county.

For State Engineer and Surveyor—Emmett F. Smith, of Patchogue, L.I.

## REITERATES HIS STORY.

### LI HUNG CHANG ASSURES THE NEW YORK 'TRIBUNE' OF THE SAFETY OF FOREIGNERS.

New York, July 28.—Li Hung Chang, the Chinese Viceroy, in response to a request cabled to him three days ago by the 'Tribune,' sends the following reply, dated Shanghai, July 27:

'Tribune,' New York:

'Pekin reports ministers alive. Safety assured. Allied forces' entrance of Pekin unnecessary.

'(Signed), LI HUNG CHANG.'

UNITED STATES REINFORCEMENTS.

San Francisco, July 28.—The transport 'Hancock' will sail to-day for Taku via Nagasaki. She will carry five hundred marines, a battery of artillery and a number of soldiers. She will be followed by the 'Meade' next Wednesday.

VON KETTELER'S GROOM HEARD FROM.

London, July 28.—A despatch to the 'Daily Telegraph' from Berlin says that the Foreign Office announces that it has received a telegram from Tientsin stating that a groom of Baron Von Ketteler, who has arrived there, declares that the British legation was intact on July 9.

The Shanghai correspondent of the 'Times' says that Li Hung Chang has telegraphed to Yuan Shih Kai, Governor of Shantung, requesting him to forward a memorial to Pekin urging that the foreign ministers be escorted to Tientsin. He adds that the British consul-general at Shanghai has no information regarding the ministers.

## WEST-CHURCHILL.

### MUCH TALKED-OF MARRIAGE SOLEMNIZED.

London, July 28.—Lady Randolph Churchill (nee Jerome) was to-day married to Lieutenant George Cornwallis-West at St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge. The church was thronged with handsomely dressed women. There was no restriction upon the number admitted to the church to witness the ceremony.



LADY RANDOLPH CHURCHILL.



LIEUT. GEO. F. M. CORNWALLIS-WEST.

DISTINGUISHED ARTIST DEAD.

San Francisco, July 28.—Richard D. Yelland, the distinguished landscape artist, is dead, of pneumonia, at his residence in Oakland, aged fifty-two years. His work ranks among the best ever done on the Pacific coast.

## BRITISH POLITICS.

### Division in the Liberal Ranks Chief Event of the Week.

### SPLIT TOOK PLACE ON THE VOTE CONDEMNING MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S WAR POLICY.

(Special Associated Press Cable Letter.)

London, July 28.—The continuation of the great heat the greater part of the week brought about a condition of general disintegration to an unparalleled pitch. Almost as remarkable as the break-down of long-established social customs before the tropical wave is the break-up of the Liberal party. Were a general election far distant the condition of the Liberal party would be serious, but in view of the fact that the country is face to face with dissolution, the situation of the Opposition seems hopeless. The formation of a third party is generally considered almost inevitable as the result of the internal dissensions now raging in the Liberal ranks. The imperialists have thrown off the mask and demanded control of the party, maintaining that both by numbers and influence they are entitled to dictate its policy. In this they are opposed by the 'forwards,' or anti-imperialist Liberals, with a vigor and bitterness that can only be compared to the acerbity with which the Gladstonians assailed the Liberal-Unionists when home rule brought the parting of the ways.

The climax of the strife that has been simmering since the commencement of the Boer war came Wednesday, when a third of the Liberal party voted to condemn the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Chamberlain, and all his works. A third voted with the government to sustain him, while the smallest section of all, including the nominal leader, abstained from voting at all. It is scarcely surprising that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman should be anxious to throw up his thankless task, but that only represents a minor feature of this grave situation.

One of the Liberal whips, Mr. William Alexander McArthur, member for Leicester, has openly thrown off allegiance by voting with the government, an almost unprecedented action on the part of one holding such a position. Mr. Herbert Gladstone, the chief whip, is on the point of resigning to show disgust with what he believes to be the disloyalty of Sir Edward Grey and others who follow him. Meanwhile the imperialist section has demanded that Sir Edward Grey assume the leadership, which would be only another way of bringing Lord Rosebery back into active political life. Such a development would never be swallowed by Mr. John Morley, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Mr. Henry Labouchere, Mr. Leonard Courtney and their followers.

Mr. Campbell-Bannerman's consent, under pressure, to temporarily retain the leadership is but a slim guarantee of peace within the Liberal ranks, for upon any repetition of Wednesday's scene he will promptly resign. It is impossible to see how such a repetition can be avoided, and so another secession from the Liberal ranks, equalling in gravity the split, may confidently be expected.

## STRIKE AT MAGOG.

### NINE HUNDRED OF THE EMPLOYEES OUT.

Magog, Que., July 28.—Nine hundred employees of the Dominion Cotton Company quit work at 2 p.m. yesterday. The general manager, Mr. Whitehead, came out from Montreal and met the strikers' committee, but could not come to any arrangements. The employees object to having their pay day changed from Friday to Monday. They also require ten percent increase in wages and have several other grievances to settle. Mr. Whitehead has refused to grant their requests and the strike is now taking on a serious look. Strikers will not allow the print works hands to enter the mill and about a hundred strikers are guarding each gate and throwing stones at any one who tries to enter.

## FINE AND WARM.

Meteorological Office, Toronto, July 28, 11 a.m.—The following are the maximum and minimum temperatures:—Westminster, 76—50; Kamloops, 78—54; Edmonton, 68—46; Prince Albert, 68—48; Calgary, 70—44; Qu'Appelle, 70—46; Winnipeg, 80—60; Port Arthur, 66—58; Parry Sound, 74—52; Toronto, 74—52; Ottawa, 78—58; Montreal, 78—60; Quebec, 72—58; Halifax, 76—54. Fine; Sunday, southerly and south-westerly winds, mostly fine and warm. Local thunderstorms before night.

1640 and 1642 Notre Dame st., Montreal, July 28, 1900.—Readings by Hearn & Harrison's Standard aromester at noon

To-day, 30.09; yesterday, 30.09.

| Temperature. | Max. | Min. |
|---|---|---|
| To-day | 78 | 54 |
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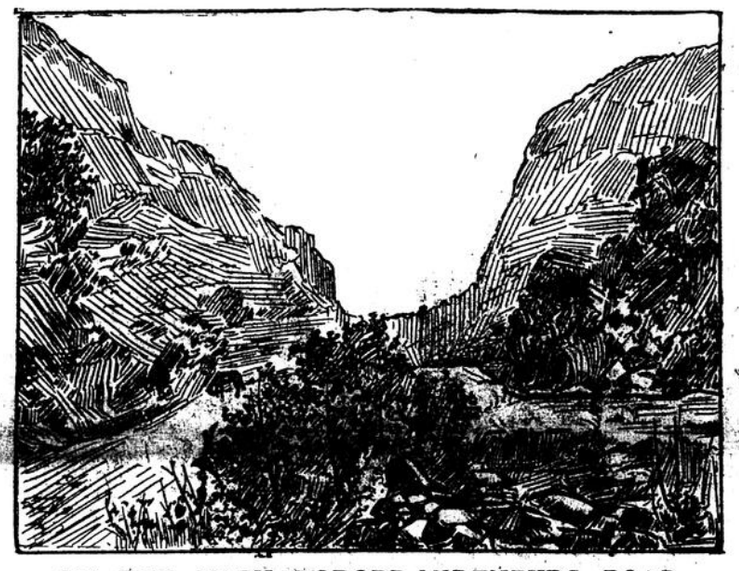
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For Secretary of State—Joseph V. Baker, of Gouverneur, St. Lawrence county.

For Comptroller—Mason N. Weed, of Montour Falls.

For Treasurer—Fred. W. Hewitt, of Granville, Washington county.

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## REITERATES HIS STORY.

### LI HUNG CHANG ASSURES THE NEW YORK 'TRIBUNE' OF THE SAFETY OF FOREIGNERS.

New York, July 28.—Li Hung Chang, the Chinese Viceroy, in response to a request cabled to him three days ago by the 'Tribune,' sends the following reply, dated Shanghai, July 27:

'Tribune,' New York:

'Pekin reports ministers alive. Safety assured. Allied forces' entrance of Pekin unnecessary.

'(Signed), LI HUNG CHANG.'

### UNITED STATES REINFORCEMENTS.

San Francisco, July 28.—The transport 'Hancock' will sail to-day for Taku via Nagasaki. She will carry five hundred marines, a battery of artillery and a number of soldiers. She will be followed by the 'Meade' next Wednesday.

### VON KETTELER'S GROOM HEARD FROM.

London, July 28.—A despatch to the 'Daily Telegraph' from Berlin says that the Foreign Office announces that it has received a telegram from Tientsin stating that a groom of Baron Von Ketteler, who has arrived there, declares that the British legation was intact on July 9.

The Shanghai correspondent of the 'Times' says that Li Hung Chang has telegraphed to Yuan Shih Kai, Governor of Shantung, requesting him to forward a memorial to Pekin urging that the foreign ministers be escorted to Tientsin. He adds that the British consul-general at Shanghai has no information regarding the ministers.

## WEST-CHURCHILL.

### MUCH TALKED-OF MARRIAGE SOLEMNIZED.

London, July 28.—Lady Randolph Churchill (nee Jerome) was to-day married to Lieutenant George Cornwallis-West at St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge. The church was thronged with handsomely dressed women. There was no restriction upon the number admitted to the church to witness the ceremony.



LADY RANDOLPH CHURCHILL.



LIEUT. GEO. F. M. CORNWALLIS-WEST.

### DISTINGUISHED ARTIST DEAD.

San Francisco, July 28.—Richard D. Yelland, the distinguished landscape artist, is dead, of pneumonia, at his residence in Oakland, aged fifty-two years. His work ranks among the best ever done on the Pacific coast.

## BRITISH POLITICS.

### Division in the Liberal Ranks Chief Event of the Week.

### SPLIT TOOK PLACE ON THE VOTE CONDEMNING MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S WAR POLICY.

(Special Associated Press Cable Letter.)

London, July 28.—The continuation of the great heat the greater part of the week brought about a condition of general disintegration to an unparalleled pitch. Almost as remarkable as the break-down of long-established social customs before the tropical wave is the break-up of the Liberal party. Were a general election far distant the condition of the Liberal party would be serious, but in view of the fact that the country is face to face with dissolution, the situation of the Opposition seems hopeless. The formation of a third party is generally considered almost inevitable as the result of the internal dissensions now raging in the Liberal ranks. The imperialists have thrown off the mask and demanded control of the party, maintaining that both by numbers and influence they are entitled to dictate its policy. In this they are opposed by the 'forwards,' or anti-imperialist Liberals, with a vigor and bitterness that can only be compared to the acerbity with which the Gladstonians assailed the Liberal-Unionists when home rule brought the parting of the ways.

The climax of the strife that has been simmering since the commencement of the Boer war came Wednesday, when a third of the Liberal party voted to condemn the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Chamberlain, and all his works. A third voted with the government to sustain him, while the smallest section of all, including the nominal leader, abstained from voting at all. It is scarcely surprising that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman should be anxious to throw up his thankless task, but that only represents a minor feature of this grave situation.

One of the Liberal whips, Mr. William Alexander McArthur, member for Leicester, has openly thrown off allegiance by voting with the government, an almost unprecedented action on the part of one holding such a position. Mr. Herbert Gladstone, the chief whip, is on the point of resigning to show disgust with what he believes to be the disloyalty of Sir Edward Grey and others who follow him. Meanwhile the imperialist section has demanded that Sir Edward Grey assume the leadership, which would be only another way of bringing Lord Rosebery back into active political life. Such a development would never be swallowed by Mr. John Morley, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Mr. Henry Labouchere, Mr. Leonard Courtney and their followers.

Mr. Campbell-Bannerman's consent, under pressure, to temporarily retain the leadership is but a slim guarantee of peace within the Liberal ranks, for upon any repetition of Wednesday's scene he will promptly resign. It is impossible to see how such a repetition can be avoided, and so another secession from the Liberal ranks, equalling in gravity the split, may confidently be expected.

## STRIKE AT MAGOG.

### NINE HUNDRED OF THE EMPLOYEES OUT.

Magog, Que., July 28.—Nine hundred employees of the Dominion Cotton Company quit work at 2 p.m. yesterday. The general manager, Mr. Whitehead, came out from Montreal and met the strikers' committee, but could not come to any arrangements. The employees object to having their pay day changed from Friday to Monday. They also require ten percent increase in wages and have several other grievances to settle. Mr. Whitehead has refused to grant their requests and the strike is now taking on a serious look. Strikers will not allow the print works hands to enter the mill and about a hundred strikers are guarding each gate and throwing stones at any one who tries to enter.

## FINE AND WARM.

Meteorological Office, Toronto, July 28, 11 a.m.—The following are the maximum and minimum temperatures:—Westminster, 76—50; Kamloops, 78—54; Edmonton, 68—46; Prince Albert, 68—48; Calgary, 70—44; Qu'Appelle, 70—46; Winnipeg, 80—60; Port Arthur, 66—58; Parry Sound, 74—52; Toronto, 74—52; Ottawa, 76—58; Montreal, 72—60; Quebec, 72—52; Halifax, 76—54. Fine; Sunday, southerly and south-westerly winds, mostly fine and warm. Local thunderstorms before night.

1640 and 1642 Notre Dame st., Montreal, July 28, 1900.—Readings by Hearn & Harrison's Standard arometer at noon

To-day, 30.09; yesterday, 30.09.

| Temperature. | Max. | Min. |
|---|---|---|
| To-day | 78 | 54 |
| Yesterday | 73 | 55 |

## 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.

CLARK—At 204 St. Martin street, on July 20, 1900, the wife of R. D. Clark, contractor, of a daughter. 28

LUTTRELL—On July 25, 1900, at 4113 Dorchester street, a son to Mr. and Mrs. James Cameron Luttrell.

WOOD.—At St. Andrews, Que., on July 3, 1900, to Mr. and Mrs. Wood, twins, a son and daughter. 27

### MARRIED.

FANJOY — BARLOW — At the residence of the bride's father, 32 London street, Sherbrooke, Quebec, on July 25, 1900, by the Rev. Wm. Shearer, Daniel Hartley Fanjoy, of St. John, N.B., to Isabella Harriett Barlow, eldest daughter of Wm. Barlow, of Sherbrooke. 28

FARLEY — SCOTT — At the residence of the bride's parents, 371 Cumberland st., Winnipeg, on July 26, 1900, Mr. Arthur H. Farley, of Ottawa, to Miss Josie Scott, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Scott, of Winnipeg. 28

HANNON—WOODS.—At 15 Czar street, Toronto, on July 25, 1900, by the Rev. James Hannon, D.D., Chatham, father of the groom, assisted by the Rev. W. H. Hincks, LL.B., Toronto, James W. Hannon, barrister-at-law, of Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, to Emma O. Woods, B.A., youngest daughter of Mr. C. C. Woods. 27

MACLEAY — STALKER — At Flodden, Que., on July 18, 1900, by the Rev. John McClung, of Lake Megantic, Roderick T. Macleay, of the G.T.R., Richmond, to Miss Jenne M., second daughter of G. Stalker, Esq., of Flodden, Que.

RAE—LEAYCRAFT.—On July 25, 1900, at St. John's Chapel, Toronto, by the Rev. F. H. Hartley, William Rae, architect, to Georgina, daughter of the late J. W. Leaycraft, of Quebec. 27

TAYLOR — JUNKIN — On July 26, 1900, by the Rev. H. S. Dougall, at the residence of W. J. Robertson, LL.B., St. Catharines, Ont., Miss Sue J. Junkin, daughter of the late John Junkin, to Tom H. Taylor, Esq., secretary-treasurer of the Riordon Paper Mills, Ltd. 28

TRUELL—PAGE.—At Knowlton, on July 25, 1900, by the Rev. W. F. Chambers, M.A., H. V. Truell, advocate, of the Montreal Bar, eldest son of V. Truell, Esq., of Lawrence, Mass., to Mary Louise, only child of the late Reid Paige, barrister, of Burlington, Vt., and grand niece of Mrs. Nathaniel Pottes, of Knowlton, Que. 27

WATT — SUTHERLAND — At the manse, on July 25, 1900, by the Rev. Dr. McMullen, Mr. Henry Watt to Miss Christina Jane, daughter of Mr. Donald Sutherland, both of Woodstotck, Ont. 28

WHITE—WILTSHIRE.—On July 25, 1900, at St. John's Church, Ottawa, by the Rev. Canon Pollard, Olive Hyden, youngest daughter of Mr. John Wiltshire, to Henry Chalmers White, train despatcher, C. A. Railway. 27

### DIED.

BENTLEY — At the residence of her son-in-law, Dr. Malloch, 327 College street, Toronto, on July 26, 1900, Catherine Mackenzie, widow of Dr. Thomas B. Bentley, formerly of Sutton, Ontario. 28

CLARK — At 44 Balcarres street, Edinburgh, Scotland, on July 1, 1900, Sergt. John Stewart Clark, Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders, aged 37, beloved husband of Helen Barnetson Bennett.

IMLAH.—At St. Pierre de Charlesbourg, Quebec, on the morning of July 26, 1900, Bella Marjorie, aged one year and eleven months, youngest and dearly beloved daughter of Major Imlah, R.C.A. 27

JOHNSON — At Rockland, on July 25, 1900, Mrs. Wm. Johnson, aged 72 years, mother of Mrs. S. Iliff, of Ottawa.

LANSKAIL.—At 109 Irvine avenue, on July 26, 1900, Sarah Isabella, beloved wife of T. Robert Lanskail, aged 40 years. Funeral on Saturday, 28th inst., at 2.30 p.m. 27

MACNAUGHTON — At Mooreend, Elgin, Scotland, on July 16, 1900, Peter Macnaughton, late of the firm of Allan Gilmour & Co., of Quebec, aged 72 years. 28

STEPHEN.—At her late residence, Mount Royal Vale, on July 25, 1900, peacefully passed away, Catherine Aird, widow of the late George Stephen, in her 77th year. Funeral at 2.30 p.m., Saturday. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend. Banffshire (Scotland) papers please copy. 27

Notices received too late for this page may possibly be in time for page 6.

*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.*

## ADVERTISEMENTS.


**TEES & CO.**
Undertakers,
*300 St. James Street.*

**LADIES' LONG WATCH CHAINS.**

In Solid Gold, $10.00 to $22.
In Solid Silver, $1.50 to $3.50.

In Rolled Gold, warranted to wear five years, $2.50 to $4.50.

In Gold Filled, warranted to wear ten years, $4.50 to $8.00.

Gentlemen's Solid Gold Chains, $12.00 to $25.00; Gold Filled, $3.00 to $6.00; Sterling Silver, $1.50 to $4.50.

Watches Cleaned, Repaired and Warranted for one year, $1. Main Spring and Cleaning, $1.50. Jewellery repaired. Clocks repaired.

**D. BEATTY,** 137 St. Peter Street. (Opposite 'Witness' Office.)

**LINE ETCHINGS,**

6c per square inch. Minimum for any single Etching, 50c; Graving extra, if required. Special rates for large quantities.

'WITNESS' PRINTING HOUSE, Corner Craig and Bleury streets.

Half Holiday: The Big Store closes at 1 o'clock on Saturdays during July and August.

**THE S. CARSLEY CO. Limited.**

Notre Dame street, Montreal's Greatest Store. July 28, 1900.



**LADIES' Outing Skirt Sale.**

Come here on Monday and we'll show you some surprises in Outing Skirt priceing or price cutting. It's to be a clean sweep; no matter how much higher the prices were, they are low now. You'll approve of the goods and think nothing of the prices, so get here early on Monday.

QUICK SALE PRICES OF OUTING SKIRTS.

Ladies' Natural Crash Outing Skirts, good width, well made, 50c kind. July Sale Price, 27c.

Ladies' White Duck Outing Skirts, made wide, deep hem. Regular 95c kind. July Sale Price, 69c.

Ladies' White English Duck Outing Skirts, full width, with fancy trimmings. Regular, $1.50. July Sale Price, 99c.

Ladies' Fine White Pique Outing Skirts, full sweep, serpentine flounce, very stylish, trimmed apron front. Regular price, $2.50. July Sale price, $1.40.

Ladies' Shot Linen Crash Skirts, in drab and dark brown, dark blue, and drab, made latest style, wide hem, fast colors. Regular $2.25. July Sale price, $1.53.

STYLISH WASH GOODS—REDUCED

Throngs of people visit the WASH FABRIC section daily—all go away satisfied with goods bought at these great reductions—it's not selling, but giving away.

Get here early on Monday morning, as a few hours will clear most of these lines.

FANCY DRESS SATEENS.

About 30 pieces of Fine Quality Dress Sateens in light and dark grounds, in a variety of pretty designs and colorings, 30 inches wide. Worth 28c. July Sale price, 16c.

DENTELLE ALSACE.

Dress Grenadines, fine French Fabric, in light grounds, with pretty colored silk stripe effects, suitable either for Shirt Waists, or full dresses, worth 50c. July Sale price, 32c yard.

FANCY GRENADINES.

Special Line Fine Black Dress Grenadines, with pretty colored and white stripes, handsome effect, light and cool for present wear, worth 42c. July Sale price, 23c yard.

SCOTCH GINGHAMS.

Some novel designs—High Class quality Scotch Ginghams, all in richest colorings and effects for present wear. Regular price, 55c yard. July Sale price, 36c yard.

SOME SNAP SHOTS IN THE BIG STORE.

| | Regular | Monday | | Regular | Monday |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ladies' Cotton Hose | 7c | 3c | Majolica Rose Baskets | 25c | 10c |
| Useful Grey Cotton | 5c | 3c | Crystal Fruit Dishes | 5c | 3c |
| Washing Delaines | 7½ | 4c | Decorated Plates | 10c | 5c |
| Colored Dress Crash | 15c | 10c | Hall Lamps | $2.00 | $1.25 |
| Silk Brocades | 30c | 10c | Ice Picks | 10c | 4c |
| Ladies' Kid Gloves | 75c | 25c | Shaving Mugs | 10c | 5c |

Write for New Summer Catalogue just published.

**The S. CARSLEY CO., Limited,**

1765 to 1783 Notre Dame st. 184 to 194 St. James st., Montreal.

**FURNITURE SALE**

During July we are conducting a Stock Liquidation Sale. We must reduce our stock. Your Furniture wants can be supplied at less than the cost of production.

RENAUD, KING & PATTERSON,
652 Craig Street.

**CARPETS.**

Large consignments forward for Fall Trade.
Order Early at

**THOMAS LIGGET,** 1884 NOTRE DAME STREET, 2446 ST. CATHERINE STREET, 179 SPARKS STREET, } MONTREAL, OTTAWA.

**A COMFORTER.**

The clammy warmth which distills itself over you in the blinding and exhausting dew of perspiration, and effects the extraordinary transmutation of glossy linen into limp and unsightly rags, is one of the trials of a Canadian summer.

The TROY LAUNDRY

is your helper and its services will keep you neat and cool.

The public were ready to discover this. The TROY, with its unapproachable perfection of finish, unfailing care of material and safe and prompt return, deserves your patronage. Please give it a trial.

*Telephone*—3644.

**TROY LAUNDRY CO.,**
10 to 14 Inspector street.
Central Office, 668 Craig St.

CENTS FOR SALE.
Apply at 'Witness' Office


### SHIPMENTS OF CLYDESDALES.

Mr. Robert Ness, who arrived in the city yesterday from Scotland, in the steamer 'Lakonia,' brought with him the following shipment of Clydesdales, shipped at Glasgow, from James Kilpatrick, Craigie Mains, Kilmarnock:—1. 'Up-to-Date,' 10474, 4 years old, sire Royal Gartly 9844, dam Rosalind 13155, by Orlando 8092; 2nd Lady Clara by Lord Erskine 1744, etc., etc.

2. 'Casper,' three old, 10714, sire Prince of Kyle, 7155; dam, Jenny, by Johnnie's Style, 6887.

3. 'Baron Frederick,' 10681, sire, Baron's Pride; dam, Fanny Moody, 10501, by Darnley, 222.

4. 'Copyright,' 10724; sire, Baron's Pride, 9122; dam, Trilby, 12552; sire, McGregor, 1487, etc., etc.

5. 'Zenith,' 10950; sire, Baron's Pride, 9122; dam, Bloomy Culvanie, 10236, sire, McGregor, 1487.

6. 'Baron Lang,' vol. xxiii.; sire, Sir Everard, 5353; dam, Broomfield Lass, 10516; sire, Gartaherrie, 2580, etc.

Nos. 3, 4 and 5 from A. and W. Montgomery, Kirkcudbright, Scotland; 6 from Arthur Lang, Garneyland, Paisley, Scotland.

This shipment is considered the best that Mr. Ness has made. In respect to quality and breeding they cannot, he says, be surpassed. All were landed in good order and free from cold or sickness.

### A PLUCKY RESCUE.

A correspondent writes to the 'Witness' to bring to the public notice a plucky rescue from drowning made by a young man named Andrew Jennings, of 192 Hyde street, Point St. Charles, some ten days ago. The person saved was a young lad about 16 or 17, living on Knox street, who was nearly drowned close to where the boy Philias Dubois was drowned on Thursday night. Seeing the lad in extremity, Mr. Jennings, without waiting to undress, jumped in and saved him as he was sinking for the last time. This is the fourth life that Mr. Jennings has saved from drowning. The correspondent adds that such a record is worthy of the recognition of the Royal Humane Society.


**JOHN MURPHY & CO.**

**MEN'S FURNISHINGS.**

**OUR LOSS WILL BE YOUR GAIN!**

Commencing MONDAY, at 8 a.m., sharp we will offer the following lines at just a fraction of their regular worth.

**40c Outing Caps for 10c each.**

300 Man's and Boys' GREY TWEED CAPS, with Self or Black Bands, nicely made and finished. We want their room. Regular 40c Caps, these for .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..... **10c**

**10c and 15c Wash Ties for 2½c each.**

4,000 BEAUTIFUL COTTON WASH TIES, FOUR-IN-HAND AND BOWS. Just the Ties for summer wear. Worth 10c and 15c. DON'T YOU WANT SOME AT THIS PRICE .. .. .. .. .. .. .. **2½c**

**29c—Men's Night Shirts for 29c.**

TWO HUNDRED ONLY, MEN'S COTTON NIGHT SHIRTS, made and finished like 75c ones. You couldn't buy the cotton to make them for near this money .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. **29c**

**HALF PRICE.**

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, H.S., worth 35c, for 18c each.
BICYCLE SUITS, Tailor-made, worth $5.00, for $2.50.
TENNIS SUITS, Tailor-made, worth $7.00, for $3.75.
FANCY VESTS, Tailor-made, worth $2.00, for 95 cents.

**JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.**

75c and 50c BLOUSE SETS for .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .25 cents.

1,000 BLOUSE SETS to go at this sale, all new, fresh goods. Sterling Silver, Rolled Plate, Plain or Jewelled Blouse Sets, worth up to 75 cents pair .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. **25c**

**JOHN MURPHY & CO.,**
2343 St. Catherine street, Cor. Metcalfe st.
*Terms Cash.* *Telephone Up, 933.*

Daily News from **HAYCOCK & DUDGEON'S** The Satisfactory Store.

**Underskirting Under-priced.**

Every woman should know the excellent quality of this metallic stripe Underskirting. It wears well and keeps fresh and silk-like. We have quite a lot of pieces of this handsome material, which we shall clear out at a good reduction.

The stripes are in purple, green, silver, gold and blue, on a black ground.

It comes in two widths; 30 inches wide, worth from 33c to 39c, for 22½c a yard; 54 inches wide, worth 50c, for 37½c a yard.

**Lace Reductions**

We have a lot of particularly nice Oriental, Guipure and Torchon Laces and Insertions, which we shall clear out at very low prices. They are worth 20c, 25c, 33c and 40c a yard. We place the whole lot on sale at 5c and 10c a yard.

**Tarlatans**

Protect your pictures, mirrors, etc., from flies by using Tarlatan. Best possible netting to keep mosquitoes and flies out of the house. We are selling pieces of 24 yards at the following reductions:

Worth 12½c, piece for $2.00.
Worth 16c, piece for $2.40.
Worth 20c, piece for $3.65.
Worth 27c, piece for $5.25.

**Glass Towelling**

10 yards of Glass Towelling, 22 inches wide, worth $1.20, for 90c a yard.

10 yards of Glass Towelling, 26 inches wide, worth $1.40, for $1.10.

**Roller Towellings**

10 yds Roller Towelling, worth $1.00, for 80c.

10 yds Roller Towelling, worth $1.20, for 90c.

**Linen Towels**

Fringed Linen Towels, worth 15c each, for $1.40 a dozen; worth 18c each, for $1.70 a dozen.

Hemstitched Huckaback Towels, with damask borders, 20 x 40 inches, worth 39c each, for $3.95 a dozen.

Extra large fringed Huckaback Towels, 27 x 48 inches, worth 39c each, for $3.95 a doz.

**Linen Napkins**

A special lot of 5-8 Linen Table Napkins, worth $1.00, for 75c a dozen; worth $1.25 for 89c a dozen; worth $1.85, for $1.25 a dozen.

**HAYCOCK & DUDGEON,**
2401-5 St. Catherine St. and 166-8 Peel St.


### DEATH OF ARCHBISHOP LANGEVIN'S FATHER.

Mr. Frs. Theophile Langevin, notary, father of Archbishop Langevin, of St. Boniface, died on Thursday evening, at St. Isidore, at the age of 84 years. Deceased had practiced his profession in the parish of St. Isidore for a period of 59 years, during which he always enjoyed the full respect and confidence of the people of the locality, who regarded him as a father and sought his advice in their difficulties. Mr. Langevin was born in Varennes in 1815. He studied in the College of St. Hyacinthe, and was admitted to the notarial profession in 1841, after which he settled in the parish of St. Isidore, where he passed the whole of his life. In 1845 he married Miss Pamela Racicot, sister of Mgr. Racicot, grand vicar of the archdiocese of Montreal. Seven children were born from this marriage: Adelard, Archbishop of St. Boniface; Hermas, chaplain of the Sisters of St. Ann, Lachine; Arthur, of the city assessors' office, Montreal; Mr. C. Guerin, and Achille, Amedee and Emile, engaged in commercial pursuits. The funeral will take place at St. Isidore on Monday next, upon arrival of the train leaving Bonaventure station at 7 a.m. Archbishop Langevin, to whom the sad news of his father's death was at once communicated, telegraphed that he would do his best to attend the funeral.

### THE BY-LAW SANCTIONED.

A special general meeting of the shareholders of the James Cooper Manufacturing Company, Limited, for considering and sanctioning by-law No. 35, passed by the directors on June 29, 1900, for the increase of the capital stock of the company from the sum of $99,000.00 to the sum of $500,000.00, by the issuing of four thousand and ten shares of new stock at one hundred dollars each, was held in the company's office on Thursday afternoon. The meeting was largely attended, and it was unanimously decided to sanction the by-law.


**The Daily Witness.**

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 28.


## NOTRE DAME STREET EAST.

NO SETTLEMENT YET AS TO THE BLOCKED EXPROPRIATIONS—
CITY HALL REPAIRS.

The Finance Committee sat again yesterday afternoon, Alderman Laporte in the chair, and once more discussed the question of the blocked Notre Dame street east expropriations. It will be remembered that a judgment of the courts orders the land taken possession of by the city to be restored to the proprietors by Oct. 1. The proprietors being anxious to come to an agreement with the city asked for a delay until Aug. 1 before the taking of any action by the city.

At yesterday's meeting attention was drawn to the fact that the proprietors had done nothing in regard to the matter and it was decided that if an agreement was not effected before Aug. 1 the committee would order the work of removing sidewalks, etc., to begin.

The sub-committee to whom had been referred the tenders for the *repairs* and alteration at the City Hall reported. As there were only two tenders, one of ex-Ald. T. Charpentier for $9,168 and the other of O. Martineau for about $13,000, the sub-committee recommended that new tenders be called for.

Ald. Sadler dissented, calling attention to a clerical error in one instance, and the detailed specifications, the interpretation of which made a difference in the prices. He also remarked that half a dozen contractors had examined the specifications, but objecting to the $500 deposit, only two had tendered, which was the only reason for their refusal. He believed the lowest tender was reasonable.

O. Martineau's tender was, in some cases, so high, that it was thought it was surely in error. But were this to be admitted, it was pointed out, then there remained but one good tender before the committee.

Ald. Smith remarked that he believed there was an understanding between the two contractors, so that one could get the tender anyway.

It was finally resolved to call for new tenders, after which Mr. Charpentier, who was present, informed the committee he would withdraw his deposit, in view of the insinuations which had been made, and refused to tender again. Both contractors are well known.

The decision of the committee will cause a delay of some weeks. The repairs are urgent, for which the sum of $19,000 was appropriated.

Ald. Bumbray presented the claim of ex-Fireman Thibault for the sum of $20.63. This, it will be remembered, is for services rendered by Thibault while doing special work upon several fire stations. He was paid as fireman, and he wants to be paid again as a mechanic. It is argued such used to be the practice, but it has been discontinued. The account has been standing for several years. It was referred to a sub-committee.

### COLD LAKE SUPERIOR.

A young Englishman who left town a fortnight ago to return to his native land after a six months' visit in America took time before he went away to tell me about some of the extraordinary things he had learned on his travels, and, now that he is on the high seas, where he can't possibly read this, I am free to repeat to you a most important and singular fact he imparted to me concerning Lake Superior. A very learned man told it to him in Duluth. Here's what the Englishman told me the wise man told him:

'You know the water in Lake Superior is intensely cold,' said he, 'it's a most extraordinary thing, too, for it is many degrees colder than the water in any other of the great lakes. It was most interesting to me to learn of the curious American custom that causes it. In winter, I was informed by a gentleman in Duluth, the ice freezes on Lake Superior to a depth of 20 or 25 feet—fancy! And the harvesting of the ice crop, he assured me, is the chief industry of the laboring classes. The ice is cut into immense blocks, that are so large it would be difficult to lift them from the water; so, in order to preserve them, they are weighted with shot, attached by ropes to buoys, and sunk to the bottom of the lake. A most ingenious idea, isn't it? When they are needed they are floated to the surface, towed ashore and cut up. The whole bottom of the lake is quite paved with ice blocks, I am told. It's a most extraordinary thing, but one can't help seeing that that's why the water is so very cold. It's really a lake of iced water, you know. I shall tell them at home that you Americans are so fond of iced water that you keep a whole lake of it in the United tSates. Curious idea, isn't it? But so cleverly American, you know.'

And perhaps some day there'll be a book printed in England which shall let all the world know why Lake Superior water is so very cold.—Washington 'Post.'

### MORE CENTRAL AFRICAN DISCOVERIES.

Mr. J. E. S. Moore, of the Royal College of Science, who has just returned from Central Africa, after successfully completing a tour of exploration as leader of an expedition largely subsidized by the Royal Geographical Society, has had some exciting times, besides making some valuable discoveries. He climbed one of the ice-clad Mountains of the Moon, about 16,500 feet high, taking ten days over the task; he met with cannibals—tall, light-colored men, more like Arabs than negroes—who killed two or three of his bearers; he convinced himself that Lake Tanganyika is fifty miles westward of its ascribed position, and was once joined to the sea by a great basin in what is now the Congo State; and he found that Kivu, the lake between Albert Edward and Tanganyika, instead of being about one-tenth the size of Albert Edward, is larger than that lake.—'Westminster Gazette.'

# OGILVY'S

# GREAT REMNANT SALE!

## TWO DAYS ONLY!

A SURE SIGN OF A BUSY SEASON is the large number of Remnants we have on hand. These we have laid out for

**MONDAY and TUESDAY.**

REMNANTS OF COLORED DRESS GOODS, Plain and Fancy.
REMNANTS OF SILK of all descriptions.
REMNANTS OF WASH FABRICS, all kinds, all desirable lengths.
These were already marked at special prices, but to make a quick clearance, the entire lot will be offered during these two days at

**HALF PRICE.**

DON'T FORGET TO VISIT THIS GREAT SALE OF REMNANTS. The chances are you will find just what you require at the above extremely LOW PRICE.

Two Days Only, Monday and Tuesday, at

**OGILVY'S,** St. Catherine and Mountain sts.


## NOTES ON THE FASHIONS.

### FOR THE BEACH.

A pretty little bathing cap is a Tam-o'-Shanter of blue rubber plaided in green and red, with a red pompon at the top of the crown. But as far as becomingness is concerned, there is nothing prettier than the bandana or ramchunda handkerchief of either silk or cotton, tied around the head, hiding the ugly rubber cap, and knotted in front.

The bathing suit which every one is using is the brilliantine. There is not much else to be found in the shops. Flannels are being worn less and less each year. They are heavy and hold the water. In many of the late suits the sailor collar, which is made very large, is interlined with a heavy duck which will not shrink, and which keeps its stiffness after it has been wet. It gives the collar shape and preserves the style of the whole garment. The same interlining is used for the plastron in front, with the advantage in style as well as warmth over the chest which the broad collar gives to the centre of the back. A blue bathing suit will have, for instance, a wide white collar and plastron of brilliantine, of which the rest of the suit is made, the under side lined with pique and the duck interlining. The stiffness of these collars ought to make them serve as life-preservers in case of accident. Some of the collars are trimmed with a narrow white braid, rows and rows of it covering it almost solidly. In this case the lower edge of the skirt is of white, trimmed with the braid, which gives it a little body without the stiffness of the interlining.

### THE ALL-BLACK HAT.

The all-black hat is one of the most valuable of summer possessions. It sets off and balances certain flimsy but fashionable materials, and is at all times appropriate, whether for walking or driving, for maids or matrons. The black hat of the moment is wide of brim, which turns down over the hair in the back and 'scoops' somewhat in front. It is trimmed with large fluffy bows of mousseline de soie, chenille-edged, and the most coquettish have put on the extreme front edge of the brim one or two pale crush roses that slightly droop downward.

### DRESSES FOR TRAVELLING.

A leading fashion magazine describes some effective and useful travelling gowns for summer. One is made of dark blue nuns' veiling. The tight-fitting waist is open in front to show a vest of striped blue and white silk. Around the yoke and down the front are stitched bands of black taffeta; the high collar is of silk, with a stiff little bow of the same at the side, a narrow black belt and fancy buttons on either side of the front finishing the waist. The skirt is made in circular shape, but is trimmed with flat stitched bands, and a deep band around the foot. The costume is very useful, quite becoming, and can be copied in mohair or in light cloth.

A skirt and coat for hard travel, made in a simple fashion, is of black and white checked wool. The skirt is trimmed with two bands of braid, one broad and one narrow, and the back is laid in a double box-pleat. With it goes a short cutaway jacket trimmed with a band of braid to match the skirt, and fastened in blazer style with one tab of black. This coat can be worn over a black or a white tucked waist, and, while very simple, is exceedingly smart.

Another gown that could be used for travelling, and for other purposes as well, is made of blue cloth with a cape trimmed with several narrow tucks round the shoulders. Down the entire length of the gown at each side of the front and back are tucks to match those on the cape. The tucked waistcoat and collar are white, the tie is black, and the sleeves are finished with tucks around the wrist. The belt is of cloth fastened with one fancy button. This style of gown has almost the appearance of a coat, but is very good in its line and useful for travelling.

### PRETTY MODEL FOR SUMMER TOILET.

The accompanying illustration, which is taken from 'Harper's Bazar,' shows a gown of pink and white organdie with ruffles, tucks, and bands of cream lace; deep rose velvet belt and straps on bodice, run through rhinestone buckles. The skirt is tucked to form a pointed yoke in front. The sleeves show the new departure in somewhat exaggerated



form. The model would be pretty developed in mauve with heavy white lace and black velvet ribbon.

### FREIGHT RATES AND BUNKER COAL HIGHER.

Remarkable differences in the rates of freight now obtainable from the Black Sea and other districts are disclosed on reference to the records of charters effected twelve months ago. A prompt steamer was secured from the Danube at 8s 1½d per unit; from Sulina an 11,000 quarters boat was taken at 7s 9d; from Marinopole to Rotterdam 8s 3d was paid. These were extremely low rates, and consequently the markets were in a state of collapse. A great change has taken place, as can be seen by comparing the figures recorded last week for freights corresponding to those reported last July. Exactly double the rates have been paid as Black Sea freights are now 80 to 100 percent higher than they were a year ago. Outward coal freights to the Mediterranean at 10s 6d to Italy, 12s 3d to 12s 6d to Egyptian ports, also compare well, with 7s 9d and 11s to 11s 3d paid a year ago.

Bunker coal has also advanced in price, and now costs almost double what it did twelve months ago.

### CLAIM A SHARE OF THE ESTATE.

Ottawa, July 27.—A caveat has been filed against the further probate of the will of the late Hebron Harris, the well known C. P. R. tie contractor, who died in Syracuse, N.Y., a few weeks ago, leaving an estate valued at about two hundred thousand dollars. The will leaves the estate to Mrs. Harris, who lives at Burritt's Rapids, Ont., and to nephews and nieces of the deceased. The caveat is entered by Dr. E. H. Smyth, barrister, of Kingston, on behalf of John Harris, laborer, and Chas. Harris, plumber, who claim to be natural sons of the deceased, and who under the law of the State of New York, where a portion of the estate is, are entitled to rank as inheritors of their father's property.

### WILL BE BROUGHT BACK.

Toronto, July 27.—Rutledge, Rice and Harris, the notorious burglars, who, in the course of a Canadian tour this spring, are charged with having attempted to break into the Standard Bank, Parkdale, and with gagging and binding the policeman on duty there, and who afterwards robbed a private bank and the post-office in Aurora, will be brought back from Chicago on Monday next to stand trial at Aurora. They fought extradition in every possible manner, but have been at last committed by the United States commissioner. Detectives Greer and Harrison have gone over to Chicago to bring the prisoners back. Rutledge is one of the most skilled and scientific burglars in America.


# A FEW DONT'S.



HOT WEATHER DANGERS.

*DON'T READ THIS, for we are in business for our Health and Advertise for Fun.*

*DON'T FORGET that THE IDENTIFICATION & PROTECTIVE COMPANY OF CANADA is the Pioneer Canadian Company, and that their Manager, Mr. G. I. Goddard, first introduced the Identification business into Canada and has given several years of work and study in perfecting our System of Registration.*

*DON'T DELAY in giving us your Application for Registration.*

*DON'T REFUSE to renew; you will regret it if you do, others have.*
*DON'T THINK that we can maintain an efficient service day and night Free. We watch you while you sleep.*
*DON'T GO WITHOUT ONE of our IDENTIFICATION Outfits. They only cost from $1.00 to $10.00, according to benefits.*
*DON'T MAKE A MISTAKE, you cannot get better value anywhere.*
*DON'T TAKE A SUBSTITUTE that some UNSCRUPULOUS AGENT offers for the sake of getting a LARGER COMMISSION.*
*DON'T THINK that because you have not needed it during the past year that you will never require it.*
*DON'T FORGET that all our agents carry a letter of authority.*
*DON'T FORGET our name and address. Write or call upon us if our agent has not secured your application or renewal for*

# THE IDENTIFICATION & PROTECTIVE CO.,

of Canada, Limited.

Ground Floor, Temple Building, Montreal.

Bell Telephone, Main 495. Merchants' Telephone 595.

Reliable agents wanted where not now represented.

G. I. GODDARD, Manager.


## SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

### BASEBALL.

#### LOST ONE MORE.

Montreal lost another closely contested brilliant game yesterday by two runs to one. This time they lost to Hartford, and to Hartford's best pitcher, Donovan, he who has won all but one of his twelve games this season. It was another of those fast, snappy, well-played battles of pitchers, which have characterized the present home series of the Montreal club. Both Souders and Donovan were in great form, and pitched fine ball. They did not either of them create any remarkable record as regards the number of hits made off their delivery, but they put up steady, consistent ball all the time, keeping the hits scattered in a very effective manner, and, when there were men on bases, their work was remarkably fine. Both teams played a strong, aggressive game, fielding sharply, running bases with untiring energy and great daring, and seizing every opportunity which was offered for scoring. But the two pitchers had the batsmen almost completely at their mercy. There was very little to choose from their work, but if either had the advantage, it was the Montreal pitcher. Souders did great work, and it was not altogether his fault that Montreal lost. It was indeed due to his wild throw to first in the attempt to catch Gatins napping, after he had got his base on balls in the second inning, that Hartford got their first run, Gatins going to third on Massey's out at first, and eventually running home on Fleming's long fly to Raub. Still this run only served to tie the score, and it was due to Johnson's error of judgment in the eighth inning that Hartford won the game finally. Turner was first up in this inning. He made a single, and Meyers's clever sacrifice hit along the first base foul line sent him to second. Turner went on to third when Schiebeck retired Shindle with a good throw to first base. There were two out and a man on third when Stratton, who had gone out easily in his three previous appearances at the bat, knocked a low fly into short right field. Lezotte and Johnson ran for it, but Lezotte yielded the catch to Johnson, who thought he could reach the ball safely. He had miscalculated the distance he had to run, however, and the ball dropped to the ground beyond his reach, while Turner crossed the plate with the winning run. If Lezotte had kept after the ball he could undoubtedly have got it safely. It was a pretty lucky hit for the visitors. Montreal got their one run in the first inning. Raub hit safely, Henry and Delehanty were retired, but Lezotte was good for a hit, and Raub got home by fast base-running. Except when they scored their runs, Hartford had only two good chances to score. In the sixth, Donovan got a hit, and was forced at second, Turner getting to first on the play. Meyers struck out, but Shindle's hit left two on bases with two out. Souders was equal to the occasion, however, and retired Stratton on an easy infield hit. In the next inning Hartford had a splendid chance to score, and it was only by Dooley's sharp fielding in throwing Massey out at the plate after he had got a three base hit, and Souder's great work in striking Donovan out with men on third and second that prevented what seemed like a sure score. Montreal got men on bases quite often, but they never got past second. Twice Johnson was left on bases after he had hit safely, and Henry had the same luck, while Dooley remained anchored off second after he had made a nice two-bagger, Schiebeck and Johnson putting up easy flies to the infield.

The score follows:

Hartford.

| | AB | R | 1B | PO | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Turner, rf | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Meyers, 2b | 3 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 0 |
| Shindle, 3b | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Stratton, lf | 4 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Gatins, ss | 3 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| Massey, 1b | 4 | 0 | 2 | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| Fleming, cf | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Steelman, c | 3 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 2 | 0 |
| Donovan, p | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Totals | 31 | 2 | 6 | 27 | 7 | 1 |

Montreal.

| | AB | R | 1B | PO | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Raub, cf | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Henry, 3b | 4 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Delehanty, lf | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Lezotte, rf | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Dooley, 1b | 4 | 0 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 0 |
| Schiebeck, ss | 4 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Johnson, 2b | 4 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| Phelps, c | 3 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 1 | 0 |
| Souders, p | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 1 |
| xMoran | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Totals | 35 | 1 | 9 | 27 | 12 | 2 |

x Moran batted for Souders in the ninth.

Score by innings—

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Montreal | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | —1 |
| Hartford | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | —2 |

Summary.

Stolen bases, Fleming, Steelman; sacrifice hits, Meyers, Fleming; two base hit, Dooley; three base hit, Massey; bases on balls, off Souders, 3; off Donovan, 2; struck out, by Donovan, 4; by Souders, 8; left on bases, Hartford, 7; Montreal, 9. Time, 1.45. Umpire, Rinn.

AT SYRACUSE.

| | R. | H. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Syracuse 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1—2 | 7 | 2 | |
| Springfield 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 2—5 | 10 | 2 | |

AT ROCHESTER.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Providence 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0—2 | 4 | 1 | |
| Rochester 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 | 6 | 2 | |

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

| | Won. | Lost. | Per-cent. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Providence | 51 | 31 | .622 |
| Rochester | 44 | 33 | .571 |
| Hartford | 39 | 37 | .513 |
| Worcester | 38 | 37 | .507 |
| Springfield | 37 | 40 | .481 |
| Montreal | 35 | 41 | .461 |
| Toronto | 36 | 44 | .450 |
| Syracuse | 31 | 48 | .392 |

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

| | R. | H. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|
| At Brooklyn— | | | |
| St. Louis 2 3 0 1 0 4 0 0 0—10 | 12 | 2 | |
| Brooklyn 2 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0— 5 | 8 | 3 | |
| At Boston— | | | |
| Boston 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 2—3 | 5 | 1 | |
| Pittsburg 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1—2 | 6 | 1 | |
| At New York— | | | |
| Cincinnati 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—2 | 6 | 1 | |
| New York 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 2 x—4 | 9 | 1 | |
| At Philadelphia— | | | |
| Chicago 0 0 0 1 0 0 2 1 0—4 | 6 | 3 | |
| Philadelphia 5 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 x—7 | 8 | 1 | |

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

| | Won. | Lost. | Per-cent. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brooklyn | 48 | 28 | .632 |
| Philadelphia | 43 | 34 | .558 |
| Pittsburg | 41 | 38 | .519 |
| Chicago | 39 | 38 | .506 |
| Boston | 37 | 39 | .487 |
| Cincinnati | 36 | 42 | .462 |
| St. Louis | 33 | 41 | .446 |
| New York | 28 | 45 | .384 |

### ATHLETICS.

#### CALEDONIAN GAMES.

The forty-fifth annual gathering and athletic sports under the auspices of the Caledonian Society of Montreal will be held in the Queen's Park, Verdun, on Saturday, Aug. 11. The programme of the events is a large one, and is of a most comprehensive character, including events of a purely Scottish character, in addition to the usual flat, hurdle and bicycle races, common to most athletic meetings. There are also bagpipe competions, and a tug of war between Montreal firemen and police, etc. A successful day is anticipated, and there is sure to be a large assembly of Montreal Scotchmen at the affair, which is one of the most important games meetings of the season in this city.

The following is a list of the judges and other officials:

Judges—Field Events—Lieut.-Colonel Fletcher, Mr. James Wright, Mr. D. Guthrie, Lieut.-Colonel Stevenson, Mr. Jas. Harper, Mr. S. S. Bain, Mr. Wm. Seath, Mr. Jas. Moffat.

Platform Events—Colonel R. R. MacLennan, M.P., Cornwall; Mr. D. B. MacLennan, Mr. D. Munroe, Mr. J. D. Finlay, Mr. P. McNeil, Mr. R. P. Niven, Mr. W. Munroe, Mr. J. Armour.

Track Events—Mr. John Fulton, Mr. G. Tate, Mr. W. R. Granger, Mr. John Doig, Mr. J. A. McLean.

Quoits—Mr. A. Lindsay, referee; Mr. J. Knox, scorer.

Football—Mr. Lawrence, referee.

Mr. W. R. Granger, starter; Mr. David J. Watson, scorer; Mr. J. A. McLean, announcer; Messrs. W. G. Ayling and A. W. Gifford, timers.

### AQUATICS.

#### LACHINE REGATTA.

The Lachine Boating and Canoe Club will hold its 37th annual regatta this afternoon, beginning at 2.45. The events are as follows: 1. Open canoe sailing race (about 6 miles). 2. Single canoe, open, ½ mile with turn. 3. Four-oared race, club, ½ mile with turn. 4. Single canoe, green, ½ mile with turn. 5. Eight-oared race, 1½ mile straight away. 6. Four in canoe, ½ mile with turn. 7. Tandem canoe, green, ½ mile with turn. 8. Four-oared race, 1 mile straight away. 9. Tandem canoe, open, ½ mile with turn. 10. Hurry scurry. 11. Four-oared race, club, one mile.

In the evening the prizes will be presented.

### SWIMMING.

#### MONTREAL SWIMMING CLUB.

The seventh in the series of races in the silver spoon competition, held at the Montreal Swimming Club, takes place this afternoon. The following are the events:

First race, 220 yards, handicap, jr.; second race, 220 yards, handicap, sr.; diving competition, jr.; duck hunt, sr.; polo.

The races will begin on the arrival of the 3 o'clock boat from the city.

### YACHTING.

#### THE TRIAL RACES.

It was decided at the last moment yesterday afternoon to sail more trial races on Lake St. Louis. The 'Red' boat, sailed by Mr. Duggan, took two of the three races in the series, winning the first and second trials in which he outsailed the 'Whitecap' and 'Black Beauty,' of which Messrs. Routh and Sherwood were the skippers. 'Black Beauty' won the third race, the 'Red' boat was second, and the 'Whitecap' third. The first and third trials were over the triangular course, the second being to windward and return.

### LAWN TENNIS.

#### THE MONTREAL TOURNAMENT.

The following are the results in the first round of the Montreal Lawn Tennis Club's handicap tournament:—

H. L. Peller vs. J. C. Innes, won by H. L. Peller, by default.

Mackay Edgar vs. C. E. Benedict, won by C. E. Benedict, by default.

G. Luckhurst vs. A. G. B. Claxton, won by A. G. B. Claxton, 6—4, 7—5.

John W. Ross vs. V. C. Buchanan, won by John W. Ross, 6—1, 6—2.

Dr. Harding vs. W. Blakemore, won by Dr. Harding, 6—4, 8—6.

R. H. Angus vs. F. C. Birks, won by F. C. Birks, 6—2, 6—1.

P. Linton vs. F. Marriotti, won by F. Marriotti, 6—1, 6—1.

F. Mills vs. E. J. Fry, won by F. Mills, 8—6, 2—6, 8—6.

W. R. Granger vs. E. W. James, won by E. W. James, 6—4, 6—4.

Campbell Brown vs. G. R. Coghlin, won by Campbell Brown, 6—3.

C. G. Cobban vs. R. B. Hutcheson, won by C. G. Cobban, by default.

G. Lyman vs. Dr. Spier, won by G. Lyman, 6—0, 6—2.

A. Rives Hall vs. B. W. Coghlin, won by A. Rives Hall, by default.

R. Bonin vs. P. K. Brown, won by R. Bonin, 6—8, 6—4, 6—3.

I. Michaelson vs. Edgar Hird, won by Edgar Hird, 2—6, 7—5, 6—4.

H. J. B. Hamilton vs. T. A. Evans, won by H. J. B. Hamilton, 6—4, 6—2.

Second round:

H. L. Peller vs. C. E. Benedict.
A. G. B. Claxton vs. John W. Ross.
Dr. Harding vs. F. C. Birks.
F. Marriotti vs. F. Mills.
E. W. James vs. Campbell Brown.
C. G. Cobban vs. G. Lyman.
A. Rives Hall vs. R. Bonin.
Edgar Hird vs. H. J. B. Hamilton.

The second round must be played by Aug. 1, or the matches will go by default.

### CITY ITEMS.

The visiting governors to the Montreal General Hospital for the week commencing Monday, July 30, are Messrs. H. H. Long, B. A. Boss, James Linton and R. J. Tooke.


# COLONIAL HOUSE,

PHILLIPS SQUARE.

