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ST. MICHAEL'S DAY— THE ARCHANGEL CHAINS THE DESTROYER. —SEPTEMBER 29.

'THE FALSE CHEVALIER.'

BY W. D. LIGHTHALL.

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CHAPTER XXXIV.—(Continued.)

The Governor's aide-de-camp, de la Naudiere, a dashing Canadian officer, was almost as surprised at the sight of Lecour's uniform as the sentry, and receiving him with profound deference, read the passport which the new arrival handed him. He was not aware how closely the eyes of Germain watched his face. At the name 'Lecour de Lincy, Esquire,' in the paper he gave a slight start, but by the time he came to the end his manner recovered itself, and he greeted him cordially.

'The French army, Monsieur, never lacks honor in the province of Quebec. You bear a uniform and a rank which commends you to our best hospitalities. Will you permit me to share my good fortune in meeting you with our Governor, Lord Dorchester?'

'I have heard of Lord Dorchester,' replied Germain, 'how gallant a man he is, and how true a friend to our nation.'

'Nothing is truer, sir; every Canadian will tell you he is the soul of kindness and sympathy with us, and that he has quite withdrawn the sting of our being a conquered people. Here am I, a Catholic and a Canadian, yet as well pleased as if I were in the service of France. His friendship with our gentry is like the relation of a veritable father to his family.'

'Were not his services very great in the American Revolution? I have heard General Lafayette speak highly of his name.'

'Yes, Monsieur; his services preserved this province from the enemy, and we have named him "the saviour of Canada." Pardon me a moment to announce you.'

While waiting to be summoned to the Governor, Lecour glanced around. The part of the building in which he stood was the Old Chateau, a picturesque structure of the French times, dating from 1694, crowning its conspicuous position as a landmark by a mediaeval roof of steep pitch; while a gallery two hundred feet in length ran along the outside, supported by tall buttresses, which, clinging to the cliff-side, gave it beneath the same elongated lines as the steep roof above. The result was exceedingly quaint and castellated. He remembered that he had often seen it thus from the river. His present point of view gave him, through the windows and over the gallery, another form of his view of the harbor and Point Levis, one of the most striking landscapes in the world. Looking closer about the room, the low-raftered ceilings of an older time brought another thought to his mind.

'Is not this,' he exclaimed to himself, 'the very chamber where Count Frontenac, a hundred years ago, must have received the envoy of Admiral Phipps with request to surrender, and returned the reply, "I will answer your master by the mouth of my cannon."' He imagined he heard the gallant veteran say the words.

Turning to the windows towards the courtyard, he saw opposite the handsome new range of buildings lately erected, and nicknamed 'Castle Haldimand,' in which were the apartments of the Governor and his family, and which, on their further side, fronted on the Place d'Armes.

As a boy he had once looked into the courtyard, and contemplated its precincts with juvenile awe. Now, he was standing a guest of honor in the then inaccessible arcana. He was not given much time to continue his reflections. De la Naudiere came back, brought him across, and conducted him into the reception chamber of Governor Dorchester. His Excellency, who was a large, finely-made man of a ruddy and generous countenance, received him with that trained, lofty courtesy which marked the meeting of distinguished men of that time, and Lecour, as he reciprocated the salutation, saw that he had nothing to fear from him.

'I recognize your uniform, Chevalier,' said he, 'which revives to me some pleasant memories of Versailles.'

'Your Lordship is, then, acquainted with my sovereign's court? His Majesty knows how to appreciate a brave man.'

'He has too many in his service to do otherwise; but I have no pretensions on that score.'

'The world well knows, your Excellency, "the saviour of Canada,"' Lecour replied, 'and my country honors you as one of the worthiest of former foes.'

'Tut, tut, Monsieur le Chevalier—excuse the freedom of an old Englishman in turning the conversation. My lady will die of curiosity over the appearance of a Garde-du-Corps in this out-of-the-way quarter of the globe. How can I answer her as to the cause?'

'Private business with my family, my lord, connected with an estate in our mother country.'

'Ah, you people are Canadians?'

'My father is generally known as the Merchant Lecour of St. Elphege. His full name is Lecour de Lincy.'

'That is the name on your passport,' interrupted de la Naudiere. 'I never knew he was a noble.'

'He has never boasted of it,' returned Lecour.

'An honest old fellow,' Dorchester commented. Then, remembering himself, added, 'You will, of course, do us the honor while in Quebec of being a guest at the Castle?'

'Your Lordship's invitation is a command, but I am here for a few hours only.'

'Let us enjoy these hours, then; eh, la Naudiere? See that Mr. de Lincy's luggage is brought to the Castle.'

'We review the garrison in a few minutes,' continued Dorchester, 'then we luncheon. After that we are to drive to the Montmorenci Falls.'

A beautiful and haughty-looking woman of over forty years entered the room. She stopped when she saw Lecour, but concealing her surprise at his uniform, stood graciously while her husband—for she was the Governor's wife—turned and said:

'Lady Dorchester, allow me to present the Chevalier de Lincy, whom we have just acquired as our guest, and whom you will recognize as a Garde-de-Corps of the King of France.'

'The Milady Dorchester,' as she was called among the people, was of the famous line of the Howards, daughter of that Earl of Effingham who refused in 1776 to draw his sword against the liberties of his fellow subjects in America.

At her table many a scathing dissertation on the nobodiness of nobodies had been given the youthful gentry of the province, a fact not unknown to Germain. De la Naudiere himself had experienced her sharpness when he was first introduced at her table. On that occasion in carving a joint he had the misfortune to spill some gravy on the cloth. 'Young man,' cried Milady, 'where were you brought up?' 'At my father's table, where they change the cloth three times a day,' he quickly retorted, and captured her favor.

A Garde-du-Corps, however, was sacred from reproach. To have with them for the day an inner member of the court of France, fresh from delightful Paris, and from still more delightful Versailles, was really more than an exiled lady of fashion in her position could just then have dreamed. How he acquitted himself in her coach at the review and during the beautiful afternoon drive to the Falls, how he kept the table smiling at dinner, and of their walk in the Castle garden, with its low cannon-embrasured wall along the cliff, it would scarcely profit the reader to hear, except in one particular.

On the shady lawn at Montmorenci—a name which thrilled him with sweet associations—he stood in the midst of the picnic party and sang them one of the current songs of the Bodyguard:—

Yes, I am a soldier—I,
And for my country live—
For my Queen and for my King
My life I'll freely give.

When the insolent demagague
Loud rants at this and that
Not less do I go singing round
'Vive an aristocrat!'
Yes, etc.

To the Devil, Equality!
Your squalor I decline,
With you I would no better be
Nor sprung of older line.
Yes, etc.

March on, my comrades gay,
Strike up the merry drums,
And drink the Bourbons long, long life
Whatever fortune comes.
And drink the Bourbons long, long life
Yes, etc.

Next morning Her Excellency rose early to see him start upon his journey up the river.

One result followed, of which he did not know. La Naudiere described his visit to the de Lerys in connection with the account received by them from Chalons. They again read over the paragraph and discussed it, and de la Naudiere pronounced decidedly that the man could not be the same—the passport of the present individual did not bear the name of Repentigny, and he was too perfect a gentleman.

CHAPTER XXXV.—AT ST. ELPHEGE.

All afternoon of the day of his arrival at St. Elphege, lofty clouds had been moving in threatening masses across the sky. When the Lecours were rejoicing together at supper, a storm came on, producing a raw, wet evening, which was not unwelcome to the reunited family, for it kept them undisturbed.

Old Lecour, to denote his satisfaction at his son's return, brought forth his fiddle and played some of the merry airs of the province, an action which touched Germain's heart.

'Is this the noble,' exclaimed he to himself, as he looked, with a heart full of affection, at the roughly-dressed, homely figure, 'whom I would produce to the Noailles, the Montmorencys and the Vaudreuils, as my father? Perhaps not; but I would offer him before sounder judges as their superior. But notwithstanding his goodwill, there is a limit where content is impossible in such things.'

The Versailles 'elegant' could not but see in everything about him an inevitable contrast with his late life. He felt unable to reaccustom himself to the low-ceiled chambers, the rude appliances, the rough dress, the country manners, the accent and phrases of his family—things in respect of which he had at one time believed them quite superior. Whole-heartedly concealing his impressions and his dejection, however, he made himself as pleasant as possible. Madame had thrown open her parlor, a rare occurrence.

When the rain began to beat against the windows, the old man called in the Indian dwarf, and with his assistance made a fire of logs which crackled merrily in the fireplace and threw cheerful light and warmth upon the circle.

Madame lit her precious sconces of wax tapers for the first time since her daughter's wedding, and all drew closer to listen to the accounts which came from the lips of the long-absent son. The father put his violin aside, seated himself in his tall-backed armchair and gazed alternately into the fire and at his son's face. The mother hung upon her favorite's words and movements as mothers ever will. The convent girl, his youngest sister, worshipped him with eyes and ears—to her he was the hero of her family, whom she could measure in the lists against the vaunted brothers of her proud Quebec schoolmates; Lanaudieres, Bourys, la Gorgendieres, Tonnancours and those others, who, familiar with the doings of the Castle, looked down upon the trader's daughter.

'What about this new name?' said the mother, at length; 'they have given you a title in France?'

'Not at all, mother,' he replied.

'But they call you "Monsieur de Lincy," you say.'

'It is not a new name; it is the real one of the family—you are entitled to it as well as I.'

'What does that mean, son Germaine? Have we been ignorant of our own name?'

'It means that we are gentlepeople—and that in my father there, you behold the real or principal Chevalier de Lincy. I am but the younger Chevalier.'

The family, at this announcement, gave voice to a mutual cry. The father looked up and said soberly—

'You mistake, my son.'

'In no respect, dear father. I have learnt our descent in France, and am glad to inform you that you are what you deserve to be—a noble.'

'There, Francois Xavier,' exclaimed the wife. 'You are not going to deny it.'

'Many good stocks forget their origin in going out to the colonies,' added Germain. 'You, sir, crossed the sea at a very early age.'

'At twelve years old,' asserted the merchant.

'You were too young to make those inquiries which I have completed. You knew little of your parents.'

'My father was a butcher of Paris; I know that.'

'That is an error, sir. Those you regarded as your parents were but foster-parents, though they bore the same name.' 'Who, then, do you pretend was my father?' cried the merchant in amazement. 'There was no question of that matter before I left France.

'Because your mother had died and your father, who was a poor man, though a gentleman, had departed for service in the East Indies, and there was heard of no more.'

'In any event I do not care about these things. I shall always remain the Merchant Lecour,' the old man said, with steady-going pride.

'But Francois Xavier!' cried his wife. 'Have you no care about your children and me? Is it nothing to us if we are noblesse? Will you be contented turning over skins and measuring groceries when you ought to have a grand house and a grand office, like the gentry of the North-West Company at Montreal, who dine with the Governor, and are yet no better off than you? I am sure they are no Chevaliers de Lincy.'

'I cannot believe it, wife. I know where I came from, and that I was nothing but a boy sent out with troops by the magistrates of Paris'—Germain started—'then a poor private, and by good conduct at length a "cantineer" of the liquor. Chevaliers are not of those grades, as I well enough know, and I never heard of any good from a man getting out of his place.'

The convent girl looked up in suspense at her hero for reply.

'Listen, father,' exclaimed Germain with a kind of gaiety, appreciating the melancholy humor of the situation, 'I have not only traced you up, but shall show you the evidence. Carry in my little box while I bring the black one.'

They brought the boxes in, and the small one—that with the gilt coat of arms, from which Germain had taken his passport at Quebec—was put on the table. Germain unlocked it, and brought out the de Lincy genealogical tree.

'Here,' said he to his father, while the family crowded to look over their shoulders, 'you are the son of this one; I have seen and read your baptismal register in the Church of St. Germain-des-Pres.'

'True—that was my parish,' the old man answered. 'Are you certain that my father was not—?'

'Positive.'

'Very well, then,' old Lecour answered, somewhat reluctantly.

'What a romance!' the married daughter cried.

'I am about to show you some precious relics of our past,' Germain continued. 'See what a store of parchments. Here are grants of "noblesse" from the king, grants of titles, dispensations signed by the Popes—do you know what these are?' he cried, taking out and putting on his breast a couple of beautiful jewels, standing up as he did so.

'Tell us!'

'This,' said he, 'is the Commander's Cross of St. Louis; and that the Order of the Holy Ghost.'

While they pushed forward in excitement to look closer at the decorations, he bent, lifted the lid of the large black box and with both hands raised before them an oil portrait of a gentleman in full wig, velvet coat and ruffles.

'That,' said he, surveying it with becoming pride, 'is our ancestor Hypolite LeCour de Lincy. Sir,' said he, laughingly turning to his parent, 'behold your father against your will.'

'Bravo, Monsieur, my son,' cried Madame Lecour. 'Now I can make my old man dress like a gentleman. The next time I go to Montreal, Lecour—or rather my Chevalier—I shall spend some of your money on a peruke and a scarlet coat for you.'

'Holy Mary, save me!'

'About that please the ladies, father,' Germain put in; 'but there is another matter. Who drew your marriage contract?'

'D'Aguilhe, the notary,' his mother returned.

'Is he of St. Elphege?'

'Yes.'

'He has, of course, omitted mention of your nobility.'

'He knew of none,' said the merchant.

'Then we must go to him with our titles, and he must rectify it to-morrow.'

'As you please, if it will suit you better,' the merchant murmured.

'I must be a Prince, for I create nobles,' pronounced Germain, shaking with fevered laughter, as he drew the sheets over him in the state bed that night. His merriment was a pitiful cover for his desperation. In his favor it is well to remember the dictum of Schopenhauer, that the English are the only nation who thoroughly realize the immorality of lying; and we must also keep in mind that the extent of his disorder was a measure of the power of that passion which was its cause. Better things were yet in him.

CHAPTER XXXVI.—AT MONTREAL.

Next morning, after old Lecour had, with a heart full of content, and a pipeful of tobacco, taken his son the round of his warehouses and granaries, his piles of furs, his mountains of wheat, and the rising vaults of what was to be his newest and greatest building, they set off down the village street to the notary's house.

D'Aguilhe was of a famous breed of notaries, who had driven the quill and handed it down from father to son from the earliest days of the colony. When Lecour discovered that he was founding St. Elphege, one of the first things he did was to jolt up to Montreal and catch a young scion of this race of d'Aguilhes, and here he had kept him making a comfortable living at his profession ever since. It was therefore not improper that the man of the 'paraphe'—and a wonderous 'paraphe' his signature had, flourishing from edge to edge of a foolscap page, in woolly and laborious curves—should, when called upon next morning, treat his best client to his best of office manners.

'Monsieur d'Aguilhe,' commenced old Lecour, 'here is my son, who thinks me a noble—and upon my honor I cannot argue against him; he is too able for me.'

'Aha!' returned d'Aguilhe, pricking up his ears, and saying to himself, 'This looks like something important.'

'We desire,' said Germain, taking the business into his own hands, 'to see the marriage contract of my father and mother.'

'Certainly, Monsieur Germain,' he answered, and going to his cupboards, took his package of deeds for the year 1765, picked out the document and handed it to Germain, who read a few lines at the beginning.

'I see,' the latter said, 'that my father is improperly described here, as you will observe by these documents I now place before you. He is entatled to be called in this contract, "Francois Xavier Lecour, Chevalier de Lincy."'

'A—ah!' exclaimed the notary, solemnly, raising his eyebrows and looking over Germain's parchments.

'Are they not correct?' asked Germain.

'Without a doubt.'

'Is not my father the Chevalier de Lincy?'

'It seems so.'

'Then we have only to ask, as it is a family matter, that you add this name to the contract of marriage, and give us a copy.'

'It cannot be done, sir.'

Germain felt a check. He was silent.

'Do not say that, d'Aguilhe,' the merchant said; 'if the boy wants it let him have it. What do I care?'

'No, sir, it cannot be done.'

'Cannot be done? for me? Have I done nothing for you, M. d'Aguilhe? Have I not been a good client to you?'

'Nevertheless, sir, nothing can weigh with me against the rules of my profession,' pompously replied the notary. 'A public person must not allow himself to be swayed by private considerations.'

'In what lies the difficulty in changing this deed?' Germain asked.

'A deed once deposited in the archives of the notary is sacred.'

'But you see a mistake has been made.'

'Etiquette, Monsieur.'

'You see that the honor of the family is concerned in rectifying that mistake.'

'Etiquette, Monsieur.'

'But is there no way? If I offer fifty livres for your advice for instance?'

'Ah, Monsieur, that is different; the heart of the professional man should open, and his knowledge be accessible to his client. There is a way.'

'What is it?'

'Obtain an order of the Judge upon me to add the required paragraphs to my deed.'

'Here are your fifty livres.'

'I thank you, sir,' and, so saying, d'Aguilhe put his quill behind his ear and showed them politely to the door.

Germain and his father—the father arrayed by Madame in his best black coat — set, therefore, off for Montreal. They crossed the ferry near Repentigny church, and drove through open country along the river side till, as evening drew on, they came in sight of the walls, the citadel hill, the enchanting suburban estates and green Mount Royal in the background, which denoted the city.

They drew up in the court of a bustling inn, stabled their horse, went to bed, and the next morning sought the house of a celebrated advocate, the great Rottot. The great Rottot was chiefly known for his imposing proportions, and no sight was thought so beautiful by the habitants as that of his black silk leg, as, with his robe fluttering out in the breeze, he seemed to be flying from his office across the street to the court-house, followed by a bevy of clients.

He listened, standing, to the respectful request of Lecour, helped out in his explanations by Germain, who desired to have the pleader obtain for them the requisite order of the judge.

'Ah,' said he, 'I see, gentlemen, you do not appreciate the importance of your case. Such a matter ought to be made the subject of the profoundest studies, and we should at length approach the Legislature itself with a petition and demand the passage of a private bill. The affair tempts my powers.'

'But we have no special wish for publicity.'

'Gentlemen, you know not what would be your good fortune. It would make you the talk of the province. In re Lecour would be a great precedent.'

'Such is not our desire.'

'What! not to establish a precedent?'

'No, Mr. Advocate,' Germain said firmly; 'a simple petition to obtain this order is what we want. We must have it, and quickly, and nothing more.'

'Ah, then, this is what you want,' said he. 'I will draw it for you,' and, sitting down, he wrote out a document as follows:—

'To the Honorable Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the District of Montreal:

'The petition of Francois Xavier Lecour de Lincy, Esquire, residing at St. Elphege, respectfully shews:—That when he contracted marriage with Mademoiselle Lanier, he knew not that he was of noble origin, having left Europe at a very early age with scarcely any knowledge of his family; and that since then he has learned of his extraction and obtained his title of noblesse which he now presents to your Honors in evidence.

'Wherefore may it please your Honors to grant an order upon Maitre d'Aguilhe, Notary, of St. Elphege, to add to the minute of his contract of marriage the name and title of "de Lincy, Esquire"; and you will do justice.'

'Sign, sir, please.'

Francois Xavier attached his signature.

'It will do,' Rottot sighed; 'but I should have preferred the precedent.'

They crossed the road and entered the court-room.

(To be continued.)

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

WHAT THE CHIMNEY HELD.