*Store closes at 1 p.m. Saturdays during July and August.*

**MEN'S**

# HAT DEPT.

## Commencing Monday, July 30,

**Will offer the balance of MEN'S STRAW HATS at Half Price, less 5 Percent extra for Cash, until stock is all sold.**

*The above goods will be placed on tables where the various styles may be easily seen.*

# DISCOUNT SALE.

## Boys' Ready-Made Clothing.

BOYS' LINEN SUITS, GALATEA and KHAKI SUITS, GALATEA and KHAKI BLOUSES.

BOYS' SHIRT WAISTS, SAILOR COLLARS, also GALATEA and SERGE SAILOR COSTUMES, to be sold at

**50% DISCOUNT.**

# MEN'S UMBRELLAS.

SMART EFFECTS.

**26 in. Paragon Frames Steel Rods.**

Warranted never to lose Color or Finish after being wet.

Fashionable Handles, Prices, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2.00 and $2.25. Less FIVE PERCENT FOR CASH.

**NOTICE.**

For the convenience of customers residing at the Lake Shore, all goods purchased during the week, and up to FRIDAY NIGHT, will be forwarded on Saturday, by our delivery waggons.

MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION.

# HENRY MORGAN & CO.

MONTREAL.

# F. DECARY & FILS,

Plasterers & Contractors,

First-class work always warranted.

*55 St. Francois-Xavier St.*

Bell Tel. 2036.

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LUMBER DEALER,

*PLANING and SAW MILLS,*

And Manufacturer of

Doors, Sashes and Blinds, Mouldings, Turning, Shaping, Etc.

400 WILLIAM STREET.

# GEORGE S. KIMBER,

*Interior Decorator,*

# Wall Papers

Of all Kinds.

2466 ST. CATHERINE ST.

Bell Tel. Up. 1287.

## Weekly Calendar.


# CALEDONIAN SOCIETY

**ANNUAL GAMES**

Queen's Park,

**SATURDAY, August 11th,**

**Scottish Games, Dancing, Music, Tug-of-War, Football, &c.**

GOOD PRIZES. KEEN COMPETITION.

THE EVENT OF THE SEASON.

*Spend this day with the Caledonians.*

Admission, 35c; Children, 15c (including Grand Stand).

Twenty minutes ride from the centre of the city. Ordinary city fare.

CARS RUN RIGHT TO THE PARK.

W. C. McALLISTER, Hon. Sec'y.


### SATURDAY, JULY 28.


**MR. T. S SOMERS**

will lead the Young Men's Meeting, SATURDAY NIGHT, 8 o'clock. Bright singing. Others take part. A hearty welcome.

Young Men's Bible Class, SUNDAY AFTERNOON, 3 o'clock, Leader, C. K. CALHOUN, Assistant Secretary.

All young men cordially invited, especially strangers in the city.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION Dominion Square.

**Art Association,** PHILLIPS SQUARE

**Galleries of Paintings**

Open Daily 9 A.M. to 6 P.M.

ADMISSION 25c.


### SUNDAY, JULY 29.


**MEN'S OWN**

CALVARY CHURCH, GUY STREET.

SUNDAY, JULY 29th, 1900, 3 p.m.

Speaker: Rev. CALVIN B. MOODY, of Minneapolis.

Soloist: Mr. ALFRED ANDREWS.

We shall be glad to see as large an attendance as possible. Come and invite your friends. 27

**At First Baptist Church!**

REV. CHAS. COLMAN,

Of Philadelphia,

Will Preach as above, on SUNDAY, 29th, both Morning and Evening. The public will be welcome.

**Emmanuel Church.**

SUNDAY, July 29th, 1900.

....REV.....

**CALVIN B. MOODY,**

Of Minneapolis,

Will preach at both services.

EVERYBODY WELCOME.

**Olivet Baptist Church,**

Cor. of Osborne and Mountain Sts.

**REV. A. G. UPHAM, D.D.,**

OF BOSTON, MASS.,

Former Pastor,

Will preach at both services.

Morning Service, - 11 o'clock

Evening Service, - 7 o'clock.

Sunday-school and Bible-classes at 3 p.m.

ALL ARE WELCOME.


### MONDAY, JULY 30.


**2nd REGT. CANADIAN ARTILLERY.**

1. The Regiment will parade on Monday, 30th inst., at 8 p.m., for Gun Drill. Uniform: Drill order.
2. Rifle Association meeting will be held immediately after parade.
3. The Regiment will parade on Saturday, 4th August, at 7 a.m. and entrain at Place Viger Station for Ste. Agathe des Monts, returning the same evening. Band will attend. Uniform: Drill order.

By order,

ERNEST C. COLE, Capt., Adjutant.


### TUESDAY, JULY 31.


**To Bout de l'Ile** BY MOONLIGHT.

Trolley Drive under auspices of the

East End Methodist E. L. of C. E.,

TUESDAY, JULY 31st, 1900.

Cars leave La Salle avenue at 8.20 sharp. Fine scenery. Good company. Come!!

TICKETS—Round Trip, 30c.

Persons removing out of town for the summer months can have the 'Daily Witness' mailed to their country residence at twenty-five cents per month, post paid


### WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1.


**MOUNT ROYAL CEMETERY COMPANY.**

189 ST. JAMES STREET.

A Special General Meeting of the Proprietors of the Mount Royal Cemetery Company, will be held in the Long Room of the Mechanics' Institute, No. 204 St. James street, Montreal, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st AUGUST, next (1900), at 12 noon, for the purpose of considering the report adopted by the Trustees at their meeting of the 3rd July, instant, providing for the erection of a Crematorium upon the Company's property, in accordance with the offer of Sir William C. Macdonald, and the taking of such action as may be necessary in connection therewith.

By order of the Board.

G. DURNFORD, Secretary Treasurer.

Montreal, 24th July, 1900.


| ☽ F.Q. 4 ○ F.M. 12 | | | JULY | | | ☾ L.Q. 19 ● N.M. 26 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| S | M | T | W | T | F | S |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| 29 | 30 | 31 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |


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Daily Witness, $3.00, Weekly Witness, $1.00; with reductions to clubs; Northern Messenger, thirty cents: 10 copies to one address and over, twenty cents per copy, post paid in each case, to U.S., Nfld. and Canada excepting Montreal.

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

The last edition of the DAILY WITNESS is delivered in the city every evening of publication at $4.00 per annum.

**ADVERTISING RATES.**

DAILY WITNESS—Five lines and upwards, 10c per line agate measurement.

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# The Daily Witness.

SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1900.


Do we understand Mr. Lemieux as assuming, in his courteous and able defence of the marriage laws of Quebec, that a court of any given church is the proper party to decide whether certain persons are members of that church or not? We think that he has at least not made himself clear to the contrary. He says the Roman Catholic ecclesiastical tribunal which has to pronounce on the validity of a marriage 'must have first the evidence that both parties were and are Catholics.' This is admitting more than seems necessary, as at first sight it appears not much to affect the merits of the case what the parties are, so long as they were Roman Catholics at the date of the disputed marriage. If the parties admit themselves to have been Roman Catholics at that date Mr. Lemieux's reasoning has a certain force, but if they do not so admit, which, if it is not the present case, is a possible case, we should think it is a petitio principii—an assumption of the very point to be proved—to submit the question whether they were or were not Roman Catholics to a Roman Catholic ecclesiastical court.

The foreign ministers from Pekin have not yet arrived at Tientsin, nor has any message been received from any one of them. Reports and rumors from Chinese sources of their safety continue to pile up, and it is somewhat reassuring to find that the missionaries in China who have most knowledge and experience of the Chinese, put some faith in these reports. It seems probable that a Japanese force is advancing upon Pekin from Shanhaikwan, the port on the Gulf of Liaotung at the eastern end of the great wall. A British Indian force has apparently been sent there to reinforce the Japanese. The British commander, General Gaselee, has, however, gone to Taku. Li Hung Chang declares that the arrival of the foreign ministers from Pekin at Tientsin may be looked for tomorrow. The mystery cannot be maintained much longer. Southern and Central China are still quiet.

### ISAAC'S SONS AND THE HEATHEN

We must own that it is a somewhat difficult thing to reason on the Chinese question with a man who does not realize that the Chinese have any rights at all, and who reasons entirely on the assumption that the interests of the whites are the only ones which the Canadian voter has any call to consider. We print a letter to-day which reminds us strongly of an oft quoted prayer in which the suppliant was represented as praying, 'Lord bless me and my wife, 'my son and his wife, us four and no 'more.' Mr. Yeo, of Victoria, is incensed because we spoke of the anti-Mongols of British Columbia as Chinese haters. Yet he plainly admits that if editors or legislators go on defending them and legislating for their protection and if the people come to starvation such black results as are suggested by the behavior of the Boxers in China may be looked for. Now, it so happens that this was the very state of things, only greatly aggravated, in which the Boxer rising had its birth. Chinese newspapers may not have advocated the foreign cause, but at every Chinese port and trade centre newspapers printed in English boastfully despised everything the Chinese hold in respect and talked loudly of the coming partition of the realm. Chinese legislation and Chinese justice or injustice, whichever it may be called, were constantly interfered with by foreigners. As for starvation, the drought which brought the famines to India existed almost as badly in China, and this drought was ascribed to the presence of the foreigners. But it has needed none of these conditions to make many people in Montreal, and, if we may trust Mr. Winchester, many in British Columbia, brutal to the Chinese. But all such comparisons and arguments mean nothing at all to men who, like Mr. Yeo and his friend, answer to them all that the Chinese are simply heathen who have passed out of the bounds of their habitation as fixed by heaven and whom the Anglo-Saxon has a heavenly mandate to drive back into their own country. Mr. Yeo closes his letter with these words: 'As to the moral question, if you will kindly give space to the enclosed clipping, it will be far better than anything I can write.' The clipping in question is a curious letter from an Anglo-Israelite, with whom Mr. Yeo declares himself in full agreement. The writer has not a word to say as to the morals of the Chinese. Whatever badness there may be in them he has failed to notice. They are simply condemned as idolaters. That is he would have less religious liberty in Canada than there has been in China. If Mr. Ledingham's principle of driving out all who 'bow down to images of wood' was followed out it would be far-reaching indeed. This writer declares the word Saxons to be Isaac's sons, a proof of an ignorance of the history of language so complete as to render discussion impossible, and as it is written 'In Isaac shall thy seed be called,' he denounces Mr. Winchester, who recently gave some interesting information to a 'Witness' reporter, for not knowing that it was our duty to drive those idolaters out of our country.

### RE-ELECTION OF PRESIDENT DIAZ.

While all the rest of the world is distracted by wars and rumors of war, the people of Mexico have, with serene formality, re-elected General Porfirio Diaz president of the Republic for a fifth term. Nominally president, he is in reality supreme dictator, practically endowed with absolute power, yet a statesman of such consummate genius that he has realized for sixteen years the ideal of a benevolent despotism under the form of a republic. Under his sway Mexico, once the most volcanic of revolutionary states, has become one of the most orderly, peaceful and progressive countries in the world. General Diaz is now seventy years of age, and though he has often expressed a desire to resign and seek the repose to which his long public services entitle him, the leading men of the country, backed by the people of all classes, will not consent. He first came into prominence at the time of the overthrow of Maximilian's short-lived empire, but did not reach the presidency till 1884. He was succeeded at the end of his first four years term by Gen. Gonzales. The constitution as it was then forbade any president serving two successive terms. Financial difficulties followed and Gonzales was compelled to resign, whereupon the people re-elected Diaz and amended the constitution so as to enable him to remain in office indefinitely. From that time forward to the present day Mexico has enjoyed uniform peace and tranquillity. The government moves along without friction, the people are well satisfied, for the administrative machine instituted by this model statesman is the perfection of system. Broadly liberal in principle, it works so quietly and satisfactorily that there is no occasion for anybody to agitate for reform and the people have no thought of change. Diaz has given his country peace, progress and prosperity, and has set an example which more pretentious nations might well study and imitate. Considerable Canadian capital is invested in Mexican mines, and the investors say they have every reason to feel satisfied with the way the laws are administered.

### A CURIOUS DREAM.

The Emperor William's invitation to Archbishop Ireland to visit him before proceeding to Rome will be regarded in certain quarters as another move towards the fulfilment of a splendid dream that the Emperor is said to cherish. The other day a correspondent in Rome wrote somewhat oracularly, but with evident meaning, of the effort made by some German Catholics in favor of the preponderance of Germans within the church and toward the Papacy, and called attention to the German policy of reviving and re-establishing the Holy Roman Empire under the sceptre of the Hohenzollerns. Europe and the world is thus presented with the spectacle of a religious Pan-Germanism by the side of a political Pan-Germanism, which will be, each to each, a guarantee of strength and stability. At the same time an effort is being made to detach the province of Aix-la-Chapelle from the Cologne metropolitan in order to establish a new diocese, in accordance with the Emperor's plan, because Aix-la-Chapelle is the city of Charlemagne, and it is in this famous place, in the ancient cathedral, that he dreams of placing on his brow the new crown of Emperor of the West.

But this is not the whole of the scheme, which is truly magnificent even as a speculation. The underlying purpose is to unite the German, British and American influences within the church under the name of Anglo-Saxon, with a view to making this combination supreme in the Vatican and in the control of Roman Catholic Christianity, instead of the Latin power, which has been paramount for centuries. Archbishop Ireland is regarded as the representative of 'Americanism' in the church of the United States, and it is necessary that he should be brought into the movement, the triumph of which would mean, in the eyes of its promoters, the supplanting of the Latins by the Anglo-Saxons in the government of the church, the permanent settlement of the Roman question and a check to social democracy. The immediate object is the election of the next Pope in sympathy with the scheme, the more distant one the establishment of the new holy Roman empire, with the co-operation of the Vatican. The movement, however, does not stop there, for the discoverer of it says there is a hidden intention to reform the papacy. The regeneration of the Church and of Rome as the capital of Christianity is promised under the sway of the Anglo-Saxon combination, with William of Germany as the modern Charlemagne, inaugurating the reign of purified religion, science, culture and true liberalism.

This airy project is most likely a fleeting product, evolved from a passing event, of one of those theorizing imaginations in which German countries are so prolific, to which the passing world does not present itself, as it commonly does to Anglo-Saxons as a sphere in which to operate, but as a phantasmagoria in which to revel, and whose unrevealed background pictures are ever the most enchanting. The Emperor himself is certainly not one of those faineant dreamers. With him to think is to act, that is, if before he can act some other mighty purpose does not lure him on to some new method of shaking the spheres. None of the dreams which have emanated from his fertile and fussy genius have quite equalled this one in originality of conception and immensity of perspective. It has much of the grotesqueness of a dream. It would seem hard to invent a greater paradox than is involved in a project having for its aims the establishment of the boasted head of Protestantism as the dictator or colleague of the head of Roman Catholicism and the checking of democracy by means of an ecclesiastical movement like Americanism, which had for its purpose the introduction of individualism and democracy into the papal system.

Whether the papacy could at all survive a constitutional change is a question. Its advisers of late years have held that it could not, and have for the most part held fast to the nonpossumus attitude. Strong, however, as is the attraction of the doctrine of absolute infallibility which treats all distressful questioning in the minds of the faithful as an unholy thing, and greatly as prescribed performances elevated to the dignity of universality appeal to the common mind as a substitute for inner religion, the one hope of the rehabilitation of a church whose absolutism and alliances with absolutism have put it at war with the modern world, would be in the line of unbending far enough to attract and enfold the Lutheran and English churches. Such a coördination might not be altogether offensive to many of the adherents of these Teutonic developments of Christianity, supposing the more elastic Teutonic type thenceforth to dominate the more submissive Latin type. It might have attractions for a monarch like the Emperor William. Monarchic families are usually brought up to have their religious convictions, so far as they involve ecclesiastical affiliations, more or less in suspense, as the women, at least, of royal houses very usually have to change their church connections. Then, as Henry of Navarre, the champion of the French Huguenots, said, 'Paris vaut bien une messe'—Paris is well worth a mass.

### CITY IMPROVEMENTS.

We think no class of subjects should interest the citizens of Montreal more than those so patriotically urged upon the public attention by Mr. Reford. The one answer always made by aldermen to persons who have improvements to propose is that made by one of them to Mr. Reford, namely, that the state of the city's finances puts it out of the question. Thereupon the city council proceeds to waste the city's finances on far less profitable schemes—less profitable, that is, to the city, but more profitable to their promoters. Woe to the scheme, however good, that has not an interested promoter! The need referred to by Mr. Reford of a proper entrance to the park was mooted a few years ago. It was proposed to sink the roadway of Park avenue, the highway to Outremont and St. Louis, and the highway of funerals, below the level of the park, thus furnishing much stone for road metal, greatly improving the grade and occulting the banalities and the unjoyous associations of the thoroughfare, and to make a proper park entrance to the left of Park avenue, entering on a sweeping park drive with a bridge across Park avenue, where the park drive now leaves it. This would have cost the poor city too much; so the City Council proceeded a year or two afterwards gravely to discuss the giving away of the portion of land needed for this noble entrance, worth at least a dollar a foot, to be used for a positively objectionable purpose.

Mr. Reford's remarks about the street car tracks will be echoed by all who use the streets for any other purpose than as patrons of the cars, to whom they are certainly a great convenience. Any one who attempts to use the lower Lachine road will be convinced of the absolute dominance of electricity over every other interest. For the purpose of gaining the advantage of transit and so selling lots the municipality of Verdun sold itself to the Street Railway Company for the remainder of the natural life of the present generation. That company has indeed placed its tracks and cars upon the road, but has made it otherwise almost impassable and hopelessly useless for any vehicle or person who can avoid using it. Why should electric companies go to the expense as several lines did of purchasing right of way across farms when this particular company can not only get rights of way for nothing, but a practical monopoly of the roadway which vetoes other traffic? Indeed, is it safe for any company to spend money obtaining such rights while in peril of the competition of the Street Railway getting free use of the parallel highway? In one thing many will differ from Mr. Reford, and that is in saying that every car should stop before crossing a street. As far as other traffic is concerned the right place to stop is after crossing. Drivers then know exactly what the car is going to do as far as they are concerned and can act accordingly. When the car stops on the first side no one but the motorman can tell when it is going to start again, and cross traffic, to be quite safe, is at an uncertain halt sometimes for a considerable time.

### THE WAR SITUATION.

Lord Roberts seems to be making as rapid progress in his advance upon Machadodorp and Komati Poort as he made upon Pretoria. A despatch of yesterday from Lorenzo Marquez, Delagoa Bay, says that the British occupied Middelburg on Thursday, and that the Boers were retreating upon Machadodorp. Middelburg is 101 miles east of Pretoria on the Delagoa Bay railway, and is the chief town of the whole region through which the line runs. It is a coal mining centre, and supplies fuel for the railway. A despatch from Lord Roberts to the War Office, the date of which is not given, but which was probably written on Thursday, contains a whole sheaf of news, all of which is favorable. In regard to the operations of his own columns, he says that on Wednesday General French's cavalry crossed the great Olifant river, and from the high hills on the other side of the river could see Middelburg, and the road running north from Middelburg, which was blocked with the waggons of the Boers' families. The road running north from Middelburg to Roosenkal has two branch roads east to Lydenburg and probably the waggons seen by General French were those of the Boer families, mostly non-combatants, accompanied by an armed escort, who were anxious to reach the mountainous region, in whose fastnesses the Boer commandos hope to hold out for a long time. The Boer commandos probably retreated from Middelburg along the east road, which runs parallel with the railway to Machadodorp. Although the retreating Boers were only seven miles away and in a disordered condition, General French seems to have been unable to pursue them. The reason seems to have been that General Hutton's mounted infantry had not got across the river, and a tempest of wind and rain was raging so severely that one officer died from mere exposure. The Boers, in their disorderly retreat, must also have suffered. Lord Roberts reports heavy losses of his transport animals, mules and oxen; and it may be that his further advance from Middelburg will be delayed. Colonel Girouard, with his engineering railway corps, will, however, be following him up, restoring railway communication with Pretoria. Machadodorp is sixty miles east of Middelburg and Lydenburg forty-eight miles north of Machadodorp. A Lorenzo Marquez despatch says that President Kruger is at Barberton, a town around which there are several working gold mines. It is forty-five miles south-east of Machadodorp and is reached by a branch railway which leaves the Delagoa Bay line at Kaapmuiden, eighty-seven miles east of Machadodorp, and within forty-five miles of the Portuguese frontier at Komati Poort. Barberton is the terminal of the branch line which is thirty-five miles long. The object of President Kruger's visit is probably to commandeer the gold belonging to the mining companies, who have been resisting his demands and closing down their mines. But at Barberton he is conveniently near the Portuguese frontier and may find it easier to cross it

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CEMETERY.

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## DIED IN CALIFORNIA.

THE REV. HENRY ONGERTH, A FORMER MONTREAL CELRGYMAN.

The friends of the late Rev. Henry Ongerth will regret to learn of his death which occurred at Alameda, California, on June 23, from pulmonary trouble. Mr. Ongerth was born in Hermanstad, Austria, in 1858, and after receiving a preliminary training in his native town he entered the Lutheran University of Vienna for the purpose of taking a theological cause. Shortly after graduating he decided to come to Canada,



THE LATE REV. HENRY ONGERTH.

and in the spring of 1883 he arrived at Logan, Ont., where his father was in charge of the German Lutheran congregation. In the following November, Mr. Ongerth was invited by the Lutheran congregation of Montreal to preach at the Reformation anniversary, with which request he complied. As the church was at that time without a pastor, Mr. Ongerth was shortly afterwards called to the pastorate. He took charge late in the fall of 1883 and for over four years was an eloquent preacher and faithful pastor. In the early spring of 1888 he became affected with a throat trouble and upon the advice of his physician, Dr. George Ross, he decided to remove to California, much to the regret of the congregation. Going to Alameda he took charge of a small congregation, but as time progressed he was compelled to give up preaching. Later on he accepted the chair of professor of languages in the Alameda Academy, which position he practically held until shortly before his death. The deceased leaves a widow and family of four children. The announcement of his death, coming unexpectedly, as it did, has cast a gloom over the German Lutheran congregation in this city.

## DEATH OF MISS JOSEPH.

The friends of Mr. J. O. Joseph, Q.C., clerk of the Court of Apeal, will regret to learn of the death of his eldest daughter, Marie Anne Hermine Florence, which occurred on Thursday last. Miss Joseph was 23 years old and had been in feeble health for a long period. The funeral will take place on Monday next, at 8.15, a.m., from her father's residence, 47 Dubord street.

## DROWNED AT KINGSTON.

DR. CARMICHAEL MEETS A WATERY GRAVE.

Kingston, Ont., July 28.—Dr. R. F. Carmichael, a house surgeon at the Kingston General Hospital, a son of the Rev. James Carmichael, of King, Ont., was drowned in Kingston harbor opposite Macdonald Park last night about half-past nine o'clock. In company with Miss Pearl Oldrieve, Dr. Carmichael was out in a canoe listening to a concert by the 14th Regimental band. In some unknown manner the canoe upset and the occupants were thrown into the water. Miss Oldrieve was saved, but Dr. Carmichael sank to rise no more. The body had not been recovered up to midnight.

## DIED AT HIS POST.

Referring to the death of the Rev. Curé Piché, of Lachine, the 'Semaine Religieuse' says:—'The Protestants themselves understood the general and profound grief to his parishioners; more than that, they took part therein, and many of them came to mourn and pray by the side of the Catholics, in the mortuary chapel, where the amiable and good curé lay.' Further on the article adds:—'As might be expected,, Mr. Piché died at his post, in full activity and while performing his parochial duties. It was on a Sunday, and, as a pastor, he had to denounce once more a serious danger, which is too common, especially in our cities, the always increasing multiplicity of taverns. He did not hesitate, he did not reckon with his strength. With an eloquence which moved every heart, with a truly apostolic energy, he implored his congregation to avert that danger, that ravishing wolf getting into the fold. Following the example of the Divine Master, he insisted upon respecting the alarm cry, even were it to be the last accent of his voice. He wished to continue the battle, even were he to exhaust whatever strength he had left and die in consequence. As a matter of fact, his strength did fail. He declared it in a few feeble and broken words. A moment after, he was leaning and weeping over a table in the sacristy, after which he went over to his presbytery, where he was found lifeless, at the foot of his crucifix, a few seconds later. What a grand death for a priest, for a pastor of souls! What an example for us his brethren in the priesthood! For his afflicted parishioners and for all, what a lesson, and how it deserves to be heard!'

## DRINK AND DISEASE.

While Secretary Root did not include the opinion of General Miles in the mass of testimony from army officers on the subject of the canteen, submitted to Congress, it may be taken that the view of the commanding general of the army on this subject is of some value. In his last annual report to the War Department, General Miles says:

'It is a matter of general recognition that the use of intoxicating drinks of any kind in the tropics conduces effectively to attack from disease. It is believed by this department that absolute prohibition is imperative. In almost every case of yellow fever developed thus far among American troops in Cuba it has been found that the patient was in the habit of drinking. It is particularly important, where a large proportion of the troops are recruits, that nothing be officially done to create in them the habit of using intoxicants. To establish canteens at the posts in the tropics is to render the temptations of sociability and companionship practically irresistible, and the habit of drinking is readily acquired.'

It is not only in the tropics that the use of intoxicating liquor—'mild beer' no less than fiery whiskey—is conducive to disease, by so weakening the system as to make its natural defence against the assault of disease less effective. Any physician understands this fact. One of the first questions asked by the examiner for a life insurance company is whether the applicant for a policy drinks intoxicants. If he does, the risk is regarded as considerably more hazardous, and some companies take whiskey-drinkers in preference to users of beer.

One trouble about the effort to uproot the army canteen—and the greatest trouble—is the fact that army officers themselves are inveterate drinkers. At West Point they are taught the strictest sense of personal honor; to lie is an unpardonable offence, while to cheat or to betray, or to do anything 'underhand' is inconceivable; but to drink is one of the natural attributes of a gentleman! We must admire the high notions of honor and integrity that are there instilled—would that we had more of them in the workaday world—but, at the same time, one cannot but regret the failure to realize the manifold evils flowing from the use of liquor and the failure to inculcate any lessons that will teach the embryo army officer that he can be a better soldier by letting it alone. There was formerly a notion that a man could not be a good newspaper man without being more or less of a drunkard, but that is of the past. There was once a notion that a good commercial traveller must be a ready drinker, but that also is obsolete. The army is the only large business in America that has not moved against the drink habit; it should be awakened to the spirit of the twentieth century.—Indianapolis 'Press.'

## ON A FROG RANCH.

Frog farming has become an important business, especially near the large cities. At Stege, a small station about twenty miles from San Francisco, is a famous frog farm. It is on a ranch that extends along the shore of San Francisco Bay, and it comprises about a dozen acres of land and water. In the low ground near the bay many springs of water bubble up out of the soil. These were surrounded by a hedge of cypress, and the water was confined so as to form three big ponds.

Around each of these ponds is a fence of wire netting, high enough to keep the frogs from escaping, and the ponds are filled with aquatic plants, moss, and everything necessary to make the croakers feel contented. When the ponds were first stocked with frogs only a few hundred were put in the enclosure; but since that time the population has grown so rapidly, that thousands of frogs are captured and sent to market every year without apparently diminishing the supply.

One of the first things that the frog-raiser has to learn is to separate the 'yearlings' from the full-grown ones, or 'four-year-olds,' else the youngsters will be eaten by their ferocious elders. A frog four years old is considered 'ripe' for the market, but the average bullfrog will grow steadily larger and more important, both in voice and bearing, until his twelfth year, when he is ready to croak for the last time, and die of old age. At the Stege farm are several 12-year-olds. They are monsters fourteen inches in length, and weighing four pounds each.

When the winter approaches the frogs bury themselves in the mud at the bottom of the pond and sleep till spring. They reappear looking nearly starved to death. At this time the keeper feeds them with a mixture of oatmeal and blood; but this is continued only until the frogs get in good condition, when they are left to take care of themselves. Many of the older frogs of the Serge farm are quite tame, and allow their keeper to handle them.

## KINDNESS OF MILLAIS.

Mr. G. H. Boughton, R.A., with whom a very interesting interview appears in the Strand, is loud in his praises of Millais. 'If you were in a bother about your work,' says Mr. Boughton, 'he'd come in with his beautiful great presence, and say, after looking at it, "Let's see! Oh, I'll tell you what is the trouble—give me a piece of chalk, or a pencil, or something," and then he'd make the most beautiful drawing, correcting the action of a limb, or whatever else was wrong.' On one occasion Mr. Boughton was painting the portrait of a little girl and could not get it like her. His wife was out shopping, and, meeting Millais by accident, she told him how her husband was worried about the picture and could not get it right. 'I'll go up and see him,' said Millais. 'He came,' says Mr. Boughton, 'he looked at the picture. "Oh, I know that girl," he said. "It's her mouth you've got wrong; give me a bit of pencil. This is the way her mouth goes," and, as he said the words, he drew on a piece of paper the correct lines. "That's the only thing wrong with it. Put that right, and you won't have any more trouble with it."' And so it was.

## PRINCE AND SWEEP.

There is a street-sweep in Pall Mall, London, who thinks he knows by sight the finest and truest gentleman in England. This artist with a broom has a wide crossing not far from the entrance to Marlborough House, and in rain or shine he keeps it clean for the throng of well-dressed men from the fashionable clubs. He tips his hat to thousands of passers, and thinks himself lucky when he has a penny for the service of sweeping the crossing.

Only one gentleman ever returns the salutation which he is never weary of making. This is a stout, broad-shouldered figure with grayish beard and pleasant face, whose appearance at the entrance of Marlborough House is always a signal for cheering. The Prince of Wales is fond of taking a short stroll in the afternoon, and frequently passes the crossing where the ragged sweep is stationed.

In an instant the sweep's hat is off, and he is bowing low. Other men never see him, but the Prince never fails to acknowledge the salute by bowing gravely in return. When royalty has passed by the sweep wields his broom with renewed energy, muttering to himself: 'He's the only real gentleman in London!'

A courtesy, even from the humblest, is always worthy of recognition. It may be only a smile or a motion of the hand, but the memory of it is treasured by the sweep whose tribute of respect has not passed unnoticed.—'Youth's Companion.'

## ANTIQUITY OF THE SEQUOIAS.

They are the last survivors of a genus that has played a prominent part in the history of the forests of the globe during several geological ages. The sequoias came into existence in the Cretaceous period, and attained their greatest development in the Tertiary. More than twenty species are found fossil, and have been described by botanists. They are found abundantly distributed in Italy, France, Bohemia, Great Britain and in fact over most of Europe from the Mediterranean to Spitzbergen, and in North America they are even more widely distributed. Their remains occur in the clays and other deposits from the Potomac to Greenland, throughout the Rocky Mountain region and British America, and from California to Alaska. I have collected numerous fossil specimens in the rocks of California. Several fossil species have been found in New England, notably at Gay Head. Some of the fossil species closely resemble in their cones and foliage the Sequoia gigantea of the Calaveras Grove. There is abundant evidence that many of these ancient trees were of enormous size, and that the sequoias were a conspicuous feature of those primeval forests.

Some species died out before the glacial period, but that long and cold winter, which lasted for thousands of years, and covered so much of Europe and North America with glaciers, nearly exterminated the genus. It destroyed all the species of Europe and most of those of North America. Only these two were left, stranded in California. These are the only representatives now left to show to the present and future generations what these ancient forests looked like. To destroy these now for their timber would be a disgrace, classing us with the barbarians who destroyed objects of Grecian art.

Again, they are the longest-lived of living things now upon the earth. No others ever lived to be nearly so old. A considerable number of the trees left are still unquestionably over two thousand years old, and there is much evidence that some are very much older. Those who have had the best chance to study them, and have made the most extensive investigations of them in their native groves, believe that trees still stand that are more than four thousand years old. When first described from the evidence at hand, some of the trees were estimated to be six thousand years of age. Although this probably is too much, that the oldest are four thousand or more seems to be very possible.

How this appeals to the imagination. In ancient times the width of the larger rooms in the temples was limited by the timber available for the roof or ceiling. When Solomon built the temple at Jerusalem the adjacent region had no timber large enough for such a building, as he planned, and he resorted to the mountains of Lebanon for beams of its noble cedars. Had the Sierra groves then been known and accessible to his workmen, Solomon's temple might have been very much grander than it was. It is probable that some of the trees now growing there were already then more than a thousand years old, and every summer since that day have been putting forth new foliage, and adding a new ring to their majestic trunks. They have seen the forty or more centuries march by, seen nations born, flourish, perish, and be forgotten. Worse than barbarism would it be for our nation to now sell them for what the boards and fence posts might bring in the market.—Prof. William H. Brewer, in New Haven 'Journal and Courier,'

## WHY HE CARRIES A CANE.

(Philadelphia 'Inquirer.')

'You wonder why I always carry a cane except when I am carrying an umbrella,' remarked a well-known Philadelphian the other afternoon. 'Well, I don't mind telling you. It's all on account of umbrellas.'

'Can't see the connection,' rejoined the friend to whom he was talking.

'Didn't suppose you could; but you will, when I have explained. You lose an umbrella every once in a while, don't you? Put it down somewhere, and walk off and leave it?'

'Yes, I have had that happen to me frequently.

'Well, I used to; but not since I took to carrying a cane. An acquaintance out in Chicago put me on to the scheme. "Get a cane of some kind," he said to me one day, "and carry it every day and every night that it doesn't rain. By that means you become so accustomed to having something in your hand that you are lost without it. Then, when a rainy day or evening comes and you are compelled to carry an umbrella about with you, the benefit comes in. Say you have gone into a restaurant and when you come out the rain had stopped. You walk out into the street without your umbrella. Presto! after you have taken a dozen steps you miss something. Your cane-carrying hand is minus the burden it usually bears. Back go your thoughts to your umbrella and back go your steps to get it. Simple? Of course it is; but the simple things ofttimes prove the most valuable.'

With which sage remark the well-known Philadelphian walked off down the street, swinging his bamboo stick with a well-satisfied air.

## TEACHERS' SALARIES.

(The 'Journal.')

We find in a Quebec paper an advertisement for a lady teacher for an elementary school at a salary of ninety-two dollars per annum, with lodging (not board) and heating. And the commissioners are not ashamed to advertise this pittance in the papers. Ninety-two dollars a year! A chambermaid, her neighbor perhaps, will have twice as much. Have your daughters educated, good people. You see what education, applied to the noblest of purposes, brings to those who have received it.'


ADVERTISEMENTS.

# Apollinaris

("THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS")

*BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTIONS.*

GIVE THE BABIES NESTLE'S FOOD

MAKES HEALTHY HAPPY HEARTY BABIES

Write for a large sample can of Nestle's Food.

LEEMING, MILES & CO., 53 St. Sulpice street, Montreal.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION

Fac-Simile Wrapper.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.



IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

To accommodate those who cannot come to see me during the day, I have decided to extend my

SIGHT TESTING HOURS

*Until "9.30 o'clock" every Wednesday and Saturday Evenings.*

Prof. Sam'l. S. Grant,

Refracting Oculist,

Positively no extra charge for testing sight. Sight testing hours, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. daily. Wednesdays and Saturdays up till 9.30 appointments. Tel. Up 1332.

Henry Grant & Son,

2172 St. Catherine St.

4 doors east of Phillips Square.



Whole Wheat Flour

For Brown Bread,

BRODIE & HARVIE,

10 Bleury Street.

The original makers of this article.

The Pen-Carbon Letter Book

No Press, No Water, Any Ink, Any Paper, Any Pen, A Perfect Copy.

The simple act of writing a letter produces the copy at the same time without further trouble. Use your own paper, your own ink, your own pen, write your letter and it is copied.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

MORTON, PHILLIPS & CO., Stationers, Blank Book Makers and Printers, 1755 and 1757 Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED.

MONEY TO LEND, —BY— JOHN M. M. DUFF, ACCOUNTANT AND COMMISSIONER, 107 St. James street, and 5 Selkirk Avenue, Guy street.

The Grand Old Staple

COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER

Is NOT "Cheap" Goods, but "Good Goods" cheap.

Forty years on the market with continuous large sales, proves its high merit.

Auction Sales.

Fraser Brothers.

VALUABLE

Uptown Central Corner Property

FOR SALE BY AUCTION,

TO CLOSE AN ESTATE,

On THURSDAY, 2nd day of Aug., 1900,

Will be sold to the Highest Bidder, at our Salesrooms, No. 453 St. James street, without reserve, that desirable centrally situated property,

26 and 28 CATHCART STREET, Corner University street, and

25 UNIVERSITY STREET,

—Consisting of—

THREE FINE THREE STORY CUT STONE HOUSES.

Particulars from the undersigned. SALE AT 11 A.M.

FRASER BROS., Auctioneers.

## POLICE SUMMER UNIFORMS.

THE MEN ONLY RECEIVE THEM NOW OWING TO DELAYS IN AWARDING CONTRACTS.

The city policemen received their new serge summer uniforms yesterday. Previously this issue of clothes used to be made in June, and the delay in the present case is due to the method of awarding tenders now in vogue, and also to some special causes. The majority of the committee decided to award the contract for trousers to Bouchier & Mercier, the lowest tenderers, but they would not agree to the figures of their tender to supply the goods by August. Mr. Charlebois, the next lowest tenderer for the trousers, and the accepted tenderer for the blouses, agreed to complete everything by Aug. 1, and he was given the whole contract. He has kept his word, and but for the delay in awarding the contract the policemen would have had their new uniforms a couple of weeks ago.

## 'EMBALMED' BEEF.

BIG DEMAND FOR WAR PURPOSES CAUSES SHARP ADVANCE.

Chicago, July 28.—The 'Record' says: — The prices of corned and roasted beef have advanced from $1.25 to $1.50 per dozen for one pound cans. This is the largest advance ever made by Chicago and western packers at one jump.

The cause is the large demand by the United States government and foreign powers. When war was declared between the United States and Spain in April, 1898, the packers and their agents throughout the world had 20,000,000 pounds of canned roast and corned beef stored. This was disposed of and the packers began to replenish their stocks at the various warehouses.

Before this was completed the British-Boer war drew heavily upon the meats store. England could not get her regular supply from Australia owing to drought. Then before they had time to stock up again the Boxer trouble brought heavy demands from Japan, and China. Besides this the packers have been compelled to supply Cape Nome and the Klondike with about two million pounds.

Every packer in Chicago is working his plant to its fullest capacity and yet cannot begin to meet the demand.

## ALD. JACQUES ASKED TO RESIGN

A meeting of electors of St. Gabriel ward was held last night, in St. Charles Club House, corner of Richmond and Wellington streets, under the auspices of the Municipal Reform Association and a resolution was adopted calling upon Ald. Jacques to resign his seat in the City Council owing to his alleged connection in the Bonsecour Market scandals. Ald. Jacques has written a letter to Mr. Darlington, secretary of the Municipal Reform Association, refusing to resign at the instance of the association Mr. Darlington represents. Ald. Jacques says further that discussion in regard to the Bonsecours Market revelations are inopportune owing to the cases not yet being finally disposed of by the courts.

## DEATH OF MR. JOHN CRAIG.

News has been received in the city of the death of Mr. John Craig, sr., at his home, Glen Walter, at the ripe old age of eighty-nine years. Mr. Craig was a life-long resident of Glengarry, and a brother of the late James Craig, M. P. P. for Glengarry. Mrs. Craig pre-deceased him six years. Eleven children survive him, namely, C. W. Craig, of Summerstown; James R. Craig, Glen Walter; Mrs. James Wilson, of Stratford, Ont.; Mrs. W. H. Morris and Mrs. W. H. Sullivan, and Mr. H. J. Craig, of the G. T. R. offices, Montreal; T. Craig, M.D., M. A. Craig, M.D., California; Albert Craig, Winnipeg; R. J. Craig, Jamaica; Mrs. J. J. McIntyre, Milton, Ont.

## CITY ITEMS.

The enquete in the case of Alexander Daigle, charged with forgery, was commenced yesterday afternoon and after evidence had been given in support of the charge the enquete was further adjourned until Tuesday next.

## PERSONAL.

The Right Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier left for Arthabaskaville this morning.

Mrs. T. J. Leitch is amongst those enjoying the sea breezes on the coast of Maine.

The Rev. G. G. Huxtable has changed his residence from St. Timothee street to 81a St. Hubert street.

Col. O'Grady Haly, the new commander of the Canadian Militia forces, is a passenger on the 'Tunisian,' which is expected in port to-morrow morning.

## BANK ROBBERS SENTENCED.

Sherbrooke, Que., July 28.—Mortimer and McCarthy, two of the Danville bank robbers, were sentenced by Judge Mulvena this morning to ten years each in the penitentiary.

## A NEW JUDGE.

Ottawa, July 28.—An order-in-council has been passed appointing Albert Constantineau, formerly of Constantineau & Lawlor, Ottawa, but now of L'Original, junior judge of the United Counties of Prescott and Russell.

## LONDON CLOSING PRICES.

London, July 28, 2 p.m.—Closing—Consols, for money, 97 13-16; consols for the account, 97 13-16; Atchison, 27¼; Can. Pac., 90½; St. Paul, 114½; Illinois Central, 119½; Louisville, 73⅜; U. P., pfd., 77¼; N.Y.C., 132¼; Erie, 11⅛; Penna, 63½; Reading, 8⅝; Erie, first pfd., 38½; Nor. Pacific pfd., 73⅜; G. T., 6⅝; Anaconda, 8½; Rand Mines, 3⅜; bar silver steady, 28 1-16d per ounce; money, 3 percent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills and for three months' bills, 1⅛ percent.

## NEW YORK STOCKS.

New York, July 28.—Wall Street—Business was small and confined to specialties at the opening. Prices were a fraction higher all round, but sugar immediately broke about 3 points under an avalanche of offerings and unsettled the whole market.

## AMERICAN SECURITIES.

London, July 28.—American securities opened dull but firm. The market held its strength and closed firm on very light trading. Spanish fours closed 71¼.



CHIFU, IN SHANTUNG,

THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE FOREIGN NAVAL FORCES ON THE NORTH-EAST COAST OF CHINA.

## THE PHARAOH OF THE EXODUS.

('British Weekly.')

Egypt has been well called 'the land of surprises,' and recent discoveries show that of all the regions of antiquity there is none which has so jealously guarded its treasures as the old realm of the Pharaohs. Those who visit the treasures of Gizeh Museum, and who gaze upon the contents of that wonderful room which encloses the bodies of the greatest among the rulers of the Nile kingdom, and who do not feel that Egypt has not only preserved a unique history, but has brought us face to face with the men who made it, must be destitute of all ethnological instinct. In 1881 the finding of the bodies of the most important Pharaohs of the eighteenth and nineteenth dynasties astonished the archaeological world. The story is so well known that it only requires to mention it to connect it with the still more important discovery made last year by M. Loret, the then director of the Gizeh Museum, of the bodies of the kings of the eighteenth dynasty. We have now the mummied forms of all those rulers with two exceptions, namely, the great queen Hatshepsu and the heretic king Amenophis IV., or Khu-en-aten. The former discovery at Deir-el-behari proved that in the twenty-first dynasty (about 1100 B.C.), when the régime of the priests of Amen was overthrown, the last act of those sacerdotal rulers was to remove to places of safety the bodies of those Pharaohs who had been the benefactors of their order and college. It was feared that the new line of sovereigns, probably of foreign origin, would wreak their vengeance upon the bodies of those who had supported the sacerdotal dynasty. Therefore most of the mummies were removed from their original hiding-places and secreted (as in the case of Deir-el-behari) in unfinished tombs or deep receptacles in the rock, and kept carefully hidden until discovered by modern explorers. Last year M. Loret, continuing his former researches in the valley of the kings where the royal tombs were, was fortunate enough to find the hitherto unknown burial places. The first of these was that of Thothmes III., from which the body had been removed and hidden in the cache at Deir-el-behari. The second was that of Amenophis II. (B. C. 1600). The doorway to this latter tomb had been carefully concealed, but entrance having been obtained, the explorers found themselves in a wonderful series of subterranean chambers, penetrating 130 feet into the solid rock.

The first portion of the tomb consisted of a long gallery with staircases leading down to a large chamber. This room cut out of the solid limestone was supported by two columns, and here the first astonishing discovery, the prelude to the most extraordinary find ever obtained in Egypt, was made. The chamber was decorated with red plaster; the floor was strewn with broken fragments of wood, alabaster, and sandstone vases. Near the doorway was found the figure of a large serpent in wood painted white. Close to one of the pillars, and resting partially against the wall, were two 'barks,' or sacred boats, about six feet in length, turned over on their sides. These were colored brightly, and around them were scattered fragments of lotus-flowers and buds of papyrus, which had formed the stern and prow of these vessels, but had in course of the ages fallen to pieces. Near the wall was another barque, and here a curious discovery was made. In this boat lay a body dried and shrivelled up; the face gave every indication that death had taken place in terrible agony; the hair was torn and scattered round the head in ringlets. On close examination of this corpse, which for thousands of years had lain untouched, it was evident that the deceased had met with a violent death. The skull had been fractured and the stomach ripped open.

Leaving this chamber by a long staircase, a descent was made into a passage which leads to a large hall, about forty by eighteen feet, supported by six great columns. The floor of this room was covered with débris, broken vases, large wooden models of the symbol of life—the crux ansata—and the tat, the sign of stability; while in the centre was found a large wooden head of a bullock, beautifully modelled and painted. But the most important object in the room, and which occupies a platform at the end, is a large sandstone sarcophagus, without its cover. The explorers proceeded under great excitement to examine this archaic record. Had it, like those in other royal tombs, been robbed of its occupant? for on it were written the names and titles of Amenophis II., whose body was still awanting in the great reunion of dead royalties at Gizeh. To their astonishment, when they looked in they saw the body of a Pharaoh. At his head were bouquets of flowers and wreaths of foliage at his feet. Here rested the mummy of the great conqueror of western Asia, the son of Thothmes III., just as it had been left after its entombment. The discovery was indeed remarkable.

Leading from this great hall were four chambers. Two of these were filled—chiefly with offerings for the deceased—food, bundles of linen, and a large quantity of flowers and fruit. Passing to the chambers on the right, a number of funeral statues were found and broken coffins; while in the middle of one room a discovery was made as startling as that in the outer chamber. In the centre lay three bodies, those of a man, a woman, and a child. They seemed to have been partially embalmed or dried; but all of them were mutilated in the same way as the bodies in the other room. Whose were these corpses? Some scholars thought at first that they indicated a human sacrifice; but for this supposition there is no ground whatever. It is more probable that they were the remains of tomb robbers who had either been killed or shut up in the tomb to die by suicide or starvation.

But the last chamber of all contained a most wonderful treasure for Biblical and other archaeologists. The doorway was heaped up with large stones, but behind these again the excavators found no less than nine coffins, piled up like boxes in a warehouse. These had manifestly been placed there for protection. Among them were the mummies of Thothmes IV., Seti II., Rameses V., Sekt-net, and others which could not be identified. But in a coffin which belonged to Sekt-net was found one mummy which was at first thought to be the remains of Khu-en-aten, 'the heretic king.' Yet that it could not be his body was clear, inasmuch as we know that his tomb in the hills near Tel-el-Amarna was rifled by the Arabs in 1891, and the heart scarab is in the possession of Mr. Maudesley, while portions of the jewellery are in the British Museum. A successful expert examination of the mummy was then made. It was found from distinct evidence that it could be with certainty identified as that of Mer-en-Ptah, the Pharaoh of the Exodus. The empty tomb of this monarch is not far distant, and it became clear that the body had been removed and hidden in this chamber for protection, as the bodies of other Pharaohs had been. So that whatever may have been the fate of the stern monarch who hardened his heart against Israel, his body seems to have been ultimately brought back to Thebes and buried in the usual manner. By order of the Egyptian authorities this interesting tomb has now been closed, the bodies being allowed to remain in the same position in which they were discovered. It is, however, intended to remove them soon to Gizeh, where all visitors will have an opportunity of gazing at leisure on the features of the man who declared to Moses that 'he should see his face no more.' H. M. M.

## PERSECUTION OF JEWS.

For a number of weeks past there has been a constantly increasing stream of Roumanian Hebrews passing through Vienna, in parties of from fifty to one hundred. It is said that the majority of these wretched folk are on their way to Canada, where they intend to settle as laborers. Thousands of them have been compelled to desert their homes by a steady persecution which made it absolutely impossible for them to earn a livelihood. They include members of all classes, such as professional men, shop-keepers, etc., but the majority are artisans. Many of them speak three languages—French, German and Roumanian. Their poverty is such that they are forced to camp in the open air, being unable to pay for the poorest lodgings. Each party has its chosen president or leader, and some of these are men of liberal attainments who formerly moved in cultivated social circles. One, for instance, was a physician graduated in the Buda Pest University, and another a teacher from Paris, who once was at the head of a prosperous private school. The spirit of the Roumanian officials is well exemplified by their refusal to give passes to intending emigrants until they sign a declaration that they are vagrants without means of subsistence. But this bit of malice has led to the interference of the Austrian authorities, who decline to permit paupers to be dumped indiscriminately within their borders. They have now notified the Roumanian Government that no Jewish emigrants will be permitted to cross the frontier unless provided with railway tickets to Hamburg, Paris, or London.

## LORD HUGH CECIL.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor, in 'Mainly About People,' has the following regarding Lord Hugh Cecil, fifth son of Lord Salisbury: 'It is a well-known tradition of the present house of Cecil that the opinions of the fathers do not bind the opinions of the sons. Indeed, I have been told that a sight at once curious and pathetic was Lord Hugh, fresh from college, debating stoutly, and almost hotly, with his father—then the Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary—some point of political action, as though it were one elderly man addressing another. In parliament the same methods are followed as at Hatfield, and occasionally the government has no more fearless, incisive and merciless critic than the son of its head.

A curious, picturesque, medieval figure Lord Hugh Cecil is, often described in these columns, with his pallid face, his delicate and fragile frame, the catch in his voice of the orator and the enthusiast, and the shambling walk of the whole present-day Cecil family. He is the orator of the house, with power of appealing to deep and lofty emotions such as few men in the House of Commons possess. Withal, he is an ascetic a high churchman—a rigid son of the church, who fights her most obstinate battles with a zeal and an eloquence that are like a far-off echo of the Mr. Gladstone that lived and spoke and wrote in the thirties. For weeks he has been hanging around the House on odd Wednesday evenings and at midnight—the time when bills are quietly slipped through—in order to oppose the passage of a measure for legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister in the colonies—a bill which has been carried twice by overwhelming majorities in the House of Lords.'

## LOOKS LIKE MURDER.

Rochester, N.Y., July 28.—The body of an unknown man was found yesterday afternoon floating in the river at Waterloo by some boys in a small boat. About the neck was tied a piece of halter rope with a large stone attached, therefore there is reason for suspicion of foul play. The man was perhaps forty-five years of age and looked like a laborer.

The eldest son of the Gaekwar of Baroda, Prince Fatteh Sing Rao, is going to Oxford. He already holds the command of a regiment of cavalry in the army of the Baroda State. Some of the Gaekwar's younger sons are also about to be sent to schools in England, from which they will in due time go up to Oxford.

## NOTES AND NOTICES.

Come to the Champ de Mars on Monday afternoon, July 30, at 3 o'clock and see a fire extinguished with a dry powder extinguisher. J. A. & W. Bird & Co., 310 St. Paul street.

## NOT BLOODHOUNDS.

We have for many years past been protesting against the practice not only of the northern, but even of the southern, press, whose editors should know better, of speaking of the dogs used in pursuing criminals—or runaway slaves before the war—as 'bloodhounds.' It is extremely doubtful if any of these wiseacres ever saw a 'bloodhound,' but the term is so blood curdling, you know. The dogs used for this purpose are the common fox or deer hound, probably the most timid of all dogs, and are remarkable for their keenness of scent. Their owner or trainer simply follows their cry and thus comes up with the fugitive. The latter when overtaken has no difficulty in keeping off the dogs, which bay around him, but keep at a safe distance from knife or stick until the hunter comes up.—New Orleans 'States.'

## WHO MAY WEAR COCKADES.

(London 'Mail.')

In one thing, at least, the poor subaltern has an advantage over the majority of people. He has a prescriptive right to decorate his man servant's hat with the jaunty cockade which many usurp more covet, and but comparatively few 'carriage folk' are entitled to.

The servants of the following—and these only—are entitled to wear a cockade: The royal family, for it is a royal badge; ambassadors and diplomatists, they being the representatives of royalty; officers of the navy and naval reserve; military and militia and volunteer officers; lieutenants and deputy lieutenants of counties and high sheriffs, but only during their terms of office.

The widow of an officer has no claim to the cockade, nor have the members of Parliament, from that fact alone, and, according to the facetious 'Mr. Punch,' neither have members of the army and navy stores.

## BIRTHS.

GWILLIAM — At Elmwood Farm, Longue Pointe, on July 19, 1900, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. H. Gwilliam.

## MARRIED.

CONWAY — COULTER — At St. Thomas's Church, Morden, Man., on July 23, 1900, by the Rev. H. Beachman, Mr. John Thomas Conway, of Rapid City, Man., to Miss Mary J. Coulter, eldest daughter of the late Henry Coulter, Anderson's Corner, Huntingdon County, Que.

## DIED.

RUSSELL—On July 28, 1900, Charles Russell, native of Ashbrook, England, aged 50 years and 2 months.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 57 City Councillors street, on Monday, July 30, at 2.30 p.m., to Christ Church Cathedral. 28

Gloucestershire, England, papers please copy.

## Miscellaneous Advertisements.

(RECEIVED TOO LATE TO BE CLASSIFIED).

FOR SALE, COCKER SPANIEL Puppies, six weeks old, will be sold cheap. Apply 441 Dorchester street.

TO LET, UNFURNISHED FRONT Room. 226 Congregation street, close to Subway. 28

FOR SALE, TWO BELLS, SUITABLE for church, school, factory, fire station or boat. WILCOCK, 15 Basin street. Phone Main 1135.

PERSONAL—THE NUMEROUS FRIENDS of MISS IRVINE will be glad to learn that she has taken over the millinery establishment so long conducted by Mrs. Allan at 2356 St. Catherine street.

TO LET, AT HUDSON, QUE., Furnished House, cheap, nicely situated. Address E. A. HODGSON, Hudson P.O., Que. 28

TO LET, FURNISHED HOUSE, No. 2 Thornton Park, six bedrooms, bath, breakfast room, dining and parlor; spacious and airy rooms; rent $40 per month. Apply THOS. LIGGET, 1884 Notre Dame street. 28

WANTED, BY A WIDOW, WORK OF any kind, out by the day, or something to do at home. References. Address WORK 10, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, YOUNG LAD FOR OFFICE, Protestant; must reside with parents. Apply, stating references, to H.S., 50, 'Witness' Office. 28

WANTED, YOUNG MAN, PROTESTANT, for office; good bookkeeper; must have first class references. Apply M.R., 80, 'Witness' Office. 28

WANTED, A LAD FROM 16 to 19 years of age as message boy; must be well recommended. Apply MORTON, PHILLIPS, 1755 Notre Dame.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.