(New York 'Observer.')

Mattie and Celia had gone to their uncle's big farm house in the country to spend a few weeks of their summer vacation. The doctor had said that Celia needed the outdoor life of the country, and her sister Mattie had been sent with her for company.

Their Aunt Harriet and Uncle Joseph, who lived on the farm, had no children, and were looked upon by Mattie and Celia as rather stern and exacting. But this fact was not sufficient to spoil their delight in the wonders which the country life presented, and when Aunt Harriet took them to the big spare room on the first night after their arrival, they felt quite important, and determined to prove themselves worthy of the honor.

They undressed very quietly, and when they jumped into the depths of the great feather bed, they found it easy to smother their laughter over the funny sensation in its friendly depths. They had left the light burning low. Not because they were afraid, of course, but everything was so strange yet that a little light made it more home-like.

After lying still a moment, Mattie, who was always brimful of mischief, whispered:

'Let's get out and jump in again.'

'All right,' Celia responded promptly, and two pairs of bare feet were on the floor in a twinkling.

At the end of fifteen minutes you should have seen that feather bed! Mattie and Celia looked at it in dismay.

'Well,' Mattie exclaimed at length, 'we'll have to make it up before we can sleep in it' and so they went to work.

After pulling a while, they found that, though the outer part covered the bed, the feathers were all at the foot. Then they tried again. This time they began punching them down with their fists, and soon the bed looked like the high seas in a storm. They began to feel discouraged.

'Did you ever see anything so unmanageable?' Celia exclaimed.

'I've heard of live geese feathers before,' answered Mattie, 'but I never knew it meant the feathers were alive.'

'Well, these surely are,' Mattie assented. 'Let's jump in anyway.'

So they tucked the quilts over the billowy mass and curled down among the waves to sleep.

Early in the morning they were awakened by a curious noise which seemed to be right in the room.

'What's that?' said Celia, starting up.

Mattie listened.

'It's in the chimney, whatever it is,' she answered, and both jumped from the bed.

The round chimney hole which opened into the room was filled with paper which had been crowded in to stop the draft, as that chimney was not often used.

'I'm going to pull the paper out, and see what's in there,' Mattie announced, but Celia screamed at the idea.

'Oh, it might be mice, or rats,' she exclaimed. 'Don't.'

'Pooh,' said Mattie, 'it's more likely bats, and I'd really like to see a bat.'

'Ugh, the horrid things! I don't want to see one,' Celia answered, and jumped into bed preparatory to pulling the clothes over her head should a bat appear.

'Maybe it's an owl,' returned Mattie with a new inspiration, as she stepped up on a chair within reach of the paper. paper.

'Mattie, Mattie, I believe its' snakes,' Celia shouted, with a last effort to stop her venturesome sister, but Mattie was not to be stopped, and in another instant the paper had been pulled from the opening, and out into the room partly flew and partly tumbled—a lot of birds.

'They're chimney swallows,' cried Celia with sudden wisdom.

'Oh, oh,' both the girls exclaimed at once.

But the birds were frightened at being thus unexpectedly disturbed, and flew wildly about, bumping their heads against the window panes and uttering distressed cries.

'Oh, goodness,' said Mattie. 'Suppose Aunt Harriet should come up now.'

'We have got to catch them,' said Celia with unusual determination, and she jumped from the bed.

In another moment two white-robed figures were flying about the room, jumping upon chairs, skipping across the bed, and even mounting upon the bureau; while the birds flew distractedly about, threatening to dash their brains out in their efforts to elude their pursuers.

At this moment the door opened, and Aunt Harriet stepped into the room. For a moment she was too amazed to speak. Never in all her methodical experience as a housekeeper had her spare room presented such an appearance as it did at this moment.

'Why! why!' she at last exclaimed.

In the commotion the girls had not known her presence till they heard her speak, but at the sound of her voice they turned in dismay.

As they stood there, visions of being sent home in disgrace arose before their minds. What would Aunt Harriet say?

For a moment Aunt Harriet herself did not know what to say; but a look in the faces of the girls decided her, and very soberly she asked:

'You know, I am not used to children; is this the way girls generally behave?'

Dear me, how ashamed Mattie and Celia did feel then.

Aunt Harriet very sensibly opened the windows, and the birds flew out, and the girls at once set to work to put the room in order. What is more, they kept it in order during the rest of their visit. Only one thing they could not conquer. During the six weeks of their stay at the farm house they never succeeded in making up the feather bed as Aunt Harriet did.—Julia Darrow Cowles.

THE CHILDREN'S HOUR.

Between the dark and the daylight,
When the night is beginning to lower,
Comes a pause in the day's occupations
That is known as the Children's Hour.

I hear in the chamber above me
The patter of little feet,
The sound of a door that is opened,
And of voices soft and sweet.

A sudden rush from the stairway,
A sudden raid from the hall,
By three doors left unguarded
They enter my castle wall!

They climb into my turret,
O'er the arms and back of my chair;
If I try to escape they surround me—
They seem to be everywhere.

Do you think, O blue-eyed banditti,
Because you have scaled the wall,
Such an old campaigner as I am
Is not a match for you all?

I have you fast in my fortress,
And will not let you depart;
But will put you into the dungeon
In the round tower of my heart.

And there I will keep you forever,
Yes, forever and a day;
Till the walls shall crumble to ruin,
And moulder away.

—Longfellow.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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LITERARY NOTES.

A new pocket dictionary has just been issued by Putnam. Size—4 by 2 3-4 by 5-8. It contains 608 pages, printed in clear type, on rice paper, that, while thin as tissue, is yet opaque. Full definitions are given of 25,000 words. It is bound in full flexible leather cover.

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Maxwell Gray's forthcoming novel is regarded by the author as her most important and significant work since 'The Silence of Dean Maitland.' The scene is laid for the most part in England, and the story opens in the sixties. The London 'Spectator' says:—'The Silence of Dean Maitland' was a very popular novel, and we cannot see why 'The House of Hidden Treasure' should not rival the success of its forerunner.'

• • •

Keats enthusiasts need not disturb themselves, for the home of the poet, known as Lawn Bank, Downshire Hill, Hampstead, is not coming down, as the gossips have stated. The confusion has arisen from the fact that Wentworth House is coming down, and that structure has got mixed up with Lawn Bank; for the latter originally consisted of two houses which were called Wentworth Place. In one of these lived Sir Charles Dilke's grandfather (who let it to Fanny Brawne's mother); in the other lived Mr. Charles Armitage Brown. Keats

LAWN BANK, KEATS'S HOUSE AT HAMPSTEAD.

first lived with Mr. Brown; when his health gave way he went to Mrs. Brawne's. The two houses were afterwards converted into one by Miss Chester, the private reader to George IV., and she called them Lawn Bank. What between Wentworth House and Wentworth Place, and between Brown and Brawne, the mistake was natural. In the front garden of Lawn Bank Keats wrote his 'Ode to the Nightingale.'

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The Hon. J. W. Longley, D.C.L., Attorney-General of Nova Scotia, is about to have published by the Copp, Clark, Co., a book entitled 'Love.' Of it the publishers say:—

'The promised work is one which is likely to attract considerable interest, especially in literary and religious circles. The subject is treated of religiously, and as forming the essence of all that is great and worthy in human life, and the only means by which the world can be regenerated and uplifted.

'But, while like Henry Drummond's 'Greatest Thing in the World,' the full religious significance is given to the word Love, this book embraces in its treatment human loves. It deals with the spurious character of much that passes as love between men and women, of the causes of unhappy marriages, and unfolds the character of true love which not only ensures happiness between the individuals, but is in itself an act of religion. Love is likewise dealt with as the supreme factor in securing the highest social equality and the most perfect system of human government. In an age given over so completely to the consideration of mere material things such a book will be a healthy note in the direction of truer ideals and a higher type of life, nor will its weight be lessened by the fact that the author has been most of his life engaged in active political life.'

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In a recent article on 'Literature,' by Professor Trent, he quotes this definition which, he says, critics have generally agreed to let stand:—

'In order to produce literature or to practice the art of literature, a writer must record not merely his thought or his knowledge or both, but also express his sustained, esthetic, intellectual, and moral emotions in such a way as to awaken in a sustained manner similar emotions in others.' Expanding upon this, the professor says:—'Whatever a writer writes, his every thought or fact that he records must be fused with his emotions. If he has no emotions—an improbability—or if he cannot fuse them at all with his thoughts, he is wholly incapable of making literature of his writing. And if he cannot sustain the fusion of his emotions with his thoughts from beginning to end, his writings will constitute only fragments of literature. But, withal, the emotions must be of such power that they will go straight to the heart of the reader and move him and sustain the similar emotions that arise in the writer's heart. The emotions in the writer's heart must be so strong that they will create contagion in every reader's heart.' After dwelling at much length upon this importance of the emotive feature of literature, he concludes his article as follows:—'Must we not require, besides emotion, a considerable amount of positive intellectual power in every writer whose work is worthy to be called literature? Poe, Victor Hugo and Swinburne, none of these poets have ever produced anything that was not literature, yet a great deal of their poetry is wholly destitute of positive intellectual power. There is also another very different class of writers, such as Mr. E. P. Roe and Miss Marie Corelli, who convey to their readers a pleasure that philosophically and scientifically meets the definition of literature as completely as anything that Scott, Balzac, Tolstoi, and Howells have written. We may call the novels of the latter writers literature, and of the former writers, stuff; but logically we have no more right to say that the two classes of fiction differ generically than we have to say that the inhabitants of Murray Hill are human beings and those of the Bowery mere brutes.'

From such a definition of literature it would seem as if Conan Doyle's 'Study in Scarlet' is a much greater literary achievement than Scott's 'Antiquary.' The refinement of the emotion transmitted should surely be considered.

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Captain M. S. Wellby and his companion, Lieut. Malcolm, of the British army in India, planned an extensive trip through Tibet, for which they had little preliminary data and carried it through with courage, energy and many useful and scientific results. The start was made from Umballa, India, in March, 1896, and through Srinagar, in the Indian hill country, they passed to Leh, on the Indus, and thence out into the frozen plains of Chinese Turkistan at the base of the Kuen-Lun range. They struck the Hoang-Ho midway of their journey, and followed it to Peking, and so made the port of Tien-Tsin and came home by sea. The travellers were absent more than eight months, and traversed about two thousand miles. This is but a bare skeleton of the expedition, which has been filled in with engaging anecdotes, perilous adventures, and novel scenes by Captain Wellby, whose style of narrative shows the plucky adventurer able to tell with direct force and picturesqueness his unvarnished tale. The illustrations are numerous, clear and abundantly successful. Several good maps are folded into the cover—a device worthy of general adoption.

LITERARY REVIEW.

'THE BUILDING OF THE EMPIRE.'

The nineteenth century is closing with some new convictions fairly well established in the general consciousness of the civilized world. One of these is the importance of the British Empire, not as England's playground, but as a great organic body acting in response to English ideas, whether these ideas originate in England or in Africa. The number of books and articles written about the Empire at present must bring the thought of this unity prominently before the whole public concerned. 'The Building of the British Empire,' by Alfred Thomas Story, (Putnam's), is a work which, considering how much ground it covers, has been made fairly entertaining. Mr. Story points out in his preface that the Empire has been built up not by the deeds of high officials, but by the valor and steadfastness of common men, and that the Empire can only be worthily maintained 'by the nation as a whole watching with enlightened and jealous eye to see that the best traditions of the past are observed and where possible improved upon.' Beginning with the great sailors of Queen Elizabeth's time, the author remarks in passing that the generous nature of Sir Francis Drake might account to some extent for his power over his men.

To the cacique of the tribe he presented his own cutlass, for which the chief had discovered a great desire. In return the warrior gave him four large wedges of gold, which Drake, declining to appropriate to himself, threw into the common stock, saying, 'he thought it but just that such as bore the charge of so uncertain a voyage should share the utmost advantage the voyage afforded.'

An association for trading in India was formed during Queen Elizabeth's life-time, but the first English colony in America, that of Virginia, belongs to the succeeding reign. The growth of England's enterprise in these eastward and westward directions is traced through nearly two centuries before Australia comes into notice at all. New Zealand is a still later field of enterprise, but quickly takes its place as an English land.

It was clearly time for the government to do something. Including missionaries and their families, there was in the early part of 1839, a European population of no fewer than two thousand persons. The most considerable settlement was at Kororareka, in the Bay of Islands, where in the previous year the inhabitants following the inevitable Anglo-Saxon instinct, had established a form of government, and framed a code of laws, one of which was to the effect that every able-bodied person should provide himself, as soon as possible, 'with a good musket and bayonet, a brace of pistols, a cutlass, and at least thirty rounds of ball-cartridge.'

While detailing the outward growth of the Empire, this book does not omit to tell us something of its internal growth, its growth in wisdom and justice. But here we cannot help seeing how slow nations are to move in reforms to which nevertheless, they must finally come round. A system of national education was proposed in the English Parliament in 1807, and in the very month when, after years of agitation, the slave trade was abolished.

Mr. Whitbread, a Quaker, brought forward in the House of Commons a comprehensive measure for encouraging industry and relieving the poor. From the returns made up in 1830 it appeared that out of a population in England and Wales of a little under nine million, no fewer than 1,234,000 were participators in parochial relief, that is, nearly one-seventh of the people were indebted to the other six, wholly or in part, for support. Mr. Whitbread's aim was to elevate the character of the industrial classes, 'to give them consequence in their own eyes, to excite them to acquire property by tasting its sweets, to render dependent poverty degrading in their estimation, and at all times less desirable than independent industry.' For the attainment of these ends he proposed a scheme of national education by the establishment of parochial schools. The bill is noteworthy as being the first proposal for a comprehensive system of national education, and it was finally thrown out by the Lords in the month of August.

(W. Foster Brown, 2 vols., $3.00.)

THE CABOTS.

'John and Sebastian Cabot,' by C. Raymond Beazley, belongs to a series called 'Builders of Greater Britain' (T. Fisher Unwin). With regard to the Cabot voyages the author says, 'Perhaps no events in the history of exploration have been the cause of more perplexing and voluminous controversy. Since the modern Cabot literature began with the appearance of R. Biddle's Memoir in 1831, the educated opinion both of Europe and America has been changed in several important respects.' This change of opinion has been chiefly as to what discoveries should be credited to each of the Cabots:

Of John Cabot we know nothing that is not honorable; the modern researches in Italian and English archives have 'bettered' his reputation more than that of almost any other navigator of the time, there are few, indeed, among the more shadowy great men of the Tudor age who have won so much from nineteenth century study. By the necessity of the case the son has lost where the father has gained; Sebastian's position in the sixteenth century was largely manufactured out of exploits which really belonged to his father.

It has been made plain that the confusion of dates and events was due, at least in part, to Sebastian's desire for importance and influence. He seems to have misrepresented the facts to several writers whose accounts were till recently accepted as veracious. His character in this respect may be observed from a remark by his contemporary, Richard Eden. He refers to the possibility of finding the longitude at sea:

'Sebastian Cabot on his death-bed told me he had knowledge thereof by divine revelation, yet so that he might not teach any man. But I think that the good old man in that extreme age somewhat doted, and had not yet, even in the article of death, utterly shaken off all worldly vainglory.'

A ROMANCE OF THE FUTURE.

'Anglo-Saxons, Onward!' (Hubbell Publishing Company, Cleveland) is the name of a rather sensational romance by Benjamin Rush Davenport, whose events are placed in the nineteenth century. In it the Russian court is seen trying to detach the United States from an alliance with England. The intrigues of the Russians and the pious sentiments of the brave Americans present a peculiar contrast. In the final chapter the American troops revolt from their chief officer in order to go to the help of a British detachment which is surrounded unexpectedly by the Russian and Turkish armies. This is rather an American than a military ideal of conduct. Some of the situations are rather crude and the language is not as careful as it ought to be, but the story stands for a growing feeling that England and the United States could be worthily allied to form the greatest of the world-powers. It is perhaps not without significance that a novel like this, appealing to popular passions, should lay stress on the humane and distinctly Christian character of Anglo-Saxon supremacy.

'THE LIVING AGE,'

One of the most interesting and valuable, as it is also one of the oldest and best known, of all periodicals, is 'The Living Age,' published by the Living Age Company, of Boston. This magazine, now in its fifty-fourth year, is notable for the ability with which its articles are selected. The most important of the articles of the British reviews and high class monthlies are reproduced in 'The Living Age,' which being published weekly, is able to give them promptly, and while the matters they deal with are still the subjects of discussion. Admirable, too, is the variety of the contents of 'The Living Age,' which gives also selections from the short, entertaining and amusing articles of the society journals and monthlies. Of late years, too, it has translations of the more valuable articles of the Continental periodical literature. A serial story is kept running, and short, complete stories also find a place in most numbers. And the first page, devoted to poetry, is always a pleasant one. The number for Sept. 10, 1898, includes 'England and America,' by Sir George Sydenham Clarke, from the 'Ninteenth Century,' dealing with the Anglo-Saxon alliance from the side of a well-wisher of the project. 'The Spanish Dynasty and the Queen Regent,' by Emilio Pardo Bazan, from the 'Deutsche Revue,' is a remarkable article, from a Spanish pen, descriptive of the position of the Spanish dynasty. An article from the 'Quarterly Review,' reviewing the poetical works of the late Rev. Thomas Edward Brown, will introduce a poet who is almost unknown on this side of the Atlantic, and one who deserves to be read. Other articles are 'The Royal Academy,' from 'Leisure Hour'; 'The Faroes,' from 'Blackwood,' and 'Fashions in Pastimes,' from the 'Spectator.' Readings from American magazines, and from new books are also presented in a supplement. The price of this fine weekly magazine is $6 per annum.

A HINT TO STOUT PEOPLE.

Some Paris dressmakers have discovered that the human body seems to shrink under the influence of some colors and expand under others. This is obviously of the utmost importance both to extremely stout as well as to very thin people. Different kinds of cloth are believed to have the same mysterious effect. A competent judge has decided that a corpulent person seems to shrink when dressed in peacock-blue, plum-color, olive-green, and black. On the other hand, colors which tend to give the appearance of expansion are wedgewood-blue, pale grey, and almost any shade of red. The same restrictions are made in regard to the wearing of woollen goods, velvets and silks. The color of trimmings is also said to exercise a very potent influence. A person disposed to be fleshy should carefully avoid light tints of orange, yellow, light blue and cerise. Mauve and the higher tints of green are the two colors which in decoration about the throat and shoulders are especially helpful in diminishing effects of stoutness.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS.

BY ACT OF CONGRESS.

Mr. Johnson—I'se in favor ob de Anglo-Saxon alliance eb'ry time!

Mr. Black—G'wan! Yo' ain't no Anglo-Saxon.

Mr. Johnson—Cou'se I is! We's all Anglo-Saxons sence de Fifteenth' 'Mendment wuz passed.—'Puck.'

MISDIRECTED ENERGY.

A boy was taking his father's breakfast in a breakfast can when another boy came up to him and gave the can a kick.

'Do you care about me kicking the can?' asked the new-comer.

'No, I don't,' replied the other boy.

'Do you now?' said the former, giving the can another kick.

'No, I don't,' answered the latter.