**Some Important Books on China**

**At Grafton's Book Store.**

It is probable that there are many readers interested in China at this moment who do not feel inclined to make any close study of the empire. For them Mr. Julian Ralph's descriptive short stories, entitled

ALONE I CHINA,

will be found particularly suitable. From this book the reader gathers a clear idea of the inner life of the Chinese and their relations with foreigners. There are more than 62 drawings, by C. D. Weller.

A work of entirely different nature is

**The Break-Up of China,**

by Lord Charles Beresford. Here we have the book for the student, the merchant, and the man of affairs.

There are valuable maps in the volume, and a portrait of the author.

A book of similar import and weight is

**China in Transformation,**

by Archibald R. Colquhoun, a famous English student and traveller, and a Gold Medallist of the Royal Geographical Society. Some of the chapter headings are "Foreign Relations," "Diplomatic Intercourse," "The Question of Communications," "The Chinese People," etc. There are many valuable maps and diagrams, and an index and glossary.

In

**Overland to China,**

by the same author, just published, Mr. Colquhoun gives three striking chapters upon "Pekin: Past and Present," which are of significant interest; an account of the Trans-Siberian Railway, with which "is interwoven the whole chain of causes destined to entirely revolutionize the Far East," as well as a scholarly account of the Chinese country and of Siberia. There are many maps, illustrations, diagrams, and an index.

ALONE IN CHINA, Post, 8vo, $2.00.
THE BREAK-UP OF CHINA, 8vo, $3.00.
CHINA IN TRANSFORMATION, 8vo, $3.
OVERLAND TO CHINA, 8vo, $3.00.

**We will obtain for you ANY BOOK published ANYWHERE at ANY PRICE.**

**GRAFTON'S BOOKSTORE,**
**238—240 ST. JAMES ST.**


**FARRAN'S POINT CANAL.**

**NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.**

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Dredging," will be received at this office until 16 o'clock (4 p.m.) on THURSDAY, 2nd day of August, 1900, for about 30,000 yards of dredging.

Plans and Specifications of the works can be seen now at the Engineer's office at Farran's Point. Printed forms of tender can also be obtained at the place mentioned. In the case of firms there must be attached to the tender the actual signatures of the full name, the nature of the occupation, and residence of each member of same, and, further, an accepted Bank Cheque for the sum of $1,000.00, must accompany the tender. This accepted Bank Cheque must be endorsed over to the Minister of Railways and Canals, and will be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the work at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted. The accepted Bank Cheque thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Contractors are specially notified that the condition requiring the works to be wholly completed by the 30th September, 1900, will be rigidly enforced and all penalties for delay exacted.

By order, L. K. JONES,
Secretary Dept. Railways and Canals.
Department of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, 25th July, 1900.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without the written authority of the Department will not be paid for it.

## Financial.


**EDWARD T. TAYLOR & SON**
Insurance Brokers and Agents,
Money to Loan on Mortgage.
43 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET.
Tel. Main 2205.

**A. W. MORRIS**
STOCKS.
Member Montreal Mining Exchange
MONTREAL and NEW YORK.
Montreal Office, Canada Life Building
New York Office, 63 Wall St.

**EDWARD L. BOND,**
Marine, Fire.
**INSURANCE.**
Plate Glass, Accident.
60 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER ST., Montreal.

**C. H. WALTERS & CO.,**
BANKERS,
3 St. Sacrament Street.
Commercial Paper Bought and Sold.
Bonds and Debentures Negotiated.

**W. H. WEIR & SON**
STOCKBROKERS,
*113 St. Francois Xavier St.*
W. H. WEIR. P. H. WEIR.
Members Montreal Stock Exchange.

MEMBERS OF MONTREAL MINING EXCHANGE.
**J. B. PICKEN & CO.,**
BANKERS and BROKERS,
124 St. James st.
**MINING STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD**


## RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CALVIN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Notre Dame and Seigneurs streets. Rev. J. L. George, M.A., minister. The Rev. W. McC. Thomson, M.A., of New Glasgow, N.S., will preach morning and evening.

## Farms For Sale.

FOR SALE, $1,650, MELBOURNE, QUE. ... one hundred acres, good land, ... cleared, 45 acres in good timber; ... sugar bush; good dwelling house; ... feet long. The stock and im... comprise eight milch cows, two ... horses, three calves, six young ... farm waggon, one buggy; one ... harrow, one set of ... harness, and one set of good ... harness. The whole of the above ... in the sale price. The farm ... at to church, school, cheese ... and saw mill. H. M. SIMP... Canada Life Building. Telephone ... 21

FOR SALE IN THE VILLAGE of BROME, ... acres in good state of cul... good orchard, and 1,000 sugar ... complete sugar outfit. Price, ... stock and implements, $2,100.00. ... SIMPSON, Room 29 Canada Life ... Tel. Main 3344.

FOR SALE, AT KNOWLTON, Farm of 100 ... under cultivation; balance pas... wood; excellent water supply; ... few minutes of post-office, and ... schools, etc. H. M. SIMP... Canada Life Building. Tel. ... 23

FOR SALE, FARM AT MAGOG, 180 acres ... miles from Magog, and four miles ... Ayer's Flats, 40 acres under culti... ten in pasture, remainder in ... and bush; apple orchard and su... orchard, with sugar house. House, ... and stable in good condition. A ... H. M. SIMPSON, 29 Canada ... Building. Tel. Main 3344. 23

FOR SALE, AT LONGUEUIL, A FARM, ... to Mr. P. Vincent, well adapt... suburban residences. The land ... well cultivated, and the vegetable and ... gardens are very fine. There are ... fruits in abundance. A river front... of three and a half arpents. For ... apply to H. M. SIMPSON, 29 ... Building. Tel. Main 3344. 23

FOR SALE, AT SHERBROOKE, ON THE ... road, two miles from the town, ... of 160 acres, 40 under cultivation, 60 ... timber; good dwelling house, ... in house and yard; stock and im... would be sold at a valuation; ... suitable for a gentleman's ... Magnificent situation and con... to town. H. M. SIMPSON, 29 ... Building. Tel. Main 3344. 23

FOR SALE, AT MELBOURNE, FIVE AND ... miles from Richmond station, ... of 160 acres, 50 in high state of ... ; 30 good pasturage; balance ... wood; farm is well watered; ... are good houses and outbuildings. ... at Melbourne, a farm of 190 acres; ... clear and good sugar bush. Good ... and outbuildings. H. M. SIMP... 29 Canada Life Building. Tel. ... 3344. 23

FOR SALE, AT DANVILLE, FARM OF 100 ... with good young orchard. Farm ... well watered and in good state of cul... H. M. SIMPSON, 29 Canada ... Building. Tel. Main 3344. 23

FOR SALE, AT CHATEAUGUAY, a Farm ... acres, clear land, all cultivated. ... exchange for city property. H. ... SIMPSON, Room 29 Canada Life ... Tel. Main 3344. 23

FOR SALE, AT SHERRINGTON, A FARM ... acres, with good dwelling house. ... $800. H. M. SIMPSON, Room 29 ... Life Building. Tel. Main 3344. 23

FOR SALE, AT BOWMANVILLE, A FARM ... acres, situated 2½ miles from the ... in good state of cultivation; 75 acres ... ploughed; balance in good pasturage. A ... stone house and good outbuildings. ... SIMPSON, Room 29 Canada Life ... Building. Tel. Main 3344. 23

FOR SALE, AT LENNOXVILLE, A FARM ... acres on the Coaticooke river, about ... acres under cultivation. H. M. SIMP... 29 Canada Life Building. Tel. Main ... 23

FOR SALE, at POINTE AUX TREMBLES ... Farm of 120 acres, with river frontage, ... be sub-divided to suit purchaser. ... SIMPSON, 29 Canada Life Build... Telephone Main 3344. 23

FOR SALE, AT PETITE COTE, 54 AR... of choice cultivated land, well-... adapted for fruit-growing. There is a ... stone dwelling house; small wooden ... house and good stables, etc. H. M. ... SIMPSON, 29 Canada Life Building. Tel. ... Main 3344. 23

FOR SALE, at COTE ST. LUC, FARM OF ... 120 acres, with good brick house, barns, ... stables, etc. H. M. SIMPSON, 29 Canada ... Life Building. Tel. Main 3244. 23

FOR SALE, KENSINGTON, UPPER LA... chine road, 30 arpents of choice garden ... land, suitable for sub-division. The new ... Sherbrooke street extension will pass ... through the property. For full particu... lars apply to H. M. SIMPSON, 29 Canada ... Life Building. Tel. Main 3344.

## Farms For Sale in Ontario.

OAKVILLE, ONT.—Farm of 130 acres, containing two parks, overlooking the river. Large white brick house, good out-buildings. 40 acres apples and small fruits. Price, $25,000.00.

A fine fruit farm of 96 acres, situated one mile from the lake, 12 acres orchard, 8 acres vines, 3 acres raspberries. Good house of 11 rooms. Farm well watered, 24 acres crop, balance pasture. Price, $15,000.

Farm of 46 acres, 3 miles east of Oakville. Lake frontage, rich soil, all cultivated, ... apple trees, 250 pear trees and plum trees. Brick house, with good cellar. Good boating and fishing.

SPRINGFIELD, Ont.—Farm of 364 acres, about 10 miles from Toronto, on the north side of Dundas station; C.P.R. station on the property; 34 acres sandy soil; 120 clay soil; 150 acres clay loam; 30 acres bush. Credit river runs through the property. Brick house of 14 rooms, also frame house with stabling attached, for 60 head of cattle. A large barn, stable and coach house. Property could be subdivided. Price, $18,000.

NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE — 50 acres of land in all. Brick house, 19 acres of land, comprising good vegetable garden, apple, pear, plum, quince trees and grape vines. Peach orchard of 30 acres, with cottage, barn, etc. $17,000.

PORT ELGIN—30 acres, eight room brick house, stable and other outbuildings. There is a good lawn in front of the house, and small grove. Balance cleared; 5 minutes from central part of the town, and same from Lake Huron.

STE. AGATHE DES MONTS — 150 acres, ... room house, situated on Lac des Sables, ... mile from the village. Could be sub-divided. Price $9,000.

H. M. SIMPSON,
29 Canada Life Building.
Tel. ... 3344

## Houses for Sale.

## For Sale or To Let,

No. 749 Sherbrooke St. 30 feet front. A comfortable, roomy three-story house, with new open plumbing and new floors. The house is newly decorated throughout with great taste. For full information apply to

H. M. SIMPSON,
29 Canada Life Building.
Tel. Main 3344.

## Situations Vacant.

WANTED, A CITY CANVASSER FOR Barrow's coffees and spices. Apply Store, 30 Jurors street.

WANTED, MECHANICS, CONTRACTORS, Clerks and others to see what The Men's Own is like. Good music and a short address. Come. Calvary Church, Guy street, above St. Antoine. Sunday, 3 p.m., sharp. 28

WANTED, A TEACHER FOR THE Petite Cote Dis. School; salary, $200; please state diploma; one who can teach music preferred. Apply to JOHN NESBITT, Secretary-Treasurer, School Trustees.

WANTED, AT ONCE, FOR THE WESTmount Commissioners' Schools, two assistant Kindergarten Teachers, those holding elementary diplomas preferred. Enclose references and testimonials with written application and address to E. W. T. RADDON, Secretary-Treasurer, P. O. Box 315, Westmount, P.Q. 27

WANTED, PROTESTANT TEACHER For Papineauville, P.Q., School No. 1; salary $17 per month; ten months' school, commencing Sept. 1st. Apply, stating grade of diploma and experience. One who can also teaching singing and music preferred. Apply to G. T. HEWS, Papineauville, P.Q.

WANTED, A GENERAL SERVANT, neat, and a good plain cook; references required. 7 Selkirk avenue.

WANTED, TWO TEACHERS, for No. 4 and No. 5 School, in the municipality of St. Gabriel West; salary, $120 for 10 months' teaching. Apply to WM. GOODFELLOW, Sec.-Treas., Valcartier P.O. 25

WANTED, A PLAIN LAUNDRESS FOR the country. Apply between 2 and 4 in the afternoon. 87 Union avenue. 24

WANTED, A SECRETARY-TREASURER, also Caretaker, for the Outremont School Trustees (partial time only). Apply by letter not later than July 23rd, with references and stating salary expected, to the Chairman Outremont School Trustees, Outremont. Particulars from WM. C. HALL, Sec.-Treas. pro tem., Pagnuelo ave., Outremont. 18

WANTED, TEACHER FOR MODEL School, Kinnear's Mills; McGill Normal school diploma; state salary expected. H. A. LOWRY, Secretary Treasurer.

## Employment Wanted.

WANTED, WASHING OR HOUSE-Cleaning, or any kind of work by the day; references. Address 46 Inspector street. 27

WANTED, BY FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS washing, and ironing by the day. 14 Hermine street. 27

WANTED, BY A WIDOW, work of any kind, out by the day, or something to do at home; references. Address IMMEDIATE, 'Witness' Office.

## Rooms and Board.

TO LET, FURNISHED ROOMS, ALL modern conveniences; terms moderate. 19 St. Monique street. 28

FURNISHED BEDROOM TO LET, WITH cook stove for housekeeping, six dollars monthly; also single room to let, furnished, four dollars monthly. 26 St. Monique street. 27

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, of quiet habits, can have a nicely furnished room, with board, in a strictly private family; central locality. Address CENTRAL, 'Witness' Office.

TO LET, A LARGE, BRIGHT FRONT room, partly furnished Apply 9 Drummond street. 18

LADIES CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with cheerful rooms and board. Apply MISS CADWELL, 1 and 2 Thornton Park. Telephone Mount 471. 1

## Miscellaneous.

WILL THE GENTLEMAN WHO ADVERtised, giving address Box 324 P.O., Montreal, please call at the 'Witness' Office. 18

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES Purchased; advances made thereon, and on other securities. Debts and claims of all kinds collected on commission. Apply to Room 1, 138A, St. James street, or P.O. Box 447.

## Personal.

PERSONAL—MRS. PRATT, SICK NURSE, 246 St. Martin street. 27

IF WILLIAM FOSKETT, who left Hampstead, London, some 20 years ago, and was last heard of at Brooklyn, New York (if alive) or his children (if he is dead) will communicate with Messrs. Bloxam, Ellison & Co., Solicitors, 1 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, he or they will hear of something to their advantage. 25

ADVERTISERS ARE REMINDED THAT it is contrary to the provisions of the postal laws to deliver letters addressed to initials only; an advertiser desiring to conceal his or her identity may economically do so by having replies directed to a box at this office; ten cents added to the price of the advertisement covers expenses in connection therewith, including the forwarding of letters.

## To Let.

TO LET, NO. 15 PHILLIPS SQUARE, A fine store with deep extension; large show windows; in perfect order; immediate possession. H. M. SIMPSON, 29 Canada Life Building. Tel. Main 3344. 28

TO LET, IN LONGUEUIL, ONE OF THE best summer and winter houses, convenient to cars and boat, seven rooms, two basements, w.c., good garden; will be rented till next May for $4 per month. Apply, T. BARROW, 30 Jurors street, Montreal.

FLAT TO LET, ON LANSDOWNE AVE., Westmount, 8 rooms and furnace, looking on to park. Apply at 333 Lansdowne avenue. 23

STORE TO LET IN ST. PETER STREET, wing of 'Witness' building; splendid thoroughfare for retail business; bright and attractive front. Apply at 'Witness' Office, corner of Craig and St. Peter streets. 23

OLD BUILDING, CORNER ST. PETER and Fortification. To Let to one or several tenants; splendid thoroughfare. Apply at 'Witness' Office.

SHOPS OR OFFICES TO LET. Altered to suit tenants, in building, cor. St. Peter st. and Fortification lane; most desirable retail location. Apply for key and particulars at the 'Witness' Office. 2

BUILDING TO LET, SUITABLE for Shops, offices or light manufacturing, corner of St. Peter and Fortification lane, will be reconstructed to suit tenants; most desirable situation. Apply for full particulars to 'Witness' Office. 2

## Bargains.

FOR SALE, TENTS, ALL SIZES (ON hire), by week or month. Camp Beds and Chairs. Bunting, flags, all sizes. Hammocks, Waterproof Sheets and Bags, Fishing Tackle and Sporting Goods. The 'SONNE' Awning, Tent, and Tarpaulin Co., 775 Craig street, Montreal. Bell Tel. Main 727. Write for catalogue. 25

FOR SALE, AT A BARGAIN, 'Picturesque Europe,' handsomely bound in 3 volumes, complete. Published by Appleton & Co.; perfect condition; cost $45; will sell for $25 cash. Address M. 409, 'Witness' Office. 27

FOR SALE, ONE GENTLEMAN'S DIAmond Pin, very fine, worn very little. To be seen at 115 Rosel street. 27

FOR SALE, WATERPROOF COVERS, all sizes, for Horses, Waggons, etc. Tarpaulins on hire. Men's Oilskin Clothing, Oiled Hats, etc. Canvas, all widths and weights. The 'Sonne' Awning, Tent and Tarpaulin Co., 775 Craig street, Montreal. Write for catalogue. Bell Tel. Main 727. 25

FOR SALE, AT 6 ST. LAWRENCE Street, four handsome Spalding Bicycles, almost new, in good order; prices $15, $20, $25, and $30. 27

FOR SALE, A SECOND-HAND NO. 2 Remington Typewriter in splendid condition, cheap for cash. Address REMINGTON, 'Witness' Office. 24

FOR SALE, SECOND-HAND Typewriters, of all standard makes; each machine in perfect order and guaranteed, very cheap. BRYCE & DOUGLAS, 11 Bleury street, Montreal.

FOR SALE, CASH OR CREDIT, HOUSEhold Furniture, Parlor Sets, Bedroom Suites, Dining Sets, Carpets, Oilcloth, Curtains, Stoves, etc. PRINCE CO., 33 St. Lawrence street.

BARGAINS—LADIES' FANCY STOCKINGS —Cotton, Lisle and Silk, Stripes, Checks and Embroidered for shoe wear; very handsome goods. All prices reduced. CLARK'S, Room one, 210 St. James st. 20

KINDLING FOR THE MILLION, Kindling $2; Cut Maple, $2.50; Tamarac Blocks, $1.75; Mill Blocks, $1.50, cut any length; delivered anywhere in the city. J. C. MACDIARMID, Richmond square. Bell Telephone Up 2553.

## Houses Wanted.

WANTED, A FIRST CLASS HOUSE, UNfurnished, having not less than seven sleeping rooms, modern plumbing, ample conveniences, and situated in good neighborhood; wanted for occupation beginning between September 1st and November 1st next. Address communications, giving complete particulars to WORBEN, 'Witness' Office.

## Property.

8½ CENTS A FOOT WILL PURCHASE A lot on Brewster ave., Lachine, stocked with fruit trees. Electric cars, drainage, 5 minutes from Lake. Address E.P.K., 'Witness' Office. 18

# CHURCH NOTICES.

## Church of England.

[Church notices received too late for these columns will be found classified under heading 'Late Church Notices,' on the sixth page. The special rate for such is 25c per insertion of five lines.]

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, Church of England. Services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. H. Jekill, B.A., rector.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, corner of St. Denis and Marie Anne streets. Seats free. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. Canon Evans, M.A., rector.

MISSION HALL, corner of St. Zotique and Labelle streets, St. Denis Boulevard. Service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Rev. Mr. Hackett, M.A., D.C.L., rector.

ST. JUDE'S CHURCH, corner Vinet and Coursol streets. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and bible class at 3 p.m. Preacher at both services the Rev. J. S. Ereaux. Rev. Canon Dixon, rector.

EGLISE DU REDEMPTEUR (Anglicane) Chatham street. 11 a.m., morning prayer, and sermon. 7 p.m., evening prayer and sermon. Seats free and all cordially invited. Rev. H. E. Benoit, pastor.

ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH, St. Urbain st. The Rev. G. Osborne Troop, M.A., rector. a.m., Holy Communion. Usual services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Preacher, the recter. All seats free. Strangers welcomed.

TRINITY CHURCH, corner of St. Denis street and Viger square. Rev. Fred. H. Graham, B.A., rector. Seventh Sunday after Trinity. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., morning prayer. 7 p.m., evening prayer.

CHURCH OF ST. JAMES THE APOSTLE 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., Morning prayer. Preacher, Rev. Ihsam Ullah, formerly a Mohammedan, now a missionary of the Church Missionary Society. 7 p.m., evening prayer. Preacher, Rev. C. G. Rollit.

ST. THOMAS CHURCH, Notre Dame street, east, corner of Voltigeurs street. 11 a.m., morning service. 3 p.m., Sunday school and rector's Bible class. 7 p.m., evening service. Rev. J. Frederick Renaud, rector.

ST. THOMAS MISSION, No. 309 Delormier avenue. The Rev. S. E. Knight, clergyman in charge. Church services are held every Sunday evening at 7 p.m. Sewing class every Tuesday evening at 8 p.m. Sunday school every Sunday at 3 p.m. Mr. Chipman, superintendent. Choir practice on Friday evenings at 8 o'clock.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHAPEL, Weredale Park Dorchester st. and Atwater ave., Westmount Seventh Sunday after Trinity. Celebration of Holy Communion at 10 o clock. Morning prayer at 11 o'clock. Sunday-school and Bible-class at 3 o'clock. Evening prayer at 7 o'clock. Preacher at both services, Rev. F. A. Pratt, B.A.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, corner of Champlain and Dorchester streets. Morning service at 11. Preacher, Mr. Parker. Evening service at 7. Preacher, Rev. Dr. Borthwick. Sunday-school and Bible-class for adults at 3 p.m. Divine service on Wednesday evening at 8. Strangers always welcome. Rev. T. E. Cunningham, M.A., rector.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL — Rev. Canon Norton, D.D., rector of Montreal; Rev. Professor Steen, M.A., special preacher. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., Cathedral service. Preacher, Rev. J. Gilbert Baylis, B.D. 7 p.m., Cathedral service. Preacher, the Rev. J. Gilbert Baylis, B.D. All seats free at the 7 o'clock service.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH.
Seventh Sunday after Trinity.
Holy Communion after morning service.
11.05 a.m., morning prayer; preacher, Rev. Alfred Owen Smith, B.A., rector St. Andrew's Church, Islington, London, England.
3 p.m.—Sunday-school.
7.05 p.m., evening prayer. Preacher, Dean Carmichael.
Friday, special intercessory service for the war in Africa, at 5 p.m.

# RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

## Methodist Churches.

[Church notices received too late for these columns will be found classified under heading 'Late Church Notices,' on sixth page. The special rate for such is 25c per insertion of five lines.]

DESRIVIERES STREET MISSION.—The Rev. Robert Brown will preach at both services. Prayer meeting after the evening service. Service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. All are welcome.

MOUNT ROYAL AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH, cor. of Berri and Mount Royal avenue. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath-school at 3 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. All welcome to above services. Pastor, the Rev. W. H. Raney, 984 St. Denis street.

WESTMOUNT METHODIST CHURCH — The pastor will preach to-morrow at 11 a.m and 7 p.m. Sabbath school at 3 p.m. Y.P.S.C.E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Pastor's class on Friday at 3 p.m. Rev. C. E. Bland, pastor

DOUGLAS METHODIST CHURCH, corner of St. Catherine and Chomedy streets—Pastor, the Rev. G. W. Kerby, B.A. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., every Sunday. preacher to-morrow, the Rev. T. A. Halpenny. The Sunday-school during July and August meets at 10.15 a.m. Mid-week service on Wednesdays at 8 p.m.

DORCHESTER STREET METHODIST CHURCH, corner Dorchester and St. Urbain streets. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Prayer meeting at eight on Wednesday evening. All seats free. All are welcome. W. L. Rowan, pastor.

MOUNTAIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH, cor. of Mountain and Torrance streets. Rev. Dr. Jackson, pastor. Sunday-school and bible-classes at 3 p.m. Monday Epworth League of Christian Endeavor Junior, at 7 p.m. and Seniors at 8 p.m. Wednesday, prayer meeting at 7 p.m. Strangers cordially welcome.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH, cor. St. Catherine and City Councillors streets. The Rev. Dr. Williams and the Rev. W. Sparling, B.A., pastors. Services 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school and Bible-classes at 9.30 a.m., 3 p.m. Mid-week services on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. All are invited.

FAIRMOUNT AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Fairmount avenue and Mance street, Montreal Annex. July 29. Services to-morrow at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Sunday school and Bible class at three p.m. Strangers welcome at all the services. The Rev. D. A. Lough, pastor, No. 713 Mance street.

WEST END METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Coursol and Canning streets. Class meeting at 10 a.m. The pastor will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Special Quarterly Collection. Sunday-school and Bible-classes at 3 p.m. Y.P.S.C.E., Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Strangers cordially incited to all the above services. Rev. D. Winter, pastor.

DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH—Services in this church to-morrow (Sabbath), at 11 a.m., and at 7 p.m. Preacher, Rev. T. J. Mansell, at both services. Sunday-school and the Bible-classes meet at 3 o'clock. Prayer services on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. E. L. of C. on Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. Strangers welcome to all services.

SHERBROOKE STREET METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Sherbrooke and St. Charles Borromee streets. Rev P. L. Richardson, B.A., B.D., pastor. Service, at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor, the Rev. P. L. Richardson, will preach at both services. Sunday school and bible classes at 3 p.m. Class meeting at 10 a.m. Mid-week service at 3 p.m. on Wednesday. Epworth League of Christian Endeavor on Monday at 8 p.m.

EAST END METHODIST CHURCH, corner Lagauchetiere and Plessis streets. Rev. G. G. Huxtable, pastor. Services at 10.30 in the morning and at 7 in the evening. Sunday-school at 2.30 p.m. Epworth League of C. E. on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Young people are especially invited to this meeting. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Strangers made cordially welcome at all the above services.

## Baptist Churches.

GRACE BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Olivier and Western avenues, Westmount. Rev. S. Sheldon, pastor, will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Strangers welcome. Seats free.

OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Osborne and Mountain sts. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Prayer-meeting on Wednesday at 8 o'clock.

WEST END MISSION, in connection with Olivet Baptist Church. Services will be held in the new hall, upstairs, entrance, 96 Fulford street. Sunday morning Sunday-school at 9.30. Preaching services at 7 p.m. Prayer meeting Thursday evening at eight o'clock. Afternoon Sunday-school at 3 p.m. All are cordially invited.

THE BAPTIST TABERNACLE, No. 100 St. Catherine street. Public worship on Sunday at 11 o'clock. 3 p.m., Sabbath-school and Bible classes. Service at 7 p.m. Thursday, prayer-meeting at 8 pm. A hearty invitation to all. A. E. Tuddenham, Acting Pastor.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, St. Catherine street, corner of City Councillors—Rev. J. A. Gordon, M.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school and Bible-class at 3 p.m. Prayer-meeting at 8 p.m. on Wednesday. Young People's Association on Monday at 8 p.m.

## Congregational Churches.

ZION CHURCH, (Congregational), corner of Mance and Milton streets. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. A. Murrman, pastor. Sunday school at 3 p.m.

CALVARY CHURCH (Congregational) — Guy street, above St. Antoine street. Morning service at 11 o'clock. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Evening service at 7 o'clock. The Rev. E. M. Hill will preach.

EMMANUEL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner of Stanley and St. Catherine street. Sunday, July 29. The Rev. Calvin B. Moody, of Minneapolis, will preach at both services.

AMHERST PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner Amherst and Belanger streets. Service at 11 a.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Evening service at 7 o'clock. Preacher, Mr. Brandon Greenaway. Everybody welcome.

BETHLEHEM CHURCH (Congregational), corner of Clarke and Western avenues, Westmount. The Rev. R. Hopkin, pastor. Sunday, July 29, 1900. Public worship at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. In the morning he will continue his course of sermons on 'Pictures of Jesus Painted by Himself.' Everybody made welcome. Seats free.

## Presbyterian Churches.

[Church notices received too late for these columns will be found classified under heading 'Late Church Notices,' on sixth page. The special rate for such is 25c per insertion of five lines.]

MOUNT ROYAL VALE—The Rev. D. D. Miller will preach at 3.30 p.m.

ERSKINE CHURCH, (Presbyterian) — Sherbrooke street, head of Crescent street. The Rev. Neil McPherson, B.D., of Hamilton, will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

MONTREAL ANNEX, Pres. Church. — Rev. J. D. Morrow will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m.

MELVILLE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Westmount. During the months of July and August there will be morning services only in the above church.

CRESCENT STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. H. M. Parsons, D.D., will preach at both services.

ST. GABRIEL CHURCH—The Rev. Robt. Campbell, D.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., conducted by the Rev. A. H. Scott, M.A., moderator of Synod, Montreal and Ottawa. Sunday-school at 10 a.m. All strangers welcome.

COTE DES NEIGES PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. T. A. Mitchell will preach in Cote des Neiges at 11 a.m. Sabbath-school at 10 a.m. St. Laurent at 7 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at St. Laurent at 7.30 p.m.

STANLEY STREET CHURCH, near the Windsor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath-school at 10 a.m. Chinese school at 8.15 p.m. The C.E.S. will unite with the prayer-meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers always welcome. Rev. F. M. Dewey, M.A., pastor.

MAISONNEUVE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Adam street and Letourneau avenue. Rev. W. M. MacKerracher, B.A., minister. Sunday services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school and minister's Bible-class at 3 p.m. All are cordially invited.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH (Presbyterian) Atwater avenue near St. Antoine street—Services on Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Wednesday evening prayer meeting. Christian Endeavor after Sunday evening service. Rev. M. Stewart Oxley, 369 Clarke avenue, Westmount.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, Dorchester st.—The Rev. James Barclay, D.D., pastor. The Rev. C. A. Doudiet will officiate at the morning service at 11 o'clock. Evening service will be omitted during July and August. Seats free at Sunday morning services.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH MISSION, Presbyterian, St. Charles street, Point St. Charles. Morning service at 11 a.m. and evening service at 6.30 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Sewing class on Friday at 3 p.m.

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH corner of Dorchester and Drummond sts.—Services on Sunday, July 29, at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. J. McP. Scott, of Toronto, will preach at both services. Mid-week service on Wednesday evening at 8 p.m.

CHALMERS CHURCH (Presbyterian), corner of Prince Arthur and St. Lawrence streets. Preacher, Rev. D. J. Graham, B.D., White Lake, Ont. Divine service at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Chinese S. S. 10 a.m. Church prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Rev. G. Colborne Heine, B.A., pastor.

KNOX CHURCH, corner Dorchester and Mansfield streets—Rev. James Fleck, B.A., pastor. Public worship at 11 a.m., and 7 pm. The pastor will conduct both services. Mid-week service Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Sabbath-school at 3 p.m. Sabbath-school for Chinamen at 10 a.m., and 8.15 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

TAYLOR CHURCH (Presbyterian), cor. Papineau avenue and Logan street. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. to-morrow. Sunday school at 3 p.m. C.E. on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. All are cordially invited. Rev. W. D. Reid, B.A., B.D., pastor.

ST. GILES PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of St. Denis and Carriere streets—Services to-morrow at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Chinese Sabbath school at 1.30 p.m. Sabbath school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Meeting for prayer, praise and scripture exposition on Wednesday evening at 8 p.m. Rev. J. R. Dobson, B.A., B.D., pastor.

INSPECTOR STREET CHAPEL, (Presbyterian)—Service on Sunday at 11 a.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Y.P. Society of Christian Endeavor on Monday at 8 p.m. Gospel and prayer meeting on Tuesday and Friday at 8 p.m. All strangers in the city will be cordially welcomed and shown to seats. Evangelist John Currie, pastor.

CALVIN CHURCH, (Presbyterian), Notre Dame and Seigneurs street. Sabbath services to-morrow at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Chinese Sabbath school at 10 a.m. Monday, Y.P.S.C.E., at 8 p.m. Wednesday evening prayer meeting at 8. Strangers heartily welcome. Rev. J. Lyall George, M.A., pastor, No. 453 St. Antoine street.

ST. MARK'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH Haymarket square, corner Dalhousie and William streets. The Rev. Alexander King, M.A., B.Sc., pastor. Divine service at 11 a.m., and at 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Chinese Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Wednesday prayer meeting at 8 p.m. Choir practice Friday at 8 p.m.

## Point St. Charles Churches.

[Church notices received too late for these columns will be found classified under heading 'Late Church Notices,' on sixth page. The special rate for such is 25c per insertion of five lines.]

CENTENARY CHURCH (Methodist), Wellington street west—The Rev. Melvin Taylor, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

HOPE CHAPEL, Ryde street.—Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Adults' Bible-class at the same hour. Ladies' Aid every Monday evening at 7.20.

POINT ST. CHARLES CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath-school and Bible-class at 3 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Everybody welcome. Pastor, Rev. D. S. Hamilton, B.A.

POINT ST. CHARLES BAPTIST CHURCH, corner Montmorency and Grand Trunk streets.—Rev. J. R. Webb, pastor. Residence, 7 Rushbrooke street. Service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m.

GRACE CHURCH, Wellington street.—Seventh Sunday after Trinity, July 29, 8 a.m. Holy Communion. 11 a.m., service. 3 p.m., Sunday school. 7 p.m., evening service. Rev. Dr. Ker, rector.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, Wellington street west. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Pastor, the Rev. Ewen Mackenzie, B.D. Sunday, July 29, 1900. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Strangers cordially welcomed to all the services.

## Undenominational Churches.

A PRAYER CONFERENCE AND BIBLE Reading Meeting in Desrivieres Street school house at 11 a.m. All are invited.

MONTREAL JEWISH MISSION, 324 St. Urbain street. Bible reading on Thursday at 7.30 p.m. Service on Sunday at 7.30 p.m. Rev. John McCarter, superintendent.

MEMBERS OF THE CHRISTIAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, friends of Zion—Meeting at 3 p.m., on Sundays. Strangers welcome. 459 Cote St. Antoine Road, Westmount.

RICHMOND SQUARE MISSION, corner of St. Antoine street and Richmond square. Sunday-school 9.30 a.m. Evening service at 7 o'clock. Strangers made welcome. Seats free. E. T. Cocker, Lay Reader, in charge.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF MONTREAL—Dominion square—Young Men's Meeting on Saturday at 8 p.m. Young Men's Bible class on Sunday at 3 p.m.

PROTESTANT HOUSE OF INDUSTRY AND HOMES, Longue Pointe. Divine services on Sunday, July 29, at 3 o'clock p.m., divine service will be conducted by the Rev. W. H. Raney.

RAILWAY MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION meets in the R. M. C. A. Hall, corner of Wellington and Richmond (Subway), every Sunday at 4 p.m. Lively talks by railway men. All railway men with their families and friends cordially invited.

GOSPEL HALL, 289 St. Antoine street, corner Guy street. Christians meet simply in the name of the Lord every Lord's Day, at 11 a.m. for the breaking of bread. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Gospel meeting at 7 p.m. Tuesday, 8 p.m., for prayer.

SCANDINAVIAN EVANGELICAL MISSION, of Montreal. Services every Sunday at the American Presbyterian Chapel, 75 Inspector street, at 11 a.m. and at 7.30 p.m., and prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 p.m. Mr. J. Ohling, officiating. All Scandinavians invited.

HOLINESS MOVEMENT SERVICES — Public services are held in the new chapel on the corner of Bleury and Mayor streets, on Sundays at 11 a.m. and 3 and 7 p.m. Also on Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday, at 8 p.m. Everybody will be cordially welcomed. Rev. R. Hamilton, in charge.

EAST END INTERDENOMINATION CHRISTIAN MISSION, No. 6 Craig street. Every Sunday, 10 a.m. Sabbath-school, 10.30 a.m., prayer-meeting. 3 p.m. and 7 p.m., gospel services. Tuesday evenings at 8 o'clock, prayer meeting. Thursday evenings at 8 o'clock, reading on the Higher Life. Seats free. No collection. You will be welcomed at all these meetings.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No. 896 Dorchester street—Union prayer meeting, open to ladies, every Thursday morning from 10.30 to 11 o'clock. Business meeting for members every Thursday morning at 11 o'clock. Y.W.C.A. Circle of the King's Daughters, second and fourth Tuesdays of every month at 8 p.m. Service and Bible-reading every Thursday evening from 7 to 7.30 o'clock. All young women are cordially invited to each and all of these services.

SALVATION ARMY—Public services will be held in the S.A. Temple, 24 Alexander street, on Sundays, at 7 and 11 a.m. and at 3 and 7.30 p.m. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 p.m. Children's meeting on Sunday at 10 a.m., and Saturday at 3 p.m. A holiness meeting is conducted on Friday nights, and the 'Band of Love' meets in the Temple on Wednesday night. Ensign R. W. Williams and wife in command. At Point St. Charles, corner of Wellington and Bourgeois streets, public meetings are held on Sunday at 3 and 7.30 p.m. Also each week night, except Tuesday and Friday at eight o'clock. Captain Dawson in command. Gospel services (in French), at No. 477 St. Lawrence street, on Sunday, at 8 p.m., and on every week day except Monday and Tuesday at 8 p.m. Adjutant Robert in charge. At the 'Lighthouse Shelter' (formerly Joe Beef's), Common street, public meetings are held on Sundays at 11 a.m. in French; 3 p.m., in English, and on Wednesday nights at 8 o'clock in English. Captain R. Huxtable in charge.

## St. Lambert Churches:

ST. CUTHBERT CHURCH (Presbyterian) St. Lambert. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

## Lutheran Churches.

GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH, 129 St. Dominique street. Sunday, July 29, 1900. Church closed during pastor's vacation. Rev. F. Riedel, pastor.

## Avis de Culte Public.

L'ORATOIRE (eglise baptiste), 14 rue Mance—Le dimanche à 11 h. et 7 h.; le jeudi à 7.30. A. L. Therrien, pasteur, No. 105 

# WANT ADS.

—FOR THE—

WITNESS

May be left at

THE WM. DRYSDALE COMPANY,
UP-TOWN STORE,
2365 St. Catherine street,
Between Peel and Mansfield Sts.

OR WITH

R. TURNER, Grocer,
Point St. Charles, 60 Wellington Street,
West of Subway.

## Classified Advertisements.

### CASH TARIFF.

Situation Vacant.
Situation Wanted.
Pupils Wanted.
Rooms To Let.
Articles Found.
Secondhand Articles Wanted or For Sale.
} 20 WORDS FOR 10 CENTS. ½c for each additional word. Six insertions for the price of four.

Property For Sale or To Let.
Other Articles For Sale.
} 25 WORDS FOR 25 CENTS. 1 cent for each additional word. Six insertions for the price of four.

Personals
Agents Wanted.
} 25 WORDS FOR 50 CENTS

NOTICE PARTICULARLY.

Postage Stamps will be Accepted.

The above rates are CASH with order. When not prepaid numerous entries have to be made, and the rate is, in consequence, much higher.

No charge made in our books for any advertisement of less than five agate lines space.


[For the 'Witness.'

## WHEN THE SHADOWS FALL.

When the last gleam fades from the western skies,
And the shadows dim thy sweet blue eyes;
When death's cold mists are falling fast,
Remember, my darling, the days that are past.

Let me hold thee close in my arms, dear wife,
Let me feel the last throb of thy precious life;
Thou shalt cross the dark valley, dear, not alone,
When the Angel of Death shall call thee home.

For my soul will fly, by the Angel's side
Till we stand at the brink of Eternity's tide,
And the hand of the one who is mighty to save,
Is stretched for thee across the wave.

My darling, how dearly I long to go
With thee through the angry waters flow.
But the arm that will clasp thee is stronger than mine,
And the love that enfolds thee, love Divine.

Beside the waters my strength must fail,
I cannot pass beyond the veil;
But with Him I can leave thee without a fear,
And return to the toiling he gives me here.

How visions will come of the bygone days!
How thoughts steal o'er me of pleasant ways
We trod, when life was all spring flowers,
When months were weeks, and days were hours.

Thy hair was gold in those days, dear wife,
But though years, and the toils, and sorrows of life
Have turned it white as the driven snow,
Thou are lovelier sweetheart, than years ago.

How sweet thou wert, in girlhood's days;
How like the morning, thy bright fresh ways;
But the heat, and dust, and turmoil and strife,
Have deepened thy soul in the evening of life.

I see thee now as thou stoodst by my side,
I see thee again, my fair pure bride;
I loved thee then as ne'er before,
But I learned with the years to love thee more.

Thy brow is furrowed, thy hair grown white,
But from thine eyes a deeper light
Is telling thy deeper love for me,
Since sorrows have tossed us on life's rough sea.

One smile, dear wife, one last, long kiss,
Ere thy soul flies away to endless bliss,
And leaves me alone, to hope and to pray,
And work, till the shadows flee away.

ASA FERRY.

Brandon, Man.

[For the 'Witness.'

## A QUIET NOOK.

There's a nook in a quiet garden,
Like a peep into Eden of old,
Where the sunlight falling through rustling leaves,
Makes patterns of inlaid gold.

There the breeze and the tree-tops whisper,
As they laugh through the summer day;
And the butterfly flits like some wandering flower,
Which slips from the bed away.

There I lie and dream till the sunlight,
Sinking, slips with the beauty away;
And I leave and wait for the passing night
To break in another day.

H. PERCIVAL ALLEN.

Philadelphia, July, 1900.

## TRUANTS.

### HOW THEY ARE TREATED IN NEW YORK CITY.

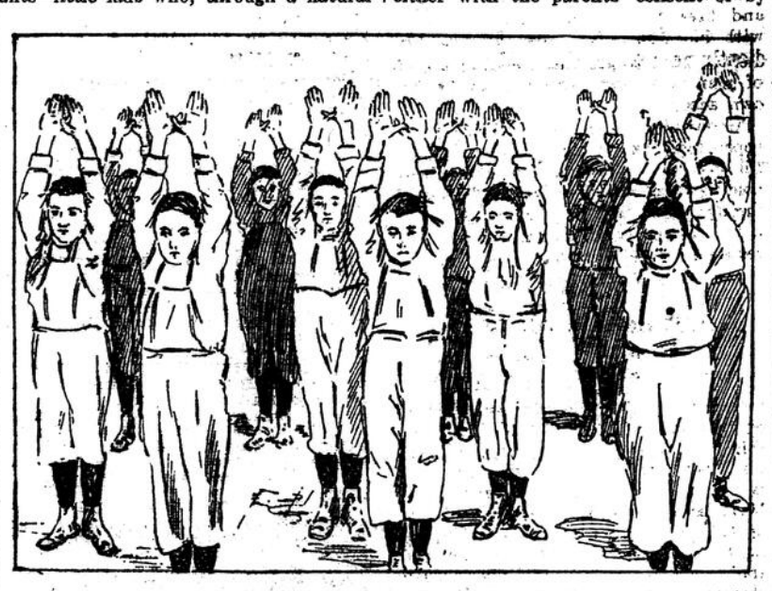
(From the 'Christian Herald and Signs of Our Times.')

In a great cosmopolitan city, with its teeming population, one of the most important problems is that which relates to the education of the young. New York's schools are in many respects a model to those of other large cities throughout the Union. Improved methods have made studies more attractive, and the school-room is no longer what it was a generation ago—a place to be dreaded by children who are neither of a studious nor industrious turn of mind. Yet every public school in the metropolis has had its own experience with truants—little lads who, through a natural bent for mischief and a disinclination to study, have persistently absented themselves from school. So numerous did the truants become, and so great a hindrance to teachers were they that it was at last decided by the Metropolitan School Board to adopt a new system of punishment which should act as a check on this growing evil. Accordingly, two years ago, the New York Truant School was opened at 215 East Twenty-first street. It is a four-story brick building, containing laundry, kitchen, play-room, wash-room, offices, dining-room, two school-rooms, a number of dormitories, a hospital and disinfecting-room. The institution is under the control of Mrs. M. E. R. Alger, supervisor, with a small corps of assistants, including three teachers, who are appointed by the Board of Education. The provisions of the Compulsory Education act are enforced in New York through the efforts of twenty attendance officers, who investigate every case of truancy. Since the beginning of the last school term (Oct. 1, 1898) nine hundred children have been saved from truancy and the aimless life of the streets by these means. The attendance officer, having investigated a case, brings the delinquent to the office of the truant school, and the parent or legal guardian is summoned to attend and make explanation as to the cause of the continued staying away from school. The hearing is private. Should the parent or guardian refuse, he or she is summoned before a magistrate. Should the hearing be satisfactory, and if the truant make promise of amendment, he is paroled and receives a card, which must be signed daily by the parent or guardian and which contains the record of school attendance and conduct. He must report at stated intervals at the Truant School for a certain time. If, on the other hand, he prove incorrigible, he is committed, either with the parents' consent or by a magistrate's order, to the Truant school, where he must remain for the balance of the school year. Truants are also committed to the New York Juvenile Asylum, the House of Refuge, and the Catholic Protectory.



'FIXING' A BOY'S TONGUE TO STOP LYING.

In the Truant School, the offender is made to understand that he is undergoing a deserved punishment, yet he is not treated as a criminal. His fellow prisoners—usually about fifty in number—are boys from eight to sixteen years of age. All are dressed in plain uniforms; they are not allowed to talk to each other, and are permitted only to speak to the teachers. A new arrival, if well-behaved and docile, gets a red button after being a few days in the school. Two weeks of well-doing bring him a blue button, and another two weeks' excellent record entitles him to freedom on parole. The little prisoners get up at 6 a.m., breakfast at 7, help a little at washing dishes and similar work, then study lessons and go through certain manual training exercises from 9 a.m. to 4.30 p.m., with an interval of freedom in the playground and the open air. Supper is served at 5 o'clock, after which comes more dish-washing; at 6.45 the truants assemble for military drill, and at 7.45 they listen to a short talk by the drill-master. At 8 all retire to the dormitories, and an hour later lights are out and the truants are in dreamland, forgetting schools and laws and stern magistrates in the sweet oblivion of sleep.



THE TRUANTS AT EXERCISE.

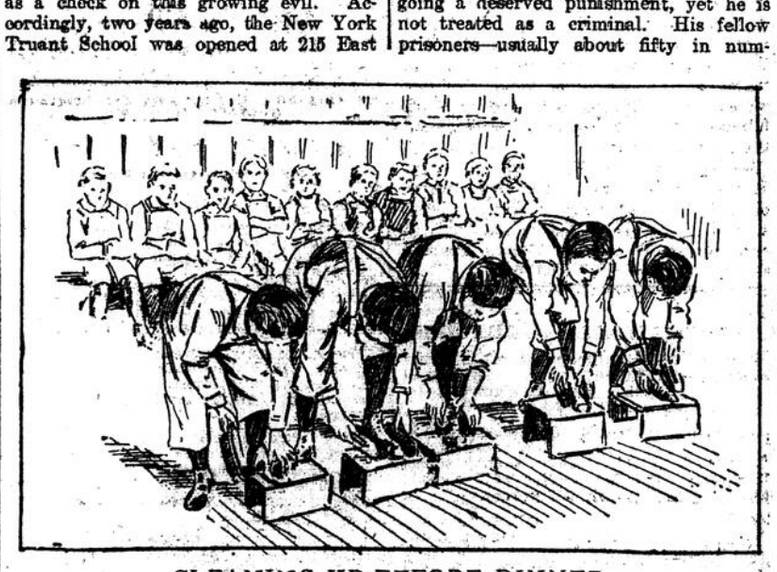
Mrs. Alger, supervisor of the Truant School, states that since the beginning of the present term, about four hundred and fifteen children have been admitted and released, of whom at least four hundred have been thoroughly cured of the truant habit, and are now model, well-behaved boys. For several of the older lads, who have reached the limit of the school age and wanted to work, suitable employment was secured. In addition to the truants committed to her care, about seven hundred have been paroled by card on pledge of regular attendance at public school.

Attempted escapes from the Truant School are rare, and still more rarely are they successful. The delinquent knows that to try to escape would bring him into still greater trouble, in the event of recapture. Last year of those paroled on card, nearly all honorably kept their pledge, only eight having been committed for breach of parole. Of the total number committed, only nine were so utterly incorrigible as to necessitate their detention until the close of the school year.

It is proposed to establish a more commodious Truant School, the present accommodations being altogether too small, in which event the present building will be utilized as a Truant House of Detention. There is no arrangement for the care of incorrigible girls, but the probabilities are that a school for their commitment will also be opened.

Two novel punishments are the solitary recess or cupboard for repeated misbehavior, and 'fixing a boy's tongue,' to cure him of lying, both of which have proved effective in most cases. The 'fixing,' it need hardly be explained, is harmless, consisting of the application of a pinch of quinine, which leaves a bitter taste in the boy's mouth that he is not likely to forget, when he next feels the temptation to utter a lie.

Unquestionably the moral effect of the Truant School is an excellent one. Children of wayward and idle disposition, or those who have been led away by evil associates of the 'street Arab' order, are there taught the value of obedience to law and respect for their teachers; and the compulsory studies, together with the temporary deprivation of freedom, seldom fail to convince them of the folly and wickedness of their previous misconduct. A kindly Christian spirit pervades the institution and its management, and the boy usually leaves with the conviction that he has passed through a wholesome, if rigid, discipline. It is an experience which is calculated to awaken his better nature, stimulate his energies and influence his whole after life. Thousands of boys in future years will recall with gratitude the Truant School and its kindly mistress, who set their feet firmly on the path of instruction.



CLEANING UP BEFORE DINNER.

## ARTILLERY IN ACTION.

(Correspondence 'Westminster Gazette.')

Our guns had to go up a sloping depression at right angles to the Boer fire before getting into a position for opening. Every instant was of value, as the Boer shells were now dropping amongst the Imperial Light Horse and the infantry, who were just beginning to deploy. Under whip and spur they galloped up the slope—Gad! it was a sight to see how those artillery horses pulled; there was no taxpayers' money wasted there. One drops down, and the sharpness with which he is replaced by one of the spare horses would have drawn ringing rounds of applause at an Islington tournament. They take up a position at the top of the rising ground, monopolizing the attention of the Boer gunners as they unlimber.

The gunners jump from their seats sharp as sailors, unhook the limbers, leaving the guns pointed towards the enemy. Then the drivers trot off bout fifteen yards, wheel round, and sit motionless on their horses facing the fire. One cannot but admire the courage required to sit coolly like that with nothing to do but watch the enemy firing deliberately at them—see the discharge and then await the arrival of the shells as they come whirring and hurtling through the air. With what critical interest they must watch improvement in the enemy's shell-bowling! One was forcibly reminded of cricket bowling at Elandslaagte. Many of the shells did not burst, and those that were not full-pitched came in the manner of swift bowling along the rounded, almost flat-topped surface of the rising ground; and these gunners sat as steadily as if they were the wickets just stuck in the ground, with never a duck of the head or a blink of the eye. The men working the guns are kept busy all the time, and have not time to think of or watch the enemy's shells; but the drivers have nothing to do but wait and watch. The horses, with still heaving foam-streaked sides, stand panting and tossing their heads. The Boers have got the range of our batteries accurately, as it must have been previously obvious that it was the one we would have taken up. Three of the gunners have already been badly hit; immediately after, with a terrific crash, a shell hit an ammunition waggon fair—those around held their breath for a still greater explosion, but, wonderful to say, the ammunition was not exploded. When the dust had cleared, however, the wheel of the waggon was found to be smashed to matchwood, and the vehicle lay helpless and useless on its side. But still steady as rocks sit these drivers facing the music. This is courage—the real article—and the market price of this kind of British pluck is one and two-pence a day.

Three days later I was photographing these boys behind their guns on the hill at Rietfontein, standing just as quietly under a hot rifle fire at 1,200 yards' range, which the enemy kept up persistently although we had silenced their guns and actually set fire to a long line of grass on the hill from which they were firing. An innocent, harmless-looking hill it seemed, with not a Boer visible on it, yet the bright summer air simply sang with the notes of Mauser bullets—clear and musical notes when they pass over head, but with a sharp and bitter ping when they pass close.

But the best sight of all is to see our gunners going out of action. They go go in at a gallop and retire at a walk. There is something delightfully contemptuous of the enemy's marksmanship in this. One day outside Ladysmith was typical. A couple of batteries went out with some cavalry for a small reconnaissance in force, located the Boer gun, and quickly drove the gunners to cover. The vultures had gathered as usual at the sound of their dinner-gong, but there was no fight, and soon the guns limbered up and turned back across the plain. Immediately the Boer gunners were back at their gun, and, serving it with wonderful rapidity, sent shell after shell at our retiring batteries. The first was just short, then the two next went over; but on they went, quietly, never breaking out of the walk. Then a shell fell between a gun and a limber, and did not burst. The great vultures wheeled and circled lower, waving their shadows below them on the parched plain; but there was no dinner for them that day—not even a horse was hit. And so always when these field guns stop barking and limber up, it reminds one of pulling a dog out of a fight by the tail as they are dragged slowly, as if reluctantly, away; while the drivers don't bother to look around, and don't look a bit like heroes full of courage at the magnificent price of 1s. 1d. a day.

## LOCOMOTIVE ON RUNNERS.

### NEW METHOD OF HAULING LOGS IN MINNESOTA.

(Boston 'Transcript.')

A new use of the automobile has risen in the vast Minnesota forests that supply the country with white pine. One of the large lumber companies has been experimenting the past two years with a design for a sled that should pull itself and haul a load over the ice and snow roads of the forests, and it has this winter succeeded in making a sled that goes. It is a locomotive on runners, and the power of the engine is applied to two drums, one at each end of the sled. These drums are fitted with sharp teeth, about two inches long, that stud the surface as pins on the cylinder of a music-box. These drums revolve and traction is gained by the sticking of the teeth into the ice and packed snow of the roads. So far this winter one automobile of this make has hauled five million feet of logs for an average distance of five miles, and the average load of the machine is from forty thousand to sixty thousand feet of logs. Two thousand feet of pine logs make more than a ton. The sleds pulled by the locomotive are coupled together like the cars of a train, and all track perfectly, the runners of the following sleds never getting out of line with those of the power sled. The haul is over an ice road, a road made through the forests by sprinkling water over the route and permitting it to freeze, when ruts are cut for the runners. It is expected that this form of sleigh will come into general use in the northern Minnesota forests when fully perfected.

All sorts of labor-saving devices are adopted in these woods, as is natural when the chief cost of lumber is the labor and labor is so erratic and unreliable as it is now proving to be. There is now being adopted at several works near this city a patent loader that is doing with three men the work that twelve men and six horses have always done and are now doing at all other camps. When the first of these devices was tested at the camps of ex-Secretary Alger a few days ago, there was a small riot among the men, which was only quelled by wholesale discharges among the force.


ADVERTISEMENTS.

# THE AUER LIGHT.

945 Dorchester St.

Montreal, April 10th, 1900.

TO THE AUER LIGHT CO.,
1682 NOTRE DAME STREET, CITY.

GENTLEMEN:—

I write to say that I have had about a dozen Auer Lights in use for a period of several years, and that I regard the light as superior to all others in many respects.

The Company's servants are invariably prompt and obliging.

Yours, etc.,
(Signed), G. T. ROSS, M.D.

LIGHTS PUT UP ON TRIAL FREE OF CHARGE.


## GREAT PROSPERITY IN SWEDEN

(From the 'Textile Mercury.')

The world has never realized one great fact—namely, that the more the industry of one country flourishes, the more it stimulates the prosperity of others. The failure to see this is the basis of the narrow industrial and commercial policies of the various nations of the earth. A striking illustration of this truth is seen in the present prosperous condition of Sweden. The past year has been a very favorable one for Swedish foreign trade. From the reports of the British consular offices on the eastern coast of Sweden, including the consul at Stockholm, it seems that the profits in the shipping trade have been excellent, in spite of the increased cost of vessels, of coal, and of working expenses generally. Returns of twenty-five and even thirty to forty percent have not been uncommon, especially on the North Sea, Baltic and La Plata routes. In consequence the amount of tonnage has increased largely, and a much larger proportion of the carrying trade is under the national flag. The value of the industrial products of Sweden thirty years ago was estimated at five and a half millions sterling; in 1890 it was about sixteen and a half millions, and in 1897 at fifty-five and a half millions. Local consumption has trebled in the last thirty years, and our consul at Stockholm predicts continued prosperity in the same direction owing to the wealth of wood and iron in the country, while water-power and electricity make it largely independent of coal. Last year was a record year in the economic history of Sweden as regards the production of iron, and a very favorable one for the wood trade, while prosperity is shown by the customs receipts and those of the railways. The cost of living is said to have gone up thirty percent or more during the last few years, and many local officials are in consequence petitioning for increased salaries. These statements show the intimate relationship between the prosperity of one country and that of another, and the interaction that does and must take place. The stores of wood and iron that have been so heavily drawn upon have been wanted mainly by this country. The wood has been required for building purposes and the manufacture of paper, and vast quantities have been imported to this country for both purposes. In return *Sweden* must have taken a larger quantity of our manufactures, and thus both countries have been highly advantaged. People of every country will only purchase what they require, and it is best that they should be permitted to satisfy their needs where they can do so to the best advantage.

## FLOCKING TO ALGOMA.

Toronto, July 27.—Mr. James Conmee, M.P.P., who was here to-day, said that between 7,000 and 8,000 people all told would go into East and West Algoma this year. Many of them are coming over from the United States, and are taking up land in the new country. Besides those going to Algoma, there are plenty of others settling in Nipissing. The member for West Algoma says that the 'Soo' is booming, and everything is going along nicely.

## BELL ISLAND STRIKE OVER.

St. John's, Nfld., July 27.—The Bell Island strike has been satisfactorily settled. The men wanted $1.15 a day, but have agreed to accept $1.10 as minimum wage for laborers, which is on the basis of 11 cents an hour instead of 10 cents, as previously. Miners will receive as minimum wages $1.20 per day, and men will be graded between these two wages.

## 'COMMISSION.'

(Samuel Bull, M.A., in London 'S.S. Times.')

CHAPTER I.—'A BRIGHT PARTICULIAR STAR.'

T[illegible] young folk; Bessie Burton, a lass of [illegible]teen, the prettiness of two years [illegible]s when I first saw her, ripened into a [illegible]attractive beauty, which was made still fairer by the sweet seriousness that characterized her actions; Bob Brown, a handsome, high-spirited lad of twenty-one, just out of his apprenticeship, and full of sanguine dreams of the future, in which dreams Bessie, for whom he sighed in secret, played an important part. They had been play-fellows as children, and had, children-wise, many times plighted their troth to one another, but, as manhood and womanhood crept upon them, a great and increasing shyness crept on, too. Bob, unwilling to believe in the failure of his undoubted attractions, tried, though rather unsuccessfully, to convince himself that such shyness was but natural in a girl, and certainly did not prove that Bessie was indifferent to him, while Bessie concluded that Bob's consciousness of extraordinary powers and expectation of a brilliant future were steadily taking him further and further out of her reach. 'Oh, if she could only have the chance of helping him! It would be so sweet to do or sacrifice something for him. But he was so strong, and brave, and clear-headed, and straightforward, that he would be sure to go ahead in the world so fast as soon to lose sight of her altogether.'

Bob's prosperous uncle Jonathan was visiting South Orton, and the simple villagers were astonished at the outward and visible signs of wealth he displayed, and averred, all except old Mrs. Hevison, that he had 'done well.'

'Done weel?' she said, with a kind of sorrowful scorn, 'Simon Brown's done weel, we knaw that, no man's 't worse for Simon. But ye don't praise Simon, acause he's a poor man still.' And to herself the old woman muttered, 'God grant he leave Simon's house as he finds it, happy, and peaceful, and honest. I ha' my doubts o' Simon's wife, she's straange and tekken up wi' Jonathan's success, as she calls it.'

Meanwhile Jonathan was urging Simon to let Bob come to London, and make his fortune. 'He's a rare judge on a beast, you'd never think a tailor's lad could be so smart, he'll size you up a bullock in no time. Let 'en come, Simon, I'll get'n a plaace, and he'll be a man i' ten year. He'll be nobbut a *mouse* here.'

Simon shrank from the proposition, but his wife's eyes sparkled with delight. 'Why, Simon,' she urged, privately, 'thou's ower particular, lad. Happen Jonathan's gone a wee bit aat t' road; there's scores has don t' saame, and thou knows, too, he's had a lesson with them fines, poor felly.'

'Happen Pattison 'ould tek him,' said Simon, after a reflective pause, not opposing Mrs. Simon, but, as was his wont, attempting to circumvent her. 'Pattison has a good business here, and wi' yon market-stall, as he wants to work up at Barford, he'll ha' his hands full. Barford's a growing taan. thou knaws.' A long pause. 'He'll tek him, I wad.'

And Uncle Jonathan, being appealed to, good-naturedly agreed to interview Pattison on the subject.

CHAPTER II.—MOSES MAKES AN OFFER.

Next morning found Jonathan at Mo Pattisons' bargaining for a sirloin of beef. 'Juicy, Mo, juicy; your old style. That's what I want.'

Moses smiled.

'I say,' continued Jonathan, 'Bob there is leaving you, eh?'

'We-ell, thou owt to knaw,' replied the butcher, cautiously.

Jonathan laughed, a very frank laugh. 'Wells are deep sometimes,' he said. 'Thou's a deep 'un, Moses.'

Moses Pattison, an ordinary, well-intentioned man, whose chief aims were to please his wife and maintain the dignity of his curtained corner-pew at the little Baptist chapel, was nevertheless pleased with Jonathan's remark. He felt that it was meant as a high compliment, and must be duly deprecated. 'Nay, Jonathan, thou won't talk soa,' he said.

'Well, I'm a plain man mesen, and soa I may as well aat wi' it. As thou's done wi' yon lad, I shall tek him to yon plaace of mine i' Lunnon. I reckon he'll be worth summat arter all these years—an' in thy trainin', too, eh?' with a keen glance at the other.

'Noan so bad,' answered Moses, slowly. 'He's a god lad, a good lad. I might do wi' him mesen an' I meant to ha' spoke to his father abaat him, but naa——'

The worthy butcher broke off with an incipient sigh, which he tried to stifle, not altogether in vain. The noise that resulted had an eloquence of its own, and said very clearly and forcibly that he had no intention of entering the lists against a competitor in the family.

'Sithee, lad. I guess wheer 't shoe pinches. Well, naa, thou can have yon lad at a fair wage, if thou wants 'im, for I weant be t' man to separate folks as gets on so well together as you an' him. Thou'll want a chap like him now thou's gotten yon plaace at Barford, so saa what thou'll give him; and if its' good enough, I'll give up all claim to him. He'd be worth a lot to me, for, let alone his wonderful judgment, hes' as honest as they mek 'em.'

Pattison's face was a study. He set his large square jaw and tried to think. His eyes, not unkindly grey eyes, followed Bob about the shop, as if to find out something that might have escaped notice in the seven years 'apprenticeship. It was clear he was not thinking; feeling over-mastered thought. Yet business habit was left to guide him; he could still follow the beaten track.

'Bob!'

Bob started.

'I'll give thee fifteen shillin' a week to begin wi'. Thou can live cheap at home, thou knaws, and thou——'

'Weant do, Mo,' broke in Uncle Jonathan. 'He'd be worth thirty shillin' a week to be; but there's a bit of differ 'twixt Lunnon and Orton, so I'll e'en let thee off for twenty-five.'

'I casn't afford it,' said Moses, hastily, and turned to serve a customer who was waiting.

When he had despatched the order he stood meditatively balancing his knife on its point and catching it as it tilted over. At length he spoke, fixing his gaze intently on the knife-point held six inches from his nose.

'Eighteen shillin' till I see how he frames, I weant be mean to 'im; 'e's been a good chap, and might be ewsful.'

'Good day, owd felly,' said Jonathan, indifferently. 'Send up yon sirloin, it'll tek a time to roast yon.'

'Bob,' said Uncle Jonathan, after supper that evening, 'tek your plaace, if he'll gi' thee commission. Tek it, whether or no, for there's lots o' chaps as 'll be strange and glad to buy thy good will, when tha's getten to buy beast for yon.'

Simon did not hear this by-play, and Bob was rather puzzled than enlightened by it.

(To be Continued.)

## CHILDREN'S CORNER.

THE UNEXPECTED GUEST; OR, PROFESSOR TRAMP.

(Carrie Clark Nottingham, in 'Presbyterian Banner.')

Imogen was all alone when the unexpected guest arrived. Mamma had gone calling that afternoon and left Bridget to keep house. Bridget had hurried through her work with a great clatter and sputter, and then she said to Imogen, 'It's me aunt's cousin's sister-in-law that isn't expected to live the day, mavourneen, and it's meself, a near relative like, as ought to be seein'. how she is. Don't ye mind my goin', darlint! Ye can jist set up and be a lady like yer maw, and whin I come home we'll make thim cookies we was a-talkin' 'bout. I'll be back in two shakes of a lamb's tail.'

And Imogen had said, very sweetly, 'All right, Bridget; I'm sorry the poor lady's so sick,' and Bridget went away.

But the lamb that Bridget knew must have wiggled his tail much more slowly than any lamb that Imogen had ever seen or heard of, for the long hand of the clock had made half a century run and still the little girl was alone.

Suddenly a loud knock sounded at the kitchen door, and Imogen timidly responded. An unkempt stranger stood there. He stepped right in without being asked to do so.

'Can you give me something to eat, little girl?' he asked, as with ravenous eyes he looked about the savory-smelling kitchen.

'Did mamma know that you were coming?' asked Imogen, in dismay.

'I can't say that she did,' the man answered; and the cold truth of the statement seemed to choke him a trifle. He recovered speedily, however.

'Ye see I'm an old and intimate friend er yer paw's, and he told me to just drop in any time. Ses he, If my wife ain't ter home they's a little girl down there that'll look after yer all right. She's exactly like her mother, ses he, and'll know jist what to do.'

Exactly like her mother! Imogen had never dreamed of receiving a compliment like that. Of course, she knew that papa loved her very dearly; but was it possible that he thought her like the dear, stately, beautiful lady whom they all adored? She threw back her small shoulders and held up her dainty head. She knew mamma's gracious manner perfectly.

'Come this way, if you please,' and with a pretty affectation of dignity she led him into the dining-room. She drew up papa's own chair, and placed him at the head of the table.

'The cook's out, so I can't get up a hot dinner. I wonder if you like cold turkey?' she said, solicitously.

'Well, turkey ain't terrapin,' answered the man, critically. 'But it's way ahead of achin' void; trot the gentleman in and introjuce us, honey,' and he rubbed his hands together in a way that made Imogen think of the dreadful Fee Fo Fum giant.

The tiny hole that had made a place for itself in the toe of her left shoe trembled visibly; but the unexpected guest failed to notice the impression he was making, and Imogen went after the turkey. Her spirits rose while she was in the pantry. Surely papa's friends were all nice, and this man had said that he was one of papa's intimate friends.

He must be a professor was the reason he looked so queer. She remembered Professor Schlauerhausen very well. He had looked rather mussed up when he came, and after he and papa got into an argument about something that hardly anybody but professors know anything about, he grew so warm that his necktie came untied and his collar lay right down, as if it were tired. He ran his hands through his hair till it stood up in a way that made Imogen anxious. She wondered if he could ever get it down again. The next time he came she felt very sorry for him. Evidently he had ruined his hair on that first occasion, for it was still standing up.

The professor in the dining-room must know even more than Professor Schlauerhausen, for he wore no necktie at all, and his hair looked as if it had never been combed. Imogen wondered if all professors were so careless about their appearance. She hoped that brother Charlie would never be very learned. His hands were apt to be dirty most of the time now, and he was only in the second grade. If he knew a whole library what would they be like!

With this distressing thought uppermost in her mind, she lifted the heavy platter which held the turkey, and walked unsteadily with it into the dining-room. The new professor held out his grimy paws, and helped her place it on the table.

'And half of it's gone!' he exclaimed, tragically, after feating his eyes a moment on the half that remained.

'Yes, but he was a big, fat turkey, and mamma thought that the half that was left would be enough for another dinner for all of us,' explained Imogen, apologetically, 'you must be very hungry.' There was almost a note of reproof in this last comment.

'No, not so very,' he spoke, with deliberation, his words keeping time to the strokes of the carving knife with which he was rapidly shredding the toothsome flesh of an especially fine fowl. 'I guess, maybe, there's enough for me—lately my appetite ain't been what it oughter be.' And he scandalized Imogen by spearing a piece of turkey with the carving knife and putting it in his mouth.

'You'll cut yourself if you're not careful,' she warned him, gravely.

'Well, perhaps a fork would do,' the man assented, good-naturedly, and vigorously went to work on the feast before him.

'You forgot the cranberry sauce, my dear, and celery and pickles and olives and bread and butter,' he murmured, with his mouth full; and Imogen obediently went to get them, adding a glass of mamma's best currant jelly of her own accord.

'Good girl,' said this strange guest, approvingly, when he saw it. 'I guess I'll just save that for tea,' he added, holding it up to the light and looking through it admiringly. Then he thrust it into an inner pocket of his coat and resumed his attentions to the turkey.

(To be Continued.)

## BIBLE THOUGHTS.

SATURDAY, JULY 28.

ADORNING THE TEACHING.

In Tit. ii., 10, Christians are instructed to adorn the teaching of God in all things. The word 'adorn' means to garnish, beautify, to make attractive. It is used for order and regularity. In Matt. xxv., 7, it is for trimming lamps, so that they shall give a clear, bright light. In I. Tim. ii., 9, it is the word translated 'modest;' women are to adorn themselves in modest apparel. To dress in a neat, becoming manner, not drawing attention to their dress, but to good works. In Tit. ii., 10, servants are to adorn the teaching by obedience and faithfulness in serving; as servants of Christ, doing the will of God from the heart. In I. Pet. iii., 5, the adorning of women is to be in the incorruptible apparel of a meek and quiet spirit which in God's sight is of great value. Titus ii., 1 to 12, instructs as to the deportment of believers in their daily life in the things which befit sound, healthful teaching. Children are to adorn themselves by obedience, servants by faithfulness, wives by loving subjection, and the husband by giving honor to the wife. (See Eph. vi.; I. Peter iii., 1 to 12.) Home is the first place for making beautiful the teaching of Christ. Saints abroad are sometimes most unlovely sinners at home. There above all places should be seen the loveliness of Christian doctrine and the power of a godly life. We should have a jealousy for the Word of God that there may be nothing in our lives to cause it to be spoken against.

To do an evil action is base; to do a good action without incurring danger is common enough; but it is the part of a good man to do great and noble deeds, though he risks everything.—Plutarch.

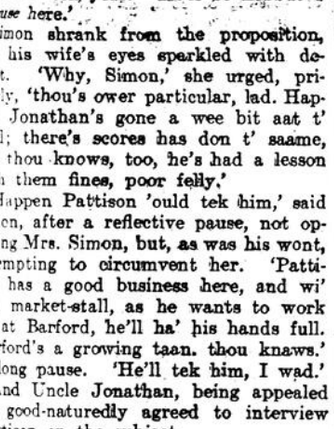
Nothing could be better for rousing the spiritual life of a congregation, and leading it on to a higher life, than the cultivation of the spirit of missions. The progress of the kingdom of God in the world is a study well calculated to enlarge the mind and soul, and rescue torpid congregations from their self-satisfied ease. What a power for good would be our home millions of Christians, if really alive to their privilege and duty in helping forward the work of God in all lands. — Alexander M. Mackay, of Uganda.


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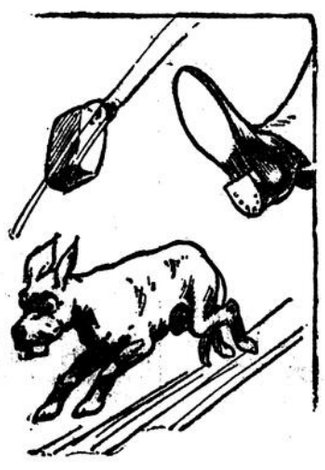
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## READABLE PARAGRAPHS.



Mabel (stroking kitten, a new present)—'Mother, kitty's so hot! Ought she to sit so near the fire?' (Kitten purrs.) 'Oh, mother, listen! She's beginning to boil!'—'Punch.'

WHAT HE FELT.

An old family darky was being hauled over the coals for scratching the portrait of his past master with a stiff whisk broom.

'Marcus,' said one of the family, severely, 'whatever prompted *you* to do that mischief?'

'Pardon, me, sah,' responded the offender, 'Ah jes coudn't help it. When Ah caught sight ob all dat dust on ol' marse's coat, Ah jes had to rush up en brush it off. Ah felt as dough ol' marse would rap me wid his cane if Ah didn't.'—Chicago 'News.'

A VOICE IN THE DARK.

'Mamma, please gimme a drink of water; I'm so thirsty.'

'No; you're not thirsty. Turn over and go to sleep.'

A pause.

'Mamma, won't you please give me a drink? I'm so thirsty.'

'If you don't turn over and go to sleep, I'll get up and whip you!'

Another pause.

'Mamma, won't you please gimme a drink when you get up to whip me?'

AN APT ILLUSTRATION.

A teacher was explaining to a little girl how the trees developed their foliage in the spring time.

'Ah, yes,' said the wee lassie, 'I understand; they keep their summer clothes in their trunks.'

Diner (to restaurant waiter)—'What have you got for dinner?'

Waiter — 'Roastbeeffricassedchickenstewedlambhashbakedandfriedpotatoescottagepuddingmilkteaandcoffee.'

Diner—'Give me the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, eighteenth and nineteenth syllables.'—'Tit Bits.'

LACKING CREDENCE.

'Can you believe what he says?' asked the journalist of the newspaper man. 'I am sorry to be compelled to answer that question in the negative,' replied the latter. 'He is as untrustworthy as a copyrighted cablegram.'—'Harper's Bazar.'

An English tourist, who had left a water-proof on a train, went back to look for it. On asking the occupants of a third class compartment whether they had seen anything of a 'Mackintosh,' 'Na, na,' one of them replied, 'we're a' Macphersons here.'—Glasgow 'Evening Times.'


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HAD IT SAFE ENOUGH.

Mistress (greatly distressed as Bridget awkwardly drops the chicken on the floor when about to place it on the table)—'Dear me! Now, we've lost our dinner!'

Bridget—'Indade, ye've not. Oi have me foot on it!'

A LARK.

At a police court recently a man was brought up for drunkenness.

The Magistrate—'What did you want to get drunk for?'

Prisoner—'Oh, it was only a lark, sir.'

'Oh,' said the magistrate, smilingly, 'we have cages for larks. Go down for fourteen days.'

SOUTH AFRICAN HANDICAP.

Kruger—'I may have been a good sprinter in my youth, but I'm afraid I shan't win this race.'


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## THE BIRDS OF AUSTRALIA.

### SOME OF THEIR PECULIARITIES AND CHARACTERISTICS.

A French naturalist who paid a visit to Australia some few years ago was struck with amazement at the difference from European conditions both as regards climate, vegetable and the animal kingdom. 'In Australia,' he wrote, 'the weather is tropical at Christmas, and June is the coldest month. The trees do not shed their leaves, but their bark. The stones of fruit grow on the outside and not the inside. The birds have hair and the quadrupeds walk on two feet.' He might have added, had he known, that the silkworms came out of their cocoons every day to feed and then quietly returned into their little houses again.

There is no exaggeration about any individual one of these statements. The difference in the seasons is of course not wonderful, since Australia is south and Europe north of the equator. Most of the trees are evergreens, and they do shed their bark. The eucalyptus, which is well known in California, is the symbolic tree of Australia. It is to be seen everywhere with its health-giving breath, its dark grey-green leaves, its strange trunk. The native cherry, a peculiar, slightly sweet, little berry, has its stone growing outside. The emu's coat is more like hair than feathers, and the kangaroo and other allied species use only two feet for ordinary locomotion. All along the line of the animal kingdom of Australia the birds and animals are more remarkable for their curious appearance than for their beauty. And their names are almost as curious as their features. I recollect reading in a novel by Mr. Campbell Pread, who is supposed to be an Australian authoress, that a party of people coming in the midst of the bush to a grove of trees, halted and refreshed themselves by plucking luscious paddy-melons from the trees and eating them. The lady, it would seem likely, thought a paddy-melon was a fruit. As a matter of fact, it is an animal, something like the kangaroo, but smaller. How the animal got so misleading a name it is difficult to say.

In most cases, however, the birds and beasts have been left with their aboriginal titles, such as kangaroo, wallaroo, wallaby, kockaburra and mopoke. The mopoke is a weird kind of owl, of the color of a dead twig, which sits out of nights ruminating on one leg and saying, in a tone of dismal despair: 'Mo-poke, mo-poke.' The bushman translates the cry into 'more-pork!' The mopoke in its natural state must surely be fed by the direct intervention of Providence. I have never seen one on the prowl for food or even on the move. Relying on its appearance, which is like to that of a dead twig, it will sit until you are within a foot or two of it and then, slowly move off with a heartrending cry 'Mo-poke,' 'Mo-poke.' In captivity it likes to be fed on raw meat chopped small. But the kindest of treatment and the most generous of diet will not relieve its profound and settled melancholy. It gulps down a tit-bit and then relapses into gloom. The mopoke must have something very, very grievous on its conscience.

Almost as weird is the kockaburra, or laughing jackass. This bird again is the color of a dead chip and it has the most awful cries, which often seriously alarm a 'new chum.' A 'new chum' is the name we give in Australia to fresh arrivals from other countries. Sitting on a high tree, the laughing jackass will burst into a peal of demoniac laughter, such as one might hear from some unfortunate madman. For five or six minutes peal after peal of this horrible mirth will ring through the bush and then subside into a low, sarcastic chuckle. Then there will be peace for a moment until another kockaburra takes up the cry from afar and the bush is again filled with this grim cachination. If only Edgar Allan Poe could have met a kockaburra his wild genius would have found an inspiring theme. What strange story of bygone cruelty, of unholy mirth, of fantastic horror, could he not have told with the ring of that mad laugh in his ears!

When the late Duke of Manchester, father of the present holder of the title, was in Australia, where he possessed valuable mining interests and station properties, he once had occasion to pass through Tamworth. The chief residents of that town were filled with a desire to welcome the Duke. So on the day of his arrival a great banquet was prepared and a cavalcade of horsemen went out to meet His Grace and invite him to the feast which had been prepared in his honor. I am afraid the Duke did not appreciate the intended compliment; to him it seemed but impudence and snobbishness. 'Good heavens!' he said, 'I don't know you and you don't know me. Why do you ask me to dinner? I don't dine with people unknown to me.' I suppose as a matter of etiquette the Duke was right. He held no official position, was travelling simply as a private person, and could not therefore be reasonably expected to submit to public hospitality. However, he might have been more thoughtful for the feelings of the Tamworth people, who, after all, meant well, and thought because he was a duke he was a public personage. At any rate, some of the younger members of the community were seriously offended at his refusal, and the story goes that they chose a laughing jackass as the instrument of their vengeance on the haughty nobleman. Kockaburra was therefore put in his room, and in the early morning it burst into a peal of unearthly laughter. The poor Duke thought that he was shut up with a maniac, and a wild scene ensued. Now, to be frank, I cannot exactly vouch for the truth of the last, or laughing jackass part of the narrative. The banquet was prepared all right, and an invitation to it refused all right, but as to the tale of the revenge, that was carefully hushed up and only whispered about, so dire were said to be the threats of the enraged nobleman against the practical jokers. It is just possible that the whole tale of the laughing jackass is a fiction, but I had it on good authority.

At any rate, it is certain that to any one unaccustomed to the kockaburra, its cry would be very fearsome. I know myself a clergyman who was of somewhat 'broad tendencies.' He had grave doubts about a material place of hereafter punishment, and so on. A jolly fellow, he was always participating in some joke or other, and coming, out to New South Wales, he was in due time made the victim of the kockaburra prank. The bird was put into his room over night, and with the rising of the sun it opened its weird throat and rushed into the usual strain of dreadful laughter. That clergyman used to tell me afterwards in a most impressive manner that for at least five minutes he had not the least doubt as to the existence of a personal devil.

Another curious and very beautiful bird is the lyre bird, a timid creature, whose tail takes just the shape of the ancient cithara, or lyre. It is curious that in Australia a fern, which is found on the Blue Mountains, and a bird should imitate in form the instrument of Apollo, the symbol of ancient poetry. The lyre bird is a handsome creature, but extremely shy and is most difficult to approach. The bower bird has a curious habit of building a bower for itself and mate. Birds as a rule are of a very domestic type, and when they set themselves to architecture it is only to build a nursery. The bower bird is much more frivolous. He builds a bower, adorns it with feathers, bits of rag, bits of glass, anything bright in fact, that he can pick up, and then amuses himself by strutting up and down this bower displaying his fine tail and generally admiring himself. But this vanity has its uses. There have been important discoveries of gold made in Australia owing to the habit of this bird of picking up anything glittering for its bower and bringing nuggets of gold to its drawing room.

On the great plains (or prairies, as you call them here) a beautiful bird is found which is known as the native companion, French grey in color, with bright pink head and throat. It is a tall, lanky bird of the crane type standing about three feet high. These curious birds are seen in the early mornings on the plains in groups of twenty or thirty, when they perform a fantastic sort of dance something like a quadrille.

The emu is another characteristic Australian bird, a large creature as high as a pony, and clothed in black-brown feathers, which are so coarse as to look like hair. The emu lays an egg of a most artistic, deep green color, which is much sought after by jewellers and decorators. The most curious, however, of the bush creatures of Australia is the platypus, although there is perhaps more of the mammal than the bird about this creature. The platypus has a world's record for queerness. It has the webbed feet and the bill of a duck; it lays eggs and hatches its young out, yet it has no wings and has four legs. It is amphibious, and is covered with a grey fur. Its internal economy most closely resembles that of a serpent, and it has a poisonous sting. This curious compound of snake, duck and rat has earned its name of ornithorynchus paradoxus. A legend of the natives makes it out to be a cross between a duck and a water-rat.

It is not possible to-day to more than mention the hundreds of brilliantly plumaged birds of the parrot family, some of which are very beautiful, or the mocking bird, which imitates every sound he hears so accurately as to deceive his most familiar friend, or the Australian magpie, a bird which carols such perfect harmonies that he in a measure makes up for the inharmony of the larger feathered tribe of his country. I have in my little story sought to describe rather the curious and original birds of my native land.

SUSIE DARCHY.

### UNITED STATES COAL FOR RUSSIA.

Philadelphia, Pa., July 27.—The recent purchase of Pennsylvania soft coal for shipment to Cronstadt, on Russian account, was followed to-day by the announcement that the British steamship 'Hotasu' has been chartered to load four thousand tons of the same cargo for Gutujewsky, Russia. It is thought probable that the coal is intended for railway consumption.

### FUNERAL OF MR. PAUL JOLY.

The remains of the late Mr. Paul Joly, the street car conductor who was killed by a railway train on Thursday, were sent to Lachute by train yesterday. Over two hundred of the deceased's fellow-employees followed the hearse to the railway station.

### STOLE A SHEEP.

Pierre Lebrun pleaded guilty this morning in the Magistrates' Court to a charge of stealing a sheep, the property of Ald. Lareau, from the Union Abattoir. He was remanded until Aug. 1 for sentence.

## SHIPPING NEWS.

The Allan line SS. Peruvian, from Boston for Glasgow, arrived out on Friday afternoon.

The Thomson line SS. Breckfield, sailed from Portland, Maine, on July 27 for London.

The Thomson line SS. Escalona, from Montreal on July 12, passed the Butte of Lewes on July 26.

The Thomson line SS. Iona, Cumming, master, from Newcastle, passed Father Point inwards at 2.20 p.m., on July 27.

The Allan line SS. Numidian sailed from Liverpool on Thursday, with 46 saloon, 86 second cabin and 180 third class passengers.

### RESUMED HER VOYAGE.

A despatch from St. John's, Newfoundland, says: The Peary relief steamer Windward, which entered the harbor of Port aux Basques on Monday, July 23, to repair machinery that had been disabled, resumed her voyage to Greenland, by way of the Straits of Belle Isle, at daybreak on Friday, the repairing of the machinery having been effected.

### SCHOONER ASHORE.

Parrsboro, July 27.—Schooner Hattie McKay, from this port for St. John, with a cargo of coal, is ashore at Isle au Haut. The crew landed at Advocate Harbor. The vessel is probably a total loss. She is 74 tons, built in 1896, and is only partially insured.

### HEAD LINE MOVEMENTS.

The Head line SS. Malin Head arrived at Dublin yesterday all well.

The SS. Torr Head sailed from Belfast for here yesterday morning.

The SS. Bengore Head will arrive early to-day and loads for Belfast, sailing again Tuesday morning next.

The SS. Dunmore Head sails from Belfast direct for Quebec to-night, and the SS. Glenarm Head sails on Tuesday next direct for here.

The SS. Jacona, of the Thomson line, was reported as passing Father Point inward early this morning.

The SS. Bellona, of the Thomson line, was reported as passing Father Point inward at 6 o'clock this morning.

### SAILORS OF H.M.S. PSYCHE GO FISHING.

The SS. Savoy, which arrived at Quebec from Anticosti on Friday, had on board Mr. Comettant, Lieut.-Colonel Wilson, Mr. Martin, Mr. W. A. Griffith and Mr. George Gibsone. While at Anticosti the Quebeckers enjoyed splendid fishing, Lieut.-Colonel Wilson in particular landing a number of splendid salmon and a large quantity of trout. On her way down, the H.M.S. Psyche anchored off the island, when the crew were allowed ashore, and in a short time hooked over 500 lobsters. Mr. Martin presented the crew with 200 fine trout and two dozen of salmon.

### THE SS. GLADESTRY.

The SS. Gladestry sailed yesterday from Teneriffe, direct for here, where she loads a full cargo of deals for account of Messrs McLean, Kennedy & Co.

### WITH A RICH CARGO.

San Francisco July 27.—The steamer Alameda, which has just arrived from Sydney, via Apia and Honolulu, brought $2,500,000 in gold from Australia.

### SS. TURRET BELL SUCCESSFULLY FLOATED.

Halifax, July 27.—The SS. Turret Bell, from Montreal for Sydney, which went ashore at Byron Island on July 13, was gotten off on Wednesday night at high water by the tugs Lord Stanley and Douglas H. Thomas. The Turret Bell arrived here to-night under her own steam accompanied by the tug Douglas H. Thomas. The steamer is badly damaged on the bottom, No. 3 and No. 4 holds being full of water, and pumps have to be kept going continually. The Turret Bell will go into dry dock to-day for repairs.

### SS. LAKONIA IN PORT.

The SS. Lakonia, of the Thomson line, arrived in port late last evening and is moored at the Thomson wharf. The vessel sailed from Glasgow on July 14, and Captain McNeil reports fine and seasonable weather during the first part of the voyage. This was followed by strong head winds and rolling sea about mid-ocean. Off the Banks a dense fog prevailed and the vessel was somewhat delayed as a consequence. Some icebergs were sighted, but in no way interfered with the progress of the vessel.

### SS. TUNISIAN WILL ARRIVE TO-MORROW.

The SS. Tunisian, of the Allan line, arrived at Quebec last evening and after discharging her steerage passengers, proceeded on her way to Montreal at 10.30 this morning. She is expected to arrive in port about 7 o'clock to-morrow morning.

### A SPEEDY VESSEL.

According to a cable advice received from Paris, the new twin-screw postal steamer of the company, La Lorraine, has just returned to Havre from her trial trips during which she maintained an average speed of 22 knots per hour. La Lorraine will sail from Havre on Aug. 11 and make her first departure from New York on Aug. 23.

## DEANERY OF CLARENDON.

### THE BISHOP'S VISITATION.

Aug. 5, Sunday—Hull, 11 a.m., Rev. Rural Dean Smith.

Aug. 5, Sunday—Chelsea, 4 p.m., Rev. A. A. Allen.

Aug. 7, Tuesday—Wright, 11 a.m., the churchwarden.

Aug. 9, Thursday—River Desert, 10 a.m., Rev. R. C. Brewer.

Aug. 12, Sunday—Alleyne, 11 a.m., Rev. T. W. Ball.

Aug. 13, Monday—Aylwin, 11 a.m., the churchwarden.

Aug. 14, Tuesday—Wakefield, 11 a.m., the Rev. J. H. Bell.

Aug. 16, Thursday—Quyon, 11 a.m., Rev. W. F. Fitzgerald.

Aug. 17, Friday—Bristol, 10.30 a.m., the churchwarden.

Aug. 19, Sunday—Shawville, 10 a.m., Ven. Archdeacon Naylor.

Aug. 20, Monday—Parkman, 10 a.m., Ven. Archdeacon Naylor.

Aug. 21, Thursday—Portage du Fort, 10.30 a.m., Mr. Ireland.

Aug. 22, Wednesday—Clarke's, 10.30 a.m., Mr. Ireland.

Aug. 23, Thursday—Thorne West, 10.30 a.m., Rev. C. Lummis.

Aug. 24, Friday—North Clarendon, 10.30 a.m., Ven. Archdeacon Naylor.

Aug. 25, Saturday—Eardley, 11 a.m., Rev. W. E. Kaneen.

Aug. 26, Sunday—Aylmer, 11 a.m., Rev. R. F. Taylor.

The Bishop's address—Aug. 5-12, care of the Rev. T. W. Ball, Durnford Lake; 12-16, care of Rev. W. E. Fitzgerald, Quyon; 17-24, care of Archdeacon Naylor, Shawville.

## 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.]*

## MEDICAL.

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

### PAINFUL JOINT.

P.R., has a swelling of the lower joint of the second large toe, which is painful to the touch; when the foot is used, the part swells and the pain is increased. Has used various remedies recommended for rheumatism, as well as counter-irritation, but without effect. General health is good. Ans.—It is a little difficult to say exactly what the trouble is, but it is probably aggravated by using the foot. You should rest as far as possible, and only wear a slipper, or a very loose shoe upon the affected foot. If you could lie up entirely for a couple of weeks, you would no doubt find it a great advantage. Try the application of equal parts of tincture of opium and solution of the sub-acetate of lead. One tablespoonful of this to a tablespoonful of hot water, makes a good soothing lotion. You could bathe the foot in this several times daily, and the lotion may be used over and over again. A cloth saturated with the lotion may be worn continuously for a while. As a general tonic you should try Fellow's Syrup of Hypophosphites and cod liver oil.

### EARLY GREY HAIRS.

C.A.H., is a married woman, aged 30. Has had a good deal of sickness during the last five years. The hair is very thin, is falling out, and getting grey rapidly. Asks for a remedy. Also, asks for a remedy to remove wrinkles from about the eyes and forehead. Ans.—The condition probably will not be improved by anything you can do. Greyness of hair is not very uncommon in young people, and is, of course, more noticeable in those with naturally dark hair. The cause is not clear. The tendency is in many cases a family failing. Localized patches of whiteness have been known to follow an attack of neuralgia. Sudden frights or emotions have been known to cause it. It has been suggested that excessive sweating of the head with the production of an acid perspiration may be a cause. This is suggested by the fact that the greyness of the hair always starts first about the root, while the tip retains its natural color. The changes seem to be a dryness of the hair with an absorption of air into the shaft, which produces the peculiar glistening appearance. It is more probable that it is due to a defect of vitality whereby the normal pigment of the hair is not reduced. Severe or repeated illnesses would naturally predispose. The tendency to fall out is accounted for also by a lack of vitality in the organism, and in some cases by an excess of dandruff upon the scalp. The hair should be washed not oftener than once a month. Use then rather hot water and some mild soap such as castile. The head should be combed frequently with a small-toothed comb. The following tonic applied every night, may be useful: Tincture of cantharides, one drachm; castor oil, one ounce; bay rum, five ounces. Care should be taken to preserve the general health as much as possible; to take abundant nourishing food, and fresh air daily.

With regard to the wrinkles, these are due to the absorption of the fat which is usually present beneath the skin, owing to your repeated illnesses. They will probably disappear as you regain strength and weight. Rubbing the parts for ten minutes every night with a little sweet oil or lanolin may be good.

### TREATMENT FOR DIABETES.

C.B., is a man 51 years of age, and quite fleshy, was under treatment for diabetes two years ago. At present has a very weak back, with pains across the loins. The urine is tinted with a deposit of a brick-dust color. For some time has been troubled with pains in the feet, which are under the instep near the heel; no swelling or inflammation of this part, but the pain seems to be in the bone. The pains are worse on rising in the morning or doing a little walking. Ans.—At your time of life, and since you are of a fleshy habit, your diabetes is not likely to be so severe or so dangerous as it would be in a young man. It is certainly advisable for you to have medical attendance, at least occasionally, but as the disease lasts for years, it ultimately comes to the patient treating himself. With an intelligent grasp of the subject, and the objects arrived at in treatment, much can be done by the person himself. It is largely a question of dieting. The following is an outline of the treatment usually advocated: All worry should be avoided, and life should be even and quiet as far as possible. Flannel or silk should be worn next the skin, and perspiration should be promoted. A lukewarm, or if possible, a cold bath, should be taken every day. A Turkish bath is occasionally of value. Systematic exercise, short of fatigue, should be taken. With regard to diet, this is most important. The general advice is to eat food of easy digestion, such as veal, mutton, and the like, and to abstain from all fruits and garden stuff. Variety in diet should be striven after. The patient may take any of the following foods: Clear soups, bouillon, ox tail, etc.; lemonade, tea, chocolate, cocoa, but without sugar, (they may be sweetened with saccharine or glycerine), milk, potash, or Vichy water.

Animal foods—Fish of all sorts, oysters, except the livers, salt and fresh butchers' meat, except liver, poultry, eggs, milk, buttermilk, cheese curds.

Bread, toasted, gluten or bran bread, almond and cocoanut biscuits.

Vegetables—Lettuce, tomatoes, spinach, celery, sorrel, radishes, cucumbers, and pickles.

Fruits—Lemons, oranges, currants, plums, cherries, pears, apples (sour), melons, raspberries, strawberries.

The following should not be taken: Thick soups, ordinary bread in large quantity; all starchy foods, such as rice and tapioca, sago, hominy, vermicelli, potatoes, turnips, squash, beets, corn, artichokes, marrow. Beer, sparkling wines, and all sweet dishes. Unless a satisfactory gluten bread can be obtained it is better to use a small quantity of ordinary bread or toast. The deficiency may be made up with potato, as containing less starch. Sugar must be rigorously avoided. With regard to the pains complained of they are likely nervous in origin. Care should be taken not to overtax the strength, and to avoid any abrasion of the skin. Gentle friction with sweet oil with warm baths will relieve. Very few drugs are of any value in the affection, and should not be used without a physician's order.

### SICK HEADACHE.

B.F., is a married man, 34 years of age, living on a farm; is subject at time to headache, which is gradually getting worse; he is often relieved by vomiting, but vomiting does not alway occur. Generally after a night's rest the headache is better, but some months ago an attack lasted for four days. Appetite is not good, and cannot stand heat to the head. The head feels hot and the face flushed. Walking up hill causes shortness of breath, and there is palpitation of the heart. The pain is felt mostly in the right side of the head. At times there is a pain in the right hip joint which passes down the leg, and also across the lower part of the back. Ans.—It is probable that you are suffering from what is known as 'sick headache.' This is due to a disorder of the nerves. Too hard manual labor, or excessive work about the house, has been known to cause it. At other times errors of diet, indigestion, dyspepsia, are potent causes. If your eyesight is bad, you should have your eyes examined, and wear glasses. Eye strain is a frequent cause of such headaches. With regard to diet, you must study yourself, and find out which foods agree best with you. You had better take abundance of milk, eggs and cream. With some, fatty food is found to be injurious. A short walk daily, short of fatigue, is advisable. The bowels should be kept moving daily. During the attack applications of aromatic smelling salts, spirits, to the head, will assist; also dipping the head in very cold water. As a remedy you might try the following: Bromide of potash, four drachms; iodide of potash, two drachms; Fowler's solution, one drachm; water to make six ounces. Dose, a dessertspoonful three times daily, after each meal, in a wineglassful of water.

### APPENDICITIS.

C. M. asks for a cure or the best treatment for appendicitis. If it is necessary to have an operation? If anything can be done by way of diet? Ans.—Appendicitis is an inflammation of the appendix or that small appendage situated at the calcum or beginning of the large bowel. This structure is a few inches long and as thick as a slate pencil usually. From some cause such as indigestion or irritation of some kind this appendix becomes inflamed and thus in many cases leads to the formation of excretions in its cavity which often tend to aggravate the condition. There is a popular idea to the effect that foreign bodies such as grape seeds, apple-pips, grouse-shot, cause appendicitis, but their influence is much exaggerated. Many of the mild cases can no doubt be cured without operation or at least the inflammation subsides of its own accord, for there is no medicine known which has any effect upon the process itself. The great danger, however, comes from the inflammation becoming so severe that an abscess is formed and the bowel becomes perforated. In the vast majority of such cases an operation is absolutely necessary if life is to be saved. Such cases rarely are cured of themselves as there is invariably general inflammation of the abdominal cavity with blood-poisoning. The question if an operation is necessary and, if so, at what period is often a delicate one and can only be settled by a skilled physician of experience. The great danger of appendicitis, even of the mildest type, is that it tends to recur, and you can never tell when a mild case may be converted into a severe and fatal one. In these cases when many attacks have taken place and when the affected person lives at a distance from medical aid, operation is advisable. With regard to diet: Since attacks of indigestion seem to precipitate the trouble, it is certainly wise to diet, especially immediately after an attack. Take only such foods as agree and are readily digestible; avoid coarse foods like turnips, carrots, pork or anything likely to produce diarrhoea. The bowels should be kept open daily by a gentle laxative.

### LUMBAGO.

W.A., a farmer, 55 years of age, generally healthy, had a severe attack a month ago. He suffered from severe darting pains in the small of the back, so that he could not move in bed. Ans.—The real cause of lumbago is not well understood. Some think that there is an accumulation of poisonous substance in the blood which irritates the muscles and so produces pain and stiffness. Others think that it is a true inflammation of the muscles. Many cases are rheumatic in origin and possibly due to too great acidity of the blood. You should modify your diet, only taking meat once a day for a while till the pains go off. Much relief is often afforded by covering the naked back with a layer of flannel and getting somebody to iron it with an ordinary hot flat iron. This may be done nightly and during the day ordinary hartshorn liniment may be applied. You will find it an advantage to take as much baking soda as you can put on a five-cent piece after each meal in a little water. Avoid sitting in draughts or exposure to wet and cold. You should also wear flannel undergarments all the year round, getting of course a light set for summer. An occasional very hot bath, perhaps about twice or thrice weekly, would help.

### PERSPIRATION OF FEET.

Reader (A.B.), asks for a cure for perspiration of the feet. Ans.—The cause of excessive perspiration of the feet is often constitutional, but may be aggravated by certain conditions. Care should be taken to wear light, woollen socks, and to be sure that the boots fit properly. Too large boots by irritation and producing an uncomfortable feeling, make the trouble worse. The feet should be washed frequently. Sometimes bathing night and morning with very hot water, will help. The feet should then be carefully dusted with a powder made up of equal parts of powdered starch, oxide of zinc, and salicylic acid. Frequent changes of socks are absolutely necessary.

### BURNING FEET.

A Subscriber has been greatly troubled with a sensation of burning heat in the feet. Ans.—You are probably run down. When the general system is weak as from worry or over work, there is often a depressed and sick feeling all over. The affected person is weak, nervous and irritable, and associated with this is the burning sensation in the feet, with a feeling of lassitude. Some improvement can be looked for if you can get a rest for a couple of hours daily, keeping the legs elevated so as to promote the return flow of blood from them. Frequent bathing the feet and legs in cold water, dashing it over the knees with a sponge is a good plan. You should not walk much until stronger. You should take a tonic, such as a teaspoonful of Easton's syrup, after each meal.

### ASTHMATIC.

N.F.D., aged 56, by occupation a shoemaker, has suffered from asthma since the age of ten years. The chest is bulging, the ribs on the left side are drawn in. Last winter had an attack of enlargement of the liver, attributed to cramped position at work and lack of exercise. After recovering took cold, had an attack of congestion of the lungs. Feels short of breath, and is weak in the legs. Is unable to work continuously, as he is soon exhausted and weak. Ans.—Frequent attacks of asthma occurring over a term of years, are very apt to induce changes in the heart and blood vessels, as well as in the lungs. This probably accounts for your weakness and shortness of breath. You should certainly give up work for a time, if possible, and take a complete rest. Short walks would be advisable, but exercise should certainly stop short of fatigue. You should be comfortably and warmly clad, and promote the action of the skin and bowels. The use of tobacco in moderation will not hurt the liver, and will probably assist you in many ways. With regard to medicines you might try ten grains of potassium iodide in a little water three times daily after food, but if not relieved then, you ought certainly to consult your local doctor.

### NERVOUS DEPRESSION.

Enquirer, a clergyman, aged 43, has been troubled for some time with a burning pain at intervals at back of left ear, which passes upwards to crown of the head. This is of aching and burning character. At intervals the head feels as if there was a tight dressing on it. Feels depressed at times, especially about the change of weather. Sleeps well. Is troubled also with sour stomach. Appears to seem to be suffering from a form of nervous depression, possibly worry or work is a cause. This in turn may be the effect or a cause of the stomach trouble. A short rest or change of scene for a week or two would be advisable. Probably if the stomach condition were corrected you would feel better. The bowels should be kept open daily by some mild laxative. A cold sponge bath every morning would be useful, as it is a most powerful tonic to the nervous system. You will also find it an advantage to get plenty of rest in bed. In fact, for a short time, ten hours would not be too great an allowance. As a tonic try the following, which will act on the stomach also: Tincture of nux vomica, four drachms; dilute nitro-muriatic acid, four drachms; tincture of quassia, one ounce; water to make six ounces; mix. Dose a dessertspoonful in water three times daily immediately before food.

### DEAFNESS.

Thuga is a man, 57 years of age, is troubled with deafness, which began years ago, and is getting worse. Is compelled to put the watch close to the ear before he can hear it ticking. Suffers from noises in the ear nearly all the time, and sometimes a chirping sound. Is troubled more or less with catarrh of the respiratory passages, and also chronic rheumatism. Does not cough, but brings up phlegm, particularly in the morning. Ans.—Everything depends upon the cause of the deafness. Two things are the most probable, either a chronic inflammation of the middle ear, which prevents the proper action of the drum and nerves, or else impacted wax in the canal of the ear. It is impossible to say without examining. You had better consult a specialist. If wax is not the cause, it is improbable that anything can be done for the condition, since it has lasted so many years. Such troubles are very obstinate, and no known procedure is likely to be attended with any beneficial results.

### TREMOR.

J.D.A., is aged over sixty years. Does not use tobacco or alcohol. Two months ago began to be troubled with a shaking and a trembling of the left arm. Is worse when he feels anxious. Does not think it is present during sleep. It is not troublesome either during manual labor. The arm is stiff at the elbow and shoulder, and is a little sore when moved; otherwise there is no pain. Ans.—It is not likely that anything can be done for your trouble. Nearly all the forms of tremor beginning in elderly persons are incapable of cure. Would suggest, however, that you live as quiet and peaceful a life as possible, and avoid heavy muscular strain as far as possible. You might gain something by trying regular exercises daily, such as trying to pick up small objects, such as pins, from the surface of a table or plate. Writing is also a good exercise. The stiffness may be relieved by rubbing the limb with olive joints freely in you. You might also try a tonic such as Fellow's syrup of hypophosphites.


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## KRUGER'S ROBBER GOVERNMENT.

### HOW THE BURGHERS RESENTED THE PRESIDENT'S ACTS.

(Douglas Story, in the London 'Daily Mail.')

Pretoria, Sunday, June 10.

I have already described Mr. Kruger's flight from Pretoria with all the gold he could lay hands on, after paying his unhappy officials with worthless treasury notes.

The next day crowds of Afrikanders met in the square to curse their fleeing President. He and his government had disappeared without proclamation or bequest of authority. In their place remained poor, shrinking, weak-kneed Schalk Burger—weather-cock vice-president—and Smuts, the State Attorney.

In vain the provisional government appointed by the people was urged to order their arrest as utterers of worthless cheques and embezzlers of state funds. It was not constitutional.

The State Attorney could alone issue a warrant for his own arrest.

If constitutional government were suspended, then no man possessed sufficient self-reliance to constitute himself a proper authority. The burghers were there in hundreds with their Mausers, and no one knew against whom they might be turned. Discretion was the better part of valor, and the provisional government was irreproachably discreet.

Men stood on the square in groups denouncing the late government in whispers, accusing them of desertion and theft; but when Smuts passed upon his way hats were reverently uncovered, and the unanimous Pretorians accorded him greeting. It was a cowardice for which they paid dearly later in the week.

TELEGRAPHING FOR GOLD.

For Wednesday the President telegraphed to the Commissioner of Police demanding, by force if necessary, the removal of all gold from the banks save the Netherlands Bank—the Hollanders themselves drafted the telegram—and its speedy delivery in Machadodorp.

Even the provisional government turned at this, and replied that they had been informed judges, government servants, police and members of the Staats Artillerie had not received the money due to them, and that until they did they must decline to commandeer more gold on behalf of the government. By order of General Botha a telegram was sent saying that the resentment of the people 'could not be expressed in words.'

Old Paul Kruger saw he had strained the patience of his subjects too far, and his Hollander counsellors showed him a way out. He telegraphed back that he regretted the misunderstanding, and he had given strict orders to pay every one in full; the gold must be forwarded at once. To that end he issued an order to a junior clerk in the Treasury Department, Minaar, and to the Minister for Mines, Kleynhaus, to sign another £100,000 worth of Treasury bills, and with them satisfy all claims for salary! As by law only the Treasurer-General and the Auditor-General could sign such bills, grumbling did not die out of the State.

A FIGHT FOR £25,000.

All this time the Mint was coining sovereigns. On Saturday it had £40,000 worth in hand. By its contract the National Bank was empowered to take all coined gold and place it to the credit of the government. As the government had already overdrawn its account to the extent of £25,000, such a payment at this time was disapproved by the State Attorney. He ordered immediate delivery of all gold to Mr. Kleynhaus, the Minister for Mines. The National Bank declined to accede, and the fight for the gold began in earnest.

The banks closed their doors on Thursday, and armed guards patrolled the buildings day and night. The manager of the Natinal Bank could not be found, so Smuts, on the Saturday, arrested the chairman and leading directors. They were ordered to return £25,000 taken that day from the Mint in satisfaction of the government's overdraft, but the directors proved that all of the gold thus obtained had been paid away in clearances to other banks and to the Netherlands Railway Company. Altogether they had emptied their strong rooms of £35,000 that day. But it was legitimate business, and the State Attorney could take no action against them.

SEIZING THE BANK.

During the conference the bank clerks were busily engaged cancelling all notes, and their task was just ended when the National Bank was seized by the government, on Sunday, June 3.

On Monday, under a commandeering order from Commandant-General Louis Botha, all the gold in the Mint was seized, despite the protests of the bank directors. Mr. Smuts had become desperate. British shells were falling where his gold train must pass, and Lord Roberts's siege guns were already knelling the passing of his power in Pretoria. Rapidly he scraped together the gold in the Mint, jockeyed the acting Commandant-General of £7,000 he held in trust, loaded a couple of trucks, and fled through the bursting shells with £180,000 worth of gold taken under the protest of its rightful owners.

The last of the government's gold thefts had been accomplished. It only remains to estimate the total sum carried by Paul Kruger to his mountain fastnesses and despatched by him abroad.

NEARLY TWO MILLIONS.

Careful and intimate research shows that twenty-five cases of gold were taken from the Ferreira mine on May 19 and sent down the line. On May 20 thirty-six cases were sent as from the Netherlands Bank to Flushing, in Holland. On the 21st forty-six cases followed, and on the 25th thirty-three were consigned to the Banque Francaise de l'Afrique du Sud, in Paris. On May 27, Sunday, seventy-eight large cases—empty grocery boxes—were carried eastward, and on the 28th the Secretary to the Secret Cabinet escorted thirty cases toward Delagoa Bay.

As the government insure their gold boxes at £6,500 per case, it is fair to assume that these consignments of gold, with that of Mr. Smuts, represent at least £1,797,000—Paul Kruger's souvenir of Pretoria.

There are other more dramatic phases of the débacle, but to the business man this cool misappropriation of government moneys may appear as eloquent as any other.

It has at least wrought the downfall of the government from its seat of honor in the national estimation. Requiescat in pace.

[For the 'Witness.'

## CANADA.

Canadians arise,
And let the western skies
Hear the loud strain,
Oh, let the anthem swell
From sea to sea, and tell,
Of her we love so well
With proud refrain.

Our noble heritage—
Let jealousy nor rage
Nor race e'er mar,
But let us heart and soul
Strive for a common goal—
A people great and whole
In peace or war.

Oh, ye who love our land,
Unite with heart and hand
And closer draw,
While each and all proclaim
The destiny and fame
And magnify the name
Of Canada.

WILLIAM LITTLEMAN.

[We print the above on account of the first stanza, which, changing the last line, would be a very good Canadian substitute for the later stanzas of 'God Save the Queen.']

## THE KING OF SWEDEN.

The King of Sweden has a high opinion of Queen Victoria, as the following extracts which the 'Gem,' of London, has secured from his note-book will show: 'No wonder that the people of Great Britain love and deeply respect their Queen! As the King of Sweden, I am a happy and honored man; but so highly and lovingly do I respect the sovereign of England that I could come down from my position of King and serve happily, without any feeling of regret, the Queen of England as a British subject. Her Majesty by chance became a queen—but not by chance has she gained the love and respect of all living monarchs, of all her people!'