'Do you now?' cried the infuriated bully, giving the can such a kick that it knocked the bottom out.

'No, I don't,' again replied the boy with the can; 'my mother borrowed it from your mother this morning, and you'll know all about it when ye gets home.'

NOT A GENTLEMAN.

Overheard on Brighton pier: Lady and little girl leaning over watching bathers, one of whom has become tired and is sitting on a cross-beam. Little girl—O mamma, just look at that man. Is he a gentleman, do you think? Mamma—I can't say, dear; it's hard to tell when he has his clothes off. Stranded bather, to his comrades—Hi! tell the Humane bloke to fetch a boat! Mamma—I think he is not a gentleman, after all, my dear.—English Paper.

WAS NOT HUNGRY.

A young foreigner had recently arrived in London from his native country, and some friends of the family arranged a dinner in his honor. The evening arrived, the guests invited to meet him were assembled, but the young fellow did not appear. A friend called on him the next day and reminding him that he had accepted the invitation, inquired why he had not been present. His reply was ingenious.

'I vas not hungry,' he said.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Kidneys

are the seat or the starting point of many maladies, all of them serious, all more or less painful, and all of them tending, unless cured, to a fatal end. No organs of the body are more delicate or more sensitive than the kidneys. When symptoms of disease appear in them not a moment is to be lost if health is to be restored. The best way to treat the kidneys is through the blood, cleansing it from the poisonous matter which is usually at the bottom of kidney complaints. For this purpose there is no remedy equal to

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

"For many years I have been a constant sufferer from kidney trouble, and have tried a number of largely advertised kidney cures without benefit. At last a friend advised me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. The use of eight bottles of this remedy entirely cured my malady."—MARY MILLER, 1238 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

SHEEPISH.

Simpkins—'Did you notice how sheepish Wigwag looked when I asked him how the fare was at his boarding place?' Timkins—'No wonder. They fed him on mutton chops three times a day as long as he was there.'—Philadelphia 'Record.'

Mr. Porter was a smart, brisk, middle-aged bachelor. One day, at a lawn tennis party, he was introduced to a widow, who, by a curious chance, happened to bear the same name as himself. He was quite equal to the occasion. 'Mrs. Porter!' he exclaimed. 'Bless me! The very lady that I have been in search of all these years!'

An author recently received a singular compliment. A burglar broke into his house and found the manuscript of a novel, which he took, leaving the following note: 'Sir, I began to read your novel, and I was so deeply interested in it that I was obliged to carry it away, but it will be faithfully returned when finished.' The manuscript was duly sent back, with a really clever critique on it.—London 'Tit Bits.'

'Well,' said the Optimistic Trifler, 'perhaps every time I open my mouth I do put my foot in it, but there's consolation in the thought that then, at any rate, I make both ends meet.'—Philadelphia 'Record.'

HOW HE TOLD THE TIME.

Husband (in the early morning)—It must be time to get up.

Wife—Why

Husband—Baby's fallen asleep.

Schoolmaster (entering boys' dormitory)—What are you doing out of bed this time of the night, Murphy?

Murphy—Oh, sir, I got out to tuck myself in.

Miss Sheafe—Oh, just look at that wheat rising and falling in the breeze. How beautiful it is.'

Mr. Cityman—Ah, but you ought to see it rising and falling in the Corn Exchange.

A GOOD REASON.

A little three year old girl went to a children's party. On her return she said to her parents:

'At the party a little girl fell off a chair. All the other girls laughed but I didn't.'

'Well, why didn't you laugh?'

'Cause I was the one that fell off.'

CABLES CUT.

'Chollie is all right, but I think his cables have been cut.'

'Cables cut?'

'Yes. He has no intelligence.'—Indianapolis 'Journal.'

'Doctor,' said a fashionable belle, 'what do you think of tight lacing?'

The doctor solemnly replied, 'Madam, all I can say is that the more a woman's waist is shaped like an hour glass, the sooner will her sands of life run out.'

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

'His Honor is at steak,' said the waiter when the county court judge was at dinner.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

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

The Boys' Page.

Harry Bethune,

OR

From the Fishing Boat to the Surgery.

BY J. M. C.

(Winner of a silver watch.)

CHAP. I.—THE PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

It was a beautiful morning in March, about ten years ago, and school-boys were assembling in groups of twos and threes from various parts of the pretty village of G—— B——. Evidently something of importance engaged the interest and conversation of one and all, for, instead of skylarking as they usually did, the lively youngsters filled up the space of time between their arrival and the hour for opening school by talking in eager tones of the event which was to take place that day.

At nine o'clock sharp, the crazy sides of the old weather-beaten belfry of the schoolhouse, for it was at one time a Methodist church, shook and trembled as the sexton, lustily tugging the well-worn bell-rope, made metal chimes sound far and near over the little village.

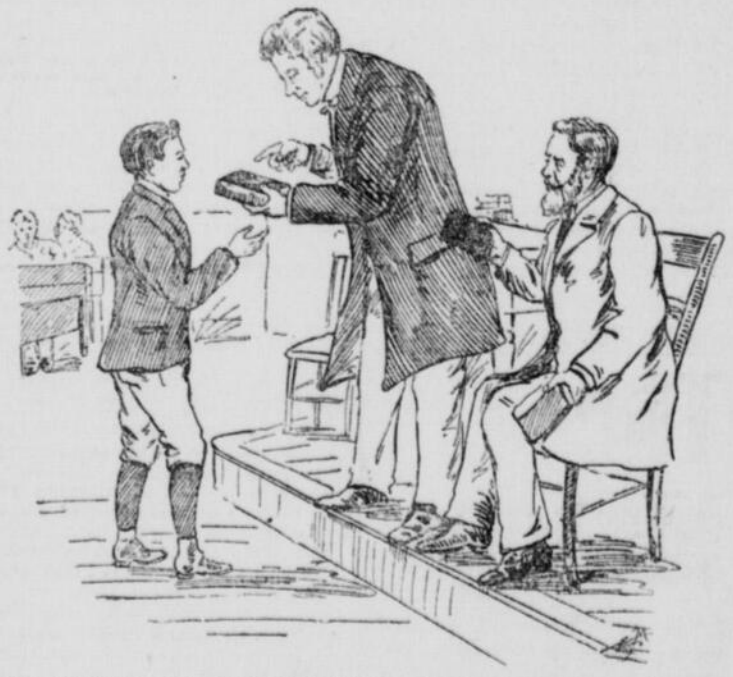
The boys filed up the long narrow lane, then through the small door-way, taking their places amid a buzzing confusion of many whispering tongues. A sharp and rather prolonged rat-tat-tat on the master's desk, from the supple-looking cane (which often 'tanned a hide'), quickly brought the scholars to order. The whispering didn't cease altogether, for, during the roll-call and opening exercises, a few of the bolder urchins, keeping one eye on the master, managed, at convenient times, to shoot across from behind their hand, to opposite desks, short volleys of questions and answers. But Mr. Thomson wasn't deaf, his quick ear easily detected the tell-tale 'she-she-shes,' and, looking up suddenly, he caught a 'young un,' in the act of popping a bit of the latest news into the bending ear of the boy in front.

'Whispering again, Tucker, perhaps you have something to say that would be helpful to all of us. Come up here, and tell it out.'

The bit of sarcasm was not lost on the boys; a smothered giggle was heard from different points, whilst Tucker sheepishly hung his head.

'And you, Simmonds,' adressing the boy who had bent his ear, 'stop laughing, or you'll be made a laughing-stock in yonder corner.'

'Now, silence all, and show a good behaviour, for I see Mr. Harris coming up the lane, and if I mistake not, his coming will be of great interest to some of you.'



WE AWARD THIS VOLUME TO OUR ESTEEMED YOUNG FRIEND, HARRY.

A few moments afterward, the minister, carrying a good-sized parcel under his arm, entered the room. All the boys, at a signal from the master, rose to their feet in token of their respect.

Laying his parcel on the desk, the minister turned, and warmly shook the master's hand; then nodding pleasantly to the scholars, accepted the chair which the teacher usually occupied.

'Boys,' Mr. Thomson began, 'you all know what this very welcome visit from our beloved pastor means. You all know that we are not in a position to have the pleasure of distributing a large number of prizes annually; but we very gratefully hail the yearly token of our pastor's kind interest in us, by the presentation of a prize to the one boy in each class, who receives the highest number of marks for his examination papers. We were sorry that the books most suitable for the occasion, could not be procured in time for the examination. But you know the old saying is, "Better late than not at all," so we are glad now, that the pleasure of distributing these books was reserved for to-day. Only a few amongst you, however, are the happy winners; but we hope next year, if possible, to have a much larger number of prizes to give away. We are also glad to see so many of your parents and friends with us to-day'—for quite a number of the villagers, principally women, had followed close on the minister's heels—'and we extend to each and all of them a hearty welcome.'

The pleasant, old minister then distributed the prizes, beginning at the lowest form, and working upwards. When the last and largest prize was reached, the old man paused a moment, with the book in his hand, and looked around the small building.

'This book is awarded to the scholar in the senior class, for general proficiency and good conduct. The boy who receives it fills, of course, the not unenviable position of first scholar in our school. Two of you in the sixth form were nearly equal with each other, in your efforts to win, not so much the reward as the honor of such a high position. Charles Edwards and Harry Bethune have done excellent work, and while we highly compliment Charlie on his very satisfactory examination we are also very pleased to award this volume of 'Illustrated Travels,' to our esteemed young friend, Harry, with the hope that his future in the world will be as successful as his course at school has been. God bless you all, boys, and make you worthy men.'

Of course it was right and proper that some kind of answer should be made, so the space of several minutes was spent in the vigorous exercise of clapping and stamping.

Those who did not receive a prize soon forgot their disappointment, when the master announced that it was decided to close this pleasing ceremony with a holiday. The boys could not restrain themselves at this intelligence. Cheer on cheer echoed through the little room. Somebody shouted, 'You're a brick,' and one young rascal, said to be Simmonds, actually put his fingers in his mouth and gave a shrill whistle. The 'palm tickler,' as it was sometimes called, again came into play to quell the tumult.

The benediction was then pronounced by the minister, and by ten o'clock the school-room was emptied of all, but its plain, old-fashioned furniture and that wicked-looking cane.

CHAP. II.—CARRIED TO SEA ON AN ICE FLOE.

Harry Bethune, the winner of the highest prize, and the subject of this story, was a tall, quiet-looking lad sixteen years of age. His face was rather plain; but it bore that kind of expression which at once favorably impresses strangers. His firmly set mouth and dark grey eyes, which always looked straight into yours when talking with him, made you feel that the boy possessed a resolute will, and a sincere and reliable character. You had but to converse with him for a moment to realize that the lad was intelligent, and manly beyond his years, and although his appearance betokened the existence of poverty, yet, there was something in his bearing which marked him as being above the ordinary run of boys in the village.

His father was a poor, but thrifty, man who had seen better days, but owing to reverses of one kind and another, combined with ill-health, he had gradually come down in the world, until now, renting a small plot of land, and an old fishing boat, he could only just procure a livelihood with the united earnings of farming and fishing.

Harry always accompanied his father in the fishing boat during summer, whilst his mother and younger brothers tended the land, which yielded a scanty crop of vegetables and hay.

Of course, school was out of the question at that season of the year for Harry; but being equal to the occasion, the young fellow usually carried his books with him on going out fishing, and when the finny cod were scarce, instead of stretching himself in the bottom of the boat and sleeping, like most of the fishermen, studiously applied himself to master his arithmetic, geography, grammar, history, etc.

During the winter season when fishing was done, Harry went to school from nine o'clock in the morning until three o'clock in the afternoon. The afternoons were usually spent in helping his father haul wood for fuel, or in selling kelp to the farmers for manure, for which he received twenty cents a load.

THE GREAT ICE-FIELD WAS MOVING OFF TO SEA.

The father had been stricken snow-blind early in January and confined at home for several weeks. His sight was now restored; but rheumatism prevented him from performing any kind of labor. Harry thus became the mainstay of the family, and in spite of the extra amount of work which fell upon his shoulders, always managed to master his school lessons. By dint of energy and perseverance he had gradually worked his way up, until he stood at the present time, at the head of the senior class, and therefore was head scholar in the little village school.

Harry now had a long day before him, for which he was glad, as he calculated to dispose of at least a half-dozen loads of kelp before nightfall. This would mean quite an increase of income to the family.

Whilst his mother was preparing a steaming cup of tea for her hard-working boy, he was busily engaged harnessing Blind Nell, a poor old nag, who had experienced long and hard service. In a few minutes the 'turn-out,' consisting of horse, box-slide, with pitchfork and driver, drew up at the kitchen door.

Hastily swallowing bread, butter, and tea, all at the same time, and quickly donning his old fisherman's suit of oil-skins and top boots, Harry grasped a small bundle containing his dinner, kissed his mother, and in a jiffy was off.

The old nag slowly jogged along the road, leading down beyond Point Bully Head to the beach, which stretched in a curve northwards from under Point Bully away to the base of Bluffhead, a distance of several hundred yards. It was a dangerous piece of coast along Bluff Head, and oftentimes, after a storm had swept that way, portions of wreckage were washed ashore from the many good ships which were battered to pieces on the surf-covered, jagged rocks, studding the waters of the cove, between the two points of land just mentioned.

Here, also, the north-east wind threshed out of the tossing waves great quantities of kelp, and piled it in a dark brown mass on the beach.

Harry labored like a young Trojan that day. The weed lay around in abundance, and having contracted with Farmer Simms for the purchase of as much as he could haul, no time was lost as on previous occasions going from farm to farm seeking purchasers.

Towards the afternoon, clouds began to rise, covering the clear blue sky. The wind shifted to north-west and blew in a brisk breeze off shore, accompanied with a little light snow.

Harry did not notice the change in the weather, for his thoughts, as well as his hands, were busily engaged, and his body, being kept nicely warmed by exertion, did not feel the sharp blast. The tenth and last load was discharged on Farmer Simms's land, just as night closed in. A few minutes later Harry was on his homeward way, with ten bright twenty-cent pieces in his pocket, feeling as rich as a duke, and as happy as a lark. He had never before jogged home after an afternoon's arduous toil with more than sixty cents, but now, for the first time in his life, he had earned in one day the magnificent sum of two dollars.

'How mother's eyes will sparkle when I count all this money out on the table,' he thought, 'and how glad father will be to put a dollar of it with the little hoard we have at home for paying our last quarter's rent. Whoa! Nellie! Whoa! We are home once more, old horse. You've worked hard to-day, poor beast, and you shall have a good feed and a clean shake-down in return.'

Just then the kitchen door opened and his mother came out.

'Halloa, mother, we're back again safe and sound, you see; we've had great success to-day, mother. I'll tell you all about it by-and-by."

The mother kissed her dear boy, and, after Nellie was unharnessed and stabled, hurried him in to supper.

A small heap of wood was burning briskly in the open fireplace, whilst steam was rising in savory odors from a small dish, warming just in front of the blaze.

When the contents of the dish had been quickly demolished, with a few thick slices of home-made bread, and some hot tea sweetened with molasses, had been taken, the silver pieces were produced, and piled in a little heap on the table.

'I am glad, my son, you have earned so much to-day, for our landlord sent us a note this forenoon demanding immediate payment of the rent, in part, if not in full, before noon to-morrow, and if the money is not forthcoming he threatens us with eviction before to-morrow night. But God has been very good to us, and now, with the money which you have worked for so hard, we have sufficient to pay half our quarter's rent.'

'Well, mother, I'll run across to Mr. Evans at once, give him the five dollars, and ask him to kindly wait for a little while until I can earn enough to pay the balance.'

The mother tried to dissuade him from going just then. She thought it better to wait until next morning.

'Oh, but I must be up at daylight to-morrow to learn my lessons, and be at school by nine o'clock, so I'll go across at once; the sooner its done the better.'

'My poor boy, you'll be worn out very soon with such constant toil. I do wish father was well again, and Willie big and strong enough to help; then you could take a rest sometimes. Hark! how loudly it blows,' and opening the door to look out, a great gust of wind, laden with snowflakes, filled the kitchen with its icy breath.

'It's a very rough night,' the father remarked, 'be very careful crossing the river, Harry, for I greatly fear that with this wind and the strong current the ice-pack will be loosened, and carried out to sea before long.'

'All right, father, I'll be careful. It won't take me long to get over and back again. You needn't be the least bit uneasy.'

Donning his oil-skin and long boots once more, and kissing his mother good-bye, Harry started on his eventful journey. Passing the wood-pile which was stacked up against the picket fence at the end of the house, he paused and carefully selected a long, slender stick of birch, thinking it might be useful in leaping from pan to pan of ice, in case the pack, or jam, had become loosened. Then hurrying quickly down a side-path which ran at the back of Point Bully, where nestled a row of miniature houses that were built over a number of spring wells, from which latter the villages obtained their supply of water, he soon reached the land-wash.

Here shapeless blocks of ocean ice were piled in white, irregular masses, greatly impeding Harry's progress; but, nothing daunted, he struggled ahead, breathless and perspiring, until the great, wide mouth of Ambrose river was reached. Leaving the shelter of the land, he made his way as rapidly as possible in the direction of South End lighthouse, situated on the extreme point of land on the opposite side of the river, about three-fourths of a mile distant. The wind was blowing down the river a stiff breeze, increasing in vigor each moment, and driving the snowflakes in whirling clouds across the ice, out towards the open sea.

(To be continued.)

Liszt's great skill with the piano was in part due to his immense industry. For years he practiced ten hours a day. —'Popular Science News.'

To Our Readers.

The editor of the Boys' Page has decided to publish a series of articles dealing with various details of school life.

These articles will appear in the Boys' Page every third Tuesday. All interested readers are requested to write to the editor of the Boys' Page, expressing their opinions on any of the subjects treated of in an article. These letters will be published as soon as possible after they are received. They should be written on one side only of the paper. The discussion on each article will end with the publication of the succeeding article.

Exercise in the Schools.

'All exercise may be classed under two heads, recreative and educational,' said a teacher of gymnastics.

The title 'recreative exercise' may seem somewhat high-flown when we are merely going to talk about school games; but since it will be of advantage to connect this article with one to follow, treating of gymnastics, drill, swimming, etc., in the schools, we will adopt the inclusive word 'Exercise' for both, calling the present article Recreative Exercise, and the next article Educational Exercise.

I. Recreative Exercise.—At the present moment all right-minded boys are thinking of little else but sports. Field Day is coming all too quickly to those of the Montreal High School boys who are expecting—and are expected—to carry off prizes. Then various matches are being prepared for before the winter comes and knocks most of the outdoor games on the head.

It has always been a feature of English education, whether at home or in the colonies, that sports are considered of as much importance in the forming of a boy's character as mere book-work. Dr. Wiese, Privy Councillor in the Ministry of Public Instruction in Prussia, visiting England in 1876, observed the firm, unconstrained gait of the schoolboys, and said that it resulted from games, such as cricket and others, aiming at adroitness, and which 'occupy a prominent place among the customary means of education.' He adds, 'In the public schools the traditional conception of the object of Education does not allow learning to be the main thing. A large portion of the day is devoted to the national games and bodily exercises. In one institution I found the morning hours set apart for them, whereas some less favorable hours were given to intellectual work. The headmaster justified the arrangement by pointing to the greater importance of these exercises, adding that he was satisfied if only two out of ten pupils learnt something substantial, provided the rest were zealous at cricket and their games at ball.'

Unfortunately—perhaps some of the boys will think—headmasters are not now such reasonable beings; but, as we shall presently see, when the modern necessity to get boys by hook or by crook through written examinations has been allowed for, the old instinct remains even in the headmasters. Dr. Wiese further remarked that 'Germans could not make up their minds to devote so much of the time of school-hours as seems requisite for games.'

It is often argued that German young men have far more accurate knowledge than English educated youths. But at what a sacrifice! A recent magazine article entitled 'Superiority of the German Schools,' says:—'Early and late, the boy is held to his books. He soon comes to understand that to gain an education is the only business of his early life. Very seldom are children seen at play; in fact, there seems to be no time for it. Some travellers, indeed, who have made a study of German schools, declare that the German boy doesn't know how to play. This is not true, for he plays whenever he has a chance; his opportunities, however, seem rare enough to us. As he is in school at seven o'clock in the morning, six days in the week, forty-six weeks in the year, receiving the full school day, with his lessons to prepare, in part, certainly, at home, we can discover little play time for the boy during the year.'

It was, probably, upon observance of the results of such an education that a writer remarked, 'Out of England we never find boys, only little men, embryo soldiers, lawyers, and doctors with the specialities of their avocations sprouting upon them.'

But as proof that the old English instinct remains—even amongst the masters—take up any school prospectus and observe the emphasis given to the facilities for sports, such as spacious grounds, encouragement of teachers, etc. A long list of successful competitors in school sports acts about as much in a school's favor as a long list of 'passes' in the year's examinations. In our own Montreal High School report attention is called to the number of prizes won by High School boys at the annual games of the Athletic Association.

A master, applying for a teacher's vacancy, stands a far better chance of being appointed—at least in England—if he has behind him a good school and college athletic reputation. The title of a recent article in the 'Boy's Own Paper,' 'The sports of our public-school headmasters,' is most suggestive in this connection.

An American principal, in his prospectus, says that often boys come with their parents to inspect his school, but with no intention of staying. However, 'a game on the lawn upsets all plans. These sports bring out what is really in them. We can almost gauge their arithmetic by them. Boys help one another as well as explain one another.'

In the same forcible and somewhat original style this gentleman states what are the results of ath'etic training as it is pursued in his school; 'Little spindle-shank boys bring bovine tea and cod liver oil; we sent them home with rosy cheeks and rounded legs and good appetites.'

So long as we are boys we shall almost all of us agree that we want to be at the schools where the English idea of education prevails; but, when we get older and find, perhaps, that some plodding German youth who, probably, was never in a football scrimmage in his life, has been accepted in a counting-room or office, to our exclusion (as the tendency is said to be now) shall we change our opinion and believe that the best and happiest man results from the German system?

NATIONAL SPORTS.

We now come to some questions concerning national sports that we want the boys to decide.

A book on sports says:—'Loyal Britons hold cricket to be as much superior to all other out-door sports as patriotic Americans regard baseball.'

Why is it that cricket never has the popularity here that it has in the Old Country? At the recent cricket match on the M. A. A. A. grounds, when Warner's English team won over the Canadians by 88 runs, was the general interest aroused anything like what we might have expected if it had been a case of a football or baseball match between the same parties?

Possibly a glance at the account of an interview with Mr. G. S. Patterson, captain of the United States cricketers, given in the September number of the 'Boys' Own Paper,' may suggest an answer. When asked, What about cricket in America? Mr. Patterson replied that it was not much played; that his countrymen required something like the English county system of cricket teams; that the difficulty was their having no 'leisured' class—many young men getting no more time to themselves than Saturday afternoons. He adds: 'I do not know much of English public-school cricket, but I am sure the young players should be carefully coached, as well as watch good games. In the United States we must rely upon amateur efforts, and can only learn from visits of foreign teams. We have not any people who can give themselves wholly to sport.'

If we couple Mr. Patterson's remarks with the statement contained in evidence that was once laid before some English public school commissioners, namely, that 'boys who expect to excel in cricket must spend seven hours a day in the cricket field,' we may imagine we have the reasons why cricket is not popular over here.

But others say there are yet deeper reasons, proceeding from the difference in temperament of the two related races. A writer on baseball says, its ever-increasing popularity in America is due to the quickness with which it is usually played—preventing weariness in either actors or audience, and also to the ease with which its general principles are mastered, thus enabling even the inexperienced, with but little coaching, to follow the progress of the game.

Cricket, so far as the actors are concerned, seems to us, in contradistinction, to give more prominence to the captain and to the control he has over his team, allowing of less individual glory, but requiring more unflagging, individual attention to the work immediately before the men. As far as the audience is concerned, room for extra excitement is only allowed by the more or less occasional brilliant fielding, bowling or batting.

Now if it is true that the Englishman's characteristic is patience united to stolidness, while the American's is restlessness, with high-strung nerves, have we here the reasons why cricket remains the English national game, and baseball the American one?

Football is equally popular on both

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sides of the Atlantic. The following short history of the game may be of interest:

Football, one of the most ancient English pastimes, fell into disrepute owing to the rough character of its sport during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and some twenty years ago it was strictly confined to Rugby and the chief English public schools. At the present day it has extended everywhere. There were various ways of playing the game till the formation of the two bodies called the Football Association and the Rugby Union for the purpose of simplifying and amalgamating the different codes in force; the game has now finally settled into two distinct styles.

Apart from the United States, Canada has, of course, her own national game of lacrosse. It is stated that it was played in England at a school near Reading in 1865, some Canadian boys having brought crosses with them. We should like to know if the game has made any further progress in England. Hockey is a game that is played in both countries. But in England where ice and snow are of short duration, 'grass' hockey is almost exclusively played. In spite of Canadian scorn for 'grass' hockey it yet affords great excitement, especially when played by county against county.

MINOR SCHOOL GAMES.

Let us now have a short talk about the minor school games, for they are those which are often longest remembered when we get on in years.

There is one question which the older people are never tired of asking; but the answer of which the school-boys resolutely keep to themselves. It is this: 'How do the boys know when it is marble season and when it is top season? Some calendars tell us when the grouse shooting begins, but who has seen 'top-spinning begins' under such and such a date? And yet one day we go along the sidewalk, and all is plain sailing, and then, the next day, every boy in the neighborhood with his top is combining to block the way. Which of the boys will inform on his fellows and give the clew to this enigma?

One ever-popular school game is leap-frog, with all its varieties. But about those varieties there is apparently some confusion. Perhaps some kind person will come to the rescue with a brief description of the different kinds of leap-frog that exist. So far we have heard of the following varieties: — 'Spanish Fly,' 'Fly the Garter,' 'Hipney-Nipney,' and 'Foot-and-a-half.' The last two names were supplied by an old Montreal High School boy, and perhaps they are the ancient names of the first two mentioned. In 'Spanish Fly,' we understand the leader 'overs,' in all sorts of eccentric fashions, his companions imitating him as best they can. The differences of the other varieties remain to be seen.

'Hare-and-hounds' is a games which is very popular among English schoolboys. Is it ever played in Canada? and if not, why not?

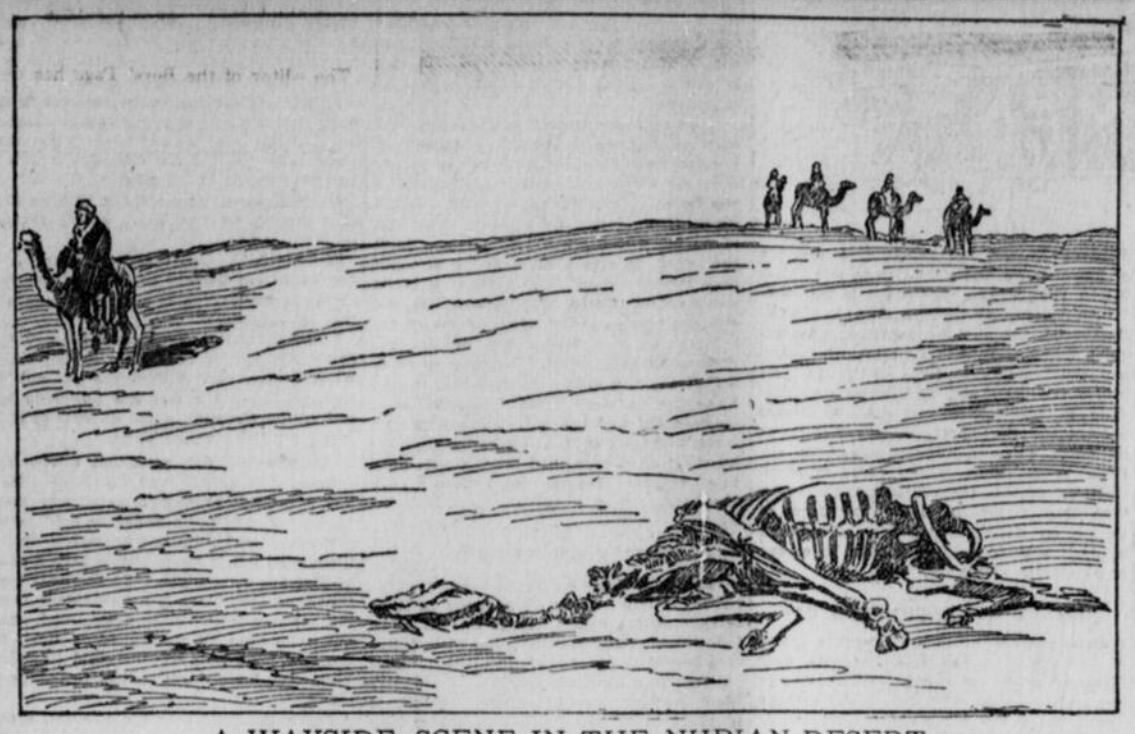
'Prisoner's Base,' 'Follow my Leader,' 'Jacks,' etc., must be passed over for want of space.

We would like to find out if there are any peculiarly local games played in the different parts of Canada. If any of the boys know of such, they would interest the readers of the Boys' Page very much by sending us descriptions.

A Patriotic Schoolboy.

Our readers will be interested in the following account from 'Leslie's Weekly': 'The movement started by W. Rankin Good, a Cincinnati school-boy, looking to the building of a battle-ship to replace the 'Maine,' and to be called 'The American Boy,' is progressing favorably. The school-boys and girls of the United States are asked to contri-

bute, and young Mr. Good, who has associated with him another Cincinnati lad, Harry J. Price, has thus far obtained $35,000 in subscriptions from the school-children in the West. The boys are now seeking contributions in the east, and spending their vacation in this patriotic work, which has behind it the support of President McKinley, ex-President Harrison, the leading members of the Cabinet, and of other prominent Americans. Master Good is seventeen years old, is a good talker, and deeply in earnest. He and his wide-awake associate do not hesitate to present their proposition in any quarter where there is hope of a favorable reception. We call the attention of these patriotic lads, however, to the suggestion made by an American girl residing in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and addressed to 'Leslie's Weekly,' that if the new war-vessel is to be built in part by subscriptions of American school girls, the name of 'American boy' should give place to something that would indicate that the girls had a hand in the enterprise as well as the boys. The suggestion of 'Young America' or 'American Youth' for a name is a good one.'



A WAYSIDE SCENE IN THE NUBIAN DESERT.

(Photographed between Korosko and Abu Hamed.)—'St. James's Budget.'

BRITISH NEWS.

ENGLAND.

Richard Cole, of Birmingham, who played a prominent part in helping to save the colors of the 24th Regiment at the battle of Isandula, is dead.

The Halifax police have made a raid on betting houses in their district, and eighteen men have been remanded on bail in connection with the affair.

Charles Harrison, of Kirby Mucklow, Leicestershire, picked and ate a gooseberry in his garden. The gooseberry apparently contained a wasp, for Harrison's tongue was stung so severely that he died in a few hours.

At Marlborough, a laborer, named Kemp, aged sixty, was found dead in an outhouse. He was a man of very intemperate habits, and whilst drunk stumbled and fell. His neck came in contact with a clothes line, and, being unable to help himself, he was strangled.

Two men were placed in the dock at Liverpool last week, and charged with stealing money and a watch from the Prince of Wales. A look of amazement went round the court, followed by a titter, when a negro seaman of fine physique entered the witness box, and, replying to questions, said his name was Prince Wales.

A verdict of 'Accidental death' has been returned by a coroner's jury at Crewe at an inquest on the body of Patrick McLaughlin, a Greenock seaman, who left Euston in the express for the town named, and while on the journey commenced to undress, suddenly jumped up, stumbled against the door, which flew open, and deceased fell out.

There are over eighty resolutions on the agenda of the Trades Congress which is now sitting at Bristol. One of these deplores that the parliamentary committee did not call a special congress during the late engineers' lockout. Another declares that no compensation act can be satisfactory which does not apply to all workers. The parliamentary committee recommends a resolution declaring that the time has arrived when labor should be limited to eight hours per day.

A report of an extraordinary shooting affair comes from Gloucester. Some boys who had been bathing in the River Severn, near the city, were on a long-boat, when, it is alleged, a man, whose identity is at present not established, appeared on the scene and fired a gun twice. The result was that three lads, named John Price, Edward Evans, and Thomas Ball, aged respectively twelve, thirteen and fourteen years, were more or less wounded by shot in their heads and faces, and were taken to Gloucester Infirmary for treatment.

Laundries in the neighborhood of Mile End and Bow, London, have to cease operations in consequence of being unable to obtain a sufficient quantity of water. Other London laundries will also soon suspend business. An association has been formed in East London for the purpose of refusing to pay for water not supplied. As a precautionary measure against the breaking out of an epidemic owing to the scarcity of water, the distribution of strong disinfectants for use in spreading over drains and sinks has been undertaken by the Poplar Board of Works.

During a violent thunderstorm at Darlaston a very exciting incident took place in the Wake Grounds during the Wake carnival. A wild beast show has been located in the grounds, and when the storm was at its height the wind blew over a caravan which contained a lioness. The animal succeeded in effecting its escape, and it was eventually found crouched under a timber truck. When several men attempted to recapture her, the animal clawed viciously, but after considerable delay she was captured and placed in another cage.

The buildings in connection with Thistley Grounds, Bedfordshire, one of Viscount Peel's farms, have been burnt to the ground. The fire was one of the most disastrous that has occurred in the neighborhood for many years. The origin of the conflagration was remarkable. The farm bailiff, Mr. J. Mayne, fired at a pigeon on the roof of one of the buildings with a muzzle-loading gun, as he had done many times before. The wad alighted on the roof, and the thatch, being extremely dry, at once caught fire. The flames spread with great rapidity, and when the fire brigade from Biggleswade arrived the house and surrounding buildings were one blazing mass.

The 'Daily Chronicle' gives the following as a hitherto unpublished letter of Mr. Gladstone's. It was addressed to the Rev. Father Tagliabue, a Roman Catholic missionary in India, who had compiled from Dante a treatise on the divine authority of the Catholic Church, and had sent a copy to Mr. Gladstone :—'Rev. and Dear Sir,—It will surprise you to learn my belief that I was born and have always lived in the Catholic Church of this country, founded long before St. Augustine extended it, and that by leaving it I should commit an act of rashness and a great sin. Nevertheless, I thank you for your most lucid communication, which I have been reading with great interest. I regard it in its motive as a manifestation of Christian love, and I look upon your prayer that I may be led into the right way as a favor done to me. Your great poet (Dante) has taught me much, and I hope to derive from him yet further benefit before I die. And I remain with every good wish, reverend and dear sir, yours very faithfully, W. E. Gladstone. Aug. 21, 1895.'

The London police are investigating a mysterious robbery. It appears some time back the English authorities had printed a whole new issue of postage and revenue stamps of various values for one of the British Central Africa States. These were consigned in due course to the Governor of the State, who has now, however, reported that he never received them, and that they are missing. The face value alone of the stamps is computed at over £1,000, and Scotland Yard is endeavoring to trace them. Whether the loss is due to the unlawful zeal of some stamp collector or the negligence of some native is uncertain. Meanwhile the whole issue, printed in three colors, has been cancelled.

What Mr. Wemmick called 'portable property' will get lost occasionally, but what are we to say of a loaded railway truck that gets mislaid for several months? The London and North-Western Railway Company has lost a trifle of this nature, and after vainly searching for it for four months have now circulated a description of it amongst the police. The truck was loaded with a ton of copper in ingots, and was despatched from South Wales to Beccles, in Norfolk, last April. A thief could hardly walk off with it in his pocket, and although an ingot or two might disappear by dishonest means, the vanishing of the truck and all gives a curious air of mystery to the business.—'Westminster Gazette.'

The curious sight of a church within a church may, according to 'The Rambler,' be seen at Walberswick, near Southwold, on the Suffolk coast. The village was an important seaport in the time of the Plantagenets, and possessed a large cathedral-like church. Towards the close of the sixteenth century its trade declined, and the parishioners found themselves too poor to maintain so huge an edifice. It was accordingly determined to build, in the south aisle, another and smaller church, using as material the stone from the walls of the old church. Needless to say, after the new church was completed much of the old one remained untouched, and to this day the ivy-covered walls of the old structure shield the inner one from the inclemencies of the weather.

An extraordinary scene between a pelican and a duck was enacted in Kew Gardens the other day. One of the four new pelicans which have recently been placed on the round pond, seized a full-grown white duck that ventured too near it, and dropped it into the recesses of the huge skin pouch that hangs from the lower mandible. The duck made desperate efforts to escape, but though its head or foot now and then protruded from the beak it was only to disappear again. The pelican shook its beak to the heavens and appeared to attempt to swallow its prey, but without avail. Now and then it would vary the exercise by plunging, head and all, into the water as if to drown the captive. At last, by an extra effort, the duck succeeded in making a noisy exit and fled in a most dishevelled condition. The pelican attempted for some time to capture it, but in vain.

James Osborne, one of a gang of three 'confidence' swindlers who arrived in London from Australia three months ago, was convicted at the North London Sessions of stealing £280 in notes and gold from Mr. Percy McLean, a member of the Indian Civil Service, now in England on leave of absence. The prosecutor's story was a confession of almost incredible fatuity. He met Osborne outside of Cook's, in Ludgate Circus, and after some conversation they agreed to meet again next day. The prisoner's confederate, a man named O'Connell, who introduced himself as the inheritor of £100,000, then came on the scene, and the usual display of 'showing confidence' was gone through between the pair. Mr. McLean, nettled by O'Connell's insinuation that he had no money, produced £280, with which O'Connell disappeared. Osborne was arrested next day, but his accomplice is still at large. The prisoner was sentenced to fifteen months' hard labor.