## GO ON, SIR; GO ON!'

Arago, the great French astronomer, tells us that he became so discouraged in the study of mathematics that he almost resolved to abandon his effort. He was just about ready to give up when he happened to notice something printed or written under the paper binding of his book. He unfolded the leaf and found it was from D'Alembert. The letter said: 'Go on, sir; go on! The difficulties you meet will resolve themselves as you advance. Persevere, and the light will dawn and shine with increasing clearness upon your path.'

This striking passage made an impression upon the young mathematician's mind which he never forgot. It was a perpetual spur to his ambition, and came to him just in the nick of time. He resolved then and there that he would surmount every difficulty; then he would become a great mathematician himself. He tightened his grip and urged himself on until fame took him up and told the world the story of one of the greatest astronomers of his time.

Hanging on was one of Grant's strong points. He did not know how to let go. He would keep pegging away, no matter what the obstacles, until he triumphed.

The race is to the plodder. I have in mind several very brilliant graduates of last year and years before, who promised a great deal and of whom friends predicted great things, but somehow they have disappointed all expectations, simply because they lack sticking qualities. They are good scholars, and they imagined because they ranked high in college that they would rank high in life without great effort.

But they lack the hanging-on quality. They do not realize that, in practical life, the race is to the plodder, and not necessarily to the swift. This is why so many brilliant class leaders have become disappointments to their friends. The chain is no stronger than its weakest link, and lack of perseverance is a fatal deficiency which nothing else will supply.

Perhaps the greatest secret of success in life is due to those sticking qualities. Grip conquers the world—the faculty of sticking and hanging on when everybody else lets go. It is the five minutes more which wins the battle—the dogged perseverance, the determination of never giving up until death or victory comes.—'Siftings.'

E. LEPAGE & CO.

VISITORS, SIGHTSEERS,

Welcome!

Our holiday displays and attractions are intended for all who wish to enjoy them, and those who come to see are just as welcome as those who come to buy. Nobody will urge you to buy. You need not spend a cent if you don't feel like it. Be free to ask questions or have things shown you. Go upstairs and down, you will find much of interest to greet you at every turn. Those who can should come in the morning. Before noon is the best time. Our afternoon crowds, especially on Mondays, will be very large.

UNPARALLELED OFFER.

500 boxes GOLDEN STATE BEAUTY SOAP, Buttermilk, Lanoline and Glycerine, extra fine quality, three large cakes in a box; value, 25c a box, offered Monday at .. .. .. 9c Box

GREAT CLEARANCE.

POPULAR RIBBON, so much in demand now; beautiful and heavy All Silk TAFFETA RIBBONS, 5 in. wide, in all shades and colors, ordinarily sold at 35c, offered on Monday at .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 15c Yd

SPECIALS.

LADIES' SILK VESTS, Square and V shaped necks, sleeveless, very handsomely trimmed with lace work and silk tape, in Cream, Pink, Black and Pale Blue; regular price, 85c, offered Monday at .. .. .. .. 58c

Clearing Out Summer Gloves.

An immense quantity of Ladies' Silk Gloves, every pair all pure heavy silk, plain and fancy wrists, embroidered and plain backs, 6 to 12 button-length, all sizes, in tan only. Real value of these, 35c to 50c; offered Monday at 15c.

VERY SPECIAL OFFER.

ALL PURE LINEN IRISH CRASH, guaranteed shrunk, in Natural Grey, suitable for skirts and suits, very best finish, 38 in. wide, formerly 22c a yard; offered Monday, special at .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 12½c

SPECIAL – White Wash Goods.

An extraordinary offer that will prove THE HIT OF THE SEASON. 1,500 yards White Piques, Fine White Brilliant and White Muslin, plain and open stripes and checks, 36 in. goods, worth 25c to 35c; offered Monday all at .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 10c Yd

SKIRTING—Special.

FANCY LINEN SKIRTING, all lovely colorings and striped, checked, flowered, and novel, silk striped, double fold, 44 inches wide, worth 20c; offered Monday at .. .. .. .. .. 7½c Yd

OUR GREAT EXTRA SPECIAL.

400 Dozen White Bath Towels, made of fine and heavy terry cloth, finished with red and blue striped borders, large sizes, ordinary price, 15c; offered Monday at 4c.

Black Silk Grenadines.

BEAUTIFUL SILK GRENADINES, all the loveliest and daintiest designs, in striped, check, and flowered, extra fine quality, 48 in. wide; price, $1.25 and $1.45; offered Monday at 89c

High-Grade Colored Taffeta.

Thousands and Thousands of yards of REAL FRENCH TAFFETA SILK, pure, heavy and soft silk, in all the most desirable shades: New Pink, Turquoise, Navy, Royal and Pale Blue, all shades of Red, Fawn and Greys, etc., etc. Quality of $1.25, offered Monday at 75c

Reduction Sale—Black Goods

FRENCH NOVELTIES. Black Silk and Wool Crepons, reduced to half and quarter our original selling price; radical measure taken to reduce our overloaded Black Goods stock. Black Crepon, all of the newest designs, worth $1.25, $1.50 to $2.00, all reduced for Monday at .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 78c

A Decisive Clearing Out of Shirt Waists, Regardless of Cost.

94c for LADIES' COLORED WAISTS, choicest colors and patterns, in English percale, lawns, ginghams and corded novelties, trimmed with insertion, tucked back and front, laundered collars and cuffs; prices varying from $1.65 to $2.50; offered Monday all at 94c.

Summer Costumes Reduced.

LADIES ELEGANT COSTUMES, made of Best English Real Fine Linen Ducks, in Fawn, New Blue, Cambrics, in Khaki, Prab and Greys, nicely trimmed with Braid and Applique of the prettiest designs, tailor made, fit perfect, formerly $8.50 to $12; offered Monday at .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. $3.25

Black Over-Skirts.

LADIES' TAILOR-MADE SKIRTS, of Fine Black Brocaded Mohair Dress Goods, with double box plaits and double inside plaits, all lined with real good linenette, and bound with velvet, worth $2.75; offered Monday at special .. .. .. $1.49

The Greatest Bargains in Stylish Millinery that have been Offered at any time this season.

LADIES' TRIMMED HATS, to wear with Shirt Waists; a great number of Trimmed Dress Shapes, Fancy Turbans, Tuscan or Fancy Braid, nicely trimmed, with full rosette of silk and chiffon, panno velvet or ribbons, extremely stylish Hats, worth from $4.50 to $8.00; offered Monday all at .. .. $2.50

LADIES' WALKING HATS, made of Fancy Straw, in all the prettiest colors and Black, trimmed with silk ribbon velvet, fancy braid and quills, a very elegant and stylish Hat, worth 75c, $1.25, $1.50, offered Monday at .. .. .. .. .. 29c

E. LEPAGE & CO., Corner St. Catherine and St. Lawrence sts.

Agents for Bazaar Glove Fitting Patterns.



TOO COMPREHENSIVE.

MISS BOWDAY (to her companion on the sofa)—'They are a good-looking couple, just leaving, are they not?'
MR. [illegible]—'Very.' (Then, after a long pause and deep introspection.) 'I don't mind being plain. Do you?—Punch.'

## IN THE CANADIAN ROCKIES.

Amongst the recent arrivals at the C.P.R. Banff Hotel in the Canadian Rockies were: Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Sears, St. Louis, Mo.; O. N. Orlow, J. M. A. Knapp, Mrs. J. M. A. Knapp, Misses Knapp, Mr. E. E. Osborn, Mr. C. G. Neely, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Rogers, Mrs. Mary S. Armstrong, Mr. Willoughby Walling, Wm. English Walling, Chicago; Mr. W. D. Taylor, Mr. J. J. Hartnedy, Mr. F. J. Sharpe and wife, Winnipeg; Mr. D. Cameron, Liverpool; Mrs. B. T. Barrows, Miss Barrows, Birmingham; Mr. A. L. Muggeridge, Mr. R. L. Price, R.N., Mr. and Mrs. Holliday, Mr. C. M. Guenther, Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Mallers and wife, Mr. and Mrs. McDougall, Mr. Edward Boothby, Sheffield; Mr. T. Boothby, Sheffield; Mr. John P. Roberts and wife, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Heffer, Mrs. Keswick, Miss Keswick, Miss Mangary, Mr. G. Blake McGrath, Mr. M. Blake McGrath, Mr. L. J. Woodhouse, Shanghai; Mr. A. Brooksmith, Mr. H. B. Des Veaux, Hong Kong; Mr. Robert H. Williams, Mr. Theodore Lyman, Mr. Henry Lyman, Brooklyn; Mr. Geo. A. Ballard and wife, Mrs. R. R. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hayden, Mr. John P. Hayden, Mr. L. D. Wray and wife, Mr. W. A. Watts and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Rives, Miss Rives, Mr. Thomas E. Kirby, Dr. L. A. Rodenstein, Mrs. L. A. Rodenstein, Miss Rodenstein, Miss Tineman, Mlle. Dolores Trebelli, Mlle. Vandour, M. Eugene Bems, M. F. Vert, New York; Mr. Edward Carey Williams, Miss Annie Payson Call, Mr. W. L. Richardson, Mr. James C. White, Mr. W. J. Mixter and brother, Boston; Mr. Richmond Hogie, Cambridge, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. Kingsley, Bradford, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Story, Miss Mary Story, Miss Elizabeth Hemsley, Mr. Azro D. Lamson, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Cole, Mr. and Mrs. B. Kenworthy, Miss Florence Kenworthy, Mrs. John Kenworthy, Miss Harriet Gooch, Miss Mary S. Berry, Miss Alberna Sproules, Miss Margaret Morris, Miss Riba Sprowles, Miss Sara Sprowles, Mr. and Mrs. C. Cresson, the Misses Cresson, Mr. George Vaux, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. E. Pugh, Miss Annie J. Pugh, Miss Elizabeth Pugh, Philadelphia; Miss Mary Crawford, Bryn Mawr, Pa.; Miss Annie H. Pugh, Burlington, Vt.; Mr. C. W. Raynor and wife, Miss E. Raynor, Madison, Wis.; Mr. J. Bruce Webster, Manilla; Mr. D. H. Andrews, Crane Lake, N.W.T.; Miss Mary Grosvenor Ely, Norwich, Conn., Mr. B. C. Webber, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Grundy, Mrs. and Miss Cummings, Mrs. R. Grant, Mrs. Lucy M. Coad, Mrs. R. G. Wilkie, Mrs. Edward Leigh, Miss Ethel A. Bayley, Miss Jennie Bayley, Miss Gertrude Dixon, Miss Annie Dun, Miss Mae M. Bull, Miss Ida E. McLeod, Miss Jean Rogers, Canon Sanson, Mr. Robert Greig, Toronto, Ont.; Mr. A. J. H. Carill, Shanghai; Mr. H. B. Jayne, Vancouver; Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Cable and maid, Rock Island; Mr. Bayer Gonzales, Galveston, Texas; Lord Melgund, Hon. Esmond Elliot, Lady Eileen Elliot, Lady Ruby Elliot, Lady Violet Elliot, Miss Schreiber, Mrs. Ward, two maids and man servant, Ottawa; Mr. L. B. Kendall, New Hampshire; Mrs. C. C. Gardiner, Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Mrs. W. Wilson, London, Ont.; Mrs. P. M. McDonald, Miss Winnifred Johnston, Miss Laura Burpee, Miss Agnes S. Neill, Fredericton, N.B.; Miss S. Louise Leetzel, Miss Annie L. Welkie, Mrs. M. Horwood Harris, Miss Winnifred E. Sewell, Miss Margaret Weston, Hamilton; Mr. C. J. Fox, jr., Miss M. B. Fox, Mr. and Mrs. John M. Miller, Los Angeles, Cal.; Mrs. W. T. Reed, Mr. W. T. Reed, W. T. Reed, jr., Belmont; Mr. H. R. Emerson and wife, Mr. A. S. White, wife and son, New Brunswick; Mr. E. White, St. Mary's, Ont.; Dr. F. W. Shaife, Miss Shoobart, Mr. H. G. Scovern, Mr. W. F. Sharpe and wife, San Francisco; Mr. R. W. Dunsmuir, Miss Dunsmuir, Victoria, B.C.; Mr. J. E. Shoobart, San Francisco; Mr. C. F. Crutchlow, Mr. John Hood, Montreal; Mr. D. Robertson, Mr. G. E. McQuaney, Milton, Ont.; Mr. Geo. B. Welch and wife, Mr. Walter D. Wilcox, Washington, D.C.; Mr. H. F. Currie, Shanghai; Mr. Alfred E. Merrill and wife, Minneapolis; Mr. Thos. Wise, Australia.

## PATENT REPORT.

Messrs. Fetherstonhaugh & Co., patent solicitors, Canada Life Building, furnish the following complete weekly list of patents granted to Canadians in the following countries. Any further information may be readily obtained from them direct:

Canadian Patents—V. D. Tilley, straight edges; H. K. Lee, centrifugal dredging machines; T. S. Usher, camp stools; A. Drouillard, ventilating devices for water-closets; W. Stinson, nut locks; V. Robert, dressmakers' chart; T. Farlinger, composition of matter to be used to maintain the internal organism of animals in proper condition.

American Patents—W. H. Heard, spray pump; C. H. Herod and J. H. Detwiler, mechanical movement; C. H. Hunter, machines for making can; C. H. Hunter, machines for making seaming strips; C. H. Hunter, machines for packing cans and making same; C. H. Hunter, can heading machine; C. Leveque, manifold sales-book; A. W. Ponton, roller bearings.

## STREET RAILWAY EMPLOYEES' FESTIVAL.

Two weeks from Monday next the Montreal Street Railway men, including motormen, conductors, trackmen, machinists, laborers and general utility men, numbering in all 3,000, will begin their annual festival in Sohmer Park. Since the advent of the new administration this celebration, which extends over four days, has been a feature of street railway life. For months before the festival the employees are preparing for the event. In the ranks of the motormen and conductors there are many talented and educated men, while the Montreal Street Railway band has some of the best amateur musicians in Montreal, so that the employees of the Street Railway will present a good corps of trained vocalists and specialists. This festival, which is always held in the above named park, is now one of the summer events. The object is not money for individual profit, but money for the sick and their dependents. The proceeds go to help the Montreal Street Railway employees' sick benefit fund, a fund which often has to bear a heavy strain when the thousands in the employ of the company are considered. Among so many men sickness is always present, and the fund, largely subsidized by the company itself, has been established to help sick employees.

# A GLEAM OF HOPE.

## London Sees Grounds Yet For Believing Foreigners Alive.

### PRINCE TUAN KILLED.

**Story From Shanghai Says he Fell on Sunday in a Battle With Revolvers.**

PARTING WORDS OF THE EMPEROR WILLIAM TO THE GERMAN SOLDIERS.

London, July 28, 4 a.m.—Mr. Lyman J. Gage's statement that there is still hope, but it is constantly diminishing, is held here to define accurately the situation. The Chinese minister in London, Sir Chi Chen Lo Feng Luh, yesterday received a telegram from Sheng, director of railways and telegraphs, to the effect that an Imperial decree in the following terms was issued on July 24:—

'It is fortunate that all the foreign representatives except Baron Von Ketteler, are found in safety and unharmed. Provisions in the shape of foodstuffs, vegetables and fruits will be supplied to the legations in order to show our courtesy.'

The 'Morning Post' goes so far as to assert that there is now direct communication between the Chinese authorities in Pekin and London, and that the ministers are safe. However this may be, it is quite certain that the attempts of the French, Italian and other consuls to get direct replies from Pekin have utterly failed, and it is pointed out that the ability to supply the legations with fruit and vegetables involves the conclusion that communication is not impeded by the Boxers.

Thus despite the daily alternation of hopes and fears the reiterated Chinese assertions of the safety of the ministers fail to carry conviction and the decision of the United States not to delay military measures is approved as the only possible course to pursue. The 'Daily News' says that negotiations with the Chinese authorities, if there be any authority in China, are useless. It is said that as early as July 12, an appeal from the Emperor of China to Queen Victoria for mediation, dated July 3, was handed to the Marquis of Salisbury, and it is understood that the other powers were not communicated with until July 20.

The Shanghai correspondent of the 'Daily Express' asserts that three versions of Sir Claude Macdonald's letter of July 6 are current there and that it is believed all three originated from Chinese sources. He adds, however, that Li Hung Chang says the legations' party ought to reach Tientsin on Sunday.

The 'Morning Post's' correspondent at Chifu, wiring on Wednesday, says there is a rumor that Prince Ching rescued the members of the legations and conveyed them to a place of safety.

MR. MORGAN CONFIDENT.

London, July 27.—In the course of debate in the House of Commons Mr. William Pritchard Morgan, member for Merthyr Tydvil, who has extensive business interests in China, asserted that he had most reliable information that all the foreign ministers (except Baron Von Ketteler, the German minister) in Pekin were alive on Tuesday, July 24.

SUMMONED TO BRUSSELS.

Brussels, July 27.—The Belgian Vice-Consul at Tientsin, in a despatch, dated Chifu, July 26, says:

'It is persistently reported here that the members of the legations are safe and sound and under the protection of the Chinese Government.'

TIRED OF PRINCE TUAN.

London, July 28.—The Shanghai correspondent of the 'Daily Express' wiring yesterday says:

'It is reported here that a large section of the Boxers has revolted against Prince Tuan, alleging that he is making tools of them for his own ends. A desperate conflict took place outside of Pekin on Sunday. Prince Tuan personally led his followers, two of the generals having deserted him. The battle lasted several hours and Prince Tuan was defeated and killed.'

IMPOSSIBLE TO GRANT REQUEST.

Hongkong, July 27.—In order to test the Chinese assurances regarding the safety of the legations, the Italian consul here yesterday requested the acting viceroy of Canton to communicate with the Italian minister, Marquis Calvago Raggi, and to obtain a reply from him concerning a matter known only to the minister and the consul.

To-day the acting viceroy replied that it was impossible for him to accede to the request as all messages were received from Pekin through the governor of Shantung secretly. For this reason he was compelled to refuse.



THE WESTERN GATE, PEKIN.

One of the four gates, with bridges over the moat, which give entrance to the North City of Pekin. Li Hung Chang states that the foreign forces guarding the legations guard one end of one of these bridges.—'Illustrated London News.'

## WASHINGTON SUSPICIOUS.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT READY TO ABANDON ALL FAITH IN THE CONGER CABLE.

Washington, July 27.—Unless some authentic assurance as to the condition of the Americans at Pekin reaches the State Department within a day or two the administration is likely to abandon whatever faith it has manifested thus far in the truthfulness of Chinese information. The State Department is still receptive, though looking with growing coolness upon the numerous edicts and telegrams which are coming from China, all without bringing any news. The contributions of the day were from Consul-General Goodnow at Shanghai and Consul Fowler at Chifu. So much of their messages as was given for publication related to the welfare of certain American missionaries who have been made the subject of enquiry by relatives in this country. The cables mangled these messages and there is reason to doubt the value of the information attempted to be conveyed through them.

Mr. Goodnow also had something to say about the political situation, and it is believed that part of his message was not of an encouraging character. At any rate it was withheld from the press. Even since the receipt at Tientsin of the autograph message from Mr. Conger, dated at Pekin, July 4, the State Department officials have had grave doubts as to the authenticity of the cipher message attributed to him, dated Pekin, July 18. It seems that Mr. Warren, at present acting as British consul at Shanghai, has been told by Sheng, the famous Chinese director of posts and telegraphs, that Yuan, the governor of Shantung, told him (Sheng) that a message had passed through to the United States, from Mr. Conger on July 18, telling of the condition at the British legation. This cipher despatch was 'faked' by Chinese officials. It is pointed out at the State Department, however, that there are plausible explanations of this curious fact, which tend to show the authenticity of the cipher despatch

It is the earnest desire of this government that the forward movement on Pekin be made at the earliest possible moment. Although neither General Chaffee, his rank, nor the number of troops under his command would entitle this government to press him for command of the inland forces, the government feels that he personally is fit for such an honor and if chosen would acquit himself with credit. If another commander is selected it is the wish of the President that the United States forces should not be divided as to command, but that in carrying out its share of any movement, all orders to the United States force should go through General Chaffee.

Washington, July 27.—In speaking today of the ability of the treasury to stand large additional drafts in case of war with China, Secretary Gage said he had no doubt that the treasury could maintain in the field an army of 75,000 additional men for at least a year without feeling the strain.

## STRIKE TO KILL.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM TELLS GERMANS TO HAVE NO PITY FOR THE ENEMY.

Berlin, July 27.—The 'Lokal Anzeiger' says the Emperor, when addressing the troops at Bremerhaven before they sailed for China referred first to the responsibilities which had sprung up for the German Empire abroad during the last decade. Germany's troops, he said, must now show in the face of the enemy whether their tendencies—the tendencies which German military methods had followed—were right. Their comrades of the marine had already proved that the training and principles upon which that arm of the forces had been built up were right ones; and now it was for the troops to do the same.

'Every German has been filled with pride,' continued His Majesty, 'to learn that the highest praise bestowed upon German warriors has come from the mouths of foreign leaders. The task before you is a great one. That a people like the Chinese should cast to the winds international rights a thousand years old and treat with scorn the sanctity of an ambassador and the rights of hospitality in a manner so horrible, is unprecedented in the history of the world. Every civilization not founded on Christianity is sure to be brought to naught.

'So I send you out. May you all prove your German efficiency, devotion and bravery, bear joyfully all discomfort and uphold the honor and glory of our arms. You must set an example of discipline, self-domination, and self-control.

'If you close with the enemy, remember this: Spare nobody. Make no prisoners; use your weapons so that for a thousand years hence no Chinaman will dare look askance at any German. Open the way for civilization once for all.'

## IN MANCHURIA.

London, July 28.—St. Petersburg despatches indicate that Russia's troubles are considerably more serious than the official utterances admit. The 'Standard's' Moscow correspondent sends the news that Chinese troops have appeared in Russian territory within one hundred versts of Stretinsk, the furthest point reached by steamers navigating the Amur and the eastern terminus of the Trans-Baikal railway.

A St. Petersburg paper reports an engagement between Chinese and Cossacks in which the latter were driven back on the frontier of the Semirachinsk territory. This is 1,600 miles in a bee line from Stretinsk, which makes it appear that the Chinese are prepared to attack Russia along the whole common frontier, choosing points that are insufficiently guarded.

General Grodekoff telegraphs from Kharberovsk under date of July 26, reporting an engagement of 200 Russians under General Sakbaroff, at Lauschi on the Sungari river, on July 22. The Chinese fled north. General Alexieff landed troops from the steamer 'Gazimur' and destroyed the forts. He found a neighboring village abandoned by its inhabitants.

## PRESENTATION TO SIR M. B. DALY.

Halifax, N.S., July 27.—An interesting presentation took place in the Legislative Council chamber this afternoon, the recipients being Sir M. B. Daly, retiring lieutenant-governor of the province, Lady and Miss Daly. The presentation speech was made by Mayor Hamilton in presence of a large number of prominent citizens, and gifts were made on behalf of friends in the city and province to Sir M. B., Lady and Miss Daly. The gift to Sir M. B. Daly consisted of a magnificent dressing case. The gift to Lady Daly was a very handsome diamond star pendant, with chain attached, and to Miss Daly a diamond ring.

## DAMAGING EVIDENCE.

SIFTON ALLEGED MURDER BEING INVESTIGATED.

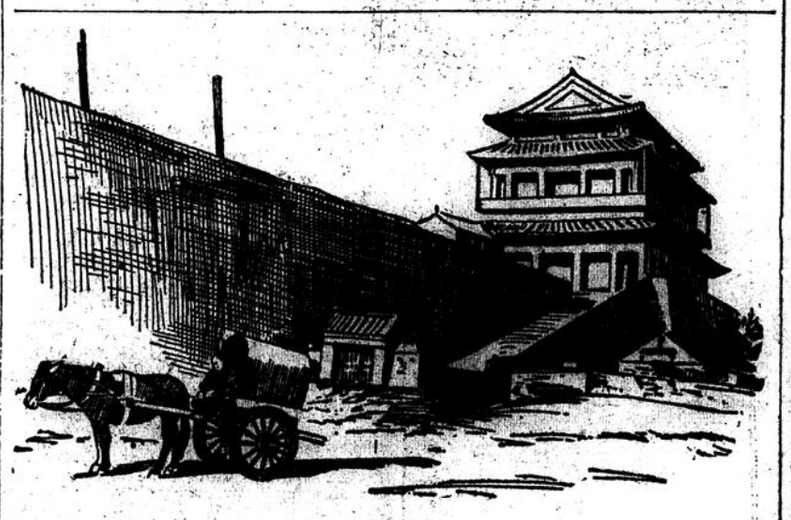
London, Ont., July 28.—The Interim sessions room at the Court House was crowded yesterday morning when the preliminary examination into the circumstances connected with the death of Joseph Sifton was commenced before Squire Smyth. The prisoners, Gerald Sifton and Walter Herbert, were visibly affected as the examination proceeded. Mr. T. W. Scandrett and I. F. Hellmuth appeared on behalf of Sifton, and Crown Attorney Magee conducted the Crown's case. The evidence taken up till one o'clock, when an adjournment was made for lunch, contained nothing of a startling nature, although some of it may gather importance as the testimony accumulates.

The evidence in the afternoon proved more sensational. James Morden, a brother of Mary McFarlane's former sweetheart, swore that Gerald Sifton had asked him to help him out and offered him a large sum of money to do away with the old man. Morden said Sifton first suggested that he (Morden) should catch the old man coming out of the house and hit him with a club. Then he told Morden they could choke the old man to death and hang him up in the barn, and people would think he committed suicide. Morden said he refused to have anything to do with these alleged suggestions.

## ELECTED A CANADIAN PRESIDENT.

New York, July 27.—The Imperial Council of the Loyal Orange Institution continued its triennial meeting to-day. Mr. John W. Bell, of Ontario, presided. A new constitution for the council was discussed and adopted. The council elected Imperial grand officers as follows: Imperial grand master, the Earl of Erne; president, John M. Bell, M.P., Ontario; first vice-president, David Graham, New York; second vice-president, John C. Harndeburg, of Cleveland; secretary, Herman M. Pitts, Toronto; treasurer, D. M. Jermyn, Wiarton; chaplain, the Rev. C. C. Phelan, Lewiston, Me., and lecturer, Thomas A. Duff, Toronto.

The council voted to hold its next meeting in Dublin in 1903, the precise date to be fixed later. An invitation was also received from Ottawa.



WATCH TOWER OVER THE GATE ON THE CITY WALL OF PEKIN.

Showing the pathway to the great wall of China.—'Leslie's Weekly.'

## ENGLAND IN DANGER.

**The Earl of Wemyss Sounds a Note of Alarm.**

LORD SALISBURY SAYS THERE IS NO CAUSE FOR FEAR.

London, July 27.—In the House of Lords to-day the Earl of Wemyss asked whether the premier, Lord Salisbury, had received information 'confirming the view of one of our military attaches, to the effect that it was all important that England should be entirely unassailable by November next, and whether he had satisfied himself that our means of defence were such as to render all attempts at invasion futile?'

Lord Salisbury demanded the name of such attaché.

The Earl of Wemyss—'I cannot give it.'

Lord Salisbury—'Then you have no right to quote him.'

The Earl of Wemyss—'You have no right to ask it.'

Lord Salisbury, proceeding with some warmth, said the Earl of Wemyss's inability to quote the name was evidence that the story was pure invention. He said he had never heard that it was important that England should be unassailable by November. He understood, however, that a number of shooting stars might be apprehended in November. If his Albert Hall speech on this subject were read in its entirety it would be seen he had not pointed to any immediate danger. He believed the defences were quite adequate and had every confidence in the future.

The Earl of Rosebery said it was to be regretted that the Premier had imparted so much heat to his reply. He thought the Earl of Wemyss should not have mentioned the anonymous attaché, and said Lord Salisbury's Albert Hall speech had intensified the anxiety of this country by its extraordinary inadequate conclusion. It was not enough to tell the Primrose League to form rifle clubs to protect liberty when so vast a body of reservists was locked up ten miles away. The Secretary of War had made innumerable statements in the House, and developed schemes of national defence, but the commander-in-chief had never pressed support of the schemes. The matter was grave, as parliament would shortly adjourn.

## CHARLES KILLED.

NEW ORLEANS DESPERADO KILLS THREE MORE MEN BEFORE BEING ROUNDED UP.

New Orleans, La., July 27.—After a desperate battle, lasting for several hours, in which he succeeded in killing Sergeant Gabriel Porteous, Andy Van Keuren, keeper of the police jail; and Alfred J. Bloomfield, a young boy; fatally wounding Corporal John F. Lally, John Banoille, ex-Policeman Frank H. Evans, A. S. Leclerc, one of the leading confectioners of the city, and more or less seriously shooting several citizens, the negro desperado, Robert Charles, who killed Captain Day and patrolman Lamb and badly wounded officer Mora, was smoked out of his hiding place in the heart of the residence section of the city, and literally shot to pieces.

The tragedy was one of the most remarkable in the history of the city, and 20,000 people, soldiers, policemen and citizens, were gathered around the square where Charles was finally put to death. Tremendous excitement reigned in New Orleans, as the battle went on between the police and citizens and the negro with his Winchester. After the tragedy was over statements were made that the man killed was not really the desperado who killed Day and Lamb, but papers found on his person, and the fact that he fought so desperately for his life, and shot so accurately, seem to leave little doubt that the right man was put to death.

Sergeant Gabriel Porteous, one of the best known officers of the force, and Sergeant John F. Lally, who has a fine record for bravery, were informed during the day by a negro that Charles was in hiding in a house on Clio street. Determining to take him alive, if possible, the officers summoned a number of patrolmen to their assistance, and went to the house where Charles was supposed to be in concealment. The negro informant of the policemen accompanied the officers. They entered the side alley of the house and were surprised in practically the same way as were Day and Lamb. Before the officers were aware of their danger Charles, who was hidden behind a screen on the second story of the building, raised his Winchester and started a furious but accurate fire. Lally fell with a bullet in the right side of the abdomen. Porteous was shot through the head and dropped dead across the body of Lally. The other officers and the negro fled from the scene. The reports of Charles's Winchester and the fact that two of the officers lay bleeding in the yard raised a tremendous excitement. In a little while there was an immense armed crowd encircling the square in which Charles was situated. In the meantime Father Fitzgerald, of St. John's Church, was summoned to administer extreme unction to the police officers who were lying in the alley. The priest responded promptly and he was anointing the body of Porteous with Alfred J. Bloomfield, a young boy, standing by his side, when Charles appeared at the window. The lad saw him at once and begged the desperado not to shoot him. Charles immediately fired his Winchester and Bloomfield fell dead. The priest, unhurt, left the scene after pluckily performing the last offices for the dead officer.

At this time the ambulance arrived, and two citizens volunteered to go into the alley way and bring out the body of Lally. They entered, and while they were attempting to take the body of the dead officer from that of the league, Charles fired again. The citizens, nevertheless, got Lally's body out of the alley and afterwards succeeded in taking Porteous's body out. It was then seen that Charles did not propose to be captured without selling his life dearly. Time after time he came to the window, and as citizens, one by one, entered the alley he blazed away at them. Ultimately, it was concluded by those who were handling the situation that the only way to get Charles was to burn the building in which he was entrenched. Some one went to a neighboring grocery, purchased a can of oil, and pouring it over the rear steps of the building, applied a match, and soon had the building in flames. Police squads and members of the militia stationed themselves about the building in order to pick the desperado off as he attempted to leave the house. Soon Charles ran out of the house across the yard and entered the second room. A young soldier named Anderson, armed with a Winchester rifle, shot the negro in the breast, and he fell, and died soon afterwards.

As soon as the negro fell, numbers of people armed with Winchesters and revolvers, rushed in and fired into the body. Charles was literally shot to pieces. After it was certain that he was dead, a mob entered the yard and dragged the body into the street. The police and the mob emptied their revolvers into it, while a son of one of the murdered men rushed up and stamped the face beyond recognition.

## OUR FOOD PRODUCTS.

THE CANADIAN EXHIBIT AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

The British Colonial Building at the Paris Exhibition is well placed, being on a corner of the main road through the Trocadero to the Eiffel Tower. It is a pretty building, in spite of its somewhat severe style of architecture, which has been more than overcome by the decorations and the arrangement of exhibits. Beside the main entrance, behind plate glass, is a great bank of rosy apples, with a layer of Golden Russets. Most people think they are imitation till they have tried a sample. These are in a cold storage case, the inside temperature being 37 to 40 degrees. There is also another cold storage case, containing apples, cheese, butter and eggs, all keeping perfectly. Around this case is a hollow brass hand-rail, through which brine is circulated at a temperature of ten degrees below freezing point, so that it is quite startling to touch it. In the basement is a cold storeroom, in which reserve stocks of cheese and apples are found. This is the only cold storage exhibit on the grounds. Near the apples is a trophy of bottled fruits and grain, 20 feet high. Eight glass pillars filled with grain support a sort of roof, beneath which are arranged fruits and vegetables, prepared at the various Experimental Farms, and representing all parts of Canada. Above this a pyramid of bottled grains of all kinds, in fancy jars. The whole is crowned with festoons and sheaves of grain in the straw. This trophy is the work of Mr. Hay, of the Central Experimental Farm.

At the right is a three-story stand displaying honey, liquid and granulated, in bottles, and comb honey in the familiar square boxes. The light shines through it all, giving beautiful effects in shades of pearl and amber.

Less beautiful, but not less interesting, is the display of flour, breakfast foods, etc. Columns of glass, filled with flour or wheat, support the barrels, boxes and bags in which these products come. Here, of course, the west is the greatest exhibitor. Near by are the canned fruits, tinned meats and potted cheese. Further along are the liquid productions of the Dominion, which include ale, wine, champagne, whiskey, gin, and a fine show of mineral waters. Beyond this is a cone of bottles of ginger ale, soda water, vichy, etc.

Facing the agricultural trophy is the exhibit of maple syrup, in Columbia show bottles, besides cakes of maple sugar, and the granulated product, also tins of syrup and samples of maple vinegar. This exhibit is mainly from the Eastern Townships.

There are also several wall-cases containing fish, canned and dried, and canned lobster, fish oil and table salt.

One particularly attractive case is that containing confectionery and chewing gum. Three sloping shelves are adorned with exhibits of candy, while above them is an assortment of pepsin and fruit gums. This is a novelty to most visitors, for chewing gum is a New World article.

The universal opinion is that Canada has an exhibit to be proud of, a serious, business-like display of the resources and products of a great country.

Second Part.

# DAILY WITNESS

Pages 13 to 22.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1900.

## HOW WE HEARD THE GUNS AT PRETORIA.

### THE EVE OF RELEASE.

(The Earl of Rosslyn, in London 'Daily Mail.')

Tuesday, May 29.

'What's that? Listen!'

There was dead silence for a minute or two and then came from a hundred throats, 'By Jove, it is!'

There was no doubt about it this time; we were listening to the dull growl of distant cannon! Our experts told us it could not be more than twenty-five miles distant, and the smiling faces were a decided contrast to our usual downcast and resigned appearance.

The American consul, Mr. Leigh Wood, and a Mr. Kalt (secretary to the prisoners of war committee) suddenly arrived on the scene, and were closeted with our senior officer, Colonel Hunt. Speculations were rife as to the cause of their visit, but it was only about a government grant of twenty-five pounds to each imprisoned officer, though we gathered as well that Pretoria was in a state of commotion and an outbreak feared among the men in Waterfall.

As the day wore on the firing ceased, and the 'Volksstem' was eagerly scanned for any news. Of course there was none! The dinner-bell rang, and I think we had a better appetite than usual.

TWENTY OFFICERS WANTED.

Suddenly, as we were sitting down, I saw through the half-open door the commandant, the American consul, and Mr. Leigh Wood. Colonel Hunt was hastily summoned, and in a moment it flashed on us that something unusual must be occurring to bring our visitors up a second time and at that hour of the night.

We were not long in suspense. Col. Hunt came back, and with him the two visitors, who sat down to partake of our prison fare amid tremendous cheering. Then there followed a deathlike silence.

'I want twenty officers to go to Waterfall to look after our men there,' Col. Hunt said; and he set about selecting them as quickly as possible, under command of Col. Carleton.

Such a scene followed as baffles description. The news soon leaked out. President Kruger was leaving Pretoria that night. An outbreak was feared by the authorities among our men at Waterfall, and Lord Roberts was expected in at any moment. We cheered the American consul, but no one could play 'The Star-Spangled Banner' on the harmonium. We gave three more cheers for Leigh Wood, who had done so much for the prisoners, and we sang 'God Save the Queen' with such vigor that our guards must have been tempted to carry out their previous threat 'to fire on us if we did.'

UNDESERVED COMPLIMENTS.

Then we expressed our thanks to our commandant for his treatment of us, and he got up on the bench and returned thanks, while his secretary bowed his in response to a similar undeserved compliment.

There was a general rush on the part of the selected officers to get into khaki. A rumor that M. de Souza and Mr. Smuts (the State Attorney) would shortly appear did not sem probable, and I almost tore my hair in my unsuccessful endeavors to go with the officers to Waterfall. I had nearly given up hope, when I heard that De Souza had arrived, and I begged him to sanction my going. It was certainly a night of Boer contrition, and, the permission granted, I rushed back, seized a rug and some tobacco, and jumped into the omnibus which was just starting. So twenty-one of us were out of prison again and 'on parole'! The latter had been a condition of our giving the Transvaal our assistance to maintain order among the men, and we also stipulated that, in return, none of the prisoners should be removed. How that promise was broken is now well known.

A TERRIFYING RUMOR.

The night of excitement was but in its first stage, and we reached the drift over the Monkey river into the town only to stick there till some of us had disembarked and put our shoulders to the wheel. Then we reached the Church square, where a broken trace and the absence of any whiskey to soothe De Souza's nervous anxiety necessitated a second stop under the glare of the electric light. A few passers-by stopped, started, and bolted; and in a minute the usually quiet town was astir with the rumor that the British officers had broken out and taken possession of the town. A passing cab was requisitioned to lighten the load of the omnibus, and into it Mr. Leigh Wood and I scrambled, only to be stopped by some 'foreign devils' who, half-drunk and rifle in hand, said in French that we should not pass without their knowing where we were going to. Having satisfied their dangerous curiosity we reached the Pietersburg-Pretoria station and tumbled into the special which was waiting for us. It was then midnight.

An hour's journey brought us to our destination, and an armed guard of about fifty men allowed us to pass to the commandant's house, where they closed in and surrounded us while we held an 'indaba,' in which the commandant, De Souza, the American consul and Colonel Carleton were the chief speakers.

THE MEANING OF 'ON PAROLE.'

The commandant then came forward and explained to the guard in his best Dutch that we were on parole, an expression which seemed to puzzle the whole fraternity; but one, wiser than the rest, scratched his head and cheerfully announced that it meant that they might all go to bed—a definition which evidently pleased the majority.

The arrival of our train had certainly not disturbed the inmates of the prison, for within the cage, not a hundred yards distant, the silence of sleep reigned supreme.

Colonel Carleton hesitated to arouse the camp; but, fearing that he might fail in his duty if an outbreak occurred during the night, he decided, after consultation with Lieutenant Nesbit, who had spent the whole of his captivity with his men at Waterfall, to summon the N.C.O.'s and place the responsibility for order inside the compound for that night in their hands. Sleeping in a separate quarter, they were easily found without the men being disturbed, but the greetings and inquiries which followed were soon detected.

EXCITEMENT IN 'THE CAGE.'

Colonel Carleton said: 'I want you to see that perfect order is maintained among the men. Lord Roberts is momentarily expected, if not to-morrow, at any rate within a week, so there must be no attempt at escape. We ourselves are on parole and will see the men to-morrow.'

The news spread like wildfire. First we heard a voice as the N.C.O.'s reentered the wire cage, then a buzz, which grew into a hum and blossomed into a gathering storm of conversation, and the camp was alive in half the time it takes me to write these words. An attempt to raise a cheer was soon suppressed, but there was no more sleep in store for those to whom the glad tidings of great joy had been conveyed.

We ourselves returned to the commandant's house, and there Hollander and Britisher, soldier and Boer peasant, prisoner and warder, joined in a universal scene of congratulation, in a mutual expression of esteem, and a general glass of Robert Brown's Four-Crown Scotch whiskey. It was a scene which to the casual observer must have savored of the ludicrous, and I wondered if my eyes were deceiving me, or if quarrels and wars were as easily patched up in other parts of the world.

Then to bed at 4 a.m., and as I fell asleep I dreamt of what could possibly be in store for me after the experiences of the first thrilling day outside.



A DIFFICULTY IN THE WAY OF RAPID MARCHING IN SOUTH AFRICA: SEARCHING FOR WATER.

'A march of one hour and a half brought us to Buck Reef Farm, on the River Maritsani, where a bad drift had to be crossed. One waggon overset in crossing it. The bed of the river was of frank sand, but by digging we got water of an ugly color, not very pleasant in taste. Major Goold-Adams [illegible] since told us that we might have found pools a mile to our left. Still, it was water. The animals were watered from buckets, or in troughs backed by sheets of galvanized iron and dug across the river bed. Poor beasts! They considered that the day's most important ceremony was being slurred; the mules complained in their most piercing whine. No beast is so pathetic as a complaining mule.'—Extract from letter from Mr. John Stuart, to the 'Morning Post.'—London 'Graphic.'

## THE RAID ON GUN HILL.

(By G. W. Steevens, London 'Daily Mail.')

With the exception of a very charming article on a French holiday resort, which has not yet been published, the following sketch of 'The raid on Gun Hill' completes the work done for the 'Daily Mail' by the late G. W. Steevens. Many other articles written in Ladysmith fell into the hands of the Boers, and have, no doubt, been destroyed.

About the end of November, in a timid way, things began to happen.

Till then we had assumed, half sullenly, half carelessly, that the enemy's big guns were invulnerable, and that the only thing was to stiffen our backs and go on being shelled. But the arrival of 'Gentleman Joe' changed all that.

The gun began to fire on the 27th, and earned his name from the sailors, because you could always see him coming, and he never hurt anybody. That was all very well for them, but it was not quite so assuring on Waggon Hill, and Caesar's Camp, to say nothing of the fact that he could make very pretty shooting into the town. Steps were taken accordingly to knock out 'Gentleman Joe.' A boy was sent up with a 12-pounder and the gunners supplied two ancient howitzers.

THE END OF 'GENTLEMAN JOE.'

From where the guns were you could see two sticks on the sky-line of the summit above you, but devil a stone of Middle Hill. To direct the fire the captain climbed up into a natural crow's nest above, and to the left of the guns behind him crouched a man with a megaphone. The detachment had been at breakfast when 'Gentleman Joe' began, but in less time than it takes to clear a table the guns were run back and the charges rammed home.

'On the old target, 3,200,' said the captain.

'On the old target, 3,200,' cavernously repeated the megaphone. Off it went, and the antediluvian monster jumped back grunting. An acre or so of Middle Hill spouted up into dust-cloud, but far behind the gun.

'Ten left,' megaphoned the captain in the hieratic language of the gunner. The next was just over, the third—'O—good—shot'—just in. We heard no more of 'Gentleman Joe' that day—nor since. The howitzers had him beat.

THE LAST OF 'LONG TOM.'

On the top of this arrived news so gorgeously good that nobody could quite believe it, and some are afraid, though longing, to believe it yet. On the 28th—two deserters and a native spy all said so—a shell from the forward 4.7 hit the original Long Tom on Pepworth's Hill It chipped a 'fid' off the muzzle, said they, exploded a shell in the gun, blew out the breech block, crumbled up the wheels, and killed the five men who were in the emplacement. Later a native deposed—probably falsely—that he had seen a battered gun being taken home by rail to Pretoria. Anyhow, Long Tom never spoke again.

Only there appeared on the 30th a new bother. This was on Gun Hill, a rough kopje of medium size, beneath and west of Lombard's Kop. At first we thought it was probably Tom removing his place of business. But the driving bands of the shells showed that this was a new gun. He had no name, and deserved none, being most commonly known as the Stinker on Gun Hill.

He did not matter much till Dec. 2, when he bombarded the Light Horse camp, including my eligible residence, Mulberry Grove, with great accuracy for a steady two hours. So accurate and steady was he that, having found a patch of soft earth where he could burst without doing any harm to anybody, he planted the best part of his twenty shells within fifty yards of it. Still, it was distracting to have his splinters trotting in at your door like dogs, or tipping your ink into your last surviving cigarettes. Altogether, what with his good shooting, his industry, and his commanding position, the Stinker was by far the most detestable gun now in action.

'THE STINKER' FINISHED.

And then on the memorable morning of Dec. 8 we woke up, and the first thing we saw was the troopers of the Imperial Light Horse bringing home, slung on a pole, the Stinker's breech block. He was blown up, and the 12-centimetre howitzer at his side was blown up, too, and a Maxim-Nordenfelt on a tripod was brought in. And it had all been done by General Hunter, with a couple of hundred irregulars.

You will have read all about it—all I know about it at any rate—in the telegrams, and there is no need of vain repetition. It had all the requisites of successful night work—absolute secrecy, picked men, a daring and cool-headed leader, accomplished guides, silence, celerity and luck. It was not till the evening that General Hunter unfolded his plan and got the General's consent to it. At eleven they assembled on the Helpmakaar road—100 of the Light Horse, the hard and valiant, the flower of British South Africa, the Natal Volunteers, and a handful of gunners and sappers. These troops carried no arms but a rifle, and their rifles they were not to load till they had orders.

HOW IT WAS DONE.

They went out under the star-pricked night, very slow, but very silent. Half a mile from the hill 300 of the Volunteers were left opposite Lombard's Nek to watch the right flank, 100 to watch the left. The 200 in two columns—Light Horse straight up the hill, Volunteers up the right shoulder. As they came under the given hill the stars went in, and it was black as the pit, and so silent, said one, that unless you had known there were 200 you would have said you were alone. They began to climb over the sloping, ice-smooth rocks, between the needle-thorned mimosas—silent, still and steady, lucky that most of the wary veldtmen had put on tennis shoes. Now came dongas, deep dry pits in the hill face, over which a man had to swing by his hands till he touched bottom—silent and steady.

'Wij loopt da?' The challenge came from below, the picket had just awoke, the 200 climbed on.

'Wij loopt da?' Again and again, but the 200 climbed on.

Then suddenly—I spare you the Dutch—'Willem, it is the red-coats! Shoot, Willem, shoot!' Then the colonel of the Light Horse had an inspiration.

'Fix bayonets!' he yelled.

'Red-coats, Willem,' another officer took him up in Dutch, 'and they are coming with bayonets!'

'Fix bayonets!' shouted everybody, with cheers and unloaded rifles. the 200 scrambled on.

A UNIQUE INCIDENT.

Now broke out a wild fire from above—and from below, as well. Either it was the picket firing or some of the men in rear had lost their heads. The inevitable moment had arrived when success or ruin were balanced on the razor edge. Hunter seized a trumpet, and, for the first time in the British army's history, a general sounded the 'Cease fire.' It was correct, they say, but quavery. Colonel Edwards, of the Light Horse, tried, and experts think he got more tune out of the instrument. At any rate it was enough, the firing dropped in rear, and in a minute the firing dropped in front, too. There were only a couple of dozen Boers or so, and they had been all asleep. The 200 panted on.

And there suddenly before them rose up a huge breastwork of sandbags, 29 feet thick, and above them, enormously inflated in the dimness, loomed the gun.

It was success, not ruin. The Light Horse passed on, lined out, and fired a few volleys towards the breeches of the Boers. The gunners and sappers went into the emplacement, and fixed the gun-cotton and the fuse. The men were all withdrawn, the charges roared out, the sapper officer, staying behind, crouched under the sand-bags, looked over and saw the rents at breech and muzzle.

Next morning the Boers were thick as flies in the embrasures and on the parapets, talking it over. But all the Boers in Africa will never talk those guns whole again.

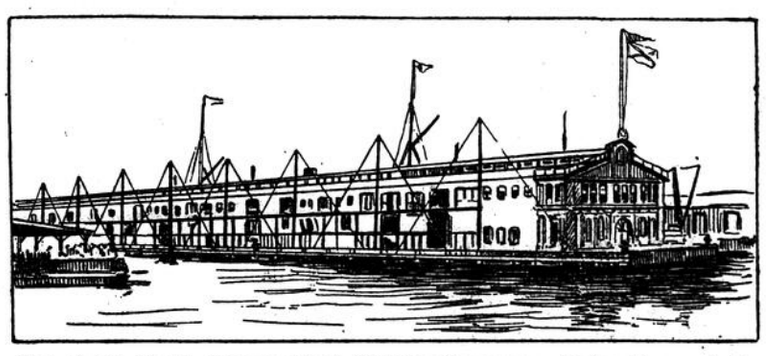
## PIERS AND BASINS.

### New York Leviathans Take up Little Space.

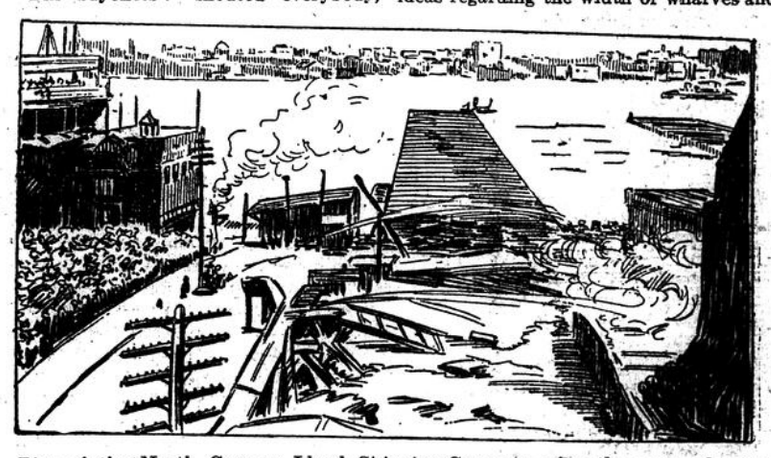
BASINS THERE FROM 125 TO 200 FEET COMPARED WITH MORE THAN 500 FEET HERE.

The great calamity which occurred in the port of New York on June 30, when three costly steamers and four large piers were burned, entailing the loss of three hundred lives, ought to be a lesson and a warning to Montreal, as it teaches that wooden docks and wooden pier sheds have no lawful place among the buildings of a great metropolitan city. Our own docks ought to be made as secure as the latest methods of fireproofing can make them. In the case of the piers themselves there can be little, if any, danger, as very little timber is used in their construction, but when the time comes to build permanent sheds, nothing but steel or masonry should be permitted.

The three illustrations herewith show that the North German Lloyd Company's ideas regarding the width of wharves and basins necessary for big ships differ very much from those of Mr. Tarte's. These wharves were built to accommodate such leviathans as the 'Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse,' the 'Main,' 'Bremen' and 'Saale,' and yet the spaces between the North German Lloyd piers were only 145, 190 and 200 feet respectively, while the basins of the Hamburg-American line are only 125 and 150 feet, and it would be easy to find piers in the New York harbor closer together than this. Five new piers were completed near Twelfth street, North river, two years ago, and these have been leased to the White Star, Wilson and Cunard lines. The Cunard piers are only 110 feet wide, and those of the White Star 125 feet wide. Compared with these, the piers and basins in Plan No. 6 were commodious in the extreme, while those in Plan No. 12a2 are monstrously extravagant. Mr. Tarte evidently thinks that this is so, in the east end, as he has there curtailed the basins to 350 feet, and the piers to 272 feet in width.



Pier of the North German Lloyd Shipping Company. Before the great fire of June 30.



Pier of the North German Lloyd Shipping Company, after the great calamity of June 30, looking outwards.

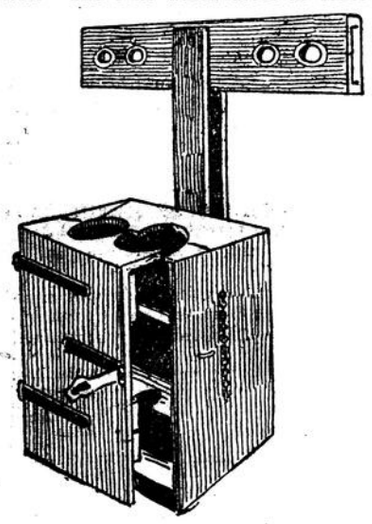


Three of the four piers of the North German Lloyd Shipping Company, after the great fire, looking inward.

## THE END OF NEWGATE.

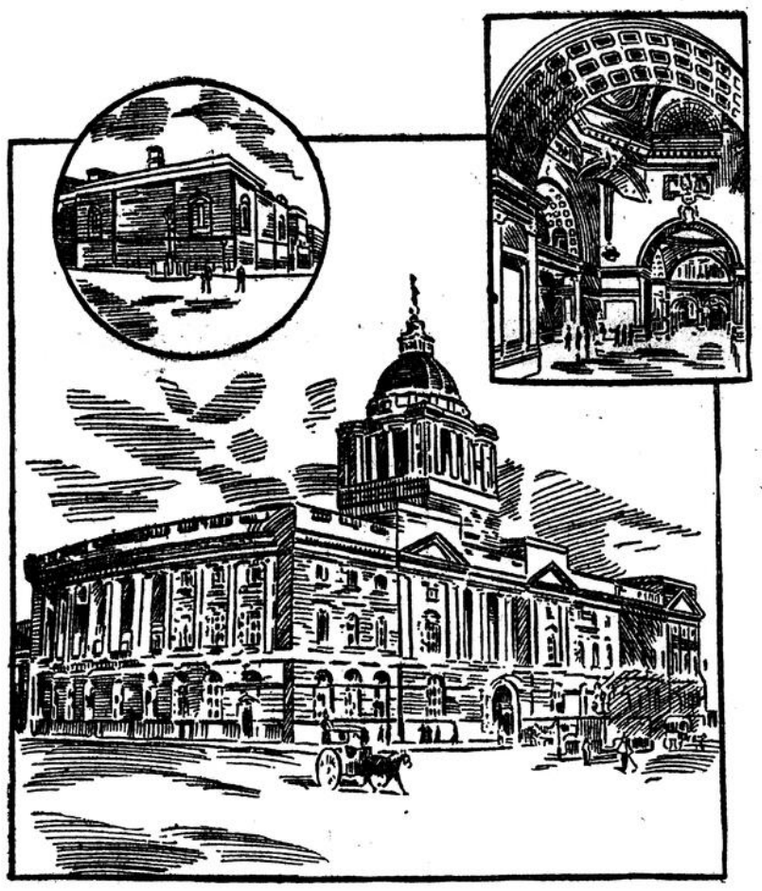
### THE LAST OF THE FAMOUS PRISON AND SESSIONS HOUSE.