Superstition dies hard. A curious instance of this has just been afforded by a case before the Wells city magistrates, in which William Elliott, of Tor street, Wells, was charged with having unlawfully used 'certain subtle craft, means and device' with intent to deceive. Elliott, it seems, told a woman named Reynolds, whose child was ill, 'They've been at her again, and cast a devil into her,' explaining that he meant Mrs. Reynolds's daughter-in-law. Some further conversation ensued as to the extent of his curative powers, and ultimately he consented to drive the devil or witch out of the child for a fee of 7s 6d, which was paid him. The child got worse and died. Information was given to the police, and defendant was arrested on a warrant. On searching the house a number of fortune-telling books were found, and a book containing the names of two hundred and six persons who had consulted him. He was sent to prison for two months' hard labor, and was greatly surprised at the sentence.

SCOTLAND.

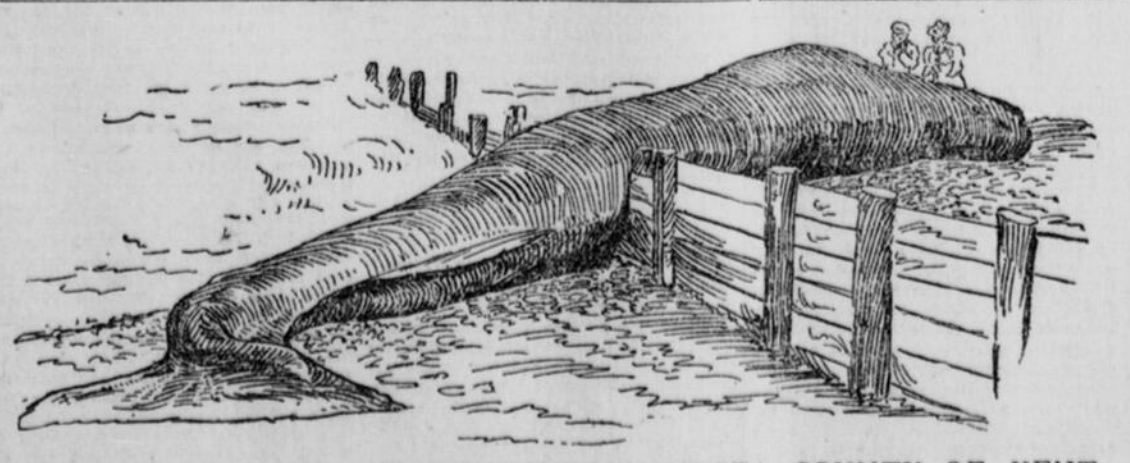
Carpenters and joiners in the Clyde shipbuilding yards have received an advance of a farthing per hour, with a working agreement for twelve months. The Clyde engineers have also received an advance of one shilling a week on time wages and two shillings on piece work.

A federation for the purpose of dealing with future demands of employees has been formed by the Scotch iron and steel manufacturers. The federation will not regulate selling prices, but will hold itself in readiness to oppose any demands of the workers which may be considered unjust.

A slight shock of earthquake was experienced the other day at Comrie, Perthshire, well known as the seat of Scottish earthquake disturbances. The weather was exceedingly warm and murky. The tremor was comparatively slight, but the noise along the upper valley of the Earn, near Comrie, was very distinct, being of a low rumbling nature, like muffled thunder. The same afternoon and evening telegraphic communication between Crieff and Comrie and Lochearnhead was completely stopped, it is supposed, by the seismatic disturbance.

Scotch shipbuilders, launched during the month of August 20 vessels of 29,514 tons, as compared with 22 vessels of 17,341 tons last month, and 24 vessels of 33,832 tons in August, 1897. To the total the Clyde contributed 28,850 tons, the Forth 380 tons, the Tay 90 tons, and the Dee 194 tons. All the vessels launched were steamers. The contracts booked during the month do not bulk very largely in the matter of tonnage, but they include a cruiser for the British Government of the Cressy class, a cruiser for the Japanese Government, a large cargo and passenger steamer for the Cunard Line, and a number of other steamers and trawlers.

Early one morning last week considerable alarm was caused by the bursting of one of the water mains in front of the Scottish Zoo, near the junction of New City Road and Cambridge street, Glasgow. The water immediately rose to a considerable height, some eye-witnesses declaring that it was for a short time quite a story high. Happily the city sewers had been thoroughly flushed by the recent rains, and consequently the drains in the neighboring streets through which the water spread carried it rapidly away. The Water Department was immediately communicated with, and the water was at once turned off from the burst pipe. In a very few minutes the roadway was flooded along the New City Road to St. George's Cross, along Shamrock street to the New City Road, and past the Old Normal into the Cowcaddens. With the reduction of the pressure the flood rapidly diminished, and before two o'clock the streets in the neighborhood had quite resumed their usual aspect. There was, however, a large hole several yards square in front of the Zoo, from which the water was flowing slowly, and the street was strewed with large paving-stones that had been dislodged by the heavy pressure of the water.



WHALE STRANDED AT BIRCHINGTON-ON-SEA, COUNTY OF KENT, ENGLAND.

—'Illustrated London News.'

On Thursday, Aug. 18, Birchington-on-Sea was favored by an unusual and somewhat bulky visitor in the form of a whale, which came ashore at three p.m., possibly the fashionable hour at Birchington. The news of the unusual arrival soon spread, and on Friday, Saturday and Sunday brakes, motor-cars, bicycles, and every kind of vehicle brought shoals of people from all parts to gaze upon the stranded monster. Pedestrians, too, flocked to the place in goodly numbers. The show continued to attract the curious until Aug. 23, when inevitable natural chemical process rendered the visitor no longer desirable. The whale was accordingly deluged with petroleum, and this, together with the cetacean's own inflammable properties, rendered it a very creditable bonfire on the beach. The ordeal by fire did not, however, prove quite a satisfactory means of getting rid of the intruder, and the district authorities are now in a dilemma regarding the ultimate destination of what has survived the flames. As the whale measured forty feet in length, ten feet seven inches across the tail, and weighed at least ten tons, the problem is certainly not light.

[For the 'Witness.'

REPLY TO 'THE SAXONS.'—CONTINUED.

(By Archibald McKillop.)

'And Ireland.'

We have to do with Ireland, too,
In history as we find it;
If we explode a royal ode,
The Union Jack's behind it.

Great, learned men, with tongue and pen
Have erred—and are mistaken;
But why complain when we maintain
That truth still stands unshaken.

The vain may boast on any coast,
By river bank or island;
But 'Saxon will and Saxon skill'
Rule neither sea nor dry land.

'Britannia rules' and Irish schools
Have done their share in training,
And sending men to London, when
The throne was weak and waning.

Great Britain knows how much she owes
At military centres,
When Erin's sons stand to their guns
Where'er her army enters.

Great men of fame let Ireland claim;
Our space puts only two down:
The 'Iron Duke,' whose valor took
The French at Waterloo down;

And Dufferin, Lord Dufferin—
How grand his record written!
In spite of cranks, we own with thanks
His noble work for Britain.

In martial songs, though Ireland's wrongs
Have been misrepresented,
God speed the day when we can say
Oppressors have repented.

Ye Saxons, then, like honest men,
Accept Great Britain's glory,
And take your share, your worthy share,
Of all her fame in story.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SICKLY WOMEN

Find Health, Strength and Vigor in Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Dodd's Kidney Pills are the truest, Best Friend of Women of all ages, from Girlhood to Old Age

Upon the women of Canada rests a tremendous responsibility. In their keeping, to a great extent, lies the well-being of our future population. Upon them depends the strength or weakness of the men and women of the coming generations.

Unhealthy mothers cannot bear healthy children.

Unhealthy mothers do bear sickly, puny children, and such children grow up to be puny, unhealthy men and women, or else they die during their childhood or youth.

It behooves the women of Canada, then, to retain their health and strength. Unfortunately they are a thousandfold more liable to disease than men are.

Kidney Disease finds thousands, yes, hundreds of thousands of victims among women.

And no other disease has as terribly baneful an effect upon the children of its victims as has Kidney Disease.

Yet Kidney Disease is very easily cured. It yields, surely, rapidly and permanently to the power of that great Kidney Cure—Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Dodd's Kidney Pills have cured thousands of women of Kidney Disease and Female Complaints (the latter being, as a rule, merely different phases of Kidney Disease).

Dodd's Kidney Pills root the disease out of the system, by causing the Kidneys to do their work thoroughly.

Dodd's Kidney Pills build up the system, by ensuring a full and sure supply of pure blood, to make bone and muscle, nerves and tissue, to create strength and vigor. Dodd's Kidney Pills are women's truest friends.

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Buyers have in this establishment the advantage of lengthened experience, with FRESHNESS of Stock and ASSORTMENT MAINTAINED.

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HOME DEPARTMENT

THE FIGHT FOR CANADA'S HOMES.

German Soup and Salad -- Methods With the Children.

BEAUTY SLEEP—NOTES FROM CORRESPONDENTS.

THOUGHTS ON THE PLEBISCITE.

('Woman's Journal.')

Between now and the time the vote is taken, let us spend much time in prayer, and not leave our closets until we feel God has met us. Prayer is not a monologue, but a dialogue. The spirit of Truth will guide us and show us things to come. Pray so much that when, on Sept. 29, God opens the golden censors containing the prayers of the saints, that all heaven will be filled with the odor (Rev. 8:3) of pleading for the removal of the nation's curse.

Whom shall we ask to join us in prayer? Ask your neighbor to come in and join you when you have a spare ten minutes. Go to the home of the drunkard's wife; she and the children will be glad to join you. Yea, go to the drunkard himself; in many cases they long to be set free. If we cannot vote, we can pray and talk and influence voters.—Mrs. Gordon, Dominion Supt. of Evangelistic Work, in 'Official Call to Prayer.'

As time and tide wait for no man, so each day is bearing us resistlessly nearer success or defeat; and what we do to assure the former must be done now or never. Surely these busy weeks are winning heavenly treasures, beyond their brightest dreams, for hundreds of our women, who have given up long planned trips, or a much needed rest in their own quiet homes, to travel faithfully around literature beats, or run, with hopeful, prayerful hearts, on the endless errands an active campaign demands. He who forgets not the 'cup of cold water' will abundantly reward this daily self denial.—Mrs. May R. Thornley.

Sept. 28 is Miss Willard's birthday; it is our Dominion crusade day. Coming as it does just before the Dominion plebiscite vote, we are making a strong plea that the women will not forget that should the battle go for or against us, there is great need for strengthening the organization; more strength if the plebiscite is carried, and the government gives us the promised legislation; more strength should the vote be against us, to bear up under the disappointment and sharpen our weapons afresh to continue the warfare against the enemy of the human race—the liquor curse.—'Woman's Journal.'

'Vote for prohibition for my sake.' This campaign button should be on the lapel of every boy in Canada. Have you any boys?

Personal work will mean very much in winning the victory. Let every woman be up and doing till the last vote is polled on Sept. 29.

There is an old saying, 'Delays are dangerous,' and it means an awful lot in this campaign. Delay in organization might mean a minority vote for prohibiton on Sept. 29. Organize, agitate, argue, talk plebiscite and prohibition everywhere, to everybody, on all occasions, at all times. As you work—pray.—Mrs. Rutherford.

MISS SLACK AND THE PLEBISCITE.

To the Officers of the Dominion W.C.T.U.:

My dear friends and comrades.—On behalf of the W.W.C.T.U., I have the greatest pleasure in sending you our warm sympathy in the arduous work you are now accomplishing on behalf of a successful issue at the coming plebiscite. We are watching the coming contest with the most intense interest, and we rejoice the White Ribbon movement in Canada is being so nobly represented.

We wish you 'God speed,' our hearts and prayers are with you.

Affectionately yours on behalf of the officers of the World's W.C.T.U.

AGNES E. SLACK,
Secretary W.W.C.T.U.

PROHIBITION IN MAINE.

BY NEAL DOW.

Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, as one of the lady managers of the Columbian Exposition, invited Gen. Neal Dow to send an autograph letter to be hung beneath his portrait in the Maine building at Chicago, answering the question, 'What improvement has come to Maine through prohibition?' Following is the answer of this grand apostle of temperance:

1. We had many distilleries, seven of which and two breweries were in this city. Now we have not one in the State, nor has there been for many years.

2. At the same time great quantities of West India rum were imported; it came to us by cargoes, many of them every year. Now not even one puncheon is reported, nor has there been for many years.

3. Before prohibition, rum shops were everywhere in the State, wholesale and retail, no hamlet so small or retired but the rumseller found it and established a grog-shop there. Now, in more than three-fourths of the State, having three-fourths of our population, the grog-shop is unknown. An entire generation has grown up there, never having seen a saloon nor the effects of one.

4. The quantity of liquor now sold in the State is not one twentieth so great as it was before prohibition. In Portland, the largest city, the quantity sold is not one hundredth part so much as it was, the city being twice larger than it was at the time the law was made.

5. Our people used to spend in strong drink the entire valuation of the State in every period of twenty-five years, as the nation is now doing in every period of thirty-five years. But now one million dollars will far more than pay for all the liquor smuggled into the State and sold in violation of the law.

6. Our State saves annually, directly and indirectly, more than twenty million of dollars, which but for prohibition would be spent, lost and wasted in drink.

7. Maine is one of the most prosperous States in the Union. Before the adoption of prohibition it was undoubtedly the poorest.

8. The whole face of the State has been changed for the better. Before the law there were conspicuous indications of dilapidation, unthrift and decay in shabby churches, shabby school houses, shabby dwellings, neglected and shabby barns. Now there is nothing of all that, but everywhere are seen conclusive proofs of industry, activity, enterprise and thrift, no dilapidated or neglected buildings anywhere, either public or private, but everywhere unmistakable proofs of an industrious and thrifty people.

9. In 1894, after an experience of the benefits of prohibition for thirty-three years, that policy was put into our constitution by a popular vote, the majority being 47,075, the affirmative being three times larger than the negative. There can be no more convincing proof than this, that prohibition in Maine has not been 'a failure' as the distillers and brewers declare it to be, but on the contrary a great success.—'Star in the East.'

WHAT MRS. STEVENS SAYS.

Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, acting president of the National W.C.T.U., in response to a recent inquiry on the subject of the working of prohibition in Maine has sent the following statement:

'While liquor is sold in violation of the law in some of the towns and cities of Maine, there are scores of towns where the law is enforced as are the laws against theft and other crimes. The city of Deering, near Portland, has about seven thousand inhabitants. In the old days before the Maine law, strong drink was sold in every part of the town. In what is now Ward 7, Stroudwater, there used to be six places where drink was sold. For many years there has not been a drop sold in the community. This is true of the whole city with the exception of what may be sold for medicinal purposes at two drug stores. Between Buxton and Portland, a distance of fifteen miles, there used to be more than fifteen rum shops; now there is not one. I rode one day all through towns in Franklin County and saw no place and upon inquiry found there was no place where any one could obtain a drink of liquor. Of course it is now and then brought in illegally in such towns and sold by pocket pedlers, etc.; but there are scores of towns in Maine where no liquor is sold at all. Even in the cities where there is much violation of law the conditions are better than they would be under any form of license, for the seller is a criminal and can be dealt with as such, and often is, as our criminal statistics show.'

GERMAN DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

Some one has called the French a nation of cooks. One might well designate their Teutonic neighbors a nation of housekeepers. The German good-wife, better perhaps than she of any other nationality, understands how to apply the principles of domestic economy. Why should we begrudge the praise? Instance her economy as displayed in the cooking of vegetables, the branch in which she excels. Any preparation in vegetables is known in Germany as 'gemuse.' Take asparagus. We throw away the hard white stalk and eat only the soft green parts. Your German carefully scrapes off the stringy fibres of the former, then chops it into short lengths and serves in a delicate white sauce. Or, again, consider the ordinary French bean, which is used not only as we use it, but also sliced and served as a separate dish, covered by a rich brown gravy. There, as here, potatoes are steamed, mashed, mixed with milk, made into small, sausage-shaped rolls, and browned in a frying-pan. The last is the 'potato midel'n.'

A further use for the potato may be found in salads. Our potato salads are infrequent and indifferent. At the best they are poor imitations. The Parisians pride themselves upon the concoction of their own, but it is a moot point whether those of Deutschland are not even better than all else. And yet the last-named is merely a method of using up a cold potato. There might be many worse ways. One suggests itself to a fastidious taste—this is merely a matter of opinion—in a famous old English dish known as 'bubble and squeak.' This dainty is simply a mixture of recooked potatoes and greens fried with bacon fat. Meat joints, which in England are grand opportunities for waste, are never seen in the Fatherland. There the housewife never bakes nor roasts a piece of meat with a bone in it. The animals are cut up differently too. Surplus fat a German cook will scrupulously clean away, using it afterward in the place of lard, dripping or butter. The latter, by the way, is used very sparingly, and rarely or never with bread. Strictly speaking their bread does not require much more than appetite to make it palatable. It has so many varieties. Take a few of them. There is rye or black bread, which your German peasant eats with his cheese and sausage. There are milk rolls, to accompany coffee. There are varieties of sweetened milk loaves, brown-sugared on the top; these they eat with their tea. Then there is the famous 'long twist,' covered with salt and caraway seeds, used generally with soup, and sometimes by itself as an appetizer.

Soups there are treated in a different way to what they are in English kitchens. A German cook does not color her soup, nor does she serve it in a tureen. Instead, a cup for each individual is provided. Sometimes, if the house is well-to-do, the yolk of an egg and a few drops of lemon juice are added, to give a savor and a strength to a cup of boiling soup. But it is in its treatment of 'scraps' that German domestic economy is best displayed. Some of the famous national dishes are naught but scraps, skilfully welded together so as to make a wholesome and pleasant whole. Take the Bavarian 'klosse.' It is meat chopped fine and mixed with bread or with meal kneaded together, formed by the hand into fair-sized balls, and dropped into boiling water. Season well.—New York 'Ledger.'

JUSTICE FOR CHILDREN.

The hasty slap, the harsh word, the impatient penalty, is there no cruelty in these things? asks a recent writer. Do you know how these things hurt and wound and live rankling in the memory? Injustice towards children is a shameful cruelty. To punish them because they are stupid or dull, is to sin against them. Let us rather pity them that they had not more brilliant ancestors, and have not more gifted teachers. We were talking of it the other day, the unhappy recollections of those days of lessons. 'I remember,' said one, 'how I was sent to bed without supper because I had thought g-o spelt jo, and yet it sounded like it.' Punish the man who named our letters—if you can find him—but not the unhappy child.

What are we to the children if we do not feel that we shall hear their side of the story—and hear it patiently, tenderly sifting the matter Of all stupid and tyrannical proceedings, what can be more utterly outrageous than to add to the punishment when the poor culprit tries to explain and could explain it all away if you would only listen to him? Punishment would be needful, but every child has a sacred right to pity and to justice; and to ignore that right is to sin against the child with meanness and cruelty. For the sake of the Almighty Father, for the sake of our loving Lord, I pray you do not thus sin against the child.

SLEEP ESSENTIAL.

(Dr. Gordon Stables in the 'Young Woman.')

No young woman can possibly be beautiful who does not sleep at night. The eye should be full, because it rests on cushions of fat; but bad rest soon reduces that, the eyes sink somewhat, therefore become expressionless, and crow's feet appear. Yet, in this busy work-a-day or slave-a-day world, sleeplessness is a far more common complaint than most people are aware of.

Beauty's sleep is sound, and all but dreamless. If there be dreams, they are not of an unpleasant character; and from this sleep beauty should awake refreshed, and happy and eager rather than otherwise, to begin the work of another day.