London is at last to have a Criminal Court worthy of the chief city of the Empire, which will be erected on the site of the Old Bailey Sessions House, will take in the prison yard at Newgate, so as to render it more roomy. The building is historical to a degree that is surprising when one comes to see its surroundings, for its frontage is in a street which in a second-rate provincial town would be considered squalid and shabby. Yet the Old Bailey, although it is barely three hundred yards long, has seen a good many stirring sights since those early days when Sir Richard Whittington, out of his own ample fortune, built the first prison there, some five hundred years ago. That miserable ill-ventilated place stood the rack of nearly three hundred years, and being built beside the New Gate, then not long erected for the keeping out of maurauders and miscreants, it came to be called Newgate Prison. Various additions and alterations continued to be made to it during the reigns of Henry VIII. and Elizabeth, but it was still considered a poor, miserable place for the worst of criminals, until the present gaunt, grim building was erected, partly in the William and Mary reign, but chiefly after the riots of Eighty. Sanitation was an unknown word, even in those not very remote days, and the arrangements of the still existing prison are most primitive. Since 1877, when the prisons bill was passed, Newgate has only been used for prisoners as a halting place for one night between Holloway and the Old Bailey Dock. A prison has occupied the present site since the twelfth century. The space inside the gate was used for this purpose until 1672, when the gate was rebuilt. The same cramped accommodation served until the date of the structure which is about to be destroyed, 1780. The evils which arose in consequence were a disgrace to the city. One of the keepers of the prison, who gave evidence before the House of Commons in 1770, stated that independently of the mortality among the prisoners, nearly two sets of servants had died of the jail fever during his term of office. He also recalled that in the spring of 1750, 'two of the judges, the Lord Mayor, and several of the jury, and others to the number of sixty persons and upwards,' died of the distemper communicated from the prison. Many executions have taken place, and many famous prisoners have been incarcerated in the old prison.



THE WHIPPING-STOCKS USED AT NEWGATE IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

It was, though, not until the days of the Regency that Tyburn became unfashionable as a place of execution, and Newgate came to be used for the purpose, and one finds from Ingoldsby Legends that it was not unusual for folks of the upper ten to witness the last dying struggles of the convicts from windows round about the Bailey, for which big prices were asked and obtained. The Rev. J. Barham was, however, wrong in selecting the Magpie and Stump as the hostelry for his Lord Tomnoddy, as that house is at least a hundred feet up Newgate street, and from its windows only the suggestive thin apertures in the wall which constitute the windows of the condemned cell are visible. Right opposite the gallows tree and within view of the Sessions House adjoining, stands the 'King of Denmark' tavern, and this was the favorite venue of the 'Sightseer.'



THE NEW SESSIONS HOUSE, OLD BAILEY, AND THE OLD NEWGATE PRISON.

All that can be seen of Newgate from the street has been built since 1780, when the facade of the old prison was so injured by the incendiaries that rebuilding was rendered imperative. In relation to this it is a curious fact that out of the 187 prisoners released by the mob more than 140 were again laid by the heels for further offences before 1784. The ghastly and unwholesome pages of the Newgate calendar reveal a shocking picture of the last century, and one may well understand Hogarth's powerful brush depicting all the horrors of the low life of the period, considering that at one time he lived with his father, who kept a school at the corner of Ship Court, Old Bailey. In Green Arbour Court, nearly opposite the Sessions House, lived Oliver Goldsmith, in the deepest poverty, and in the top floor of the house he wrote his 'Enquiry into the Present State of Public Learning.' There is not much romance about the Old Bailey, and even when the present prison is gone and the new Sessions House has arisen, the thoroughfare will always be synonymous with gloom and misery.

In the accompanying illustration the small picture at the top left-hand corner shows Newgate prison as it is today; the large picture below shows what the new Sessions House will look like when completed, and the small picture to the right the interior of the entrance hall of the new building.

[For the 'Witness.'

### LIFE'S ARITHMETIC.

We overstate the trials of life,
We murmur at our crosses,
Sink down defeated in the strife,
Reckoning all losing, losses.
One day is bright,
We cloud its light
By dreading cares to-morrow,
And pass the flowers,
That might be ours,
While adding up the sorrow.

We count affliction as a wrong,
Exaggerate our story,
Dissolve in tears instead of song,
Seek pain in lieu of glory,
Right through life's school
We choose the rule
That multiplies things double,
Till we are sure
We can't endure
One-half of all our trouble.

When, if we'd take the better way,
Subtract the grief from pleasure.
We'd find the larger figures stay,
Of joy and peace and treasure.
For after all
Our trials are small
Our mercies are far greater.
We overstate,
And underrate,
To find our error later.

KATHERINE A. CLARKE.

Toronto.

## 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.'**

As sunbeams stream through liberal space
And nothing jostle or displace,
So waved the pine tree through my thought
And fanned the dreams it never brought.

I have a great admiration for pine trees; they are a 'giver of honor' and I do not wonder that they charmed Emerson in all his waking dreams. In the woods they are indeed 'trees of healing,' full of a balsam that is health-giving and soothing, and it is a wonder they are not planted to grow up with the family. But when the pine becomes an article of furniture it has its honest uses, and can be respected; it is only when it pretends to be mahogany and one finds it is just covered with the thinnest veneer that it loses our respect. Yet it is a sample of life without the excuse given by workers in wood, that veneer is necessary for the sake of economy. But what a pretence is the veneer in education, in religion, in politics and in social life, all of which need honesty of purpose and fidelity of principle. It is with contempt that we look upon the article of furniture we have found to deceive us, the knowledge that it is a sham leads us to undervalue the honest underwood that does its part so unassumingly. Better to know honestly that it is a pine, there is a loss of faith in any convicted sham.

### IN THE GARDEN.

The tropical cannas seem to revel in the hot sunshine, and have opened their gay florets, but the daisies are jagged and sigh for cool breezes. How soon a hot day tells upon some flowers while others do not suffer. The family cynic passed a drooping fuchsia with the remark, 'Don't buy a thermometer now, they'll be lower by and by.' When it would have been kinder to give it a cup of cold water. When it is likely to rain the pimpernel and portulacca close their eyes, and there is not a bit of blue in the chicory, but when the sun shines out again it is like a blue haze over the distant meadow. There has been so much rain that many of the plants have a dejected air, and the gay phlox looks up with watery eyes. But a moist season is one of luxuriant growth and we must take one thing with another to make things come just right.

### FOR SHADED PLACES.

'Gardener' says: 'Please give me a list of such flowers as I can plant in a garden where they will get very little sun on account of a grove of fruit trees on the south-west.' Ans.—For annuals grow pansies, whitlavia, forget-me-not, mimulus, nemophila, daisies and datura. For perennials, day lilies, larkspurs, dicentra, iris pumila, perennial phlox and desmodium. Tulip bulbs and daffodils do well, also lily of the valley and peonies in half shade. Aspidistria and cyperus, hydrangea and lanseveria do well for tropical plants, and of course woodland flowers, ferns and the water hyacinth, will thrive with such surroundings. Many other plants succeed in half shade such as fuchsia, lantana, tuberous begonia and verbena. But the ground must be rich and carefully prepared for any of these to be a success.

### HARDY CARNATIONS.

'Marguerite' asks if carnations of the name are hardy, and will withstand our winter. Ans.—The Marguerite carnations have proved hardy with us. They are not always double, or even semi-double, but fragrant and useful as cut flowers. We tried wintering them in various ways but found those left out of doors and protected by evergreen branches and autumn leaves were fresher and earlier than those put into the cellar in boxes A pot of this variety kept upstairs in one of the windows blossomed in early spring and was really the most satisfactory. But if there is a row or a bed of them it is best to protect them, and leave where planted, if the ground is well drained and dry. This variety is satisfactory to people who have not time to give flowers much care. Tie them to a stick when in bud, keep from seed and pick freely for they will continue longer in bloom if this is done. Our plants are doing well under the shade of an apple tree, where they wintered, and I do not know of a flower that has proved more satisfactory for amateurs.

### GOOSEBERRY.

'Sara' asks the Latin name and origin of word of leaf enclosed. Ans.—It is undoubtedly the leaf from a gooseberry bush, but why it should be made a mystery is hard to understand. The name required is 'grossularia.' It is a native of Europe and Asia. Various derivations have been given of the name, but most likely the first syllable is a corruption of the French name 'groseille.' In cultivating it grows well in good garden soil, with a little shade, but not too much or it will be likely to suffer from mildew. Young wood produces the largest berries, and it should be carefully pruned or may become choked with shoots. It thrives best when well cultivated.

### CHERRY TREES.

J. King.—Have no doubt your trees are affected by sun scald, from your description of gum exuding from the bark which is dead partly around the tree. The cause is supposed to be an uncongenial soil and climate, and there is no remedy or means of prevention. The sudden changes of temperature or drought affects them, and you can only give them good cultivation. If some trees are still uninjured, a bit of board casing around them will help to resist the trouble until they are older, and better able to withstand the varying climate.

### RASPBERRY BORER.

'J. W. Mc.'—The specimen sent is the work of the raspberry borer, which more or less affects many plantations of this fruit. It has destroyed a great many canes this season for us, the grub penetrating the stem and eating out the pith causing the canes to wither. There is not any sure remedy but cutting off the infested canes and burning them.

### POT GROWN STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

'Fruit Lover' is anxious for a bed of strawberries to be set out now that will fruit next season, and asks if there is much advantage in pot-grown plants. Ans.—This kind of planting is very much in favor, and pot-grown plants ensure a partial crop next year. There is less chance of failure, and much care and labor avoided, as during the hottest weather the potted plants can be set out. This is done often to utilize ground when early peas or potatoes have been grown, if the land is rich and well drained. By all means get some pot-grown plants if you desire fruit next season, for layers set in autumn will not be likely to give a crop.

### CACTI.

'Query.'—Yes, the night blooming cereus belongs to this family, and it is a very interesting study. The wonderful flowers of all the cacti are so unique and fantastic in their growth that they excel all other plants, showing in their spines what other plants do in their bloom and having their flowers besides. They are both useful and necessary in their native home, and their marvellous flowers must be seen to be appreciated.

### PLANT FOR NAME.

Mrs. J. R. McB.—The leaf sent resembles those tied up, and seem to me to belong to rhus cotinus, or the smoke plant. I had it a number of years, and it did not flower, being winter-killed every season, it was probably planted in an unsuitable situation; but a neighbor has one now in full bloom. Try protecting it with forest leaves and a board on the north and west sides late in autumn. If you could divide it, perhaps it would thrive better in another part of the garden.

'T. Y.'—The plant is not swamp root, but was very dry, and the best thing to do is to send it to the Dominion Experimental Farm, Ottawa; but wrap in oiled paper, not in cotton batting, as the latter absorbs the juices. Swamp root is medicinal and valuable.

### CLEMATIS PANICULATA.

'Ignoramus' asks if the above resembles clematis jackmanii? Ans.—It is different as regards the flower, which grows in clusters—starry-like and white, resembling the wild clematis a little. The flowers are very fragrant and it is one of the best late summer plants, for it continues through October. The foliage is fine and it often makes a growth of twenty feet in a season, and should be cut back in spring. It is one of the best novelties that we have had from Japan, and that country has sent us a great many valuable plants that have proved hardy and desirable.

## THE IRISH PEASANT AND CORN-MEAL.

(From the 'Nineteenth Century.')

As a rule the food of the peasantry is now more substantial and more varied than it was in times past, though in some respects it may not be, perhaps, so wholesome. The potato is still what it has been for a century and a half—the peasant's staple article of food, but there are more appetizing adjuncts to it than formerly, such as butter, eggs and American bacon. Tea is drunk universally in every cabin, no matter how humble, and in most cases, is partaken of three or four times a day. Bakers' bread has been largely substituted for the home-made 'griddle cake,' except in districts remote from bakeries. Indian meal porridge, or 'stir-about' (as the people usually call it) is now only eaten in the poorest cabins. It was, indeed, never popular with the peasantry. They resort to it only under the compulsion of poverty, as it is cheap. It bears the stigma of pauperism. It was first introduced into Ireland during the famine of 1847, by the government, as an inexpensive and wholesome food for the starving people, and it has been widely distributed as a form of relief during the many periods of distress through which Ireland has passed since then. The 'yallow male,' as it is called, therefore came to be associated in the minds of the people with times of poverty and misfortune, and I know that even the poorest families feel a sort of shame in eating it, as if it meant unutterable social degradation. This feeling is, of course, to be deeply deplored. Stewed tea and inferior bakers' bread—the latter-day luxuries of the cabins of Ireland—are not so strengthening and sustaining as the old homely stirabout and milk, and must in time have a sadly deteriorating effect on the physical and mental capacities of the people.


ADVERTISEMENTS.

Blood Disorders

are simply kidney disorders. The kidneys filter the blood of all that shouldn't be there. The blood passes through the kidneys every three minutes. If the kidneys do their work no impurity or cause of disorder can remain in the circulation longer than that time. Therefore if your blood is out of order your kidneys have failed in their work. They are in need of stimulation, strengthening or doctoring. One medicine will do all three, the finest and most imitated blood medicine there is

Dodd's Kidney Pills

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Large Assortment of Globes, Shades and Gasaliers of all kinds.
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248 Bleury Street,
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Asphalt and Cement Flooring.
Copper and Galvanized Ironworker.
Tel. Up 1071.



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Done promptly and good work guaranteed.
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A SUMMER TONIC in tablet form. Makes sick folks well and keeps well folks from being sick.
Our Native Herbs TABLETS
Enough for 200 days for $1.00. Sold by druggists or box mailed on receipt of price. A registered guarantee in every box insures you against any possible risk.
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Chronic Alcoholism, Drunkenness, Opium and Morphine Habits safely and permanently cured by the
DIXON VEGETABLE CURE.
This cure is absolutely harmless. It cannot injure the most delicate constitution. No hypodermic injections are used. It can be taken at home without loss of time from business, and without the knowledge of any one. The Dixon Vegetable Cure is recommended by physicians and is the only method of treatment used in the Belmont Retreat, Quebec, which is admittedly the most successful sanitarium of its kind in Canada. For further particulars address (in confidence):
J. B. LALIME, Manager,
THE DIXON CURE CO.,
572 St. Denis Street,
MONTREAL.
—OR—
Dr. MACKAY, Belmont Retreat, Quebec.


## PUBLIC NOTICE

### TAX ROLL.

**PERSONAL, BUSINESS AND WATER TAXES.**

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned Assessors for the City of Montreal have completed the roll of personal, business and water taxes, for all the wards of the city, that the same is deposited at their office, at the City Hall, where it may be seen and examined by any person interested, until the 10th day of August next (1900); that the said assessors will meet at their office, aforesaid, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. to revise the said roll, and to hear and examine all complaints that may be brought before them respecting any entry in such roll, viz.:

St. Antoine South, St. Antoine East, St. Antoine West, St. Ann's and St. Louis Wards, Monday, the 13th day of August next (1900).

St. Mary's East, St. Mary's West, and St. Lawrence Wards, Tuesday the 14th August next.

St. Jean Baptiste and St. Gabriel Wards, Wednesday, the 15th August next.

East, Centre and West Wards, Thursday, 16th August next.

St. James South, St. James North, St. Denis and Hochelaga Wards, Friday the 17th August next (1900).

J. T. DILLON, Chairman.
P. H. MORIN,
L. J. LAMONTAGNE,
A. LANGEVIN,
C. E. A. PATTERSON,
J. HAMILTON FERNS,
WM. EUARD,
J. R. ADAMS,
Assessors.

Assessor's Office,
City Hall,
Montreal, 28th July, 1900. 21

## Incineration Department.

### Tenders for Supplies.

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the undersigned and deposited at the office of the City Clerk, City Hall, for various supplies required by the Incineration Department, will be received till noon, on the 3rd day of August, 1900.

Specifications, forms of tender and any other information may be obtained at the office of the City Sanitary Engineer, City Hall. The tenders shall be made on the forms furnished by the Incineration Department.

The Incineration Committee reserves the right to reject the lowest or any tender.

Said tenders will be opened by the City Clerk, in the presence of the interested parties, at the first meeting of the Incineration Committee following the reception thereof.

(Signed), L. O. DAVID, City Clerk.

City Clerk's Office,
City Hall,
Montreal, 26th July, 1900. 27

## CONSUMPTION.

### THE FRESH AIR CURE VINDICATED.

When doctors disagree, the patient dies.

If the converse of this holds good, viz., that when the doctors agree the patient recovers, there is a good time coming for consumptives, as medical men are coming more and more to the conclusion that the proper cure for consumption is nature's cure—fresh air.

At a meeting of the Medico-Legal Society, Dr. Watson, of the Sanitarium at Fishkill-on-Hudson, New York, read a paper as a contribution to the American Congress on Tuberculosis. He said:—

'Consumption is the greatest scourge of the human race; no country is free from its ravages. In Iceland the disease is rare, while in the West Indies it is of common occurrence. This shows that heat is not a preventive, and that cold does not necessarily produce it. That medicines are of but little if any use can scarcely be doubted.

'So far we believe the only successful means of combating tuberculosis, is by increasing the resisting powers of the system. Outdoor life in a mild, dry climate offers the best advantage and the longest immunity. The chief points of importance in climatic conditions, are dryness of air, freedom from micro-organisms, irritants and noxious gases, the largest amount of sunlight practicable, diminished barometric pressure, ozoniferous atmosphere. Chief of all, a climate that admits of an outdoor life the largest possible amount of time, as one believes that outdoor life is positively essential to the consumptive. We are sure that high latitudes in a southern climate are the only safe resort and afford the above advantages.

'In high altitudes there is an increased frequency and freedom of the blood circulating through the lungs, hence increased metabolism and consequent tissue changes.

'The increased activity and deep breathing attendant upon a life in high altitudes tend to improve nutrition.

'When all is considered, Mexico has climatic conditions suited to almost any possible condition; temperature and barometric pressure depending entirely upon elevation, as do also humidity and dryness. In the high altitudes there is a positive freedom from sudden changes of weather by reason of the lofty and continuous mountain ranges that surround the plateau lands of the republic.

'Various other countries have the desired land elevation, but not the mountain protection, and consequently not the evenness of climate; they are, therefore not so suitable for consumptives.

Dr. Lyle, of Cincinnati, in a paper read to the Climatological Association, said the large percentage of persons infected with the disease makes it a pecuniary impossibility to hope to secure for them the benefits of a removal to more suitable climates. The disease is with us to stay until we can, by aid of an intelligent and enlightened public opinion, accomplish its eradication. For consumption, like all other infectious diseases, is a filth disease, and consequently a preventable one.

The deleterious influence of lack of sunshine, damp houses and poor ventilation is self-evident. Its importance, however, is not fully appreciated nor the responsibility of house-owners recognized. When a patient is admitted to our hospital we have been in the habit of indicating the place of former residence by placing a dot on a map of the city. It is almost startling to notice how the


## ADVERTISEMENTS.

## TOBACCO DYSPEPSIA.

### The Majority of Smokers Suffer From This Disease.

**Heart Disease Follows it, Unless it be Checked — Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets The Only Means of Curing it—They Never Fail.**

Do you smoke? Are you tortured with Heartburn, sometimes? Is your breath short, especially after exertion, such as running upstairs, or hurrying to catch a car? Does your heart take spells of painful fluttering, or palpitation?

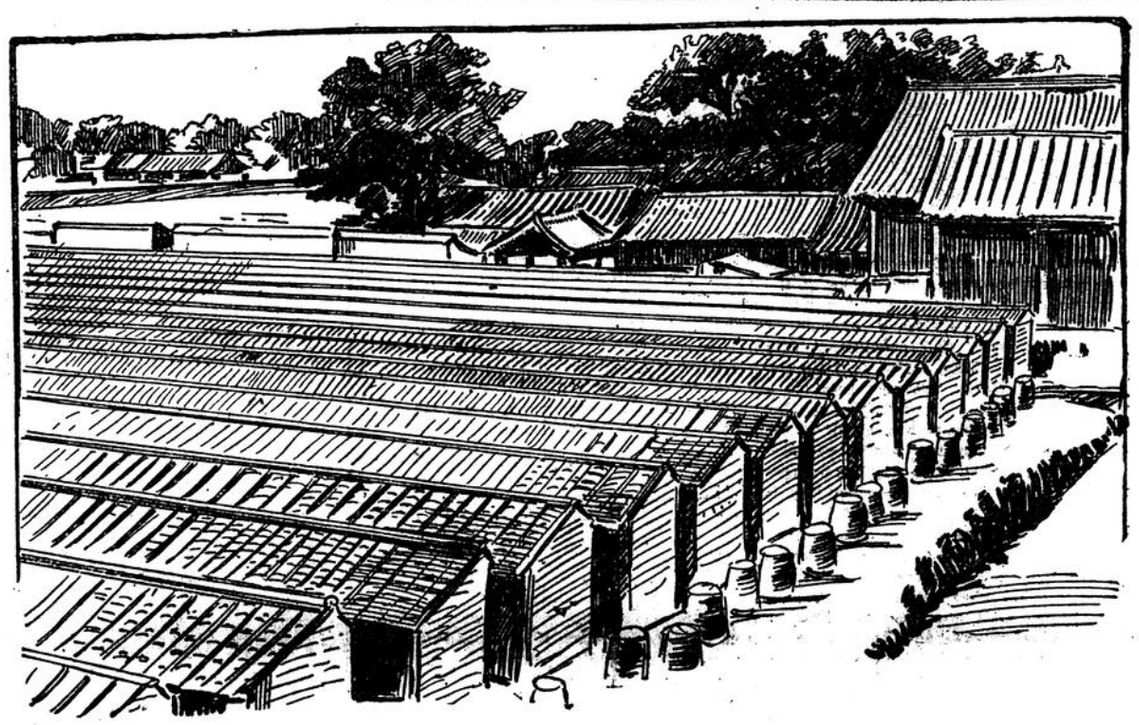
The majority of smokers have these symptoms, one or all, at one time or another. They all don't know that they are caused by 'Tobacco Dyspepsia.' But they are.

And they lead to Death. The heart becomes affected, because it is in sympathy with the stomach and reflects every derangement. Heart Disease follows. Then Death comes.

There is one way of getting rid of all these ills. Only one way. But it is a sure, certain, quick, easy way. It is no secret. Use Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets.

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets act immediately. They take on themselves the work of digestion. They digest the food, give strength and tone to the stomach, stimulate the bowels, and cure Indigestion, Dyspepsia of every form, Heartburn, Billiousness, Sour Stomach, Wind on the Stomach, Foul Breath and all Diseases of the Stomach.

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets act in such manner that you can eat any kind of wholesome food, while using them. They cure in two or three weeks. They leave the stomach and bowels in such condition that they do their work properly.

THE CURIOUS HALLS OR PENS IN WHICH CHINESE CIVIL-SERVICE EXAMINATIONS ARE HELD.

—'Leslie's Weekly.'

A remarkable feature of the Chinese Government service is its system of competitive examinations for public positions. The examination hall at Pekin is a miniature city, with one wide artery down the middle, hundreds of parallel streets running from this on both sides, each street mathematically sub-divided into houses, a big semblance of a palace at one end of the main street, and little elevated water-towers here and there. But the palace is merely the examiners' hall, the streets are three feet wide, and one side of them is a blank wall, the towers are for the proctors to spy upon cribbing, and the houses are perfectly plain brick cells measuring 38 inches by 50. In the enclosure there are no fewer than 14,000 of these. The aspirant for examination is put into one of these cells, two boards are given him for a seat and a table, and there he remains day and night for fourteen days. The condition of the place when all these literati are thus cooped up for a fortnight, with Chinese ideas of sanitation, may be imagined, and it is not surprising to learn that many die.

older portions of the city and the houses along the river, canal and hillsides are indicated. From one house we have received four patients, all from separate families; from two other houses we have received two each.

A newspaper reporter, having seen the map and, being animated with a philanthropic desire to warn his fellow-citizens, secured a copy. After having it photographed and a plate made, he prepared an article extolling the advantages of proper sanitation. With commendable pride he showed it to his chief, who ordered the plate melted and the article destroyed, giving as his reason his inability to protect himself from the clubs and invectives of the infuriated property holders. Truly this is not Altruria!

Dr. Newton thought it would be a good thing for those of little means with incipient tuberculosis to go on four to six weeks' tramping tours, as this sort of outdoor life would stimulate the vital functions.

The Chicago 'Chronicle' publishes the following incident as related in Colorado by one of the parties interested:—Late one afternoon a man, apparently in the last stage of consumption, walked up to the shack of a sheep herder and requested permission to remain there a few days. 'I shall not bother you longer than two or three days. My lungs are about gone, and I want to die among the mountains; besides, I am out of money and have no way to get a cent. May I stay?' The herdsman assured him that he might. The consumptive ate a hearty supper at the camp fire and then threw himself upon a blanket under a tree for a good night's sleep, and perhaps the last one.

An hour or so before daylight a terrific rainstorm came up. The herdsman told his visitor to make himself as comfortable as he could in the shack, which was little if any better than being out of doors, while he went out to look after his sheep. The consumptive insisted upon going, too, and with great difficulty he mounted a Mexican pony. It was found that the sheep were badly scattered, and it took until dark to 'round' them up. Their noon meal was confined to barbecued mutton. The next morning the consumptive thought he felt better.

'At least,' said he, 'yesterday's trip was a new experience to me, and it was so enjoyable that I feel less like dying than I did. In fact, I should like to live long enough to have just such another frolic.' And he did live to have several frolics, and not only so, but a year afterwards he said, laughingly:—'I have the physical strength, and if I had the science of the ring, I would go and thrash Corbett, just to show what roughing will do for a consumptive who had given up all hope.'

It is the experience of this man and hundreds of others that has educated the medical profession to a confirmed and reconfirmed knowledge that 'roughing it' on the 'bosom of nature' is the natural and therefore the one efficacious cure for lung diseases. At least, consumptive specialists everywhere, in Europe as well as in America, are turning to the air, the sunshine and the exercise of life in the wilderness for the only remedy that seems to be mightier than those things which conspire against the health and life of man as it is in his lungs.

Great preparations are being made for the Sultan's silver jubilee on Aug. 31, when he will have been twenty-five years on the throne. Poets and historians are busy writing accounts of all his pious works and the great things he has done for his subjects. These will be translated and published in all languages.

## MARRIAGES IN QUEBEC.

An article in the 'Presse' has the appearance of setting forth in a very competent manner the attitude of the Roman Catholic Church.

In commenting upon the decision of Mgr. Marois on the Delpit marriage the 'Globe' declares that in Ontario such a decision would not be worth the paper it was written on. Our contemporary has never studied the question. What is law in Quebec is not law in Ontario. Is the 'Globe' ignorant of the fact that not many years ago no marriage between Protestants was valid in Ontario, as in Quebec, except before an Anglican minister? We must go back to the ancient legislation, when the French law imposed, in France as in Canada, upon every contracting party the obligation, whatever his or her belief, to get married in the Catholic Church. This law remained in force in Canada along with the maintenance of our French laws. Then our new compatriots, at the time of the cession of Canada to England, understood their false position, and obtained that Protestants could be married at least before a minister of the state religion; that is, the Anglican religion.

This state of things lasted a long time. Methodists, Presbyterians, Unitarians and others could not be lawfully united by one of their own clergymen. Naturally, laws were enacted to meet the case, in virtue of which each contracting party could have his marriage sanctioned by a minister of his or her own religion. Nevertheless, the law, for Catholics, was never altered. Exceptions were made for other sects, but the original provisions were in no way affected. The old law which came to us from the French domination, going to say that a Catholic priest can alone unite two Catholics, has not undergone the least modification. It is not here a question of an abuse of authority committed by a dignitary of the Catholic Church. Mgr. Marois, on the contrary, was obliged strictly to apply the law of the country. The case might go to the Privy Council, and that tribunal would be obliged to render the same conclusion.

It is well known with what a noble jealousy the Catholic Church protects the sanctity of marriage. Here there are no disputes of ill-treatment or of infidelity; in fact, no divorce. Many dissenting churches envy us this fundamental doctrine, which is the basis of society. But, Rome is logical. If it does not recognize divorce, neither does it give latitude to subterfuges. The greater number of theologians to-day admit that the sanction of indissoluble marriage is the 'sole' will of the contracting parties. The priest assists as a witness. The declaration that the parties solemnly make constitutes, properly speaking, the marriage, and even confers the sacrament. It goes without saying that in these cases the parties, who are satisfied with appearing before a minister of the church, have not obtained the blessings of marriage. These blessings, based upon the most august teaching of the Bible, to confine ourselves to an authority which the 'Globe' appreciates, form part, we believe, of the different doctrines which prevail in the different churches. They are very urgent in ours. They are even enjoined.

But there is a great difference between the question of spiritual grace, as well as of ecclesiastical submissions and the indissoluble tie of marriage. If the court of Rome leans to the modern theologians, who recognize the declared will of the contractants as the veritable sanction of marriage, provided that it is not a clandestine marriage, it is probable that it will set aside the provisions of the Canadian law which decide otherwise. We are here on a ground of pure hypothesis, and we do not desire to raise a theological discussion. We set forth the two sides of the question of which this trial will probably hasten the solution.

The judgment of Mgr. Marois may be compared to a preliminary enquiry. He reports to the court of Rome evidence of the facts, and he points out how, according to our legislation, the marriage of Mr. Delpit is null. He has no authority to decide the intrinsic question of the conjugal bond. To the Pope alone belongs this right.

For that reason Catholics will await the decision of Rome with the greatest anxiety. Let the 'Globe' clearly understand that the question is limited to marriage between Catholics. Between a Protestant and a Catholic the marriage is recognized as valid whether it is contracted before a priest or a Protestant minister. The Catholic Church condemns it absolutely before a Protestant minister and knows how to reach the conscience of the offender, who comes into the category of reserved cases, but it does not make it a ground for annulment.

## NEW DOMINION OF CANADA.

'And the earth helped the woman, and the earth opened her mouth and swallowed up the flood which the dragon cast [after her] out of his mouth.'

Fair land, so broad and free,
All races here agree;
All may rejoice,
Homes safe and chances fair,
Steadfast hearts here may dare
Hope for a voice.

Nation, God keep thee pure,
Thine own success ensure,
Thy children's weal.
Hold trusts for rich and poor,
Keep this new country pure,
Only be leal.

Steady and quiet force
Dwells in thy large resource,
What is your mind?
Rise, people, in this force,
Keep out things vile and coarse,
Cast them behind!

Evil from other lands,
Evil within thee, stands,
Ready to win.
Fight, nation, homes to save,
He who our birthright gave,
Helps against sin.

If older lands desire
Thee to corrupt, bemire,
Stand against sin.
Thy homes and babes require
The saint and patriot's fire
To conquer sin.

Laws are like bulwarks strong,
To hinder floods of wrong,
An evil tide.
Make laws to suit a throng
Of those who pass along,
Their feet to guide.

Emigrants help to rise,
Their manhood you shall prize,
When purified.
Listen not to their cries,
Learned under tyrannies,
Soon sunshine dried.

ST. ANTOINE WARD.

## 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.

### PRONUNCIATION OF HELENA—FLAGS AT HALF-MAST, ETC.

Mrs. T. D. L., Bishop's Crossing.—Will you kindly answer the following questions: 1. What is the correct pronunciation of 'Helena'? 2. Which is considered proper form, July 3, 1900, or July 3rd, 1900? 3. In educational standing, which takes the lead, Canada or the United States? 4. Please describe position of a flag at half mast on a flagpole 100 feet high; also state if small flags mounted on sticks four feet long, with stick tacked to verandah at right angles to verandah post, is considered at half mast. If not, how should it be placed for half mast? Ans.—1. Helena, used as a feminine name, is pronounced with the accent on the first syllable. However, the general usage is to pronounce the name of the island of St. Helena with the accent on the second syllable. 2. Both July 3 and July 3rd, are used in printing, some journals and newspapers adopting one form, and some the other, to insure uniformity throughout the columns. In writing, the proper form is the numeral followed by the last two letters of the word. 3. It is impossible to say decidedly which takes the lead in educational standing,—Canada or the United States. The standard of education attained differs in every state, as it does in each of the provinces. 4. The position of a flag at half mast is, as the term implies, lowered just half way down from the head of the staff. A flag tacked at right angles to a post would not be at half mast, unless the flag were lowered half way, on the stick on which it is mounted.

### INSURANCE OF LIVE STOCK.

B.B., Inkerman.—Can you tell me if there are any insurance companies in Canada that insure live stock? Ans.—The 'Live Stock Insurance Company of Canada,' Board of Trade Building, Montreal, insures valuable animals against fire and lightning, as do other fire insurance companies, but for reasons which are apparent, there is no company which insure animals against death.

### AUTHOR OF A BIBLICAL RIDDLE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The biblical riddle you quote in the 'Witness' of July 5, asked for by 'M.L.' and sent by Jennie Gardiner, Kemble Ont., was composed by my brother-in-law, the Right Rev. Pakenham Walsh, lately the Bishop of Ossory, Ireland. It was composed by him some thirty years ago, and I am glad to see that it has found its way out here.

H. M. M. HACKETT,
Principal of Montreal Diocesan Theological College.

### BRITISH FLAGS.

M.R., Galt, Ont.—Some friends and myself are anxious to know correctly all the different flags of Great Britain used on land and sea, but especially the colors of our own Dominion, and those of each of the provinces. Ans.—In the British army, the standards of the cavalry are the same color as the regimental facings; they bear the insignia, cipher, number, and honors of the regiment, and are richly ornamented. Those of the Household cavalry bear on a crimson field the royal insignia. The colors of each infantry regiment are two in number—the Queen's color and the regimental color. The former is the Union Jack variously charged, the latter is in color like the regimental facings and is charged with the honors, etc., of the corps. The Queen's color of the footguards is crimson, and the regimental color the Union Jack. The royal artillery and the rifles have no colors. In the navy the white ensign which bears the cross of St. George in the field as well as in the canton, is restricted to the royal navy and yacht clubs; the blue is carried by vessels in the service of the public offices and the naval reserve, and the red by the merchant marine. The coat of arms of the Dominion of Canada is a shield surmounted by a crown and enwreathed with maple and oak leaves, with a beaver where the two sprays join. The shield bears the heraldic devices of each of the provinces; of Ontario, a cross of St. George and a spray of maple leaves; of Quebec, the fleur de lis, lion, and maple leaves; of Nova Scotia, the Scotch thistle and fish; of New Brunswick, the lion and a ship; of Manitoba, the cross of St. George and the buffalo; of Prince Edward Island, a tree, on a field of silver and green; and of British Columbia, the lion, crown and half-wreath of oak leaves.

### A BRITISH ENSIGN.

A Subscriber, Baldwinville, Mass.—What are the proper dimensions for making a British ensign flag? Ans.—The exact proportion of the component parts as officially ordered, is as follows:—The red cross of St. George should be a fifth part of the width of the 'canton,' that is, the rectangular part of the flag which bears the 'Jack.' The white cross of St. Andrew, that is the wider of the diagonal crosses, should be half the width of the cross of St. George. The white edge of the cross of St. George should be a third of the width of the cross it borders, that is to say, a fifteenth part of the width of the canton, and the red cross of St. Patrick should be of the same width, while the white border of the St. Patrick's, that is the thinner of the two white diagonals, should be half the width of the cross it edges; in other words, one-thirtieth of the width of the canton. The canton bearing the 'Jack' should occupy exactly one-fourth of the whole flag.

### DUTY ON EGGS.

W.B.—Could you let me know what the rate of duty is on eggs for hatching purposes, from the United States? Ans.—The rate of duty upon eggs entering Canada from the United States is three cents per dozen.

### SYRIAN BIBLES.

E.M.S.—Will you please let me know where I could get copies of the New Testament in the Syrian language, and how much they would cost? Does the Bible Society furnish them free in some cases? Ans.—The New Testament in Syriac costs sixty cents; the Old and New Testaments together, one dollar and a half. We believe the Bible Society will furnish copies free in certain cases. Apply to Mr. John Young, Bible House, Yonge street, Toronto.

## LEGAL.

(QUEBEC.)

### LANDLORD AND TENANT.

A.B.C., Montreal.—A week ago, I went with my wife and family to the country for a few days' holiday, leaving our home locked up. During our absence the landlord's men forced an entrance through one of the back windows in order to do some painting. Apparently no damage has been done, further than the soiling of curtains, etc., with paint; but there has evidently been a general rummaging. 1. Had a landlord (or his men) the right to force an entrance into a tenant's dwelling in his absence? 2. If not, what steps should I take for redress? Ans.—1. No. 2. An action for damages.

### RESPONSIBILITY OF PARTY PAYING UNAUTHORIZED AGENTS.

A.G., Que.—A rents a farm from B, rent payable yearly. Rent due last November. B did not come to collect it and A does not know his whereabouts, the last information of him being received from C who saw him in Montreal. C claims to have business transactions with B, and has collected part of the rent from A. He also enters on B's land, cuts firewood, draws it away for his own use, but gives no information to A as to B's whereabouts, nor shows any authority from B for his actions. 1. What is A's responsibility, if any, for paying part of the rent to C and allowing him to cut B's wood and draw it away while A holds B's land in charge? 2. How would you advise A to act till B is found? Ans.—1. A might be obliged to pay the rent a second time and be held liable for the damage done the property if C was unauthorized. 2. A should refuse to recognize C until he produces some written authority from B.

### OBLIGATION TO BUILD FENCE.

Que.—We own a wood lot out of the village. Another joining it in the rear; while the front adjoins the highway, with no fence. Are we obliged to help make a fence in the rear to keep our neighbor's cattle from crossing the brook (as it is bounded by the brook) and going into the woods and out on the road? Ans.—Yes, you are obliged to make your share of the fence.

### PREFERENTIAL PAYMENT.

Angloman, Que.—A married woman in this province gets into debt and leaves for the United States, where she remains. To settle one of her debts, her father borrows money from her eldest brother. Now her father and mother are dead, and a small share of their property falls to her, but not enough to fully pay both accounts. Can her brother be legally paid in full, or will he only share equally with her other creditor Ans.—The brother or any other creditor can be paid in full unless a seizure is put upon the property and insolvency alleged. Such a payment could, however, be set aside at the suit of another creditor, if it could be shown that the party to whom the payment was made was aware of the insolvency.

### SUNDAY DISTURBANCES REMEDY.

Passer-by, Que.—There is an affair in our town, what the children call 'round-about horses,' and connected with it is what is supposed to be an organ, but it sounds like the bellow of a number of cows. These 'round-about horses' commenced last Sunday about noon and continued running until 10.30 p.m. Could this Sunday business be stopped? If so, what course should be taken? Ans.—The council has the power by by-law to stop any such public exhibition. It might also be stopped by a complaint before a magistrate as a common nuisance, as 'endangering the public comfort,' but we are doubtful as to whether a conviction could be obtained.

### EXTENT OF LANDLORD'S PRIVILEGE.

Canadian.—I rented a store from a landlord for a barber shop, and signed a lease for a year, at ten dollars a month, the lease being non-transferable. I paid three months in advance. In the lease there is a clause that the furniture, goods, chattels, and effects of every description belonging to the lessee shall be security for the payment of the whole year, due or not, law, usage or custom to the contrary notwithstanding, the said lessee waiving all exemption which he might be entitled to claim. I can't make enough to pay expenses. In view of the three months' payment, can I leave now, after a month and a half, with my furniture. What is the best way to get clear with my stock? Ans.—Your furniture is subject to the landlord's privilege for the whole year's rent, and should you attempt to leave, could be seized. You had better try to come to an amicable arrangement with your landlord to allow you to leave the premises and transfer the lease or sub-let.


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# HOME DEPARTMENT

## WORLDS' W. C. T. U. CONVENTION.

### Little Girls in Sunbonnets—A Time for Everything—Lemon Ice.

THE W.C.T.U. CONVENTION IN EDINBURGH.

Christian World' Special Lady Correspondent.)

It was a happy idea to hold the fifth biennial Convention of the World's Women's Christian Temperance Union, and the twenty-fifth annual council of the B.W.T.A., in Edinburgh. The beautiful City of the North has a marvellous power of attraction, and there can be but few people anywhere who have never wished to see it. Certainly the delegates to the Women's Convention appear delighted to find themselves amid the historic associations of John Knox, though some of them have had to come from very long distances to be present. They form a notable company. They have travelled from Australia, New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Burma, Belgium, Brazil Bulgaria, Bahamas, Canada, Denmark, Cape Colony, Egypt, Finland, Germany, Hawaiian Islands, Iceland, India, Japan, Madagascar, Newfoundland, Norway, New Zealand, Natal, Syria, Uruguay, and the United States. America has, of course, sent the largest contingent, no fewer than 130 women having crossed the Atlantic on this errand. Altogether half a million Temperance women are represented at the convention. It is good to look upon the faces of them all. One can see that they are women who love and who pray, women also of Christian common sense and capacity, who are large-hearted and given to the ministry of mercy. They all have a passionate reverence for the founder of the Union—Miss Frances E. Willard, and a very warm and loyal love for her friend and successor Lady Henry Somerset. And they are firmly resolved to fight until they die in the cause of Temperance, and to live up to their motto, 'For God and Home and Every Land.'

A DEVOTIONAL DAY.

The first day of the convention was a United Devotional Day. At half-past ten on Friday morning the Free Assembly Hall was filled. The proceedings commenced with the convention hymn from the White Ribbon Hymnal, and responsive readings from the first chapter of Joshua, the leader taking one verse and the people the next. The chair was taken at the morning meeting by the President of the Nation Women's Temperance Union of the United States, Mrs. Stevens. Mrs. McKinnon, evangelistic superintendent of Scotland, offered the first prayer, and there was a sad note in it, for news had come that morning that the Children's Bill had been talked out in the House of Commons. 'Comfort us in our disappointment. Help us to remember that after all the children are thy care; they are in thy heart, and thy hands, and we need not despair.' Another hymn, 'Ho, reapers in the whitened harvest,' was sweetly rendered, as was all the music. Beside the organ several violinists played, and there was a choir of girl voices to lead the singing. Mrs. Stevens gave a short address, and then followed fifteen one-minute prayers offered by as many women. This was a unique and delightful exercise, the short prayers being very comprehensive. These are specimens: 'We thank thee for bringing us in safety thousands of miles. We thank thee for the spirit of Jesus in this place. May the tide of blessing rise higher and higher until it shall overflow this beautiful city.' 'Bless all the dear sisters who all the world over are at this moment praying for us. Bless especially our sisters who are working for thee in China.' Between the prayers little choruses and single verses of well-known hymns, chosen with singular aptness, were sung, led by Miss Gorham, superintendent of the Evangelistic department of the British Association.

THE FIRST WOMEN CRUSADERS.

Then followed the Crusade Hymn, 'Give to the winds thy fears'; and the president asked all those women present to rise who, nearly thirty years ago, went out from a prayer-meeting into the streets of New York singing that hymn and commencing that remarkable crusade in the United States which had been followed by such great results. About a dozen women rose in their places. Mrs. Stevens said the president who had come the longest distance should speak first, and Mrs. Nicholls, president of the Australian W.C.T.U., gave an address. Mrs. Stewart Thompson sang a sacred song, and during the collection, a hymn, 'For God and Home and Native Land,' was sung to a sweet, pleasant, lilting tune by the choir. Mrs. Asa Gordon, of Canada, began a very effective address by saying, 'I am glad I live now. With all due deference to my great grandmother, I am thankful that I did not live when she did, but in these days when woman's opportunity is equal to that of man, and when nothing can limit it but her own incapacity of heart and life.' Dr. John Smith, of Edinburgh, spoke on Isaiah v., 6, showing how the woes spoken by the prophet have their counterpart in the crimes of today. It was a pleasantly optimistic and telling address. 'Part of God's plan is to allow evil to manifest itself until the grisly aspect of it turn the heart of men away from it. I believe that through sheer self-display of its own character the sin of intemperance will bring about its own destruction. Here we are not many yards from the spot where the martyrs were burned. But that Grassmarket is full of the glory of God, and the faith for which they suffered is the faith of Scotland today.' All the same Dr. Smith condemned 'the most incomprehensible indifference and paralysis of judgment on the part of multitudes of Christian people who should be side by side with the temperance workers.' The next speaker, Mrs. Barney, a 'round-the-world missionary' from Rhode Island, U.S.A., a preacher of considerable originality and power, gave the last address of the morning, and then we adjourned, feeling that if this meeting should prove a specimen of the week's work before us, we needed to brace ourselves for a great, if a pleasant, effort.

The programme looked as if there would be no adjournment at all, for it announced an all-day series, but it also placed among the speakers Lady Henry Somerset and the Rev. Charles Sheldon. Before we were dismissed, at one o'clock, we listened with great interest to Miss Slack, the hon. secretary, who gave notice that the afternoon meeting would begin at 3.20, when Lady Henry would preside, and the author of 'In His Steps' would speak. So everybody was early.

THE REV. C. M. SHELDON.

Lady Henry led the responsive readings, and Mrs. Pearsall Smith prayed in the homely fashion which is characteristic of her: 'We bring all our interests to thee, confident that thou wilt manage things for us. We are glad and thankful that the universe is thy housekeeping, not ours.' Mr. Sheldon's appearance excited much interest, and he was warmly welcomed. 'Madam President and Friends of the Temperance Cause,' he said, 'I bring you greeting from the State of Kansas, a territory in which not a drop of intoxicating liquor has been sold under the sanction of the law for nineteen years, and also from my own city, Topeka, which does not contain a single drinking saloon, and where the sight of a drunken man is as rare as that of a Sabbath breaker in Edinburgh.' A sigh interrupted him, and a whispered 'Alas!' which he understood. 'Not a good simile,' said some one, and Mr. Sheldon replied, 'I am sorry; it used to be so. Well, then, I will say as rare as the sight of tramcars in motion in the streets of Edinburgh on Sunday.' He spoke highly of the working of the law of prohibition in his state, and said that he had seen more drunken men in three weeks in Great Britain than in twelve years in Kansas. He added that he was impressed by the appearance of the faces before him, and of the general look of the people in the land of John Knox, and proceeded to explain that in Kansas the manufacture and sale of intoxicants was both a crime and a sin—the state called it a crime and the Church called it a sin. Those who manufactured it were criminals, and were classed housebreakers, and indeed they were worse than housebreakers; they were home-breakers. He did not deny that there were some drunkards even in Kansas, but there were not three thousand of them, while but for the prohibitory law there would have been—judging from the averages in other states, 16,000.' There werepersons in the audience who were a little disappointed in Mr. Sheldon's speech; it was not exactly the sort of thing which was expected of him; but others thought it a good reply to the article in the 'Christian World' on Messrs. Rowntree and Sherwell's books, entitled 'The failure of prohibition.' Everybody liked the conclusion of his speech. 'Jesus Christ is becoming more and more the ruler of this world, and he will be the most honored of all personalities in the coming century; and in this lies the hope of the great temperance movement, which is Christian through and through. It is because the mothers of the world have been praying that such meetings as these are possible. God bless you, and the world through you.'

BLESS THE REPORTERS!

Fifteen minutes for thanksgiving and prayer followed, and fifteen ladies prayed, while nearly as many verse-choruses were softly sung. An American lady asked for 'a special blessing on this band of reporters, who will do so much to send the gospel of temperance forth into the world.' One or two young men at the reporters' table looked quite surprised; it is so seldom that pressmen are mentioned; is it because they are considered 'past praying for'? But the lady was herself reporting, and she knew all about it. After the prayers, Miss Darling, of Edinburgh, sang a sacred song with much sympathy and sweetness of expression. Then the collection was taken, and Miss Gorham gave out the notices. One of these referred to 'the Y's,' who were asked to go into another room and arrange for their own meeting to be held later; so the Y's left, and we missed them, for the Y's are the young members of the union, and their faces and voices had counted for a great deal. We all echoed one of the prayers in the next intercessory interlude, 'Bless the Y's.'

Mrs. Lente Stevenson, the president of Massachusetts State W.C.T.U., gave an address, and was followed by the Rev. H. A. Sanders, rector of Eastnor, whose words were weighty and wise, who spoke of the truer way in which to follow Christ, which is realized now, mentioning Francis of Assisi and Tolstoi, and concluding with Palgrave's poem, 'Thou say'st, take up thy cross.' Lady Henry Somerset received a very warm welcome. Evidently the Day of Devotion had affected her, as all of us, for it was one which no one who was present will ever forget. 'The day has brought us very near to God; our responsibility is greater therefore than when webegan it.' The address was evangelistic and tenderly pleading, from the words, 'Lord, to whom shall we go?' Peter was afraid of the parting. What does parting mean? Sadness. How shall we face our complex life? How take part, and keep heart in our struggle against the drink traffic? To whom shall we go but unto thee? Wherever there is an outbreak toward goodness there is a spark of the divine. In Christ men and women can become beautiful. These are days when, perhaps, as never before we need a leader. To whom shall we go but unto Christ?'

(To be Continued.)

## MOTHER'S METHODS



As we were on our way to church last Sunday, we met a gentleman and his wife, with six dear little tots in sunbonnets. They did look so quaint and pretty. All dressed alike in white duck sailor suits, with large, brown linen collars and very large, rough, yellow straw sunbonnets on their heads. The sunbonnets were of the new shape, with a broad flare and nigh poke crowns. All the trimming they had on them was bows of brown satin ribbon. Big full bows, with plenty of loops. They certainly were a most picturesque sight, with their pretty, little laughing faces peeping out. Millicent Evans told me that they were Mr. and Mrs. Randolph and their six little girls. Mrs. Randolph dresses them all alike. For every day they wear dark blue serge Russian blouses and bloomers underneath, and short white socks, and on their heads those primitive straw farmers' hats which you can buy at any country store. They have bands arcund the crowns of bright red flannel, and are bound with the same. Each little girl has the first letter of her Christian name cut out in red flannel and stitched on the inside of the crown of the hat, to distinguish one from the other. A clever idea, for I think if I had so many little girls, I should get horribly mixed!—Edith Lawrence in New York 'Ledger.'

A thermometer is almost indispensable in the nursery. It should, if possible, hang in the middle of the room, away from the door, window, wall and fireplace, where the mercury may be affected by the draught. If the room where the baby is obliged to sleep is very hot in the middle of the day, or at night, hang a wet sheet over the window and leave the door open. Sprinkle the sheet as it dries with a whisk broom that has been dipped in cold water.

Milk which is given the child should be carefully selected; it should not be the first drawn, but that which comes about in the middle of the milking. It should be placed in an absolutely clean jar or receptacle, sealed, and cooled as quickly as possible.

How easy it is now-a-days for mothers and daughters to have dresses made at home, compared with the days of old! Then all the family, and sometimes aunts, and cousins used to come in to 'help sew,' because mother was going to have a new dress, or sister was going to boarding-school, and had to be 'fixed up.' Now, we can buy dress lining so pliable that it adapts itself to any form, and only has to be cut here and there to be ready for the dress material. so as time goes on, mothers and daughters will have more leisure for study and recreation, for attending lectures and going to mothers' clubs, etc. Thus, our homes will be made brighter in many ways, and we shall not hear that old note of complaint, that 'man works from sun to sun, but woman's work is never done!'—'Trained Motherhood.'

MEADOW TALK.

A bumble-bee, yellow as gold,
Sat perched on a red-clover top,
When a grasshopper, wiry and old,
Came along with a skip and a hop.
'Good-morrow!' cried he, 'Mr. Bumblebee;
You seem to have come to a stop.'

'We people that work,'
Said the bee with a jerk,
'Find a benefit sometimes in stopping;
Only insects like you,
Who have nothing to do,
Can keep up a perpetual hopping.'

The grasshopper paused on his way,
And thoughtfully bunched up his knees;
'Why trouble this sunshiny day,'
Quoth he, 'with reflections like these?
I follow the trade for which I was made
We all can't be wise bumble-bees.

'There's a time to be sad
And a time to be glad,
And time both for working and stopping;
For men to make money,
For you to make honey,
And for me to do nothing but hopping.'

—St. Nicholas.'

## Selected Recipes




Small potatoes not suitable to cook with larger ones should be laid aside and used for salads. Boil them, and while warm peel and slice thin; chop some parsley, an onion, and add to the sliced potatoes; sprinkle with salt and pepper and pour over two or three dessertspoonfuls of oil, or melted butter can be used, and moisten the whole with vinegar. Sliced beet and cucumber can be added to the salad, but it must be done before the oil and vinegar are mixed with the potatoes.

Fruit Omelette.—Peaches, raspberries, strawberries, bananas and very ripe apricots are used in fruit omelettes. To make one, put a cup of fruit in a bowl with sugar to sweeten, and the juice of a lemon. Beat four eggs with a pinch of salt and two ounces of sugar. Melt two ounces of butter in a pan; add the egg and cook the omelette. When cooked pour the berries in the centre, fold and roll nicely, turn on a dish and serve.

Royal Cream.—One quart of milk, one-third of a box of gelatine, four tablespoonfuls of sugar, three eggs, vanilla extract. Put the gelatine in the milk and let it stand for half an hour. Beat the yolks well with sugar and stir into the milk. Set the kettle in a pan of hot water and stir until the mixture begins to thicken like soft custard. Have ready the whites of the eggs beaten to a stiff froth, and the moment the kettle is taken from the fire stir them in quickly and turn into the dish or moulds and set away to harden.

Lemon Ice.—Take the juice of a dozen lemons, and a quart of water and two lbs. of sugar. Mix and half freeze. Grate off the yellow part of the rind of three lemons. Let it stand in water for fifteen minutes. Strain off, add to the mixture with a teaspoonful of lemon essence and freeze.

COVERING JELLY.

If the paper which is put over jelly be dipped in the white of an egg, it will, when dry, be tight and firm, and keep the fruit from moulding with much more certainty than if it is dipped in alcohol or brandy. The paper which is laid next the fruit is meant, not that which is tied or pasted over the jar.

Mrs. Rorer, in 'Ladies' Home Journal' says:—Apples contain so much pectose that little labor or care is involved in jelly-making. Peaches and pears, and even currants, when over-ripe, contain so little pectose that an experienced jelly-maker may easily fail. Jelly made from currants under-ripe and fresh from the bush will congeal before you transfer it from the kettle to the tumbler.

THREE LITTLE SERVANTS.

I have a little servant
With a single eye,
She always does my bidding,
Very faithfully;
But she eats me no meat,
And she drinks me no drink.
A very clever servant, as you well may think.

Another little servant,
On my finger sits,
She, the one-eyed little servant,
Very neatly fits.
But she eats me no meat,
And she drinks me no drink.
A very clever servant, as you well may think.

Now, one more little servant,
Through the single eye,
Does both the others' bidding,
Very faithfully;
But she eats me no meat,
And she drinks me no drink.
A very clever servant, as you well may think.

A needle and a thimble,
And a spool of thread.
Without the fingers nimble
And the knowing head,
They would never make out
If they tried a day,
To sew a square of patchwork, as you well may say.

—Troy 'Budget.'


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## RELIGIOUS NEWS.

The Presbyterian Hospital, New York, has just received an anonymous gift of £20,000.

The citizens of Brooklyn are taking steps to erect a statue to the memory of the late Dr. Storrs.

Three thousand Acts of the Apostles in French, with twelve colored pictures, were given by the Rev. M. Baxter, chiefly to people at the Place de la Concorde, main entrance of the Paris Exhibition, on June 10 and 11, and 17 and 18, as well as many French tracts.

America is doing beneficent work in transforming the schools of Cuba. Last October less than 10,000 were in the schools; the attendance has now increased to 1,130,000. America has provided a free excursion for 1,450 Cuban teachers, who are to visit the United States for instruction.

A large portion—£70,000—of the price obtained for the site of the historic Roman Catholic chapel of Moorfields, is being devoted to the completion of the new cathedral at Westminster, a building apparently commenced without the promoters having first sat down to count the cost. Meanwhile the opening of the new building has again been postponed.

The duties which have been imposed by the Japanese Government on all articles landed in Formosa are so high, that they are hampering the sending of gifts in kind to the Church's mission stations there. It was hoped that the transference of Formosa from China to Japan would greatly further the interests of the Presbyterian missions in that island: but up till now this hope has not been realized.

The fact, says a London paper, that two women have been admitted by a large majority as members of the Jewish Board of Guardians, is interesting, as showing how the Jewish community is changing its views and practice. So rapid has been the adoption of more modern ideas in regard to the exclusion of women from Jewish bodies, that there are now only two important ones, the United Synagogue, and the Board of Deputies, to which the old rule still applies.

The Duchess of Sutherland recently addressed a meeting held at the residence of Mrs. Asquith in aid of the Women's Trade Union League Lead-poisoning Fund. She spoke of the needless amount of suffering and misery caused by the use of lead in the process of glazing. Twenty thousand women are employed in the industry, and so long as lead is used any one of them is liable to be poisoned. Insanity, paralysis and blindness are some of the evils that follow.

Dr. Harpur (C.M.S.), has returned to Omdurman from a tour one hundred miles up the Blue Nile, to Sennaar. His most interesting journal concludes with the following striking sentence:—'After what we have seen of the earnest efforts of our British officers to administer justice and relieve the sufferings of the people committed to their care, we cannot but feel that a brighter day is dawning on the Soudan, and that, however indirectly, the influence of Christianity is already being brought to bear upon its people.'

Christianity is, says the Rev. H. Loomis, of Yokohama, making decided progress in Japan. The number of adult baptisms reported in 1899 was 3,148. This shows growth that is indicative of a good work still going on. The fact is unquestionable that there is an increase in the power and influence of Christianity, which is seen in many ways, but which cannot be tabulated. It is becoming more and more an influence in the life of the nation, although the casual observer may not be aware that such is the case.

In token of their appreciation of Lord Roberts's services to the Empire, the Jews in East London forwarded him a case of Passover cakes, 'such as are eaten by our race,' adds the letter accompanying the gifts, 'in commemoration of their freedom from the land of bondage in Egypt, and deliverance from a cruel and tyrannical rule, such as your Lordship, under Almighty God, is the instrument in removing at the present from the oppressed in South Africa.' Lord Roberts's private secretary has written from Kroonstad, thanking the donors for their sympathetic expressions.

Setting apart a piece of land, about two hundred and fifty years ago, Sir John Fenner directed that its rents were to be used in buying Bibles for poor children of several London parishes. In those days the Bible was too costly a book to become the possession of a slum child in the ordinary course of events. To prove their ability, the young beneficiaries had to read a few verses aloud in the presence of the vicar and churchwardens. Year by year this charity has been continued, and year by year it is to be continued. The property was sold the other day, we learn from 'The City Press,' and realized £7,674, the interest on which, say £200, should purchase a great many Bibles.

For nations as well as individuals the hour of judgment comes, says 'The Christian,' and it verily appears as if the European powers are now to be brought to answer for sins of past years. So-called Christian nations have set at nought the rights — physical, moral, and spiritual—of non-Christian peoples, who now in China turn upon their oppressors with terrifying effect. As for ourselves, we may speedily reap what we have sown, in connection with the opium iniquity. The Chinese people are what they are largely through our action. We forced upon them opium from India; they adopted the pernicious habit, and for years have produced the drug for themselves. They despise us, our missionaries and philanthropists notwithstanding, and would massacre us, or thrust us forth as 'foreign devils.'

On Hospital Sunday, in London, Dr. Horton announced, says the 'Christian World,' a glowing eulogy upon the modern doctor and the modern trained nurse. This led him to speak a much-needed word on the severe and unnecessary hardships which nurses are made to undergo. The matron of an hospital had lately told him that the training in any of the great London hospitals was so exacting and laborious that it added ten years to the age of those who passed through it, while many retired from it with prematurely broken health. He hoped that, in sending their contributions that day to the Hospital Fund, it would be with the distinct understanding that not a penny should go to hospitals which treated their nurses with such uncalled-for harshness. They had not forfeited the consideration due to them by taking up their profession of ministry to the sick. Dr. Horton will earn the thanks of multitudes of nurses by his outspoken words on their behalf. At present only those who have the strongest constitutions can pass through the ordeal of training, and they are commonly worked like slaves. Many who have the finest and highest qualities needed in the care of the sick are thus debarred from the career.

## EVANGELIZING FRENCH DEAF-MUTES.

('The Christian.')

Of the many seceding clergymen whom the well-known work among French priests has succored and enlightened, one has recently marked out for himself a new and rare path of Christian service. Having, ere he became a priest, been a teacher of deaf-mute children, Mons. Vigier is well versed in the divers methods for imparting knowledge to the deaf and dumb; he, therefore, resolved that as soon as his studies for the calling of an evangelist at Neuchatel Academy should be completed, he would turn his former skill to account by preaching the Gospel of Christ, and teaching his ways to the deaf and dumb men and women of Paris. Upon leaving college he had offered to him the headmastership of the Protestant deaf-mute school at St. Hippolyte du Fort with a comfortable salary; but he preferred rather to reach men and women who had passed through schools where they had got no ray of the light that beamed on the children of St. Hippolyte.

In a recent number of the 'Pretre Converti,' he wrote:—'There are about 35,000 deaf-mutes in France; and the department of the Seine alone can count up at least 3,500. In a few institutions not under state control, the young deaf-mutes receive, indeed, a certain tincture of religious instruction; but it is not long in getting worn-out, partly by such contact as they have with our very irreligious society, but still more by their habitual isolation.

'In the face of such a state of things, I believe that, knowing, as I did, the language of the deaf-mutes and possessing the truth myself, my duty was to come to the aid of these dear hapless brothers. Did not God, who led me to the Gospel, design that in my turn I should invite to it those whom their infirmity must often deprive of every guide and stay? I believed so, I do believe so, firmly. I believe this to be a work of God, and therefore, that it will succeed. . . . The soil that has to be sown is barren, hardened, rocky, because it has never been tilled before. I am confident that it will yield fruits in abundance.

'It is only two months since I left the Divinity College at Neuchatel, whither the work among priests had sent me, and where I gained so much good; and . . . results already exceed my hopes. From sixty to eighty deaf-mutes regularly attend the meetings in the Boulevard Bonne Nouvelle, in spite of heat and distances. The truth makes headway among the silent tribe; nearly two hundred New Testaments have been distributed and are being read. I have visited about six hundred deaf-mutes, and all assure me of their sympathy and their gratitude.

'Our services are held as among the hearing and speaking, except as to the hymns, which are explained instead of being sung. On my private visits, I pray with them, after having read a passage out of their New Testaments. Already I have reaped some fruits as a precious encouragement.

'One man, after a parable had been explained, said to me:—"I have been all that you have just told us. I have wished to kill my wife; I have beaten her like mortar, and she has been forced to beg, so as not to starve, along with her children. I have wished to throw myself into the Seine in a fit of madness brought on by 'absinthe'; but I was very unhappy, and my poor wife still more so. Well, since you gave me that little book, I seem to be rising from the dead. Everything appears new—my household, life itself, and the people around. I am happy. I will drink no more. Yet I understand that I need to be helped by the good God. I count upon him and upon my little book, when the old habit urges me; I read a verse or two and I gain courage; and then, too, ever since I have been praying, it seems to me that I have nothing left to fear." While the husband was telling me his story, the wife was weeping with joy and kissing my hands. Of course I made them understand that it was to God they must render thanks.

'A deaf and dumb woman, again, said to me, "Although I was trained by the Sisters of the Deaf and Dumb Institute at Bordeaux, I found happiness in nothing of all they told me. But now that I see that there are not all these intermediaries between God and me—that it is by faith in Jesus that I am saved, that I have God as a real father and friend, I am happy, I see my way more clearly, and I pray from my heart—a thing I could never do before." I could cite many other facts attesting the working of God among these souls; but there is much to be done, and the laborers are indeed few.

We may add that the weekly service is held in a hall kindly lent by the McAll Mission, and that by latest reports the attendance has further grown.

## BROTHERHOOD OF ANDREW AND PHILIP.

(The Rev. Edwin W. Rice, D.D., Editor 'American Sunday Union.')

Why organize a Brotherhood of Andrew and Philip? I propose to re-state a few reasons from two points of view:

1. The great need of men for the Church.

2. The admirable fitness of the Brotherhood to meet this need.

These are strong reasons for organizing a Brotherhood.

The smallest portion of those who are Christians to-day are men. Fully two-thirds of the members of Christian churches now are women. Scarce one-fourth of the active members are men.

1. The Church of Jesus Christ can better get on without the men than the men can get on without the church. The men, therefore, need the church far more than the church needs the men. In fact, religion is the one great need of the men of to-day. Only by becoming active and thoroughly consecrated Christians can men become truly manly. Failing in this, they fail to develop themselves into the highest manhood.

If, then, there is a crying need in the church for consecrated men (as many tell us) there is certainly a far greater crying need for vital religion in the men of this generation. The men of to-day need, oh! how sadly they need, the transforming and uplifting power of the Gospel of Jesus Christ.

So the call for a mission of men to men, is a mighty Macedonian cry. Moreover, the few active consecrated men in every Christian community need to be banded together into one common and united effort to extend the Kingdom of God among men.

The recent splendid achievements of women along every form of religious work have been largely due to efficient organization. The Christian women of the United States are widely and well banded together for a great variety of Christian objects, and in a great variety of ways. They have their women's boards, and bands of missions, their temperance unions, their Dorcas and sewing societies, their King's daughters, their 'Father Lights,' and Helping Hand circles, and a multitude of similar beneficent and Christian associations for advancing Christ's Kingdom. By these systematic organizations, women have become a mighty power in promoting reforms, and in the evangelization of the human race.

Now Christian men need to have similar organizations for reaching men. For man is a religious being. He does not stay out of the church, nor does he hesitate to come into the church because it is a religious organization. It is usually because he thinks that the practical religion of the church does not fit his needs.

The hard-headed practical man of to-day wants a religion that has the courage of its convictions. If his brother man professes to be a Christian, and a believer in the Gospel of Jesus Christ, he wants him to live up to the Sermon on the Mount. He wants to see evidence in his business, and in his social relations, that the man is unselfish and brotherly. If, on the contrary, he sees that the professing Christian man is keen for a bargain, sharp in a trade, looking out for himself ten times and never for his neighbor once, he naturally concludes that such a religion is not very brotherly nor helpful, nor is it worth much.

A Philadelphia pastor said the other day, that the churches did not reach the mass of men because worldly men take very little stock in our religion. When they see a class of men in the church that are not afraid to live up to the full requirements of the gospel, in brotherly helpfulness and kindliness, they believe in that class of men, and they will believe in the church to which that kind of professing Christians go. It is the masculine Christianity of the right sort which attracts them.

2. This leads me to the second point: that the Brotherhood fits the needs of the church and of the men of to-day, in this respect. The Brotherhood asks men to pray daily for the advancement of Christ's kingdom. That means that the kingdom must first come in their own hearts, must first transform their own lives, must fill them with brotherly kindness and with that Christian love which will make them seek to bless other men.

The Brotherhood of Andrew and Philip is fitted successfully to reach the various classes of men now outside the churches and neglecting personal religion. There is for example:

(1) The man trying to live an honest, clean life as the world goes, who sees no need for Christ and the church. The Brotherhood is just suited to show him the 'better way,' the way to a positive, earnest Christlike life, for God and the good of man.

(2) Another class of men is careless in both morals and religion. They do not mean to be vicious, nor thoroughly mean, foul, nor utterly depraved. But they are on the downward road, and unconsciously going down at a fearful rate. The Brotherhood takes such men kindly by the hand, and offers to help them to go on the upward and better road. It puts sympathy, heart, and persuasive love in the helping hand, illustrates practically what the Gospel and the teaching of Jesus Christ mean, and wins such men, in a manly way. It arouses their moral self-respect. It is hand to hand, heart to heart, brother for brother-man, work.

(3) Then there are men loosely attached to the church, who have never 'enjoyed religion,' for they never had any perceptible 'amount to enjoy.' They attached themselves to the church for what they hoped to get out of it. And they don't get much.

He gets most out of religion and the Gospel, who puts most of himself, his life, his heart, his service, into it.

The Brotherhood takes this misguided man by the hand, and shows him by its blessed rule of service, how he can get most for himself, by giving the most for Christ and his fellow men.

For these and many like reasons, I would say organize a Brotherhood in every church. It will help to make a manly church. And in every manly church with a vigorous masculine Christianity, there will be the love, the gentleness, the tenderness of a woman, for there will be the love and the gentleness for Jesus Christ.—From advance sheets of official organ.

## CHRISTIANITY SEEN FROM WITHOUT.

A Japanese magazine, the 'Orient,' published in English in Tokio, says:

Japan enjoys the unique distinction of being the only non-Christian power that has been admitted into what is called the comity of nations on a footing of perfect equality, and to judge from the utterances of the European and American press she is by no means the least respected power. Unfortunately the cause of this respect is not such as to satisfy all Japanese. Japan has made great progress in the arts of peace, but that is not really why she is respected. That respect was earned in a short nine months by the achievements of the Japanese army and navy. Now, that sort of thing is pleasing enough to a nation's amour propre, but on calmly thinking the matter over, some Japanese would wish that the respect of western nations had been earned by something else than by mere proficiency in the art of slaughter conducted on modern scientific principles. Russia, too, is respected and feared. Yet she is the only non-constitutional country in the comity of nations. The liberty of the individual and of the press is under the tyranny of mere administrative orders in Russia, and official peculation is nearly as rife as in China. And this gives rise to strange misgivings. Are the so-called Christian nations really followers of the religious cult they so ostentatiously and proudly profess?

Without going so far with Count Tolstoy as to say that his rendering of the real meaning of Christianity is the correct one, we do go so far as to say that the precepts of the Sermon on the Mount are the most important in the so-called Christian code of morality. And these precepts are unquestionably against war, and all against according honor to any nation or any man on the mere grounds of success in the exercise of brute force, much less of success in slaughtering enemies. And yet it is precisely on these grounds that non-Christian Japan has been accorded the respect of so-called Christian Europe and America!

We can very well understand the old Hebrews respecting us for success in war, for the old Hebrew God was a God of battles. But we have always understood that the Christian Father in heaven was no mere tribal war-god, but a God of love. The present situation is not a little puzzling to us benighted heathens of Japan, who have earned the respect of those who profess to follow the precepts of Christ on the Mount by success in slaughtering our enemies, and by that alone. Will real Christians kindly explain what it all means?


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Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are just what every weak, nervous, run-down woman needs to make her strong and well.

They cure those feelings of smothering and sinking that come on at times, make the heart beat strong and regular, give sweet, refreshing sleep and banish headaches and nervousness. They infuse new life and energy into dispirited, health-shattered women, who have come to think there is no cure for them.

Read the words of encouragement in this letter from Mrs. Thos. Sommars, Clifton, New London, P.E.I.

"Last fall I was in a very serious condition suffering from nervousness and weakness, I got so bad at last that I could hardly move around, and despaired of ever getting well. Seeing Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills highly recommended for such conditions I purchased a box.

"Before I had taken half of it I could notice an improvement in my condition and when I had used two boxes I was completely cured.

"It was wonderful how these pills took away that dreadful feeling of nervousness and gave me strength.

"I recommended them to my neighbor who was troubled with nervousness, and they cured her, too. We all think there is nothing equal to Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.'



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"SALADA"

Ceylon Tea on a sealed lead packet is proof evidence, absolute that the contents are incomparable.

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## BRITISH NEWS.

### ENGLISH.

The Willingham district of Cambridgeshire is suffering severely from a plague of small birds. Blackbirds and thrushes are 'commandeering' the strawberries very vigorously, and thousands of sparrows have been playing havoc among the plums, spoiling three-fourths of the crop.

The Queen's zebra at the Zoo is dead, and in him the collection has lost one of its most attractive beasts. After having been admired all day by a Bank Holiday public he gave up the ghost during the night with a wisp of hay in his mouth.

Mr. H. Babington Smith, writing, in the 'National Review,' of Ladysmith after the siege, says: 'I cannot give a better idea of the isolation of the garrison than by quoting a question asked me by a distinguished officer some weeks after the relief: "What is this I see so many allusions to in the papers; something about an Absent-minded Beggar?"'

An amusing incident recently occurred while a party were being shown over a well-known Essex electrical works. One gentleman was just about to place his hand on a dynamo when the guide, a Scotchman, shouted excitedly, 'Dinna touch it. If ye get but one wee small grippit ye'll breathe sparks and there'll be a new face in heaven.' The machine was not touched.

Alarm prevails at Bocking, an Essex village, owing to the presence of a large number of rats in the streets and houses. At the residence of a baker named Lewis two girls of eight and six years, whilst lying in bed, were attacked and badly bitten about the face, arms, and legs by a number of rats, and for some time one child remained insensible owing to the shock. The children are still under medical treatment.

A warning appears in the 'Board of Trade Journal' addressed to traders forwarding goods to Turkey. All valuable goods, it is said, should be packed in a solid box, made in such a manner that a plank cannot be lifted without leaving behind some very obvious traces. Solidity alone is not sufficient. The thieves' stock-in-trade has been improved; they can open a case and close it again without leaving the least trace. Textile fabrics and hosiery are the articles which appear to have the greatest attraction for these light-fingered gentry.

A Morpeth man serving with the 67th Battery of Artillery, which formed part of the garrison of Ladysmith, in a letter home states that during the battle of Waggon Hill he picked up a bag which contained fifty sovereigns and fourteen pounds in silver. For safety he placed his find in the magazine of one of the guns. A little later a shell from a Boer 12-pounder Nordenfeldt struck this particular British gun and blew it to bits. No money was found afterwards. 'What do you think of that for hard luck?' asks 'Tommy.'

Just outside Buckingham, a few days since two men were walking in a field in which a bull was feeding, when the bull, upon seeing them, gave chase. He ran them around the field several times, but they dare not attempt to get over the stile so close was the bull on their heels. At last one of them managed to scramble over the hedge, but the other still kept up running round, with the bull in hot pursuit. Upon coming round for the fiftieth time the man shouted to his companion—'Give my last messages to the wife and children, this is my last time round.'

One of the boys employed at Smith & Sons' bookstall at Burton-on-Trent Station has had a miraculous escape. A goods train had passed through the station over night, and a quantity of gooseberries had fallen from one of the trucks. The boy, when he went on duty in the morning, jumped on to the line, and began to gather up the fruit. He failed to notice the approach of a train, and before he could escape was pinned between the wall of the platform and the inside rail. When the train had passed he emerged unharmed, but much frightened. Being a very slim lad, he was just able to crouch beneath the slight projecting edge of the platform.

'Whom would you rather be,' asked a teacher of the members of his class at a certain London Jewish school the other day, 'whom would you rather be if you were not yourself?' The answers were, according to the 'Jewish World,' unanimous, 'Please, sir, Baden-Powell.' 'And if you could not be Baden-Powell?' continued the teacher. There was evidently some hesitation, but the youngest scholar, a boy of nine, shot his hand up at once. 'Well?' said the teacher, looking over, 'Please, sir, General French,' 'And if you could not be General French?' 'Please, sir, a fire-engine driver.'

### SCOTCH.

A shocking accident occurred in Aberdeen the other day, and resulted in the death of Henry Thomson, a man about forty years of age. Thomson was employed at Mr. Charles Macdonald's granite works, and while taking a belt round one of the shafts of a saw driven by machinery he fell against it. He was picked up in a frightfully injured condition, and died on the way to the Royal Infirmary.

'Big Sandy Robertson,' the last survivor living in Stirling of 'The Thin Red Line,' died the other day in a house in Spittal street at an advanced age. A good many years ago he was janitor in the old Allan's School, and for long his 'buirdly' figure was a conspicuous one in the upper part of the town, where he resided. 'Sandy' was a fine specimen of a Highlander in his younger days, and as one of the famous 93rd went through the Crimea and took part in the suppression of the Indian Mutiny. He was a sergeant in his regiment, and had a pension. Latterly he was one of the 'town's guides.'

By his will, dated January, 1899, the Earl of Airlie, who was killed about a month ago in the war in South Africa, leaves, among a number of legacies, the following: £500 to his aunt, the Hon. Maud Aletha Stanley, to be employed by her in charity; £1,000 to the officer commanding the 10th (Prince of Wales Own Royal) Hussars, in which regiment the deceased held a commission, to be employed for the benefit of the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the regiment for sporting, or other purposes, and to be allocated in the proportions: Officers, £400; non-commissioned officers and men and their wives, £600; £1,000 to be employed by his trustees for charitable purposes in the county of Forfar.




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The Home Repairing Outfit. A complete set of tools for Boot, Shoe, Rubber, Harness and Tinware, Repairing. 44 articles packed in a neat strong box: weight, 16 lbs. Every family needs one. They sell like hot cakes. Price for the complete outfit, $1.75.

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IN THE MATTER OF THE EMPRESS GOLD MINES COMPANY OF ONTARIO, Limited.

In Liquidation.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 6 o'clock p.m. on SATURDAY, the 18th day of August, 1900, for the purchase of the following assets of the above-named Company, viz.:—

Mining Location R 569, situated about five miles north of Jack Fish Bay, Lake Superior, containing 160 acres more or less, together with stamp mill, air drill plant, assay office with necessary apparatus and blacksmith's shop, etc.

Each tender to be accompanied by an accepted cheque for ten percent of the amount tendered which will be forfeited if the party tendering fails to carry out said purchase, and will be returned if tender is declined.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Further particulars can be had from the undersigned, or the property may be inspected on application to the caretaker at Jack Fish, Ontario.

Dated 16th of July A.D. 1900.

W. L. MORTON, Liquidator, Fort William, Ontario.

# The Boys' Page.

## Our Trek to Victoria Falls.

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

(Continued from last Saturday.)

PART II.

ON LIVINGSTONE ISLAND.

Our first camp on the Zambesi, seven miles above the falls, was noisy with forty or more Batokas who came over from the island of Kelai to beg, and remained about until near midnight. We had brought a quantity of cloth, coffee, tobacco, sugar, and so forth, for gifts to the natives; but these blacks particularly sought rifles and ammunition with which to shoot neighboring blacks, hippopotami and other game. But instead of giving them firearms, Walter laid



DAVID LIVINGSTONE.

down the new law of the land to the Kelai chief: 'If there is any more killing, there will be hanging for it,' said he. 'The negro that kills or robs will be sent for from Fort Charter, and will not be seen in these parts afterward,' at which the chief looked much alarmed.

In the morning the black beggars came again and detained us until the afternoon, when we all went down the river in canoes, as before.

The view, as we emerged from the islands, was even more grand than that of the previous evening. There were now seven distinct columns of mist. Immense, yet graceful, they rose from the abyss to the very heavens, perfectly white at their base, but shading darker as they spread in the sky. Where they rose the river itself seemed to end abruptly, with a roaring more deep and ponderous than that of Niagara.

In descending to the last of the islands above Livingstone, or Centre Island—which corresponds with Goat Island at Niagara—we observed that the bed of the river looks like a sheet of rock, whereon lie occasionally scattered boulders which we could often see distinctly, although we found the depth to be from forty to fifty feet when sounded by a stone tied to a cord.

Down to the very brink of the falls the mighty stream flowed smoothly and not very swiftly; we estimated the velocity of the current to be from three to four miles an hour at a point half a mile above the chasm. It conveys, however, a sense of resistless might; and the thought of venturing to the upper end of the central island causes an involuntary shudder, although Doctor Livingstone reached it in a canoe at low water.

I think that the feat might be performed at high water, for the island is of many acres' extent, although not as large as Goat Island at Niagara. It is a perfect oasis of verdure, palms and the cyprus-like motsuri.

Walter had brought two large coils of rope, and after floating down to the last of the islands above Livingstone Island, he proposed to reach it by letting a canoe down by rope; but our father objected: 'What if anything should go wrong? Suppose the rope should have a weak place in it? You would go over the falls!'

'No, I think that I could make the upper end of the island,' replied Walter, 'and of course I shall look carefully to the rope.'

'It's too risky,' said father; but Walter still expressed a strong wish to try it.

'Well, well,' replied father, 'you are of age, and can do as you please, but Grant and Dorsey shall not go.'

We felt aggrieved by this, as the danger seemed little to us, and we wished exceedingly to get the view from Livingstone Island.

Walter's plan was to steer the canoe for the island, but keep hold of the rope, so that if a cross current swept him off his course he could haul the canoe back. Two men were needed in the canoe, but Walter would not take one of the Batokas, as all have a superstitious fear of the falls; and father would not let Grant or me go.

'All right,' said Walter. 'I can manage, I think.' He stepped into the canoe, and had taken the paddle in one hand and the rope in the other, when father cried, 'Wait a bit! I'm going myself!'

'That's father all over,' said Hermione. 'His fear and caution are all for us.' There were tears in her eyes, but she laughed and threw him a kiss as they put off.

The canoe floated down rather slowly, for Walter stopped after every hundred feet or so to knot a billet of dry wood into the rope as a buoy. In a little more than half an hour they had reached the island, drawn up the canoe and disappeared among the trees, as they crossed to the side next the chasm.

For an hour or more we saw nothing of them, and we had become so anxious as to think of drawing up the canoe and going in it to look for them, when they came in view and ascended slowly to us, Walter paddling, while father pulled lightly on the rope.

'Well, how does it look?' we all shouted.

'Tremendous!' said Walter.

'Stupendous!' echoed father.

Their tones and looks were of men profoundly impressed. Of course this whetted the curiosity of Hermione, Grant and myself, and we begged permission to go. Somewhat to our surprise, father now offered no objection.

'I don't think there's much danger,' he said, 'but it is now almost sunset. You haven't time for a good view. Better wait till to-morrow. We will all go then.'

The next morning was bright and calm; we were all astir at dawn, and embarked in canoes at a little after sunrise, with food for the day. Landing on Telos Island—as we had named the upper one—we found the buoyed rope afloat, as we had left it, apparently none the worse for wetting; and Walter and I, who went down first with father, held by it all the way down to Livingstone Island. It gave me strange sensations to glide in safety on the bosom of that mighty current, and hear the ever-increasing roar of its tremendous plunge a few hundred yards farther on.

As we drew near the island, the mist pillars seemed to overhang us, and at the upper end of Livingstone Island showers of rain frequently fell from them. We landed, and then Walter went back up the rope to fetch down Grant and Hermione.

While he was gone, father and I looked about the island, hoping to discover the fruit orchard which Dr. Livingstone planted here in August, 1855. We were following a well-trodden path into the thick shrubbery, and wondering how it came to be so much used, when father, who was a step in advance, collided with a young hippopotamus that was coming our way at a canter! The roar of the cataract prevented our hearing its approach, but did not drown father's yell when the beast rushed at him from out the greenery and knocked him aside. As for me, I had barely time to jump into the brush before it dashed past with a soft snort.

After that we went on more cautiously, for the island appears to be a trodden haunt of 'hippos,' which probably rooted up Dr. Livingstone's peach and plum-trees years ago, for we could not find even a trace of them.

Presently, while looking about, we heard Hermione screaming and calling to us. She had come down with Walter and Grant, and as they were nearing the landing-place, they saw an immense hippopotamus emerge from the brush and leap into the river. Fancy Goat Island at Niagara infested with hippopotami! Grant had brought a carbine, but dared not fire on the huge animal, which he declared to be as big as an elephant.

In single file, Walter leading, we all went through the dense, wet shrubbery, sometimes following a 'hippo' path, sometimes cutting a path for a quarter of a mile or more, to the brink of the precipice, which is so festooned by vines and green brush that a view cannot be had until one parts the leaves with his hands. Here our waterproofs were useful, as the condensing mist falls in showers. The roar is so tremendous that we could not hear words shouted a yard away, and it was only by signs that we were able to communicate.

None the less, that first view through the parted leaves told us a great deal about the cataract. We were on the brink of and looking down into a vast chasm, with the whole river dropping into it on both sides of our position, while just across—apparently not over a hundred feet away, as Dr. Livingstone says—rises a perpendicular cliff, crowned with great green trees. Down in the chasm, four or five hundred feet below, we caught glimpses through the eddying bellowing mist of a raging mass of yeasty water, surging along the bottom of the chasm to the left.

By some convulsion of nature, recent in the geological sense, a great crack was opened across the bed of the Zambesi, at right angles to its course, and the river drops into it. Out toward the left bank another lateral crack opens off to the north-east from this transverse crack, and continues among rugged hills for thirty miles or more; and it is along the bottom of this latter narrow chasm that the Zambesi, so broad and placid in its upper reaches, makes its exit from the falls in a series of roaring chutes to which the Whirlpool Rapids at Niagara are but a mill-race.

As to the depth of the crack, or gorge, one can only conjecture; it may be a thousand feet, being filled to a depth of five or six hundred feet by the water, for the entire Zambesi is here compressed to a width of three or four hundred feet.

As to the breadth of the chasm, Dr. Livingstone, standing where we stood on the brink of Livingstone Island, asserted that it was no more than eighty feet; but I threw a stone out toward the cliff with all my force, and it went no more than half way over. The crack is probably four hundred feet wide although it looks no wider than Dr. Livingstone thought it was. One is apt to be deceived by the vast scale of things here. The solid cliff on which we stood shook as if made of jelly. It filled us with awe to stand there and catch the hot whiffs of air and spray that rushed upward from the abyss. The mist concealed the water almost wholly, but now and then we caught a glimpse of the great, white masses descending with what seemed wonderful slowness.

Across, on the opposite cliff, the great baobab trees were all a-glitter with the falling showers; and little rills could be seen leaping down the precipice for from fifty to one hundred feet, when they would be whisked away by the upward-gushing vapor and turned to mist again, again to fall in showers.

The stupendous exhibition of power quite overcame Hermione, and she stole quietly back among the palms to collect her scattered wits; but she soon rushed back to us, with scared eyes, wild gestures, and screams that we could not hear. She had espied the great, brown snout and small eyes of a hippopotamus, contemplating her from a thicket a few yards away!

'Did he chase you?' asked father.

'No-o-o!' said poor Hermione. 'But he looked so—so—well, so like a long swelling with a wicked eye!' and we had to laugh at her description.



'LOWER AWAY!'

Quite stunned at length by the deafening roar, we beat a retreat back through the thick woods to the upper end of the island, where, amid the trees and leafy shrubbery, the noise was more endurable. Here, keeping a sharp eye out for 'hippos,' we lunched and partially dried our clothing in the warm sunshine, for now the breeze had so shifted that showers of mist did not fall there.

After lunching, Walter said he would descend into the chasm. 'I want to see how it seems down there,' said he. 'I'm going to rig a rope and go down.'

'There! there!' exclaimed father. 'Can you not think of some other harebrained scheme a little less hazardous? I don't believe a person could get breath, or live, down there!'

'It may be so, father; but you can let me down easily and slowly, you know, and if I find I cannot stand it, I will jerk the rope and you can haul me back.'

'Now, Walter, you had better be content with what we have just seen,' argued father. 'It's grand enough, I'm sure! What more in the way of grandeur can anybody ask for?'

'True, but I would like to see a little more,' Walter replied, laughing.

Father groaned, and muttered something about a young fool daring everything, and never knowing when he had enough.

'But I hope to discover another Cave of the Winds, grander than that at Niagara,' said Walter, who had become a thorough Africander. 'Then, too, I want to measure the exact height of the falls—to tell our American friends when they brag about Niagara. We are going to have another great republic here in South Africa, and our Mosi-oa-tunya will discount the American big falls. It's three times as high, and carries three times as much water.'

'Not more than twice as much,' remarked father.

'Schultz says four times as much,' argued Walter, 'and Schultz is a level-headed fellow.'

'Just about twice as much,' insisted father. 'I should know—I have seen Niagara a dozen times to Schultz's once; and Niagara is much more beautiful than this fall, although not so heavy or so high. You can't see this fall from down the river, either, as at Niagara; but seen from up the river, these mist pillars surpass anything of the kind there.'

Now, father is very accurate, and he is an American, and I am pretty sure he did no injustice to Niagara Falls.

Walter left us on Livingstone Island and went back up the rope, and thence to the camp to fetch an axe, a large iron bucket used for watering the horses, and two Kaffirs to help haul at the rope. It was four in the afternoon when he returned, alone. The Kaffirs had accompanied him as far as the upper island, where the buoyed rope began, but neither Walter's orders nor his persuasions could induce them to come down the rope.

We had intended to camp there on Livingstone Island over night, but the shifting wind flung such showers from the pillars of mist that at sunset we all went back to camp, from which we returned to Livingstone Island at nine the next forenoon. This time one of the Kaffir boys plucked up courage to accompany us, and in place of the other we took Claas, our Dutch cook.

Going to the brink of the precipice at the lower end of the island, Walter first cleared away the brush, then felled a mohonono-tree, about a foot and a half in diameter, in such a manner that the nearly severed trunk still held to the stump, while the top projected out over the chasm. At a crotch of a branch with the trunk, he then smoothed a place for the rope to play over during lowering or hoisting. The iron bucket was then attached to the rope, and to be on the safe side we doubled the rope, although it was quite strong enough to support the weight of the bucket and two men.

At the very last moment father, who had been continually calling Walter's plan foolhardy, wished to go down first; but none of us would listen to that proposal, for father isn't quite what he once was, physically, and we deem it our duty and privilege to prevent his pluck from carrying him into serious danger. He did not half like our refusal to let him down, for he believes—or tries to make us think he does—that he is just as strong and active as ever.

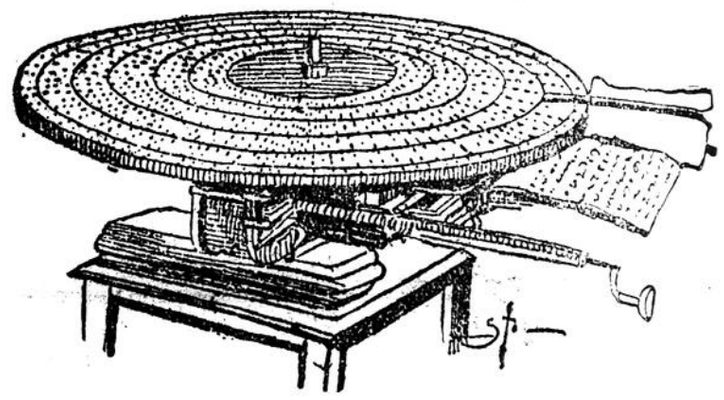
'You had better allow me to try it. My judgment is better than yours,' his looks and gestures seemed to say, for we were obliged to go by signs there; but we shook our heads.

When at last Walter climbed out on the tree-top overhanging the gulf, placed his feet carefully in the bucket, gripped the rope and gave the signal to 'lower away,' father was evidently in great apprehension, for his breath came very quick and his fingers were clenched hard against his palms.

(To be continued next Saturday.)

### A CHINESE TYPEWRITER.

An American in China, Dr. Sheffield, president of the Tung-Cho College, has invented a remarkable typewriter, capable of printing the 4,000 characters that the Chinaman finds absolutely necessary for transacting his ordinary business affairs. The 'Scientific American,' from which our illustration is reproduced, gives the following description of the machine:



The 4,000 characters are grouped in alphabetical order according to their accepted spelling in English, a large number of those most commonly used being placed in a separate group, regardless of spelling. The type are cast on the under side of the large wheel, the upper side of which is covered with printed characters, each one exactly over the type it represents. The carriage moves freely to the right or left, and projecting from it there is a pointer, used to locate the characters to be printed. In operation the wheel is revolved with the left hand until the group or line in which the desired character to be found is opposite the carriage, and the carriage is then moved with the right hand to the right or left until the pointer covers the character sought for. To the right will be seen a little crank, one turn of which inks the type, while a small hammer forces the paper against the type, leaving a clear impression. The type wheel locks during the printing and is automatically corrected if slightly out of alignment. The mechanism for the operation of spacing [illegible] other machines.

At first thought it would seem that with this machine the writing of Chinese would be slow and tedious, but when it is considered that the written characters consist of from two to twenty strokes, which even the best Chinese scholar writes slowly, as the brush delineates, and that a character signifies, not a letter, but a word, it will be readily seen that Sheffield's machine saves a great amount of both time and labor.

### CORRESPONDENCE

Eddie Williams.—I have a water tortoise and would like to learn how to keep it during the winter. If you will kindly answer through the Boys' Page. Ans.—Water tortoises are more lively than their land relatives, and will live for many years. As their name indicates, they live in the water nearly all the time. An old tub should be procured and sunk to a level with the ground. In the middle of the tub of water a miniature island should be built, fixed up with plants, etc., which will improve the vivarium, besides making it very attractive for the tortoises. They should be given no vegetable food. They will eat worms and finely shredded meat, and will enjoy as a treat white fish boiled and broken up into small pieces. They will always dive for their food in the water. Tortoises hibernate in the fall. Get a box of clay and sand mixed and well moistened. On this place your tortoise and put it away in a dark cellar. The tortoise will burrow into the damp earth and will require no more attention until he comes out of his hiding place in the spring.


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IRON PULLEYS.

| No. Pulleys. | Diam. | Face. | Bore. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 5 in. | 2¼ in. | 1 3-16 in. |
| 1 | 10 in. | 4½ in. | 1⅞ in. |
| 1 | 12 in. | 6 in. | 1⅞ in. |
| 1 | 12 in. | 12 in. | 2 in. |
| 1 | 13 in. | 6 in. | 1⅞ in. |
| 1 | 13½ in. | 6½ in. | 1¼ in. |
| 1 | 14 in. | 3 in. | 1½ in. |
| 1 | 16 in. | 6 in. | 1⅞ in. |
| 1 | 16 in. | 7½ in. | 2 in. |
| 1 | 16 in. | 8 in. | 1⅞ in. |
| 1 | 17 in. | 8 in. | 1⅞ in. |
| 1 | 18 in. | 6 in. | 2 in. |

IRON SPLIT PULLEYS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | 24 in. | 4½ in. | 2¾ in. |

IRON CONE PULLEYS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | 4-speed 14 in. to 8½ in. | 3 in. face | 9/16 in. bore |
| 2 | 3 " 6 in. to 4 in. | 1½ in. face | 13-16 in. bore |

DODGE WOOD PULLEYS.

| Diameter. | Face. |
|---|---|
| 12 in. | 4½ in. face. |
| 15 in. | 9 in. face. |
| 30 in. | 6 in. face. |

2 counter shaft hangers, 14 in. drop.

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# CHESS

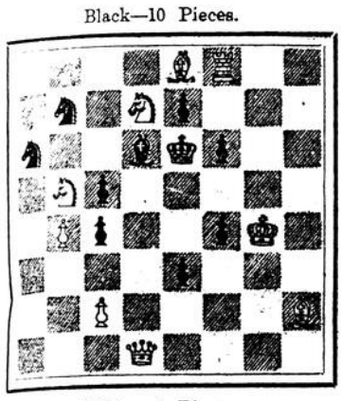
*Communications should be addressed to the Chess Editor, 'Witness,' Montreal.*

Saturday, July 28, 1900.

PROBLEM No. 335.

Composed for the 'Witness' by Kenneth S. Howard, Webster, N.Y.

Black—10 Pieces.



White—9 Pieces.

Mate in THREE. Solution Aug 18.

ANSWERS AND COMMENT.

Solution to Three-move Problem No. 330, Tourney No. 20, 'Bagatelle.' White K at Q Kt 5, Q at Q R 3; Kts at Q 5 and K 3; pawns at Q R 7, K Kt 4 and K R 3—seven pieces. Black K at K 4; Kt at K R 8; pawns at K 2 and 3, and K Kt 4 —five pieces. Key move, 1 Kt—B 2. Variations:

| Black. | White. |
|---|---|
| 1 K x Kt | 2 Q—Q 3 ch, etc. |
| 1 K—K 5 | 2 Q—K 3 ch, etc. |
| 1 P x Kt | 2 Q x P ch, etc. |
| 1 Kt—Kt 6 | 2 Q x Kt ch, etc. |

Solution to Two-move Problem No. 331, by H. W. Barry (not included in the Tournament). White K at K R 4; Q at K sq; Rs at Q 8 and K B 5; Kts at Q R 4 and K B 4; Bs at Q R 7 and K B 7; pawns at Q Kt 2, K 2 and 6, K B 2, and K Kt 5—thirteen pieces. Black K at K 5; R at Q B 4; B at Q 2; pawn at Q Kt 6—four pieces. Key move, 1 Kt—Kt 6. Variations:

| Black. | White. |
|---|---|
| 1 K x R | 2 P—K 4 mate. |
| 1 K—Q 5 | 2 Q—Kt 4 mate. |
| 1 R x R | 2 Kt—B 3 mate. |
| 1 R—K 4 | 2 R x R mate. |
| 1 R—Q 4 | 2 R—B 4 mate. |
| 1 R—Kt or R 4 | 2 Q—Q Kt mate. |
| 1 R other | 2 R—K 5 mate. |
| 1 B x Kt or other | 2 R—B 4 mate. |

'Tries' defeated: 1 Kt—Q 3, by 1 R—Kt 4; 1 K—Kt 4, by 1 R x R; 1 R x R, by B—Kt 4; 1 B—K Kt 6, by 1 R x R; 1 Q—Q 2, by K x R; 1 Q x Kt ch, by 1 R—B 7, and 1 P—B 3 ch, by 1 K x R.

Game 338—Ruy Lopez.

Janowski. Lasker.

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

Game 339—Double Ruy Lopez.

Janowski. Pillsbury.

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

## CHECKERS.

MORE TOURNAMENT GAMES.

The following games were played between J. J. Trickey, Montreal, Que., and James D. Rose, Blackheath, Ont., in the 'Witness' Correspondence Tournament:

Game 38—Rose's move.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11—15 | 27 23 | 1— 6 | 25 9 | 12—26 |
| 22 17 | 6— 9 | 30 25 | 6—13 | 31 13 |
| 8—11 | 23 18 | 15—18 | 29 25 | 2— 6 |
| 23 19 | 9—14 | 22 15 | 13—17 | 25 22 |
| 4— 8 | 18 9 | 11—27 | 21 14 | Drawn |
| 25 22 | 5—14 | 32 23 | 10—17 | |
| 9—13 | 26 23 | 13—22 | 19 16 | |

Game 39—Trickey's move.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11—15 | 3 8 | 14—21 | 11 16 | 5— 9 |
| 21 17 | 27—23 | 18 14 | 22—13 | 19 16 |
| 8—11 | 9 14 | 10—17 | 16 20 | 12—19 |
| 23 19 | 23—18 | 19 3 | 24—19 | 3 12 |

Rose won.


## ARE YOU GOING TO THE SEASIDE OR COUNTRY?

The Publishers of the 'Witness' have again opened the SUMMER RESORT INFORMATION BUREAU, at the 'WITNESS' PRINTING HOUSE, corner of Craig and St. Peter streets, where those contemplating going to a Summer Resort may, at their leisure, look over interesting Booklets, Pamphlets and Cards, descriptive of the leading Summer Resorts of Canada, and the United States. Also, time tables of Railways and Steamboats reaching these resorts, together with descriptions of the interesting points along the various routes. This is the oldest newspaper Summer Resort Bureau in Canada. A cordial invitation is extended to all 'Witness' readers to consult the Bureau, which is open during regular office hours. 18

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SEA BATHING, LITTLE METIS. Parties wishing to avoid the noise and bustle of an hotel can have good private board at Green Hill House; also Cottage to let. For particulars apply ALEX. TURRIFF. 7

SEASIDE HOUSE,
LITTLE METIS, QUE.
This popular summer resort will be open for guests on the 15th of June. Good boating, bathing and tennis courts. Trout lake free to guests. For particulars, apply to ASTLE BROS.

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Ideal Summer Home, large rooms, Pine Grove, Sanitary Plumbing, Bath, Spring Water, Large Lawn, Tennis Court; Maple Grove front of house.
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MOUNTAIN VIEW HOUSE, FOSTER, Que. This well known house on the shores of Brome Lake will be open for guests on June 20th. Boats free. Good bathing and fishing. For terms, address A. KILBURN, Proprietor. 19

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GRANDVIEW FARM.
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The Kensington,
Opens JUNE 25th.
H. A. & W. F. BANG, Proprietors.

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2 Doors East of Union Square.
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Rooms, with private bath, $2.00 up. A quiet, home-like hotel for ladies and others desiring to spend a few days in town. Write for illustrated Guide to New York.
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MINERAL WATER BATHS.
Send for Descriptive Booklet, rates, etc., RUFUS G. KIMPTON, Manager, Abenakis Springs Hotel Co., Abenakis Springs, Que. 30



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Steamers leave week days at 11.30 a.m. Tuesday, Thursdays and Saturdays via Rochester (Port Charlotte) to Toronto Monday, Wednesday and Friday, via Bay of Quinte.
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Sundays excepted.
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Montreal and Ottawa
Passengers from Montreal take 8 a.m. train to Lachine to connect with Steamer "Sovereign."
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Finest Trip Imaginable for Health, Rest and Recreation,
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ROYAL MAIL STEAMER "ATLANTIC,"
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Cabins are all on deck, are large, airy and well furnished. Meals are unsurpassed on the St. Lawrence. Comfortable saloon. Officers make a point of making the trip enjoyable. The trip takes about ten days and costs $28.00, including meals and berth. Next excursion leaves Montreal 1 p.m. Aug. 2, and Quebec at noon Aug. 3.
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Steamers of this line leave MONTREAL regularly throughout season for
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Monthly freighters service between Havre, Bordeaux, Quebec and Montreal, calling April, July, October, at La Pallice.
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Through Bills of Lading issued to and from all points in Canada, Western United States and France.
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Weekly Sailings between Montreal and Liverpool.
Calling at Quebec and Rimouski, P.Q., and Moville Ireland, each way, to embark and land Passengers and Mails.

| From Liverpool | Steamer. | From Montreal. |
|---|---|---|
| Tues., July 3. | Lake Superior | Fri., July 20 |
| Tues., July 10. | Lake Ontario | Fri., July 27 |
| Tues., July 17. | Montfort | Fri., Aug. 3 |
| Tues., July 24. | Lake Champlain (New, 1900 tons.) | Fri., Aug. 10 |
| Tues., July 31. | Lake Megantic | Fri., Aug. 17 |

RATES OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin, from $52.50 to $93 single. $102 to $161.50 return, according to steamer, location of state rooms and number of occupants.
Second Cabin to Liverpool, London or Londonderry:

| | Single Fare | Return Fare |
|---|---|---|
| Lake Ontario and Lake Superior | $35.00 | $66.50 |
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Two persons occupying a four-berthed room will be charged extra.
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MONTREAL to BRISTOL.
SS. MEMNON.....Friday, July 13
*SS. DEGAMA.....Friday, July 20
*SS. ETOLIA.....Friday, July 27
*SS. LYCIA.....Friday, Aug. 3
*SS. YOLA.....Friday, Aug. 10
SS. MEMNON.....Friday, Aug. 17
*These steamers have very comfortable accommodation for a limited number of first cabin passengers. Rate, $50 single, $90 return.
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Electric Lighted Steamers
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Rates cover Meals and Berths.

| | Single. | Return. |
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| | 15.00 | 28.00 |
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LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

| Steamer. | From Montreal. | From Quebec |
|---|---|---|
| CAMBROMAN | July 28, 9 a.m. | July 28, 6 p.m. |
| *ROMAN | Aug. 4, daylight, direct. | |
| VANCOUVER | Aug. 11, daylight. | Aug. 11, 2 p.m. |
| DOMINION | Aug. 25, daylight. | Aug. 25, 2 p.m. |

*This steamer does not carry passengers.
Rates: First Cabin, $60 and upward single; $114 return, according to berth. Second Cabin, $37.50 single; $71.25 return.
Steerage to Liverpool, Derry, London, Queenstown, Belfast and Glasgow, $23.50. Steerage outfits furnished free.
Midship saloon, electric light, spacious promenade decks.
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Summer Cruises in Cool Latitudes.
THE WELL and favorably known SS. 'CAMPANA,' 1,700 tons, lighted by electricity, and with all modern comforts, leaves Montreal on Mondays at 2 p.m., July 30th; August 13th and 27th; September 10th and 24th, for Pictou, N.S., calling at Quebec, Father Point, Gaspe, Perce, Grand River, Summerside, P.E.I., and Charlottetown, P.E.I.
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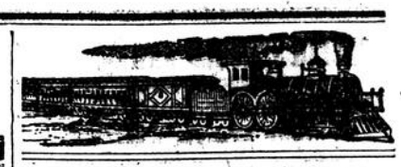
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DONALDSON LINE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| SS. Alcides | 4,500 tons | SS. Keemun | 4,500 tons |
| SS. Almora | 7,500 " | SS. Lakonia | 7,500 " |
| SS. Amarynthia | 5,200 " | (cold storage). | |
| SS. Concordia | 3,500 " | SS. Marina | 8,500 " |
| SS. Hestia | 5,800 " | (cold storage). | |
| SS. Indrani | 5,800 " | SS. Orthia | 6,300 " |
| SS. Kastalia (cold storage) | 6,300 " | SS. Salacia | 7,000 " |
| | | SS. Tritonia | 6,000 " |
| New Steamer Building | | | 7,500 " |

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From Montreal.
SS. KASTALIA (cold storage).....July 23
SS. LAKONIA (cold storage).....Aug. 2
SS. AMARYNTHIA.....Aug. 9
SS. TRITONIA.....Aug. 16
SS. ALCIDES.....Aug. 23
SS. KASTALIA (cold storage).....Aug. 30
Agents—Glasgow: Donaldson Bros.
THOMSON LINE.
Weekly London Service.
From PORTLAND.
*SS. BRECKFIELD.....July 27
*SS. FRESHFIELD.....Aug. 3
*SS. DARGAI.....Aug. 10
*SS. RIBSTON.....Aug. 17
*SS TYNEDALE.....Aug. 23
*SS. HEMISPHERE.....Aug. 30
From Montreal.
SS. KILDONA (cold storage).....July 29
SS. IONA (cold storage).....Aug. 3
*SS. ALLENDALE.....Aug. 5
SS. HURONA (cold storage).....Aug. 10
LEITH SERVICE.
SS. BELLONA.....Aug. 3
ABERDEEN SERVICE.
*SS. ENDEAVOUR.....Aug. 17
*Chartered.
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COLD STORAGE fitted in special steamers of both lines.
LORD LINE—To CARDIFF.
SS. LORD IVEAGH.....Aug. 8
SS. LORD CHARLEMONT.....Aug. 22
Agents—Guthrie, Heywood & Co., Cardiff, Thomas Dixon & Son, Belfast.
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The only direct and regular steamship line between
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It is proposed to despatch the steamers of this line on or about the undermentioned dates:
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From Montreal.
*MANCHESTER CITY.....July 25
*MANCHESTER COMMERCE.....Aug. 6
MANCHESTER CORPORATION.....Aug. 15
*Fitted with cold storage.
The steamers of this line call at Quebec.
Accommodation for a limited number of passengers.
FURNESS LINE.
From Montreal.
SYLVIANA.....July 24
BOLIVIANA.....July 31
And regularly thereafter.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
From Montreal.
TEUTONIA.....July 25
FRISIA.....Aug. 25
And regularly thereafter.
Through Bills of Lading issued from all Canadian Pacific Railway and Grand Trunk Railway stations.
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ROYAL MAIL SS. "ATLANTIC,"
(Formerly Am. SS. 'Wanderer'),
Sails from Montreal, 2nd Aug., at 1 p.m.
Sails from Quebec, 3rd Aug., at noon.
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Finest trip imaginable for health, rest, and recreation.
Splendid passenger accommodation, cabins being all on deck, and large and airy.
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Tel. Main 2138.



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On and after Monday, June 18, 1900, trains will leave and arrive at Bonaventure Depot, Montreal, as follows:
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THE MARITIME EXPRESS, from points as above, will arrive daily, except on Monday, at 7.30 p.m., and daily from Riviere du Loup.
THE LOCAL EXPRESS will leave daily, except on Sunday, at 7.40 a.m., due to arrive at Levis at 1.00 p.m., and at Riviere du Loup at 5.00 p.m., and at Little Metis at 8.25 p.m.
THE LOCAL EXPRESS will leave Little Metis daily, except Saturday, at 4.25 p.m., Riviere du Loup at 7.40 p.m., and Levis at 11.45 p.m., due to arrive at Montreal at 6.30 a.m.
ACCOMMODATION FOR LEVIS leaves daily, except on Sunday, at 11.30 p.m., due to arrive at Levis at 7.20 a.m., and connecting with accommodation for Campbellton, N.B.
ACCOMMODATION leaves Levis at 11.45 a.m., daily, except on Sunday, due to arrive in Montreal at 10 p.m.
Vestibule trains with luxurious Sleeping and Dining Cars and First-Class Coaches on the Maritime Express.
Through Sleeping Cars between Montreal and Halifax.
Buffet Cars on Local Express.
The Intercolonial Railway connects the West with the finest fishing streams, seaside resorts and tourist routes in Canada.
D. POTTINGER,
General Manager.
Moncton, N.B., June 15, 1900.
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Leaves Montreal daily at 9 a.m., arrives Cornwall 10.30 a.m., Prescott 11.21 a.m., Brockville 11.37 a.m., Thousand Islands Jct. 12.17 p.m., Kingston Jct. 12.40 p.m., Napanee 1.13 p.m., Belleville 1.42 p.m., Cobourg 2.47 p.m., Port Hope 2.57 p.m., Toronto 4.25 p.m., Hamilton 5.25 p.m., Woodstock 6.45 p.m., London 7.20 p.m., Chatham 8.55 p.m., Detroit (Eastern Time) 9.30 p.m., Chicago 7.30 a.m. following morning, and St. Paul and Minneapolis same evening.
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Tourist Fare from Montreal.
PORTLAND And Return $10.50
OLD ORCHARD And Return $11
MONTREAL, PORTLAND AND OLD ORCHARD SERVICE.
Leave Montreal..... 8.00 a.m. and *8.45 p.m.
Arrive Portland..... 5.45 p.m. and *6.40 a.m.
Arrive Old Orchard... 6.46 p.m. and *7.36 a.m.
Leave Old Orchard... 7.35 a.m. and *8.00 p.m.
Leave Portland..... 8.15 a.m. and *8.30 p.m.
Arrive Montreal..... 6.50 p.m. and *7.20 a.m.
* Denotes daily. All other trains run daily except Sundays.
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Week end excursions, Montreal to Gananoque (gateway to Thousand Islands) and return, $5.00. Leave Friday night or Saturday, return Monday.
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Through the heart of the WHITE MOUNTAINS.
Through Parlor and Sleeping Cars between Montreal and Old Orchard.
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Saturday Afternoon Train to Sherbrooke and Knowlton leaves Montreal 2 p.m., returning leaves Sherbrooke 5.30 a.m. Mondays, and arrives Montreal 9.40 a.m. via Foster and Sutton Junction.
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# LETTERS FROM READERS.