The exercise one takes during the day, the fresh air breathed, and the bath should all conduce to healthful slumber; that is, if the stomach or liver be not disarranged. If this is so, the brain sympathizes, and all goes wrong. A dry state of the system will have the same bad effect, but an occasional mild aperient pill will remedy this. Narcotics are worse than useless—they are highly dangerous. When sleepless, place a folded handkerchief wrung out of cold water and toilet vinegar over the brow and eyes. Have the room darkened.

Firstly, try sleeping with the head to the north; secondly, with the pillows raised high; thirdly, with no more bed clothes than shall suffice to keep the body warm; and fourthly, try to think about—nothing.

Do not engage in anything like exciting conversation for two hours before turning in.

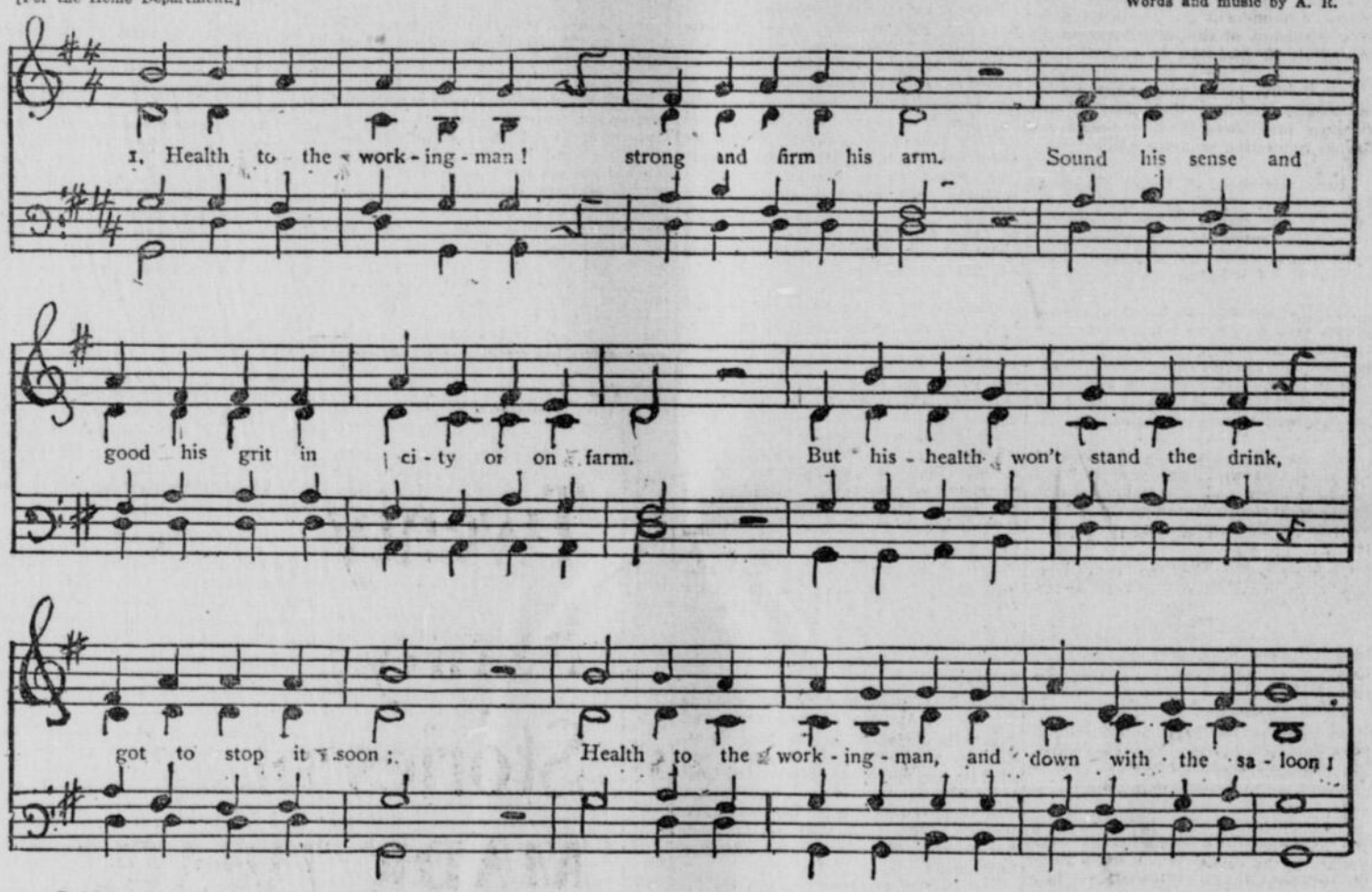
If the mind keeps rambling quickly from one subject of thought to another, you may steady it by reading in bed. Take care of the light, however.

I myself, after a hard day's literary toil, sometimes find it impossible to fall asleep when I want to. I therefore put out the light, and repeat hymns and poems to myself. The sleepless would do well to learn pieces for this purpose alone.

But here is a new plan that I have recommended elsewhere with advantage. Have you ever noticed that a child will insist on having a parent's finger to hold before going to sleep? He or she makes up her little mind not to sleep, but to keep a grasp of that finger all night.' So she does for a time, and then there is a momentary relaxing, then another little grasp, and grasp and relaxation alternately for a time, till the tiny hand falls off—the child is asleep. Well now, I apply this method to the grown up.

Throw the hand over the coverlet, grasping a small book, and determine to keep that book in your hand all night; and proceed to think about nothing. Very often, in spite of your efforts to hold it, the book will drop, and—so will you.

HEALTH TO THE WORKINGMAN.

[For the Home Department.] Words and music by A. R.

2. Gold for the workingman! earning every day,
Something in the savings bank, and no arrears to pay!
He don't want to lose his chink in an afternoon,
Gold for the workingman and none for the saloon!

3. Home for the workingman, bright and snug and smart,
Happy wife and children, darlings of his heart!
Books and pictures, time to think, organ played in tune
Home for the workingman instead of the saloon!

THE ART OF ALLOWING OTHERS TO BE MISTAKEN.

A woman whose goodness and tenderness make her loved by all who know her, once said to an impatient girl friend:

'My dear, learn to allow others to be mistaken. It is a difficult lesson to acquire, but it is one that will make you and all who come in contact with you happier.'

The wise advice often occurs to me while listening to discussions and heated arguments upon utterly unimportant matters. Suppose John says that he left home this morning for his office at 8.30, and Mary knows that the hands of the clock pointed to 8.45 as he closed the front door behind him. Why should she tell him of his mistake? Nobody likes to be told that he is wrong, and few of us will believe it of ourselves when we are told of it. When there is no principle involved, it is wiser, gentler and kinder to let a trifling error pass unnoticed. If a friend has bought the material for a portiere, and has had the curtain made by a seamstress under the fond conviction that she has saved money by so doing, why tell her that she could have bought a pair of ready-made portieres for what she has paid for the material and the making of one? It will only lessen her enjoyment in her property, and do neither you nor her any good. When a mistake is made and past changing, let it alone. It is a great undertaking to try to right the world, and those whose temerity permits them to attempt the task should be careful that the so-called righting is not in itself a mistake.—'Forward.'

OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

The song, 'Health to the Workingman,' was sent in by the composer specially for our Home readers, who will doubtless appreciate the sentiment.

We are glad to inform the correspondent signing 'Leonardville' that 'Little Arthur's History of England' may be had from W. Drysdale, Montreal; price, fifty cents.

The book that Mrs. Charles Crowe inquired about was reviewed in the 'Weekly Witness' of July 26. The book is entitled, 'Music, how it came to be what it is,' by Hannah Smith (Scribners). It may be had from W. Foster Brown, Montreal, price, $1.25.

'Emma' writes: 'Doubtless many of the sisters are doing what they can for a victory on the 29th. How much it means to the country we have all had occasion to consider. How much each can do we shall never know till we have tried.'

STAMPS ASKED FOR.

Miss Jennie Purse, an invalid in St. Margaret's Home, Montreal, is making a collection of stamps and writes to ask if some of the readers of the 'Witness' will help her collection by sending 'any of the stamps of Great Britain and of the United States, and of the colonies of Great Britain, issued previous to 1890.' As this lady is a great sufferer and her stamp collection partially diverts her thoughts from her pain, some of the Home friends may be glad to help her with it, or to write her a word of cheer.

MISSIONARY BOX.

[The following bright word about packing comes from A. M. Barclay, St. Andrews.]

A most enjoyable meeting was held in the Geneva school house, Lachute Road, on Tuesday, Sept. 6. More than twenty-five ladies were gathered to watch the packing of their annual missionary box for the North-West Indians. Those who have never taken part in such an undertaking lose the warm thrill of sympathetic pleasure which fills the hearts as one lovingly fingers the articles stowed so carefully away—often a well earned rest hour has been cheerfully given for the many, many necessary stitches, and now faces wear a pleased anticipating look, as thoughts try to pierce the veil of time and space, and the missionary is seen taking out all that has been so carefully put in. The box has been thoughtfully and bountifully supplied. The good missionary wife was specially remembered. Oh, friends, it is indeed a noble pleasure to give to the 'soldiers of the Cross,' whose hire is souls. After the box was completed refreshments were served, and with the doxology a happy hour closed.

ONTARIO W. C. T. U. LUMBERMEN'S MISSION.

I wrote the Home Department in July, but for some reason my letter never appeared. I thought it would interest those who had contributed in response to Mrs. Thornley's appeal, to know that Mr. Leckie had, after a most successful season's work in the camps, gone out, at the request of the Ontario W.C.T.U., with the 'gospel waggon,' which for this summer is the 'temperance waggon,' and is being used in the interests of the plebiscite. The Union purchased a team of horses, the waggon was kindly loaned to us, and Mr. Leckie and another young man drove from place to place talking and singing gospel, temperance and legal prohibition. They have been well received everywhere by the people generally and greatly persecuted by the enemy. Much good will no doubt follow this new departure.

I wish also to thank all who contributed so promptly and so generously, and to acknowledge contributions outside of Ontario Unions as follows:

Waterloo, Que., Union	$1.00
A Friend, Fort Erie	1.00
F.E.W.	1.53
Miss Stannard	2.00
Mrs. E. J. Lawrence	2.00
Miss Sproule	1.00
Miss Scott	1.00
Mrs. Mills	5.00
Rev. Elmore Harris	10.00
W.F.M. Society, Charing Cross	2.77
Mrs. Pringle	1.00
Mrs. Paton	1.00
Collected by Mrs. Maybee	10.75

JENNIE MACARTHUR,
Treasurer Ont. W.C.T.U

Cornwall, Sept., 1898.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON.

Oct. 9. 1898.

BY JOHN R. WHITNEY.

JEHOSHAPHAT'S GOOD REIGN.—II.

Chron. xvii., 1-10.

Golden Text.—In all thy ways acknowledge Him, and He shall direct thy paths.'—Prov. iii., 6.

The little bark canoe and the great ocean steamer are alike, by their design and by their construction, fitted to ride upon deep waters. But if the water of the sea or of the stream enters by ever so small an opening into either the canoe or the ship, and its entrance is not checked, it is only a question of time for each to go to the bottom, and all on board to suffer loss, if they do not perish. The size of the ship, the faultlessness of its lines, and the perfection of its equipment, singly or together, will not keep it from sinking. Neither will the plainness and simplicity of the canoe. Both can ride safely in the water, but neither can ride long with the water in it. This familiar and natural law is a forcible illustration of the spiritual things of this lesson.

Jehoshaphat was a great and good man—almost the equal of King David among the kings of Judah. He was a God-fearing man, and, as we would say in our time, orthodox in the faith. He believed in God—he loved him—and he not only walked with him, but he honestly and earnestly endeavored to lead others to a like faith and conduct. He was like the magnificent steamer fitted up with everything to command the admiration of men, and to ensure their confidence. But three times in his career he was like that same steamer in danger of foundering because of water pouring into her hold through an unguarded opening. He lived in a world in which he did noble work, and which he greatly enriched by his example and by his teaching. He was peculiarly well fitted, and furnished by God's grace and blessing to do this work. But three times the world—with its maxims, and policies, and pursuits—so controlled him that he not only dishonored his God and his profession, but he nearly made shipwreck of his faith. Many, many have been like him in every age. There are many like him in our own day, and the exhor-

tation of the apostle has not yet lost either its point or its power—'Wherefore, let him that thinketh he standeth, take heed lest he fall.' (I. Cor. x., 12.)

Five years after the great deliverance of King Asa from Zerah, the Ethiopian—which we considered last week—there was a very notable gathering together of the people at Jerusalem. It was 'in the fifteenth year of the reign of Asa.' (xv., 10.) It was inspired by the earnest exhortation of 'Azariah, the son of Oded,' when 'the Spirit of God came upon' him. It awakened a new zeal for God and for true religion. Then King Asa entered more fully than ever before into the work of purifying his land. 'He took courage, and put away the abominable idols out of all the land of Judah, and Benjamin, and out of the cities which he had taken from Mount Ephraim, and renewed the altar of the Lord that was before the porch of the Lord.' (xv., 8.) He did not even spare the feelings of his grandmother, Maachah. He not only removed her from the honorable position of Queen-Mother, but he 'cut down her idol—stamped it—and burnt it at the brook Kidron.' Godly men from all Israel flocked into the holy city 'in abundance when they saw that the Lord, his God, was with him.' It was a most memorable occasion—one of the epoch-making events in the history of God's people. It resulted in the entering of all the people 'into a covenant to seek the Lord God of their fathers, with all their heart, and with all their soul. And they sware unto the Lord with a loud voice, and with shouting, and with trumpets, and with cornets. And all Judah rejoiced at the oath.' (xv., 9-16.) It was followed by twenty years of peace and prosperity—a long time, when the religious sentiment was in the ascendant.

Such a gathering must have made a deep impression on every lad in Jerusalem. It took place twenty-six years before King Asa's death; and if Jehoshaphat then was thirty-five years old, he must, at this time, have been a boy of nine years. He must, therefore, have grown up to manhood, in this atmosphere of religious interest. Then came the war with Baasha. At that time he was a man, twenty-nine years of age; well grounded and settled in his religious convictions. His father's defection then, would tend to confirm and strengthen his own faith and steadfastness.

So when he came to the throne, we find it recorded as his very first act, that he 'strengthened himself against Israel.' This he did in two ways, by fortifying cities on the borders (see xiii., 19) so as to keep the people of Israel from encroaching on his territory; and by seeking 'the Lord God of his father;' and walking 'in his commandments, and not after the doings of Israel.' (v. 4.)

To understand this we must bear in mind the condition and 'doings of Israel.' Ahab and Jezebel were then ruling there. The 'calves' of Jeroboam, had to a great extent become neglected, as well as the pure worship of Jehovah, for which they had been substituted. Instead, Baal and Ashtaroth were set up and were everywhere openly worshipped. Omri, the father of Ahab, had made laws regulating and enforcing this worship.

Now Jehoshaphat not only refused to walk in such ways himself, but he took every precaution to prevent them from coming into his kingdom. 'Therefore,' we are told, because of these two things, 'the Lord established the kingdom in his hand.' (v. 5.) This encouraged him more and more, and 'his heart was lifted up' or filled with zeal, and he proceeded to do all that he could to take away every defiling thing from his land. To a certain extent his efforts were seconded by the people, but he was only partially successful: 'High places were not taken away, for as yet the people had not prepared their hearts unto the God of their fathers.' (xx., 33.)

This, then, was the problem before him, how to prepare their hearts. Early in his reign, even 'in the third year,' he saw what was needed and proceeded to do it. He selected trained men; from the princes, or 'military officers' (Stanesy), five; from the Levites, nine; and from the priests, two; to go out and teach the people, (v. 7, 8.) The instrument they used was 'The Book of the Law.' (v. 9.) It comprised the Pentateuch, the words of Joshua (Josh. xxiv., 26), and perhaps some of the Psalms and some of the Proverbs of Solomon. These teachers went everywhere 'throughout all the cities of Judah and taught the people' out of this Book. They read, explained, and enforced it.

The result of the work undertaken by Jehoshaphat was immediate and far-reaching. 'The fear of the Lord fell upon all the kingdoms of the lands that were round about Judah, so that they made no war against Jehoshaphat. Also some of the Philistines brought Jehoshaphat presents, and tribute of silver; and the Arabians brought him flocks.' He 'waxed great exceedingly' and 'he had much business in the cities of Judah.' His standing army, under 'mighty men of valor,' is recorded as having consisted of no less than one million, one hundred and sixty thousand trained men, 'ready, prepared for war' (verses 10-19).

This closes our lesson, but it does not close the history of Jehoshaphat. Although he stood on this high pinnacle, he was, after all, only a man; and 'there is no man that sinneth not' (I. Kings viii., 46). After a while Jehoshaphat 'joined affinity with Ahab' (xviii., 1), and was beguiled into going with him against Syria. At Ramoth-Gilead, Ahab was slain and he also barely escaped with his life. When he returned to Jerusalem, the prophet of the Lord went out to meet him. 'Shouldest thou,' said he, 'help the ungodly, and love them that hate the Lord?' It was a searching question. It is a pertinent question for many now. Coupled with his own narrow escape and the fate of his companion, it awakened Jehoshaphat to repentance and a new effort to serve God and work righteousness in His kingdom (xix., 1-11).

But before long, seeking the material interests of his people, he was again tempted to enter into commercial enterprises with Ahaziah, the son of Ahab. But their 'ships were broken at Ezion-geber.' Again he was reproved and again he repented. (I. Kings xxii., 48; II. Chron. xx., 35-37.)

Then, still later, he was induced to join his forces with those of Jeroboam, the brother of Ahaziah, against Moab. It was to quell a rebellion, which was threatening even to his own country. But this union with 'the ungodly' also proved disastrous, and deliverance was secured only by the presence and ministry of Elisha. (II. Kings iii.)

So three times he fell from his own steadfastness by walking in fellowship with those who had no affection for his God or interest in His service. Many have done the same thing since then. But when he fell, he fell as Peter fell, and not as Judas—as David, and not as Saul. His heart and his face were always toward God and not from Him. So when he arose he went at once to Him, humbled and penitent. To all such there is always forgiveness and a renewing of strength.

HOME READINGS.

Mon.—II. Chron. xii., 1-16—Rehoboam's Reign and Death.
Tues.—II. Chron. xiii., 1-22—The Reign of his son, Abijah.
Wed.—II. Chron. xiv., 1-15—Reformation under Asa.
Thurs.—II. Chron. xv., 1-19—Asa's Solemn Covenant with God.
Fri.—II. Chron. xvi., 1-14—The End of Asa's Reign.
Sat.—Psa. xx., 1-9—Confidence in Jehovah's Help.
Sun.—Psa. xxv., 1-22—'Let not mine enemies triumph over me.'

C. E. DEPARTMENT.

Oct. 9, 1898.

PATRIOTISM.

Psalm xxxiii., 1-22.

'He shall have dominion also from sea to sea, and from the river unto the ends of the earth.'

'Blessed be the Lord God, the God of Israel, who only doeth wondrous things. And blessed be his glorious name for ever: and let the whole earth be filled with his glory. Amen and amen.' (Psa. lxxii., 8, 18, 19.)