## MARRIAGE LAWS IN QUEBEC.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—It was not my intention when I wrote to you my first letter, some days ago, nor is it my intention now, to discuss at length the marriage laws of this province. I thought it could be useful to present some few observations of a general character, in order to prevent erroneous appreciations of our system, and I purposely refrained from any comment on the facts of the case which has given rise to so much controversy. I do not wish to go any further now, but I find that those who wrote on the subject are generally much impressed by facts which have no existence and are consequently led to faulty and irritating conclusions. I beg therefore to submit the following conclusions:

1. The Roman Catholic ecclesiastical tribunal who has to pronounce in a case where the nullity of a marriage is argued, must have first the evidence that both parties were and are Catholics. If the evidence on that point is not satisfactory, the Court is bound to refuse to adjudicate for want of jurisdiction.

2. The nullity of the marriage when declared by the civil and by the ecclesiastical court, does not affect the legitimacy of children born of such a union when one of the parties to it was in good faith at the time of the marriage. The civil status of the children is protected in that case by articles 163 and 164 of the Civil Code, and they continue to enjoy all the rights and privileges of legitimate children. The law also preserves the rights of the party who suffers from the nullity, if that party was in good faith when the marriage was contracted.

3. The fact that the Roman Catholic Church claims exclusive jurisdiction on the marriage of its members does not seem exorbitant or excesive when you read the law in the light of history.

It is not so long ago that, in England a legal marriage, not only between Protestants of all denominations, but even between Catholics could not be celebrated by any other than an Anglican minister.

Now, when this country was ceded to Great Britain, the Roman Catholic Church was in possession of the same jurisdiction here. The cession of the colony to a Protestant state necessarily modified our public law on that point. Mutual concessions naturally followed; the Roman Catholic Church was satisfied with jurisdiction over its members only, and the Anglican Church enjoyed jurisdiction over all Protestants, Anglicans, Presbyterians, Methodists, etc. It was only later on, that by statutes the different denominations of Protestants, other than Anglicans, obtained power to celebrate marriages. The first passed by the legislature of the colony, of those statutes was passed in 1827 and is in favor of the Church of Scotland.

None of those statutes, however, affected the Roman Catholic Church, whose jurisdiction over its members has remained unimpaired since, and has received further sanction by the articles of the Code.

A few words more, Mr. Editor. This system of ours has not been found oppressive by Roman Catholics so far, and I fail to see why others, whom it does not affect, would like to change it for them. Any alteration of our laws would necessarily result in the introduction of civil marriage; your correspondent 'X.' admits that conclusion without hesitation, he only hopes that the religious ceremony would remain. The people of the province would not have the same confidence and would probably be afraid of such a radical change in the legislation relating to such an important matter.

'X.' claims that we ought to be a free people in this matter. Freedom in marriage is a dangerous doctrine. Other nations have adopted it and allowed it to be carried so far that the result seems to lead them back to barbarity.

RODOLPHE LEMIEUX.

Monteal, July 26, 1900.

## CITY IMPROVEMENT.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I have read with interest your remarks on my letter re Montreal water supply and wider streets, and wish my communication had evoked letters from other citizens more interested, it may be, than myself, as property owners or financially in the city's welfare. I well remember the time when St. Catherine street was widened, as you say, by civic action, and the agitation that followed through property owners on the street opposing the same, and I then went to the trouble of personally interviewing many of them, and endeavored to show them how foolish and injurious to their own interests and that of the city such action was. Very few would, however, listen to me, their answer being that the street was wide enough, and making it wider would not be advantageous to the street, themselves or their property, which they thought none too deep for store purposes, etc.

Not many years ago there was another opportunity for greatly improving St. Catherine street and the west end of Montreal, namely, by the city purchasing the Church and other properties between Dominion square and St. Catherine street, so allowing the square to run to St. Catherine street, and I endeavored to interest Mr. White, of the 'Gazette,' in having this done, offering to head a subscription list to facilitate the same and the purchase of the property at the south end of the square down to St. James street, so that both of our great railway passengers stations should abut upon the square, so giving a beautiful park in the very centre of the city, which I thought, and still think, rightly would have been greatly for the city's benefit, increasing the value of property on all sides of the square and impressing most favorably all visitors to the city. The cost at the time would, I think, have been quite moderate, property values being then low, but Mr. White thought my scheme unworkable owing to the financial condition of the city's treasury, and so it dropped, and so will all plans for the improvement of this city drop until our property owners and citizens generally have more pride in their city and show it by being willing to put their hands in their pockets and spending some of their profits in improving the city and its surroundings. Such expenditure on their part would, I feel sure, be returned to them with good interest, and without it our city may go on increasing in size, but cannot possibly ever be a credit to us or vie with cities of the same size in the United States, such as Buffalo, Cleveland or Detroit, or even with Toronto. All these cities attract to themselves people of means for residential, educational or investment purposes, the feeling being that such places are pleasant to live in and safe for an investment in real estate. But who can say as much for Montreal?

We have the finest site for a city perhaps on the continent, but we have done nothing to assist nature and much to distort. We have a park, the situation of which and the views from which are the admiration of every one who visits it, but we have no decent or even safe entrance to it. Some of the entrances, such as Cote des Neiges hill, or Peel street, are very unsafe for carriages owing to steepness of grade and the street cars running on the narrow road. They are, in fact, altogether most unworthy entrances to our city's park and would not go unimproved a month in any city of the same size and consequence as Montreal in America.

The elevated railway to the mountain top as now erected on the east side of the park, and which there is talk of supplementing by another civic monstrosity, may be a convenience, but it is certainly an eyesore to the scenery and should never have been allowed to be erected. Nor the abominable wooden erections in the park, now used as restaurants. God gave us the beautiful park, and the City Council of Montreal are doing all they can to mar and belittle his gift; and so it is with everything that our corporation has anything to do with.

We have not a decent or safe driving street in Montreal; all are equally dirty and ill-paved, and most of them rendered unsafe by the increasing, rapid and dreadfully noisy street cars, which seem to own Montreal's streets and to care for nothing but their own interests. Such an octopus should never have been allowed to fasten on the vitals of our city. Being, however, in possession, it will, I suppose, be a hard matter to shake it off, but at least it should be got under proper control.

Two important improvements, easily made, should be forced upon the Street Railway Company at once. One is to do away with the dreadful noise of the traction power, which frightens restive horses and makes talking impossible in the street when a car is passing. The other is to make all cars stop before crossing a street. Now, some stop before crossing, and some after crossing, and some do not stop at all when crossing a street, so that drivers of horses or carriages never know what to expect and the result is great danger of accident and much delay in traffic. Nearly all our streets at all fit to drive upon being under the thumb of the Street Railway Company. Montreal requires as a city a system of boulevards where people can drive without the nuisance of street cars. We used to have the round-the-mountain drive, but the cars have invaded that, and going very fast, with hideous noise, are a terror to horses. Our boulevards should be free of such and the car lines should run not on the country roads or alongside them, but a little distance back, where they would neither spoil the view nor the roads for residential or driving purposes. At present they do both. This letter is already longer than I intended so I will have to leave water improvements for a subsequent letter.

ROBERT REFORD.

Montreal, July 25, 1900.

## LIBERAL POLICY CRITICISED.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—After reading a letter in a recent issue of the 'Witness,' signed 'Padus,' I am impelled to say a word or two, as one of those disgruntled old Liberals. I think it may be safely assumed that the majority of the Liberal party have supported that party in the past, not because of their success in securing office for themselves, but because it was believed their principles were sound, the affairs of the country would be honestly managed and there would be no pandering to railway or tariff monopolists. They believed that the charges made by the Liberal press and the Liberal leaders on every platform in the land of the general rascality of the Conservative party were true, and expected that a new leaf would be turned when the Liberals took office. What, then, must be the feeling of honest men among the Liberal party to find that the party which they have supported with so much enthusiasm for the twenty years prior to 1896, have, so far as their representatives in parliament are concerned, shown themselves to be hopelessly corrupt?

Notwithstanding the earnest protests of some of the western members, they have voted concession after concession without receiving anything in return. While lowering the duties which the manufacturers have to pay for their raw material they have not to any extent lessened the taxation on the finished product. While paying a large subsidy to one set of railway magnates to build what ought to have been a competing line with the C. P. R. to Fort William, they have let the opportunity pass by for securing a reduction in freight rates.

They have not done this thing in ignorance of the true situation, or without warning; but in spite of all protests from certain members of the House they have deliberately ignored the interests of the farmers of Manitoba, and regardless of the fact that the C. P. R. is now charging 14 cents to take a bushel of wheat to Fort William, which should not cost more than seven cents, they have evidently concluded that it will pay them better as a party to make millionnaires and railway kings than to protect the interests of the people whom they represent. This state of things is not rendered less heinous or less difficult to deal with by the leading Liberal newspapers of the day.

While the present policy of the Liberal leaders is glorified to the skies and their speeches printed at full length the speeches of the able Liberals who oppose this betrayal of the people's rights are studiously excluded from their columns. Under these circumstances it will not be very difficult to understand why honest Liberals are disgruntled when it is discovered that not only Liberal representatives, but Liberal newspapers are bought body and soul by railway millionnaires. Of course an easy, if not a palatable way out of this difficulty could be tried if the great Conservative party would be likely to reverse this order of things, but unfortunately they have been only too anxious to join with the Liberals in giving the railway monopolists all they asked with the hope, no doubt, that their harvest would come at some future date. In the Province of Manitoba, moved no doubt by the thought that they could not gain office in any other way than by doing what the people wanted them to do, the Conservatives, led by Hugh John Macdonald, have actually sat down on the railway schemers and passed a prohibitory act, two of the last things you might expect Conservatives to do; but the Dominion Conservatives have not advanced to that stage as yet, so that old Liberals are still in a quandary; in short, the attitude of the Liberal majority is simply this: The other party is just as deep in the mud as we are in the mire, what are you going to do about it? The obvious idea which is likely to cross the mind of the disgruntled Liberal is, It is better to support the open transgressor than to put back into power the hypocrite who breaks his pledges and makes ashamed the people who trusted him.

J. R. COOK.

Birtle, Man., July, 1900.

## CHINESE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Will you please allow me a little space in your highly-prized paper, the 'Witness,' on the Chinese question, the problem that we are face to face with today in this city, if you are not in Montreal. I was very much grieved and surprised to see in your issue of June 19 a letter under the heading of 'Boxers and taxers.' It is quite evident that the writer of the above-named letter does not understand the subject in question, from either a financial or from a Christian standpoint. Why should a man be called a hater of his neighbor, because he thinks that his first duty in life is to provide for those of his own household? And why should the people of British Columbia be unchristianized and called haters of the Chinese, because they think their first duty is to stand up for the rights of their own people, and to protect as far as we can the interest of the womanhood and manhood of our own race and country, against that of a Chinaman. If our own girls are not of as much importance to us as the Chinamen, we would like to know why? Take this city alone; there are thousands of dollars paid every week to Chinamen, to do the work in domestic service that ought to be paid to our girls, and seventy-five percent of that money is sent to China to keep up their homes in that country. There are hundreds of men of the most industrious class, who are thrown out of employment and have to go to other parts of the country to seek employment, and leave their homes and families, while their places here are filled by Chinamen; but you would understand this question better if you were to import, say, 20,000 Chinamen from the coast to your own city. The first righteous act you could do would be to discharge the girls who are doing your housework and fill their places with Chinamen. They would also handle your drygoods trade, or, at least, a good share of it; also the boot and shoe trade, make the dresses for your ladies, and also the ready-made clothing for your wholesale houses. You would be surprised if you knew the number of ladies who patronize these China dress making establishments, both for their dresses and their silk underwear. So you can seee that it is not the laboring classes who are the only sufferers, but we are hampered on every side of our commercial life. You say that the white man is the Chinaman's superior, and will hold his own. How can he when his work is taken from him and given to the Chinaman. For example I will give you two cases:—

There was a white man who held a position in the powder works. He got $2.25 a day, and kept his family here, and was a first-class man in every respect. He was discharged and his place filled by a Chinaman, who worked for $1 a day. We know bookkeepers who could not get anything to do in their line of work, and have been glad to go out and do day labor, and why? Because they were not competent men? Not at all, but to satisfy the greed of the selfish monopolist.

If you call that Christianity, we have not so learned the teachings of Jesus Christ. You say that if the Chinese haters of British Columbia do not legislate them out of the country, they will turn Boxers and mob them out. I want to tell you, sir, that that is not the thought of our people. There are just two ways to bring such a black crisis as that over our country. First, is for our public men in whom we have confided to run the affairs of the state; our ministers and the editors to take the field against the white men for the Chinamen, and the second is starvation itself.

But the laboring classes are thinking seriously of dealing entirely with the Chinese merchants as an indirect way by which they hope to be able to accomplish the end they have in view. As to the moral question; if you will kindly give space to the enclosed letter to the 'Colonist,' it will be far better than anything I can write.

Not a hater of the Chinese, but a lover of my own people,

J. H. YEO.

Victoria, B. C.

## MR. WINCHESTER AND THE CHINESE.

(To the Editor of the 'Colonist.')

Sir,—Presumably your readers have all read the article in your issue of June 28, commenting on the statement given by Mr. Winchester to the Montreal 'Witness' reporter, and those who did should also read the article in Sunday's 'Colonist' on this same Chinese question; it is timely food for national thought. I understand Mr. Winchester to be a minister of the gospel, or a prophet as termed in olden times, and it is from that standpoint I desire to note something that the good man failed to tell the reporter. I am not a canon or a son of a preacher, but, believing the gentleman to be a firm believer in the scriptures, refer to him the various instances where the prophets were severely reprimanded and even destroyed for not crying out against the practice of idolatry. When the people set up groves and joss-houses, it was required of the preachers to call down the idolatrous practices and that these places be thrown down, as Paul did from Mars's hill. If the reporter was informed that in all of our cities and villages, temples containing idols and graven images have been reared by these Celestials, the statement has not been published. From whence the change that when the people are crying out against these idol worshippers and the evils attending their presence, that the prophets should stand over against the people? In the name of the same power, who commanded the Israelites (Isaac's sons, Saxons) to make no league with the Canaanite, but to utterly drive them out of the land they were to possess, we find the reverend gentleman requiring that the unholy alliance or league made by Britain be carried out. Britain says: You take our opium and we will let your people come into British Columbia, build groves and practice idolatry to your hearts' content. Now, where are the prophets expected to stand? How many wrongs does it take to make one right? Israel made the league with Canaan, and, to their sorrow, have ever since been forced to keep it. The 'Colonist' this morning struck the chord when it asks: 'Will Britain Saxonize China, or will China Mongolianize Britain?' There are people whose presence is a source of evil to any country, and have not the right to go outside the bounds of their habitation, the lines of which are clearly defined throughout scripture. The A. O. H. (Ancient Order of Highbinders) are a people who fall down before images of wood, stone and brass like a duck takes to water. Allowing ourselves to presume Britain as being identified with the ten tribes of Israel (who for a time were to be lost, and by their new name to be called in Isaac), we find ours to be in a different position from other nations. Perhaps the following will apply to the British nation to-day: 'When the Most High divided to the nations their inheritance, when he separated the sons of Adam, he set the bounds of the people according to the number of the children of Israel.' (Deut. xxxii, 8.) Are not the bounds of the people to-day set according to the number of the children of the Anglo-Saxon? She is the world's colonizer. When she requires room she moves out, and when her branches grow over the walls she moves again. Coming down to the present dispensation, we find in Acts xvii., 26 a passage, part of which is largely quoted in opposition to Chinese restriction: 'And hath made of one blood all nations of men to dwell on all the face of the earth, and hath determined the times before appointed and the bounds of their habitation.' The former part of that passage is not to be denied, and no person desires to drive the Chinese from the face of the earth, but to remain within the bounds as determined. Much as the other nations dislike it, the bounds of the Saxon are determined only according to the number of her children. Not so with China. The consistent course open to a minister of the gospel is to cry out against an idolatrous horde being allowed to come within our borders and set up their images, so clearly condemned throughout the entire scriptures as being the great evil which so easily besets the people. Every Briton who cherishes our institutions that make for an advanced civilization will do well to read the entire seventeenth chapter of Acts, and especially verses 29 and 30. The reading of that chapter should make us as a people stand up straighter, and not let a short-sighted sympathy lead us in path against the sure word. With the editor, I believe Mr. Winchester desires to do right, and the desire of the writer is but to throw a ray of light, or receive one if wrong.

W. J. LEDINGHAM.

July 1, 1900.

## THE BIBLE AS LITERATURE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—We have heard, 'God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb' quoted as a Bible verse; and 'Honesty is the best policy,' confidently attributed to King Solomon. The quoters were surprised to learn that these phrases are not to be found in the Scriptures, Sterne being the author of the first, and 'Poor Richard,' or, in other words, Benjamin Franklin, of the second. But though the Bible does not contain these utterances it is the source of several sayings very generally used by people who would be astonished to learn the sacredness of their origin.

'A little bird told me,' for instance, is a popular paraphrase of a verse in Ecclesiastes:

'Curse not the king, no not in thy thought, and curse not the rich in thy bed chamber; for a bird of the air shall carry the voice, and that which hath wings shall tell the matter.'

'He that runs may read' was evidently suggested by the second verse in the second chapter of Habbakuk, 'And the Lord answered me and said, "Write the


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Comes a letter from a member of "C" Company, Royal Canadian Regiment, telling how "FOOT ELM" helped the Canadian boys on their marches.

There is no section of the British Army now in South Africa so well equipped to undertake long, tiresome marches as the Canadians. The secret is that they have "FOOT ELM" in their shoes, and this harmless and wonderful discovery prevents scalding, blistering, and chafing, and robs marching of the foot-soreness which is its invariable accompaniment. Mr. T. Buckart, "C" Company, R.C.R., sends the following letter from the Camp outside Bloemfontein, to Messrs Stott & Jury, Bowmanville, Ont.:—

"The Regiment was supplied with FOOT ELM en route to Capetown. Most of the boys have used it continuously, and all express themselves as highly delighted with the results, as it prevents scalding and chafing. A friend of mine still has a portion of his box left, and he says it is one of the most treasured things his knapsack contains."

(Signed), "T. BUCKART."

"FOOT ELM" is 25c a box at all druggists, or by mail, STOTT & JURY, Bowmanville, Ont. 10

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

YEARS OF PAIN.

**The Experience of Mr. William Smith, of Hawkesbury, who Suffered for Many Years from Kidney Trouble.**

(From the 'Post,' Hawkesbury, Ont.)

Everybody in Hawkesbury knows Mr. William Smith. He came here when the town was yet in its village days, as one of the lumber company's staff of mechanics. In 1881 Mr. Smith was appointed town constable, and filled that position until very recently. As is well known to many of Mr. Smith's friends, he has suffered much from kidney trouble for quite a number of years past, and at times the pain in his back was so great that he was almost physically incapable of exertion. He discovered a great deal, sometimes getting temporary relief, but the cause of the trouble was not removed, and soon the pains, accompanied alternately by chills and fever, returned. At last he came to look upon his condition as one which no medicine could permanently aid. Indeed, his condition might still have been one of much suffering had not Mrs. Smith ultimately prevailed upon her husband to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a trial. 'It seemed,' said Mr. Smith to a reporter of the 'Post,' 'that it was a useless experiment, and yet I was willing to do almost anything that would bring relief. I had not used the pills long before there was undoubted relief, more in fact than I had obtained from any other medicine. I continued their use, and soon all symptoms of the trouble that had made my life one of much misery for many years was gone. I feel that I am cured, and have no hesitation in saying that the cure is due to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I never lose an opportunity of recommending the pills to neighbors who may be ailing.'

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure by going to the root of the disease. They renew and build up the blood, and strengthen the nerves, thus driving disease from the system. If your dealer does not keep them, they will be sent postpaid at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

...and make it plain upon tables, ... may run that readeth it."'

'Wisdom will die with you,' as most ... now, is a quotation from the ... Job (12th chapter, 2nd verse). ... of us remember that the oft-... verse, 'through fire and water,' is ... the sixty-sixth Psalm. 'Thou ... men to ride over our heads. ... through fire and through wat-... thou broughtest us out into a ... place.'

It is much to be regretted that there is so little Bible study nowadays in our ... schools and colleges. Setting ... time being moral and spiri-... considerations, a knowledge of the ... is indispensible to a good secu-... education.

The English Bible is a model of liter-...

We may doubt John Ruskin's premises, ... with his conclusions, but all ... agreed that he is a master of ... prose, and that his essays are ... in our language. And Rus-... has attributed his strong, musical ... style to familiarity with the ... gained in childhood, when he ... required to memorize whole chap-...

The Bible was the only teacher of John Bunyan, who makes his first appearance in history as an illiterate tinker, yet who learned to write with such force and grace that parts of the 'Pilgrim's Progress' are regarded as affording a model of vigorous and poetic English.

Our college examiners complain of the ... awkward and even ungrammatical ... of the answers in the papers submitted to them. Our school-teachers find that no exercise is so much disliked as essay writing, and that the essays written with so much difficulty and reluctance are dry and unsatisfactory in the extreme. In spite of the 'language,' which forms so important a part of every school curriculum, our rising generation is lamentably deficient in language, and in the art of using it. Doubtless this deficiency is largely due to change in methods of education. Boys and girls of the last generation were required to memorize much good poetry and also verse after verse, chapter after chapter of the Bible. Thus they had always in their memories, ready for use, a store of words and phrases of strong, pure English.

The Bible gives us a photographic picture of ancient life and manners. It opens up to us the modes of thought of the Eastern world, taking us out of the merely modern and occident way of looking at things, which is, after all, but a larger provincialism.

In the Bible we have a record of early tribal migrations, showing what ancient races blent to make the races of to-day, and thus casting a light upon modern history. We have some of the profoundest and most spiritual thought which illumined the ancient world. We have some of the most sublime poetry ever written, read or sung.

To be wilfully ignorant of all this is not, as many young people seem to think, a subject for jest. It is—to put the matter upon the lowest ground—a very serious deficiency in culture, and the valedictorian who has missed the mental training to be obtained from Scriptural study, has received—for all his B.A. and his sheepskin—but a circumscribed and partial education.

E. M. H.

## THE OSPREY'S NEST.

### INGENUITY AND STRENGTH OF THE BIRD IN PROVIDING MATERIALS FOR IT.

(From 'Forest and Stream.')

The genius displayed by fishhawks in ... time is often wonderful, leading persons to suspect that the mechanical calculations of the bird are equal to those of the average human being. The hawks frequent forests and groves ringing the waters of Narragansett Bay to obtain material for building new nests and repairing old ones. Rotten limbs of trees high over one's head are heard snapping and cracking.

This snapping of sticks is caused by fishhawks. Mechanically they examine and break off the limbs by sheer force, something that is unique in the character of birds. A hawk flying about wheels short on its wings, having selected a decayed stick that is suitable, on some oak tree. Something after the fashion of tent pegging the hawk charges past and just above the bough. Just as he is passing the limb, with great dexterity he hooks his claws upon it, and without stopping in his flight, and with wings flapping furiously enough, bang goes the report of the breaking of the rotten limb, and triumphantly the feathered wonder carries to the nest the stick, sometimes four inches in diameter and four and a half feet long. Although as a rule the birds break off the limbs at the first attempt, they have been seen to try the operation on the same stick two and three times before being successful. In case the stick is not broken off the first time, they do not loose their hold, but unceasingly flap their broad wings in the air, exhausting every measure toward accomplishing their purpose.

Ordinarily their bodies are not so heavy as to cause one to suspect that they could break off such stout pieces of boughs, but the momentum carried in their flight as they hook on to the limb without stopping almost invariably causes their efforts to be crowned with success. The loud snapping noise of the breaking of tree branches by the hawks would lead a person not accustomed to their habits to suppose that an elephant was running amuck through the forest.

Of about four feet in width and of a compact structure, the nests can withstand the fury of severe storms. The fabric is so woven and bound crisscross fashion that cases have been known of the nests remaining intact even after the wind felled the tree or pole and threw the nest violently to the ground. A severe storm blew down a fishhawk's nest at Warren a year ago, leaving the nest bottom up. It was discovered several days later with three young dead birds inside. Being imprisoned, they had died of hunger.

The inner edges of the nests are woven with light sticks, cornstalks, pieces of cloth and dried seaweed.

The fishhawk lives to a good age. On one of the eastern Rhode Island headlands a Mr. Anthony tells of an incident that happened twenty years ago near his home. A male fishhawk was brought to the ground by a gun in the hands of a boy. Mr. Anthony cared for the wounded bird in his barn, picking out grains of shot and stopping the flow of blood. All the time the hawk fought him with its uninjured wing. In a month's time the wound had completely healed, and the bird had become quite tame. It would not eat anything but fish, however. The wounded wing was stiff when the bird was given its freedom, and the peculiarity of this stiff wing is noted every season by Mr. Anthony in a bird that locates near his home. He is confident that it is the bird that was wounded near his home twenty years ago.

## ENGLAND AND AMERICA IN THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

(New York 'Evening Post.')

Great Britain and the United States have both published within the week their reports of foreign commerce during the period up to the middle of the year. The month of June ends the fiscal year of our Treasury Department, and completes the first half of the British fiscal year. It is possible, therefore, to draw somewhat broader comparisons than usual, and to trace, approximately at any rate, the tendencies of competitive foreign trade.

Comparison of English and American commerce is just now particularly interesting, in view of the very remarkable and in many ways novel situation of the two countries in international finance. The money markets are safe witnesses to two striking facts: first, that the United States, lately a continuous borrower of foreign capital, has become a creditor nation on a considerable scale; and, second, that England's position in the same regard has been rather seriously impaired. The first of these two facts has been made familiar by the events of the last two years, during almost the whole of which the European money markets have been heavy borrowers of American capital. But the present position of the London money market, its abnormally high rate of discount without the presence of any disturbing elements such as those of 1890, equally suggest that the predominance of England in the world's markets has been at least temporarily weakened. As to whether this double change is more than temporary, some light may perhaps be obtained from the foreign trade returns.

The enormous increase in the foreign trade of both countries during the last few years is the first and most striking element in the returns. The United States exported in the past fiscal year, taking values as the basis, more merchandise than ever before in its history. Great Britain's record for the last six months is the same. As compared with 1890, American exports for the fiscal year show an increase of $536,600,000; England's exports for the half year run $86,500,000 beyond those of ten years ago—a considerably smaller ratio of increase. In regard to imports, the United States has taken from all the outside world this year the largest amount of any fiscal year except 1893—the increase from 1890, a fair year for comparison, being $60,400,000. Great Britain's imports for the past half year were by far the largest in its history, the excess over 1890 being no less than $243,000,000.

As between the two nations, then, the conclusion from the figures is that America's exports are increasing out of all proportion to its imports, whereas the English import trade has far outstripped, in ratio of increase, the expansion of exports. Now, on the face of things, this statement is only another way of saying that England has been reducing its foreign investments or credit balances, while those of the United States have been enlarging. In the movement of the two markets during the last few years it has not been hard to discover this process in operation. Since 1897 it has been a notorious fact that Great Britain's holdings of American securities have been resold to the United States, continuously and in enormous quantity. It was the outpour of English investment holdings, in quite unprecedented volume, which checked the furious rise in the New York stock markets during January, 1899, and so suddenly enlarged the market's supply of saleable securities that for some time even the excited home demand was unable to absorb them. Against this stands the new financial phenomenon of the past three years—American capital supplying the urgent occasional needs of Europe's money markets—tiding Berlin over the two crises of October, 1898, and June, 1900, helping both London and Paris to meet the financial emergencies of November, 1899, and shifting from one foreign centre to another, precisely as English and Continental capital has been accustomed to do during the last half century.

It is easier to point out what has actually occurred in the trade and finance of these two nations than to draw conclusions as to the future. When English capital outgrew the necessity of the home consuming market—which happened early in the century—the British investor at once resorted to securities of foreign states. During many decades the foreign connections of the English money market were fixed by the wholesale export of manufactures to young and growing communities, the resultant debit balance being settled by sale, in London, of the securities issued by the government, municipalities, and railways of the community in question. Up to the present time American capital has shown little disposition to imitate this process. Our annual exports to Europe, for instance, are now fully $350,000,000 larger than they were ten years ago, while our imports from the same quarter are actually less; but beyond the lending of capital on bankers' bills, our investors have hardly concerned themselves with the securities of the nations in question. Purchase by our life insurance companies of a few blocks of Russian railway bonds a New York bid of considerable magnitude for a part of the new British consols issue of last March, and the occasional advertisement of German Imperial and municipal bonds for sale in small lots by local bankers may possibly be regarded as significant. But these few tentative moves do not by any means imply a general disposition among American investors to enter the foreign field. Experience thus far has, if anything, proved the contrary. This leaves a curious question open, as to what disposition will be made of this surplus capital when European trade activity relaxes and the European markets cease to bid urgently for money.

To predict the nature of future developments in England's foreign trade is even more difficult. We have seen that the striking phenomenon in this regard is not a contraction in the export trade—that has gone on increasing, so far as values are concerned, quite at the normal average—but rapid expansion of imports. Yet it is rather significant that a comparison of current English trade returns with those of a decade ago will show that nearly all the intervening increase has been in imports of raw material of manufacture. Imports of this kind of merchandise, as compared either with last year or with ten years since, have increased rather more rapidly than export of manufactures; which shows, of course, that consumption of English manufactured goods at home has expanded enormously. It has, in fact, been recognized as one cause of the changes in foreign trade during the last year or two that the exceedingly active demand at home hardly gave opportunity to the English makers to keep up with opportunities abroad. Evidently, therefore, the test of the relative prestige, in the competitive foreign markets, of England and other states will come with the inevitable slackening of home consumption and decline in prices. It is quite possible that we may then be able again to measure in the United States the extent of the handicap imposed by our protective tariff.

## A RUSSO-GERMAN SQUABBLE.

The 'Kreuz Zeitung' and other Berlin newspapers are very angry over certain articles in Prince Uchtomsky's 'Viedomosti,' of St. Petersburg, the 'Novoye Vremya,' and other Russian journals, which have attributed the Chinese outbreak to Germany's exhibition of the 'mailed fist.' The 'Viedomosti' flatly accused the late Baron Von Ketteler of having openly preached the partition of China in Pekin, and of having neglected in his last visit to the Tsungli Yamen the ceremonial to which Chinese attach such importance. It insinuated that by acting in this way 'the unhappy Ketteler brought about not only his own destruction, but that of all the other members of the Pekin foreign colony.' The same journal blames Prince Henry of Prussia for having broken through the ancient etiquette of the court of Pekin, which exalted Russian visitors had always scrupulously observed. 'Are we,' asks the article, 'to have a revival in the twentieth century of the times of Attila and Tamerlane merely because German diplomatists are imprudent and bumptious?' The 'Kreuz Zeitung' describes this article as the most impudent attack that has appeared in the Russian press for many years. Germany did not, it says, begin the partition of China. She came last, after Russia, England and France had long ago subjected extensive regions of China to their influence. Kiaochau was an acquisition 'indispensable for the maintenance of German commercial and ideal interests.'

[For the 'Witness.'

## THE HEROINES OF THE RED CROSS.

(By M. H. Windsor.)

The air is filled with echoes
Of battle's awful sound,
The wounded, dead and dying
Are scattered all around.
But see! but see! unfurled and free,
The Red Cross Banner waves,
Humanity! Neutrality!
And countless lives it saves.

Held dear by forty nations,
That flag, for where it goes,
Man's hand in mercy reaches
To stricken friends or foes.
And women fair, they, too, are there,
The nation's daring daughters,
They've come from castle, hall and farm,
Far over land and waters.

The orders came, Go forward;
They tarried not, but went,
To Capetown or to Ladysmith,
Wherever they were sent.
Then soldiers bold and vet'rans old,
Stood back to give them way;
For the Red Cross gleamed on their arm,
And none dare bid them stay.

'Tis said their garments' rustle
Make glad each suffering man,
And they minister to warriors
As only woman can.
By gentle act and kindly tact,
They soothe the hours of pain,
And cheer the weary soldier lad,
Who'll ne'er come home again.

They'll bear a dying message,
They'll mark a lonely grave,
And mothers, wives and sisters
Will love these women brave.
In cot and hall where shadows fall,
They'll bless 'mid tears and 'wails
These Clara Bartons good and true
And Florence Nightingales.

## LIEUT.-COL. G. STERLING RYERSON.

If ever a doubt existed as to the loyalty of the Canadian people to the English Crown, that doubt has been effectually dispelled by the events of the South African war. From the beginning of that conflict England has had the united and enthusiastic support of her Canadian subjects, and among the best and bravest fighters in South Africa have been the volunteers from the American colonies of Her Majesty. In the hard-fought battles at Modder River, Colenso and Vaal Krantz the Canadian troops were foremost in the fray, and won for themselves imperishable renown. Canadians are found occupying prominent positions in every department of the British service. Lieut.-Col. G. Sterling Ryerson, whose portrait we



LIEUTENANT-COLONEL G. STERLING RYERSON,

Canadian Red Cross Commissioner in South Africa.

give herewith, went out as a member of the Canadian army medical staff, but after reaching Africa was appointed Red Cross commissioner for Canada, and more recently was transferred to the Red Cross corps stationed at Lord Roberts's headquarters. Colonel Ryerson is a veteran, and has been through several hot campaigns in his home country. He served with the Canadian troops during the Fenian raid of 1870, and was at the front during the Riel rebellion of 1885. He has been prominent in Red Cross work for years, and is now chairman of that society in Canada. He is also a member of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, and is well known throughout the Dominion as a brilliant and efficient officer.—'Leslie's Weekly.'

## BICYCLE SIDEPATH COMMISSIONERS.

The committee on sidepaths of the Massachusetts Division, L. A. W., has prepared a bill which will be considered by the legislature. The bill provides that county commissioners shall appoint three sidepath commissioners, cyclists, upon the petition of fifty citizens of that county. The license will be from fifty cents to a dollar, and every one taking out a license will be provided with a badge, inscription, emblem or device, and any person not licensed using the sidepath will be liable to a fine of $20. Sidepaths are not to be constructed along sidewalks. The fees are for construction and maintenance. The form of legislation is similar to that in New York and other states.


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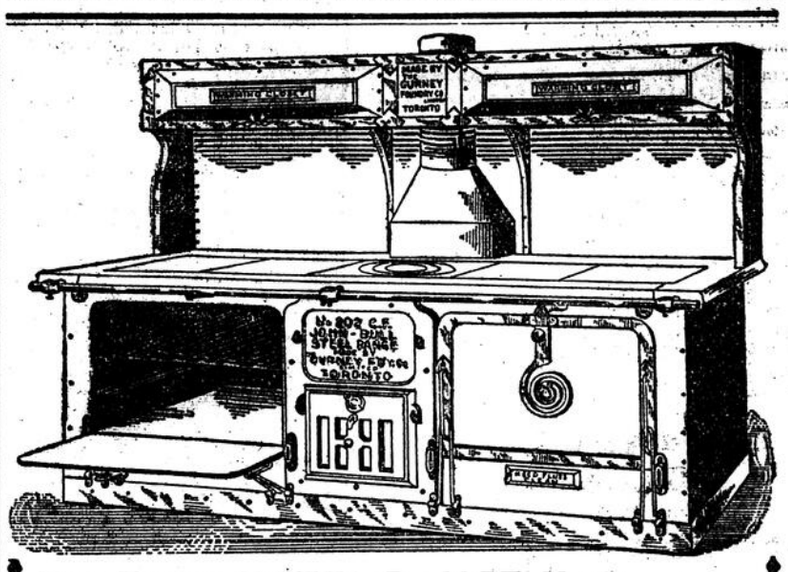
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## WITH THE HIGHLANDER.

### HOW THE HIGHLAND PIPES GOSSIPPED OF THE FIGHT.

(By Julian Ralph.)

Morning upon morning for weeks, the very earliest sound upon the veldt was the opening groan of a bagpipe beginning, the reveille of one of the Highland battalions.

Do you know that first note of the pipe when the wind is beginning to rush out of the bag and through the 'chanter' even before the bag is filled, and when the piper is adjusting the bag to his body and his fingers to the stops?

It is a weird, long-drawn, shapeless note, a nasal groan, a chord of agony wrung from the nose of barbaric harmony. It always precedes a tune as the piper tries himself and his instrument before launching into his flight of melody. Every morning it was that protesting note of the pipes next door which roused the Wessex Fusiliers and me. It was like the snoring of the Scotch elder during church service, of which the whole congregation complained because 'it wakened us all.'

And yet it was different, for, once the pipes began, they never had a rest the live-long day and part of the night. As far into the night as nine o'clock and later, long after we of the Fusiliers were put to bed by General Orders, the pipes still wheezed and groaned, or—as a Scotchman would say—frolicked with or wept out their gay or their plaintive airs.

THE INFLUENCE OF THE PIPES.

The pipes put me through several moods and changes of mind in those long weeks of waiting.

At first, the abundance of their queer music—of which I had heard but little up till then—came as a novelty. Next, they roused my curiosity as to how a piper could have either the will or the strength to play for sixteen hours on end without a longer pause than the minute it required to change from one tune to another. And, next, the unceasing noise annoyed until it maddened me, and I cursed the pipes as an instrument of torture. The piper walked to and fro, the length of the regiment's lines, and, at a distance, the air was full of a 'zizz-zizz-zizz,' like the note of a demon bee, while the nearer it came the more its nasal chords mastered the neighborhood and quivered in my very bones.

At the last (I cannot tell why or how it came about) I grew to like the sound, and to miss the melody when the piper was afar and only the buzzing came to my ears. When he was near he played upon my body and my senses. My pen raced with the purple music of the reels, my blood warmed under the defiant, challenging, scarlet chords of the battle songs; a pleasant sadness possessed me when the tunes were plaintive and grey.

A REMOTE SCOTTISH CONNECTION.

Without a drop of Scotch blood in me, I yet began to love the Scotch, and to take interest in all that I could see and learn of them. With nothing to connect me with their land—except that my father attended a course of medical lectures in Edinburgh—I yet could feel the pipes move me and my heart go out toward their players.

In time I used to leave my camp and cross the narrow lane to the canvas village of the Highlanders in order to watch a piper at his work.

And lo! I discovered that instead of one man being the sole piper a score of men shared his work. These stood in line silently listening and watching as the musician of the moment strode jauntily up and down, giving to his hips that swaggering, boastful, swaying movement which your true master of the bag and reeds never fails to practice. They looked at him for hours, now hungrily, now gloatingly, as he stepped to and fro, just touching his toes to the veldt like a man practicing to walk on eggs—like one whose body is lifted like his soul by the music he creates. For hours, I say, but in every hour at least two different men were the players. Those who watched were waiting their turns, and ever and anon the player of the moment halted, the flying ribbons fell beside the 'drones,' and the pipe was passed to one of the men in the patient line,

A MESSAGE TO DELIVER.

Then off strode the fresh player with the streamers floating from his pipes, with his hips swaying, his head held high, and his toes but touching the earth. Once I heard a man say, 'Gie me the pipes, Sandy; I can tell ye what naebody has said!'—at least, those were the strange words I thought that I distinguished.

What I was certain of was that I had discovered why it seemed that the regimental piper played steadily for sixteen hours a day.

I learned that there are other things about the Scotch which mark them apart from the English. For instance, their regimental discipline has not yet transformed the Scotch 'T. Atkins' to an automaton. He thinks undisciplined thoughts and then speaks them aloud, for one thing. Strong traces of a feudal relationship between the officers and men lead them to speak to each other with some freedom—and even to converse. And on St. Andrew's Day, I am told, the men go the round of their officers' tents, visiting, to remind them of the hallowed day, and to be asked to drink in honor of it.

MODIFIED GOOD WISHES.

I even heard of the men of one Highland regiment calling upon an officer whom they detested, rather than mar the custom or lose a drink. 'Good evening to you, Captain MacTavish,' said the spokesman of one convivial band; 'we maun tell ye that nane o' us like ye—in fact, ye're detested by nearly every one, for ye're unco' hard—and ye're a dour man—but we'll take a wee bit drink wi' you—on account o' the day.'

But all this is digression. We were dealing with the pipes.

I fell to studying the Scotsmen and their music after a battle in which the Highlanders had met with a great calamity. For weeks they were low-spirited and unsocial, even with one another. Such is their temperament—a brave and gay one, but with a substratum of melancholy which will, at times, come uppermost.

'I should not like to crack a joke at our mess,' said to me at this time an officer of theirs who was not wholly Scotch. 'It would sound profane, and my fellow-officers would surely think me mad or idiotic. I suggested champagne the other night at dinner, and I'll not do that again until we get back our spirits. The men are in the same mood as the officers. It is the pipes that make them so. The pipes are keeping them a great deal resentful, and still more melancholy.'

'The pipes?' I echoed, enquiringly. 'What have the pipes to do with their feelings?'

WHAT THE PIPES ARE SAYING.

'Eh, man? Don't you know that the pipes can talk as good Scotch as any man who hears them? Surely 'tis so—and 'tis what the pipes are saying, first in one player's hands and then in another's, that keeps the men from forgetting their part in the last battle.'

Once, as the days passed, when I saw this officer again at leisure, I went to him for an explanation of his surprising disclosure. I had been trying to learn the language of the pipes in the meantime, but I acquired no more understanding than a dog has of English when he distinguishes between a kindly human tone and a cross one. I could tell when a tune was martial and when another was mournful. When a gay one rang out—if any had—I would not have mistaken it for a dirge. To some this may seem a very little learning, but I had begun by thinking all the tunes alike.

'Yesterday,' said my friend the officer, 'we'd a little match between men who had some skill at embroidering the airs of the old ballads with trills of those grace-notes that they call "warblers," but this contest was broken up by a rugged son of the hills who, after asking for the pipes, flung from them a few strong, clear notes which gained the attention of all who are born to a knowledge of the music that speaks. I am not one of those, but I called my soldier-servant up and asked him what was being played. "Well, sir," said he, "that's McCallum—a great museecian he is. And hark, sir; he has the right of it and boldly he is telling every one his thoughts. He says that every man kens that the yon' general who's dead was as cunning and skilfu' in war as ony man above him, and 'tis late in the day—now that he's laid away and dumb—to put blame on him as if he were an ignoramus and a butcher, like some others. And now, oh! brawly ye're tellin' it, MacCallum—he says there may be scheming and plotting in high places but no skulldruggery o' any sort, however it is gilded, will ever deceive ane single true chiel o' the Highlands."'

A DEFENCE AND AN EPITAPH.

'And then,' said my gossip, 'the pipes' passed to the hand of another man, and my servant—seeing me about to move away—touched my arm and bade me wait, as this new player was another adept with the pipes. "He's grand at it," said he; "well done, Stewart. He's saying, sir, that the reason none will heed those who blame our grand leader that's gone is that there's men of rank among us—and of proud blood—that'll stand up to any man at home and swear that when our fallen chief came back with his orders for the battle he complained of them sorely, but he said, "No better could he get," and when he lay down in his blanket his head was full of trouble that was coming on him—he not being able to learn what he needed to know against the morrow."'

There was more of this recital of what the pipes had spoken to the regiment, but it would only be irritating a sore to repeat it. The pipers spoke even more plainly as the bold out-pourings of one incited bolder from another. At last there were suggestions, by pipes grown mutinous, of sentiments which, happily, have seldom been spread within the British army. But what I have told suffices to illustrate my sole point, which is that the gift of eloquent speech in chords and trills is born with the master-pipers.

THE NEW CHIEF'S WELCOME.

I never saw my officer-friend again for more than a nod or a word in passing. But on one day the pipes next door rang jubilantly, and man after man applied himself to them with ginger in his touch. Each blew triumphant, thrilling, heart-stirring chords, and every piper swaggered at his work with such a will as to send his aproned kilt to and fro with what seemed a double swing to each beat of the 'time.'

I said to myself, 'They have learned that Hector Macdonald is coming to be their new brigadier, and the pipes are assuring them that every Highlander may be himself again, certain of victory and new glory under a leader second only to the one they have lost.' I still believe my conjecture was right.

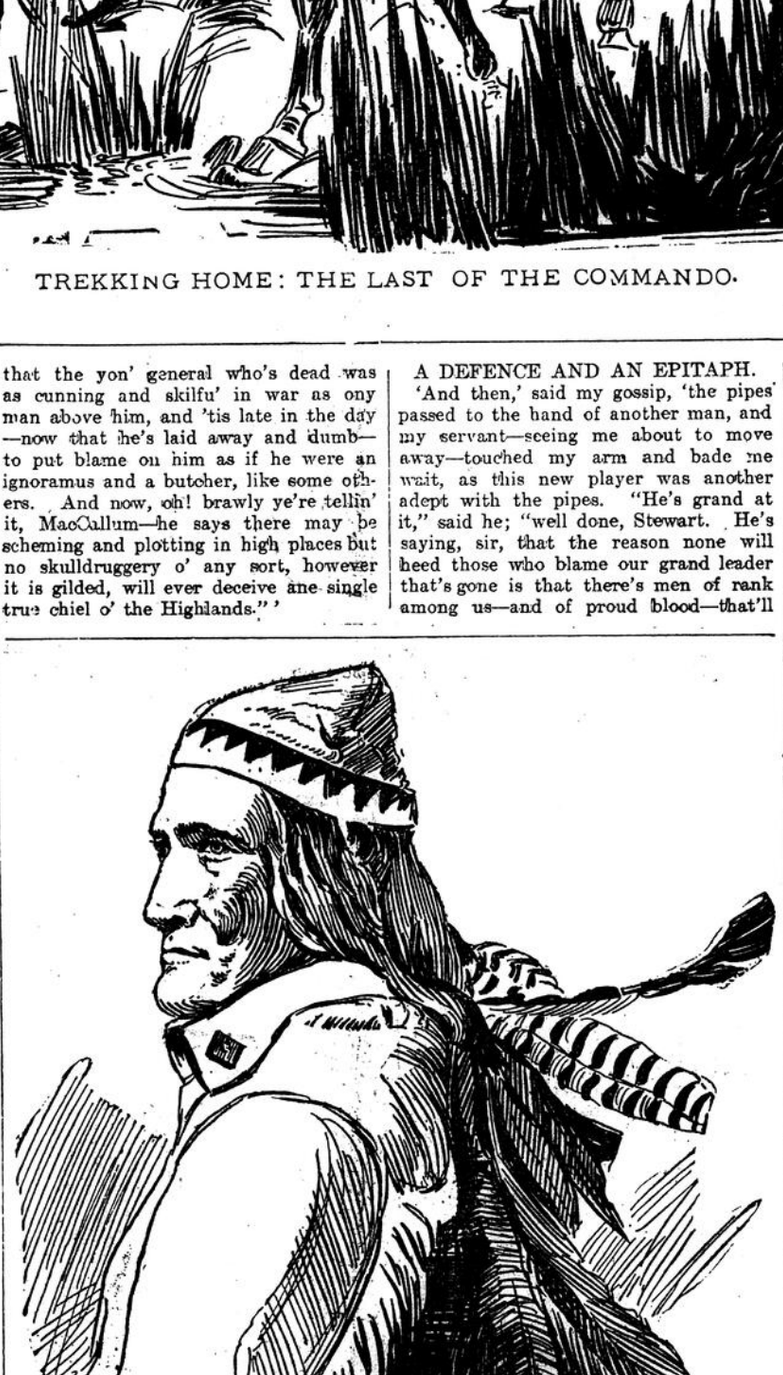
And I know from living next door, as it were, that the cloud of gloom that had hung over the brigade was dispelled almost with the suddenness of its horrible appearance.

After that 'the kilties' began to make in this war a continuation of their glorious record in so many lesser wars in the time that was.



TREKKING HOME: THE LAST OF THE COMMANDO.

—'Illustrated London News.'



GERONIMO, A FAMOUS APACHE WAR CHIEF.

He becomes a maniac at Fort Sill, I.T., after fourteen years' imprisonment.

After a long period of imprisonment, which he endured more like a ferocious beast than like a human being, Geronimo, one of the most famous Indians that ever figured in history, has become a maniac. He is a prisoner at Fort Sill, Indian Territory. It cost the United States Government a million dollars and hundreds of lives before he was safely behind iron bars. Deprived of his liberty as punishment for his crimes, he could not stand the confinement. For fourteen years he has been a prisoner, the last ten at Fort Sill. For almost half a century he led a band of Apaches on the warpath. To the early settlers of the south-west he was a terror. Because he successfully led his men in a battle at the age of sixteen he was made a war chief. In 1882 he and Victorio, with six hundred Apaches, were encountered by Mexican soldiers. Victorio was captured and beheaded. In 1886, after four years of constant chase, General Miles and Major-General Lawton cornered Geronimo on the Four Peaks Basin, near Prescott, Ariz. After months of starvation and after all hope of cutting their way through the cordon of troops had gone, the Indians raised the white flag and surrendered. They were sent to the military post at Mount Vernon, Ala., but the climate there did not agree with them, many dying with consumption.

## CHINESE NAMES FOR CHINA.

### A LONG LIST OF WORDS OF GREAT ANTIQUITY—WORDS FOR THE CHINESE.

(New York 'Tribune.')

The many various names given by the Chinese to their country, the nation and individuals are extremely curious and interesting. The Western custom of giving one or two names only shows, to the Celestial way of thinking, a grievous lack of imagination. The Chinaman has a long list of words to denote his country, and goes so far as to make a new one for every new dynasty. The word China is never used by them. Its origin is not quite certain, but it may be assumed that it dates from the time (about 250 B. C.) when the family of Tsin rose into power. Their province was the one most frequently visited by strangers, and, since it was called by the name of the reigning family, it is a plausible supposition that the word Tsin or Chin came to be used by neighbors to denote the whole empire. The Chinese themselves have many names for their country. 'T'in-Chow,' which is translated 'The Celestial Empire,' is a poetic and uncommon title. 'Tien-Hia' is an old term, and means 'Beneath the Sky,' i. e., the whole world. A similar name is 'Sz Hai,' i. e., 'All Within the Four Seas.' But by far the most common designation is 'Chung Kwoh,' the 'Middle Kingdom.' This name dates, in all probability, from 1100 B. C., or earlier. The secret of its popularity is not far to seek. Originally the term was used to denote the province of Honan, which is well in the centre of China. Then as the family reigning in that province increased in power they gave the old name to the whole country. It became popular because, even more than the ancient Greeks and Romans, the Chinese despise the outside world. The Middle Kingdom meant the centre of the earth, and it may be added in proof of the [illegible] that even now maps may be found in China which make the Celestial Empire occupy almost the whole of the globe, with little dots for England, Germany and America. 'Cathay' is a Persian name for China, and is comparatively modern. It is derived from Kitah or Kitan, who ruled the north of the empire in the tenth century A. D. It is interesting to note that the Russians still call China Khitai.

The term 'Chung Kwoh Jin,' meaning 'Men of the Middle Kingdom,' is used frequently to denote the Chinese themselves. It was customary, however, to call the people after the name of the reigning dynasty. The title 'Han-jin' and 'Han-tse' ('Men of Han' or 'Sons of Han') is another common name. It has latterly been adopted by a famous—or rather infamous—secret society, the object of which is to restore the ancient dynasty. The latter of these two terms carries with it the idea of courage, and is proportionately esteemed. 'Tang-jin,' or 'Sons of Tang,' one of the most celebrated of the Imperial houses of China, is also common. The present Tsing dynasty has never been able to impose its name on the people—a sign of the enduring hatred of the nation for their Tartar conquerors. 'Ta Tsing Kdoh,' or 'Great Pure Kingdom,' is used officially to designate the country, but is never hyphenated with the suffix 'jin' to denote the people. The Chinese also call themselves 'The Black-haired Race,' and the more educated insist on the term 'Men of the Middle Flowery Kingdom,' the word Flowery denoting polish in speech and manner.

Throughout life names play an important part in a Chinaman's life. At the age of one month he receives his first, or 'milk' name. When he goes to school he gets his 'book' name. At marriage his 'great' name comes to him. If he enters official life he finds himself possessed of an 'official' name. After death, in the solemnity of the Hall of Ancestors he has at last his 'permanent' name. Besides these, he has his unchanging family name, and another, or 'tong' name, if he comes of good family. This last is like the name of the gens in old Rome. It denotes the family in general, while his surname tells his particular branch of it.

The Chinese have four words for 'city,' and with these designations they attempt to make plain the importance of the place. To a certain extent this is accomplished, but the word also indicates the importance of the province or district in which the city is situated. Each division of a province has a city of the same name. 'Fu,' 'Ting,' 'Chow' and 'Hien' form a descending scale, indicating a town's( and by inference a province's) importance. A 'Fu' is ruled over by an official responsible directly to the heads of the provincial government; a 'Ting' and a 'Chow' are either cities of departments included in a 'Fu' or of smaller independent provinces. 'Hien' is always a city of a dependent province. A table of Chinese words appearing, or likely to appear, in news despatches, follow :—

Hwang—Emperor—yellow.
Tsin—Prince.
Tsin Wang—'Kindred Prince,' i. e., prince of the blood.
Tsung—Clan, family (sometimes board).
Nui Ko—Privy Council.
Tsungtuh—Viceroy, or ruler of more than one province.
Footai—Governor (of a province).
Tituh—Major-General; chief military officer of a province.
Taotai—Governor of a city.
Shan-Tung—Province east of the mountain.
Shan—Hill or mountain.
Shih—Imperial.
Yamen—Office (where official business is transacted).

A number of medical men and others in New York have lately become incorporated under the name of 'The American Society for the Prevention of Premature Burial.' The object of the society is to secure the enactment of such reforms in existing burial legislation as shall render premature interment impossible, and the establishment in the meantime of suitable waiting rooms where the dead will be kept surrounded with plants and flowers, and an electric bell placed on one of the fingers, so that should a person be in a cataleptic state, at the slightest motion a signal would be given, thus securing certainty that life has ceased before burial.

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