'Blessed is the nation whose God is the Lord; and the people whom he hath chosen for his own inheritance.' (Psa. xxxiii., 12.)

'Not willing that any should perish.' (II. Pet. iii., 9.)

Everyone has heard of the famous Hospice of St. Bernard, and of the wonderful dogs which are kept there for the work of rescuing perishing travellers overtaken by the Alpine storms. Dr. Russell H. Conwell tells in the 'Temple Magazine' of a visit there and relates the following touching story:—

One morning, after a storm, one of those great, honest creatures came struggling through the snow, hampered greatly in his exhausted condition by the miniature barrel of brandy that hung to his collar.

I waded deep in the drifts following the floundering old fellow around the hospice to the kennel, which was a room of considerable size. When the door was opened to the wanderer, the other dogs within set up a chorus of barks, and whines, and fell over one another as they crowded about him and eagerly followed him around with wags of their tails and inquisitive looks in their eyes, which were just as intelligent questions as so many interrogation points. But the crestfallen beast held his head and tail to the floor, and sneaked about from corner to corner, and finally lay down panting in a dark niche in the stone basement. He lay there with his eyes glancing out at the corners in a most shamefaced way. The young monk called the weary dog by name, and when the beast would not leave his shadowy retreat, the priest tried to induce him to come forth by showing him a dish containing scraps of meat. But, hungry as he was, he merely opened his eyes a little wider, rapped the floor once or twice lightly as he gave a feeble wag of his tail, and then he shrank back and seemed not to hear or see the invitation. The impatient keeper turned away with an angry gesture, and said that the dog would get over his sulks very soon, and that the creature probably felt ashamed that he 'had not found any one.'

The thoughtless remark shot into my deepest soul with a thrill. That noble old fellow seemed to have felt so bad, so ashamed, or so guilty because he had returned without saving anyone, that he would not eat. It was not his fault that no benighted wanderer had been out benumbed and dying on the mountain road that awful night. He had grandly done his duty; but he was just dog enough not to reason so far, and just human enough to feel that it was his imperative duty to save some one. Grand old fellow! How he ought to put to shame many a human soul who knows there are travellers going down in the biting cold and the overwhelming storms on life's mountainous highways, and yet who never saved even one such!—'Endeavor Herald.'

Patriotism is love of our country and our countrymen. How can we love our country except we love our countrymen, for is it not the men that make the country? Does not the welfare of the nation hang on the welfare of the individual? A patriot, then, must love his needy neighbor. A patriot stands ready to fight his country's battles, if necessary to give his life for the freedom of his countrymen. Surely this same patriot in times of peace is giving all his spare energies to enriching his country by seeking to elevate and ennoble his countrymen. Surely this man who is so ready to lay down his life for the temporal freedom of his country, cares something about its spiritual welfare. True patriotism, then, must be the ennobling of the individual. He who seeks his neighbor's salvation seeks the highest welfare of his country.

Every Endeavorer should study the duties of Christian citizenship, everyone who has a vote should, without reference to party, vote as he honestly believes the Lord Jesus Christ would do were he in his place.

'Now, therefore, ye are no more strangers and foreigners, but fellow-citizens with the saints.' (Eph. ii., 19.)

SUGGESTED HYMNS.

'Rescue the Perishing,' 'There's a Royal Banner,' 'Sound the Battle-cry,' 'Loyalty to Christ.'

QUEBEC PROVINCIAL CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR CONVENTION.

The Provincial Christian Endeavor Convention will be held in Sherbrooke on Oct. 4, 5 and 6. From all indications this will be one of the most successful yet held in the province, and quite a large number of delegates are expected.

Perhaps the leading speaker will be Mr. William Shaw, of Boston, who is treasurer of the United Society of Christian Endeavor and a man of marked business ability as well as a very enthusiastic leader in Christian Endeavor work. He will be present all day on Oct. 6 and will speak three or four times, his evening address being entitled 'Yield yourselves.' Mr. C. J. Atkinson, of Toronto, another of the invited speakers, is, like Mr. Shaw, a thoroughly practical man and has wide experience in this work, both in the young people's and the junior societies. He will be present throughout the convention and will take part at almost every session, including the junior rally, which takes place on the afternoon of Wednesday, Oct. 5. Mr. Atkinson is a vice-president of the Ontario C. E. Union and secretary of the Canadian Council of Christian Endeavor, which is the central committee that will have charge of the Dominion convention to be held in Montreal next year. Among the speakers from this province are Mr. John Currie, the well-known evangelist, of Montreal, who will conduct bible readings on the mornings of Wednesday and Thursday and give an evangelistic address on Thursday evening; Rev. J. E. Starr, of Stanstead, who speaks on 'The loyal citizen'; Rev. W. J. Jamieson, returned mission from India; Mr. W. L. Shurtleff, of Coaticook, president of the union; Rev. C. E. Bland, of Waterloo; Revs. F. J. Dyer and William Shearer, of Sherbrooke; Rev. J. R. Webb, of Montreal; Rev. J. M. Whitelaw, of Kinnear's Mills. A prominent feature of the programme will be the number of discussions on topics of practical importance to Endeavorers, led by well-known workers from all over the province.

The Sherbrooke members are working actively at the local arrangements and will give a warm welcome to all visitors; Mr. L. S. Channell is chairman, and Mr. W. E. Morehouse secretary of their committee. All visiting Endeavorers will be entertained in the homes of Sherbrooke if they send their names on or before Sept. 29 to Mr. J. K. Edwards, Sherbrooke.

The railway arrangements provide for a rate of single fare and a third for the return trip, on the certificate plan, and if the present rates hold good, the rate from Montreal will be only $1.35.

OUTLINE OF PROGRAMME.

TUESDAY, OCT. 4.

Afternoon—C. E. prayer meeting. Question drawer and school of methods, by Mr. Atkinson.
Evening—Address of welcome and reply. President's annual address. Open parliament: 'For the Church.' Address on junior work, by Mr. Atkinson.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 5.

Forenoon—Quiet hour, led by Mr. John Currie. Annual reports. Conference on: (a) Temperance work; (b) Union work; (c) The 'Canadian Council.'
Afternoon—Junior conference and rally. Address by Mr. Atkinson and exercise by Juniors.
Evening—Addresses on good citizenship and missions.

THURSDAY, OCT. 6.

Forenoon—Quiet hour, led by Mr. Currie. Conferences on the essentials of success in C. E. work.
Afternoon—Bible reading on 'Service.' Conferences on Sabbath observance, missions, and other topics.
Evening—Address on personal consecration, by Mr. Shaw. Evangelistic address by Mr. Currie.

HINTS FOR DELEGATES.

Don't forget to bring your bible, a note book and a lead pencil. Be ready to ask questions on anything about which you want help, remembering especially the Question Drawer on Tuesday.

Take in the whole convention if possible. Some of the best things come on the first day and the morning of the second.

Prepare beforehand by earnest prayer. As the secretary of the Nashville committee said in his letter of invitation: 'Come filled; go away overflowing.'

SPECIAL REQUEST.

Please remember the convention in prayer at every meeting until it is over. That is the only way that it can produce its best spiritual results, and it is spiritual results we desire.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

The Rev. George N. Zurcher, the Catholic priest of Buffalo, N.Y., who has distinguished himself by his temperance work and by his attacks on the Dominican monastery in Pennsylvania, which runs a brewery, has had the honor of having his little book, 'Monks and Their Decline,' put on the Papal Index.

We do not, says the 'Independent,' of New York, enter into the discussion whether Miss Leiter should baptize a warship with water or champagne, because we think the ceremony with either to be a blasphemous travesty on a holy sacrament. Baptism is for human beings. As well baptize a penknife or an inkstand or a bell or a shop or a church as a ship, and last of all a ship of war.

Bishop Tierney, of Hartford, has accepted the presidency of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America. An illustration of Bishop Tierney's feeling in the matter is found in the fact that he has for some time made it a practice to ask all the children whom he confirms in his diocese to promise total abstinence during the years of their minority. In his letter he expresses his confidence that if all the members work together earnestly the result will be a surprise not only to those without the ranks but even to those within.

The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions report that 'None of the eighty-six years of mission work in Hindustan have witnessed such progress as have the last three—and this despite famine and plague of unprecedented severity. These disasters have served to break down yet further the walls of caste and prejudice, have shown the folly of idolatry, and have furnished practical lessons of Christian truth and charity. Scattered by the pestilence, the Christians, marvellously protected from the disease, have gone everywhere, preaching the word. Never have there been so many willing listeners; never so many converts.'

A missionary in Japan writes of the value of the picture rolls that are sent from the United States. They are used in Sunday-schools, in the preaching places, out on country tours and in private lessons. A Christian woman was very ill. The nights were long, for she could not sleep. She begged the bible woman who called to see her to ask the missionaries to lend her just one of those pictures to hang up in her room, one that had the picture of Jesus. 'If I can only see Jesus's face during the night it will comfort me so.' A roll was sent her and it proved indeed a 'Silent Comforter' until she was well again.

The British Chautauqua Summer School met recently at Edinburgh, about two hundred members taking part. A social reception was held on Saturday evening in the Common Room in Blaikie House, and on Sunday morning the Chautauqua sermon was preached in Broughton-place United Presbyterian Church by Dr. Monro Gibson. On Monday there was a coach-drive to Newbattle Abbey, and in the evening a welcome meeting in the Oddfellows' Hall, at which the Rev. C. H. Kelly, Mr. C. J. Guthrie, Q.C., Dr. J. G. Cunningham, the Rev. G. Jackson, Dr. Beet, Prof. Williams and Dr. Lorimer were the speakers. A Greek Testament class was held in the mornings, and the lecturers on biblical subjects included the Rev. C. Anderson Scott, Dr. Beet and Dr. Marcus Dods.

Chicago has made little provision for amusement of its children or for any class of its citizens. This summer, yielding to private solicitation, the city granted the use of the yards of the public schools for playgrounds, and set aside a thousand dollars to meet expenses. Private charity increased the sum, so that the yards were equipped with simple gymnastic apparatus and loads of sand and with a male teacher of athletics and a kindergartner. The clubs formed, the instruction given, and the enjoyment which the children in the vicinity of these yards have had prove the wisdom of this attempt to prevent crime by furnishing the unoccupied with something to do. Vacation schools have again shown that they have an important place in the life of a great city.

Pundita Ramabai is very much impressed with the fact that there are women in America who are confessedly studying and adopting the philosophy of the Hindus. She says that she was born and educated in that philosophy, is acquainted with both its literature and its influence, and bears witness to its degradation. She says that in order to study it one should go to India and see its results, and learn to read the books in the original. The pretty translations that are in vogue here have omitted much that is base and degrading which is contained in the original. She then goes on to speak of the ingratitude of American disciples of Hinduism for the good things that God has done for them, and their failure to appreciate what are the blessings of their own education. Speaking of the Hindu philosophy, she says it is really the philosophy of nothingness. The universe is a universe of falsehood; nothing exists; its fruits are utter lack of sympathy, of compassion for the suffering and the needy, and its prime result is the basest cruelty and selfishness. But the proof of the evil of the whole system is found in the actual condition of things in the country, and especially the situation of women, whose condition, notwithstanding all that has been done for them by the English Government and under the influence of the missionaries, is something terrible.—The 'Independent.'

Dr. Agnes Turnbull, a Canadian missionary in Neemuch, India, says: A poor crippled Mohammedan girl came about a year ago to our camp dispensary for medicine, in reality to beg. After a few days she went away, but returned some months ago. Mr. James, my assistant, took her in and has since provided her with food and clothing, for which she does grinding and any other housework she, in her crippled condition, can do. She has quite given up the Mohammedan religion, is being taught Christianity, and is very happy in her new life. This has, of course, raised some opposition and prevented some Mohammedans from attending the dispensary. When they ask her why she does not fast now and repeat the Koran, she replies: 'When I was a beggar, you were not at all anxious about my religious principles. Why should you be now? I have separated myself from you.' Again, when they enquire if she wishes to become a Christian, she says, 'Why not? Theirs is the true religion; yours is not.' Had we a home in Neemuch for such as this woman, we would easily secure inmates for it, and thus rescue many poor creatures from ruin, for often do they come to us and ask to be taken in, and cared for, but we have no place to put them. Many instances might I give of cruelties of which we witness the result, but one will suffice. Lately there came to our camp dispensary a Burmah woman who was horribly burned, one side of her body being a mass of raw sores. She would not tell us how she had been burned, but a neighbor volunteered the information that her husband and mother-in-law had burned her for having lost some piece of jewellery. Often do the poor women come with terrible bruises and say they have fallen, when we know they have been struck by their husbands, but it must be remembered that the women have most aggravating tongues, which they use as their weapons.—'Presbyterian Record.'

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Twenty Funny Stories of MARK TWAIN

They relate to Mark Twain's eccentricities, and his aptness in making the most ordinary episodes appear ludicrous. The stories are brimful of fun.

When I Stood Face to Face With Death

General A. W. Greely, the great Arctic explorer, tells here, for the first time in print, the graphic story of his fearful exile of 278 days at the North Pole, when his comrades daily dropped dead at his side, and when all waited day by day for death to come.

Miss Wilkins in Her New England Home

An entire photographic page will show the author of "Jerome" and "Pembroke" as she is at home: her friends as they grouped around her; going out to walk with her dog; with her favorite cat; and in an evening gown ready for a reception.

John Wanamaker's Sunday-School

The Most Interesting Sunday-School in America

How it has grown to be a factor in a city's life, together with the wonderful man who has devoted his energies to its development. Illustrated.

These are Some of the Special Features in the October Number of

THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL

We will mail The Ladies' Home Journal from now until January 1, 1899, and The Saturday Evening Post, every week from now until the end of the year, on receipt of only Twenty-five Cents.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

Was established in 1728 by Benjamin Franklin. It is handsomely illustrated and gives weekly the best serials, short stories and sketches the world can produce. The regular subscription price is $2.50 per year. Both our publications, balance of the year as an introduction, for only Twenty-five Cents.

THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

ALL IN ADVANCE.

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

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

For Great Britain add $1.04 for postage on "Weekly Witness;" "Northern Messenger" add 52c; "Daily Witness" add $2.60.

ADVERTISING RATES.

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

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

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

Contracts payable quarterly in advance.

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

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

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

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

The Witness.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1898.

The story of the conquest of Satan by the archangel is celebrated yearly by the Roman Catholic Church on St. Michael's day, the twenty-ninth of September, which, by a happy coincidence, if not a happy forethought on the part of the government, has been selected as that on which the people of Canada should have an opportunity to share with the great angel the work of destroying the destroyer. On that day it is the custom of the clergy to exhort their flocks to the slaying of the demons of vice and passion, which are the emissaries of the evil one among men, and they will this year no doubt make urgent, practical application of this pregnant theme. This destruction of evil by heavenly influences has formed the subject of much inspired and inspiring art. Our cartoon to-day is after the celebrated painting by Guido Reni, which hangs on the walls of the Church of the Capuccini at Rome. A magnificent copy of the picture in mosaic also adorns St. Peter's Cathedral.

The only peril now in connection with the plebiscite would seem to be failure to poll the vote. It seems certain that the great majority of the voters, except perhaps in British Columbia, if they vote at all, will vote for prohibition. The hope of those who oppose it is in a small vote. If the voters turn out in force it will be impossible for money or the blandishments of the tavern to manipulate the vote effectively. On the other hand, if the mass of the people do nothing, the government will be likely to take this as a mandate that it also should do nothing. All efforts should therefore be concentrated on polling as large a vote as possible. It is the teaching of experience that to this end the voters must be reached individually. It is marvellous how unpatriotic we all are when it comes to taking a little trouble on behalf of our country. Our intentions are good. It is probable that if even all who intend to-day to vote for prohibition do so the result will be overwhelming. But how slight a thing balks us. It may not be possible in many divisions to look up every voter and take him to his poll, but every city voter should at least be notified where his poll is, so that he may not procrastinate about finding out until it is too late to vote.

The power of the Gospel to regenerate men is held to be impugned by those who would apply to law for the protection of the people and of the rising generation from the curse of strong drink. Almost as well might we say that the power of Jesus to raise Lazarus from the tomb was questioned by those who rolled away the stone from its mouth. Lazarus was raised to life by the word of Christ, because nothing else could do that, but as the neighbors of the dead man could roll the stone away, they were commanded to do that. 'Roll ye away the stone' is the mandate that goes forth to-day, that the victims of drink may be delivered. Government must do something about the liquor traffic. To license it is felt to be sin; to allow it to run wild is felt to be impossible. What remains?

In the face of the Czar's peace proposition the remarkable statement is published that the Russian Government has arranged to expend two hundred and fifty-five million dollars during the next seven years on the construction of warships. These will include eight battleships, sixteen cruisers, one submarine mine transport, one torpedo transport, twenty destroyers and thirty torpedo boats. The suspicion that Count Mouravieff's desire for peace arose from an anxiety to gain time wherein to prepare for war receives some support from this extraordinary naval programme.

The Soudan campaign has been run on business principles, and no time or money has been wasted. The battle of Omdurman was fought on the third of September, and on the fifth of September the first British detachment, that of the Warwicks, embarked at Khartoum for home, the other detachments leaving in quick succession on the two following days. On the eighth of September the Warwicks, with artillery, passed Wady Halfa, which is this side of the Nubian desert, at the second cataract. Most of the British troops which fought the Khalifa are at Cairo or Alexandria, some of them on their way home to England.

Irish newspapers are giving expression to a pardonable exultation over the fact that the foremost British military commanders at the present time are Irishmen. They are Lord Wolseley, commander-in-chief of the army; Lord Roberts, commander of the forces in Ireland; Sir William White, commanding the army in India; and last, but not least, Sir Herbert Kitchener, conqueror of the Soudan. To this list may be added General O'Conner, who won his commission for bravery at the storming of the heights of Alma, and the only general officer in the army who has risen from the ranks. In the navy Irish ecurage and ability is well represented by Lord Charles Beresford. There are many others, no doubt, of lesser note, but these names certainly present a brilliant roll of which Ireland may well be proud. Englishmen and Scotchmen will not object to Irish gratification over the heroic record.

China, the oldest and greatest of empires, is being kicked about like a football between British assertion and Russian intrigue, between modern progress and servile semi-barbarism. If its imperial institutions long survive the palace revolution reported to-day it will be an evidence of the sublime inertia of China's millions. It is the personality of the child of the sun and moon that the people worshipped. Their idol is broken and in its place a knavish man whom they believe to have sold them and a brilliant adventuress, once a slave. The recent deposition of Li Hung Chang was ascribed to the demands of Mr. Macdonald, the British ambassador, as a result of his having obviously espoused the Russian interests. It would appear now that if he is not either controlled or again deposed by British influence, Britain must submit to Russian domination at Pekin. All the upheaving forces of modern life are in favor of another revolution.

Competition in manufacturing has had a curious illustration in Germany. It seems that American-made boots and shoes, being much more natty and stylish than the more solid home-made article, gained greatly in popular favor. As everything in Germany is subject to official control, efforts were made to create prejudice against American footwear. The most effective plan for this purpose was that recommended by the Prussian Minister of Commerce and Industry, which was to obtain samples of the imported articles and by cutting and separating them show how they were largely composed of paper, glue and bad stitching. The United States consul at Frankfort, who reported these facts to Washington, remarked that the trade would be ruined unless American manufacturers supplied sounder and better lines of goods. Here we have another proof that trade can only be developed and maintained on an honest commercial basis.

A series of letter cards with one, two and three cent stamps stamped on them have been issued by the Post-Office Department. It was assumed in issuing them that people would know that these stamps would only avail as far as the same stamp will on letters. This, however, has not proved to be the case. A person who, going into a post-office, asks for a letter card and is handed a one-cent card, is slightly surprised to find he can send so much for a cent, but when he compares its weight with the ounce allotted in letter postage he may be excused for supposing it will go anywhere in the Dominion. Especially so, as on the cards is printed in large letters 'Canada letter card,' and in one corner the one-cent letter cards are stamped with the same stamp as that on the post card. A high official in the post-office service to whom such a card was shown, on which over-weight postage had been collected, was himself nonplussed to know the reason, and at first gave it as his opinion that a mistake had been made. It would be at least fair to put on the cards the purpose for which they may be used. Even then there will be endless mistakes.

A competent authority, quoted by a Winnipeg despatch estimates the wheat harvest of Manitoba and the North-West Territories at forty million bushels, double the yield of last year. This presents a most cheering and gratifying outlook for the farmers of the west, many of whom are only beginners, especially as there appears strong probability that prices will be maintained, owing to the bad harvest in Russia and the increased demand for storage purposes in England and elsewhere. It is a trite saying that when the farmers are prosperous everybody feels the benefit, but it is a nice fact to reflect upon after the long reign of depressed values and insufficient returns for labor. One of the greatest material blessings that could fall upon the country at present is a good harvest. With largely increased home consumption and unlimited foreign demand, it means comfort, contentment, prosperity, a general rise in the standard of life and vigorous impulses along every avenue of trade and industry. It affords a pleasing contrast to the tales of war and suffering dismally rife of late, and, considering the distractions and dangers looming over other lands, should make us feel a lively appreciation of happy situation. Yet we are only on the threshold, as may be said, of that greater expansion of productive enterprise of which our country is capable.

The Miquelon Islands, off the south coast of Newfoundland, belong to France, and are a nest for liquor smugglers of that nation. The smugglers of those islands are a great nuisance to Canada, costing her every year thousands of dollars for a preventive service and an annual loss of thousands more of revenue, as well as being a source of demoralization of the people along the coasts of Quebec. The United States and Newfoundland also suffer from the operations of these smugglers. It is suggested that the Quebec conference, which is composed of representatives of all these governments, should confer upon the subject of getting rid of this common nuisance. We do not know that much can be done by joint action. The United States is permitted to have a consul on the islands, who ought to be able to render the American protective service effective. But Great Britain is not allowed for some reason by France to be represented there by a consul. This can hardly be construed as other than a wilful slight to Great Britain, or rather to Canada and Newfoundland, the parts of the empire interested. It is suspected that the reason of this is that the consul might interfere with the success of the smuggling operations. Perhaps an extra costly preventive service for a few years might by effective work render the business unprofitable and thus break it up. Great Britain ought certainly to press for the acceptance by France of a British consul at St. Pierre, or, failing that, should declare non-intercourse with the islands.

It was during the Crimean war that the British first became acquainted with the gentry known by the name of Bashi-Bazouks. Tommy Atkins, with his usual felicity in nomenclature, called them Bashful Bazouks, than which no twist of language could be more amusingly perverse. They were first brought from Asia and incorporated in the Turkish army by Mahmoud II., after the massacre of the Janissaries in 1826, and employed as irregular cavalry in subsequent wars with Russia to offset the Cossacks. In 1855 General Beatson formed a corps of them, which he tried to organize and discipline for service in the Crimea, on the European model, but with small success. Successive Sultans have employed them on the frontiers and at places where Islam and Christianity came into contact. Their ungovernable fanaticism, predatory habits, ferocity and recklessness has made their name a terror throughout Turkey, for they are often as great a nuisance to ordinary Turks as they are to Christians. In them Oriental scoundrelism has its most extreme development. If there are human beings absolutely devoid of what we understand by the word conscience, they will be found among the Bashi-Bazouks. With them robbery and murder are instinctive. Wherever they may be there is sure to be trouble, and the fact that they have been employed as part of the Turkish garrison in Candia is in itself cause for suspicion of the Sultan's bad faith, for they have always been on hand whenever and wherever in the dark policy of the Porte bloody work was to be done.

The industrial statistics of a people, extending over a sufficient number of years, furnish a far better proof of its progress or decay of its strength or weakness than its naval or military statistics do. There can be no doubt that the enmity between France and Germany, and the unconcealed determination of France to win back the conquered provinces, is the chief cause for the colossal armaments of Europe. But the efforts made by France for the maintenance of an army adequate for that purpose is costing her more industrially than she can afford, and must in the long run lead to consequences hardly less disastrous than war, even though there should be no war. Taking one branch of industry alone, the production of pig iron, in which France at one time led the world, she has been outstripped by Great Britain, Germany and the United States. Pig iron, be it remembered, is the basis of modern manufacturing. Closely allied with iron production is hardware, and the falling off in France is deeply significant. The 'Industrial World' has briefly stated it: 'The rapidity with which the manufacture of hardware has grown in Germany may be judged from the fact that it compared with that of France in 1875 as four to three, and in 1895 as five to two.' These figures show that, industrially and commercially, Germany is fast distancing France. Germans have, in fact, ceased to regard the French as industrial rivals, while French gold, subscribed with delirious generosity, has gone in sufficient amount to Russia to enable her to enter upon the career of industrial competition. Thus, military necessity and Russian impecuniosity, both resulting from the policy of revenge, have sapped the vitality of industrial France. A return to normal conditions, therefore, seems the only way for her to retrieve her former position, but that would involve the renunciation of the policy of revenge. The Czar was a truer friend to France when he opened this way, by his proposal of a peace conference, than by anything else he could have done.

TO THE VOTER.

Before our next issue reaches our readers the greatest moral battle of the time will have been fought and—won or lost. Tremendous moral responsibility rests upon the voters of this country. Let every man in the land realize that his fathers, through hundreds of years of stern fighting, bought the right to rule the land by their votes. Let him at any cost, use this blood-bought privilege with a solemn sense of the momentous results depending upon Thursday's vote. Heartbroken men and women are looking to the voters. To them comes the cry of starved and beaten children; to them are stretched out for help the hands of men bound down by a bondage more cruel than death. Because business presses or because the weather is bad, or the roads, will the sovereign voter shut his ears; for the sake of a paltry revenue that freedom from the curse would a thousand times repay, will he vote 'no'? Then in loneliness and darkness shall those voices ring in his ears through eternity telling of sorrow and poverty, misery and crime that might have been stopped. Let the voter use his privilege and vote 'yes' on Thursday next and his heart will gladden as the years go by and as the shadow of the liquor traffic is lifted from the land and the glad sunshine of prosperity floods our great Dominion from 'the river unto the ends of the earth.'

A BABY TAX.

With supreme wisdom the liquor interests have carefully abstained from debate. They have left argument to clergymen, too troubled in their minds to differ in silence with an uprising of the popular conscience, and to statesmen whose questionings as to the wisdom of prohibition receive an unconscious bias from their realization of the political power of the liquor trade. It was well understood, however, that the victuallers were training tremendous guns to be fired off on the very eve of the battle, when there would not be time to make reply to them. What would appear to be their one great gun has gone off apparently much too soon. If there are others to follow later it is presumably because they are still less able to face reply. Inasmuch as this has been distributed at all church doors in English and French, posted on all fences, printed in immense type in all liquor newspapers, and in whole or in part distributed to all factories, it looks a little like as if it was all the victuallers had to say for themselves. When a fire-cracker fizzles the boys call it a squib. A scientific man was once asked if he had seen the announcement that a comet was going to strike the world in fourteen years. His reply was that if a comet should strike the world we should never be aware of it. If the comet in question did strike the world at the appointed time it failed to get into the newspapers. This great gun of the victuallers has made a sad fizzle, but we mean to give it the advantage of newspaper publicity, only wishing we had had it earlier, so prolific is it of suggestion for reply.

The poster is headed 'Prohibition means direct taxation,' and is thus an appeal to selfishness as against all the better feelings of human nature. It begins by a statement attributed to Sir Wilfrid Laurier by the 'Globe,' that prohibition would involve direct taxation, as he saw no other source of revenue that had not already been availed of. It adds a declaration from Mr. Mills that he is of the opinion that prohibition will certainly involve direct taxation. Mr. Mill's opinion on this point need not be considered. Sir Wilfrid's expressions were much less decided than is made to appear. The meaning he conveyed was that those who voted for prohibition must be prepared, if necessary, to face direct taxation, as, so far as appeared, there was no other resource from which to meet the loss of revenue. It would be quite easy to quote the actual words of Sir Wilfrid in a precisely opposite sense. Speaking to representatives of temperance he said he agreed with them that no question as to direct taxation should appear on the ballot paper, because prohibition did not involve direct taxation. This, however, should also be interpreted in the light of other remarks, and means only that the question as to whether direct taxation would have to follow, would still be an open one. It is fair to remember that neither Sir Wilfrid Laurier nor Mr. Mills is a prohibitionist, and that they are no doubt unconsciously inclined to dwell on a difficulty which prohibition would bring upon them as ministers of the Crown. Mr. Foster, speaking at Ottawa, said if the present Finance Minister did not know how to meet the revenue problem he could find one who could.

It may be safely assumed that direct taxation will not be resorted to. There are many indirect sources of revenue not yet availed of, and as these, though they are the hardest on the poor, are the more popular with the people, they will certainly be found, if wanted. They will not be wanted at all unless momentarily, as prohibition will provide its own remedy for the finances in the shape of increased business, and therefore increased revenue. But what are we to think of the next declaration of this precious poster? The loss of revenue, federal, provincial and municipal, it says, would be something under ten million dollars a year. So far true. This would be two dollars apiece for every man, woman and child in the Dominion. So far also true. But it proceeds to apportion this two dollars apiece among our population thus:—Family of three, $6; family of four, $8, and so on up to a family of ten, $20. This wilful falsehood will probably convince the simplest voter that the liquor side of this question can only be maintained by lies. Whoever heard of babies being taxed or a man being taxed in proportion to the number of his children? Under indirect taxation this is to some extent the case; if a man buys imported goods for his children he must pay duty on them; but direct taxation is laid on, not according to the size of families, but according to wealth. And there is a very decided tendency in these days to lay direct taxes only on the well to do. Income taxes omit persons of low income altogether, and lay the burden chiefly on those of accumulated wealth. Such a transparent lie as this baby tax bugbear is surely too babyish for the silliest voter. It should at least have been kept till the morning of the election.

LIBERTY.

In addition to its unblushing baby-tax lie, the Victuallers' hand-bill contains '10 good reasons why I will vote "no" on the plebiscite,' each of which would furnish a good theme for a paragraph. The first of the ten reasons is 'Because I value personal liberty.'

'Liceise they mean when they cry liberty,'

Such are the words of probably the most eloquent advocate of liberty England ever had, John Milton. Noah Webster was one of the founders and framers of the American republic. He lived through a time when all the air was full of the word 'liberty'—when that word liberty was indeed almost worshipped. We turn to his dictionary and in the definition as he wrote it find this under the word liberty: 'The restraints of law are essential to liberty.' We have in Canada one parliament and eight legislatures year by year grinding out laws, and never a law which does not limit liberty. We have all our lives been forbidden the most ordinary rights. There is nothing wrong in driving past a carriage on the left side. Such is indeed the usage in England. But in Canada we may not do it because confusion and mischief would follow the attempt. We might assert our right to drive past on the left hand because we value our personal liberty, but we would soon have it made plain to us that we had blundered. And so at every step of our daily path we are forbidden all sorts of things for the good of the community. For the most part we willingly submit. When we do not we get scowls and denunciations, and so do the police if they allow us. The public convenience needs the removal of these blighting liquor shops and the people's liberty requires the restraints of law.

LOSS OF REVENUE.

The second reason, 'Why I will vote "no" on the plebiscite' in the Victuallers' baby-tax circular is 'Because prohibition would necessitate the raising of nearly nine millions annually by direct taxation.' It would not, as we have shown. But a better reply is that of a working man who was talking over this taxation business with his fellows. He said there were three saloons near his house, and he would be very glad to pay five dollars a year to be rid of them, and if he would most voters might do more. It would be a very cheap bargain for a man with a family. The land-owners in the vicinity of saloons could well afford to pay a good percentage on the value of their land to be rid of them, for they reduce the value of all about them. Business men could well afford to pay a good tax because their employees would be more faithful, and their customers would meet their engagements better and would buy a great deal more.

COMPENSATION.

The third reason for voting against prohibition offered in the victuallers' baby-tax circular, is 'Because the debt of the country would be increased from fifteen to twenty-five million dollars to compensate those whose business would be ruined.' Would not they like it? If the victuallers thought they were really going to get that fifteen to twenty-five million dollars divided among them they would vote prohibition themselves. Great Britain had this proposal of compensation before it in a measure in parliament some years ago. There was a very remarkable and unanimous uprising of the people against it and it was speedily dropped. When the French liquor traders on the Madagascar coast made claims on the government for injury done to their trade by the prohibition law which prevailed on the island the Queen replied that she would be

very glad to compensate them if the whole account were settled and they would compensate her people for the injury they had done them. The liquor men had no argument left but French bayonets, which, by and by, silenced the Queen's indefeasible logic. 'The Queen of the South shall rise up in judgment against this generation and shall condemn it.' The liquor men have had due warning. It is more than forty years since the Parliament of Canada declared prohibition the right way of dealing with the liquor traffic, and it has consistently voted the same warning ever since. The liquor men are in the position of property owners who build outside of a homologated line. They can claim no compensation for their improvements when the property is taken because they had warning before they built them. The total amount of property that would be annihilated by prohibition would be very small, a mere trifle, compared with fifteen or twenty millions. Vats and stills would become useless, but the land would remain good and the buildings would do for something. We have known one brewery made into a mission to the lapsed. But suppose it did cost fifteen to twenty-five millions to compensate these destroyers, there would be that amount and far more saved to the country every year and poured into its commercial activities. As compared with that, the interest on fifteen or twenty-five millions would never be felt.

THE LABOR ASPECT.

'Because it would throw thousands of men out of work and place them on the already over-crowded labor market.' This is the fourth of the ten good reasons why 'I will vote "no" on the plebiscite,' as given in the Victuallers' widely disseminated baby-tax circular. Most people are under the impression that the greatest machine on earth for throwing men out of work is the liquor business itself. And as for the lowering of wages. It is well understood by all workingmen that the measure of wages is the price at which the cheapest man who can do the work can live. There is no one encumbers the labor market like the man whose family lives in one room, with nothing in it but a stove and a table and a chair, too much broken to pawn. If you want wages raised get rid of the man whose circumstances are always desperate and who is always ready to accept anything he can get to get some money to drink. He is a burden not only on his own competitors in the lowest grade of labor, but on every stratum above him. The drinker in every rank almost always works for less because he drinks than he would get if he were steady, and doing so keeps down the value of labor all about him.

PROHIBITION A FAILURE.

The fifth reason of the Victuallers' circular is 'Because prohibition has proved a failure wherever and whenever tried, and leads to dives and secret drinking—for example, the Scott Act.' Mr. Dingley, a very practical politician, was asked the other day whether prohibition was a failure in Maine. He said, on the contrary, it had been a great success. Almost any Maine statesman you like to ask will tell you the same. Per head the Maine people are very rich compared with those, for instance, of Ohio, where liquor-selling is licensed. Dr. George, speaking on Sunday, said that having been in a very rough part of the country the Sunday before, he had asked how any one managed to live on such land. He was told that the people were all prosperous, not to say wealthy, and what was more, many of them had mortgages on the other better end of the country. 'You see,' said his informant, 'we have always had the Dunkin Act in this township.' As prosperous a town as any in Canada is Westmount. It has always had prohibition. Prohibition there never led to dives and secret drinking. Most of Maine is as free from drink as Westmount. This is an endless subject. There is no side of the case that has been more determinedly misrepresented.

FIVE MORE 'GOOD' REASONS.

The Victuallers at this point seem to have got down to very poor reasons that do not need much answer.

Sixth reason: 'Because prohibition would create ill feeling, and breed informers, spies and perjurers.' Why then does not the present law breed these? The 'Patrie,' a pro-liquor paper, says the enforcement of the present law is an utter farce. Here is a good chance for all those scamps.

Seventh reason: 'Because prohibition would ruinously affect many other lines of trade, and lead to wholesale smuggling.' It might injure the cork business, as pop bottles are, we believe, more and more corked with glass; but it would be an enormous benefit to most others. Smuggling would be much more easily dealt with when all liquor was contraband, than now when it can always pretend to be legitimate. There is nothing betrays its presence more readily than alcohol.

Eighth reason: 'Because it would be class legislation, and would lead to further restrictions on personal liberty.' It would not be class legislation, and if it led to other equally beneficent restrictions, it would in so doing add to its good services.

Ninth: 'Because it would require an army of officials if an attempt was made to enforce it, and even then it would not be enforced.' Better have the army keeping men from making drunkards than locking up the drunkards when made.

Tenth: 'Because experience has shown that it is the worst method of dealing with intemperance, and that it induces the weak and vicious to use drugs and other dangerous stimulants.' If it was the worst method of stopping the drink habit the promoters of this circular would hold up both hands for it. Whoever feels free to express horror at drugs and dangerous stimulants, the man who dispenses all the alcohol he can had better hold his peace. All ill drugs together do not begin to have the record of alcohol for mischief, vice and crime.

THE PROSPECT OF RECIPROCITY.

The war which has just ended may have even more favorable effects upon the negotiations of the Quebec conference than have been generally anticipated. Both Americans and Canadians count a great deal upon the exceedingly friendly feelings between the kindred peoples, whose existence have been discovered by the war, and which have been strengthened by their manifestation. There are those who doubt that anything substantial comes of such sentiment. It is safe to say that the United States executive and all who know and appreciate the effect of this sentiment during the recent war are no longer among the doubters, and even the masses of both peoples, who have seen only the outside of what has taken place, are quite conscious of the very substantial increase of strength which the Anglo-Saxon rapprochement has lent to both the United States and Great Britain, and that without open action on the part of either nation. We are not inclined to doubt that the sentiments which have had such effects will not also have favorable influences upon the friendly negotiations at Quebec, and contribute to the victories which peace hath no less than war. But it was not of the renewed and strengthened feeling of kinship which we wished to speak, for we are sure that there are very high anticipations of what it will effect, but of the identity of interest as regards foreign commercial policy which the war has revealed to exist between Great Britain and the United States throughout the world, but which is most especially shown in regard to the Chinese question.

The conquest of the valuable group of tropical islands off the coast of Asia, the Philippines, has drawn the attention of the United States to the fact that its trade with China is already very great and profitable; greater than that of Russia, Germany or France, and next only to that of Great Britain and of Japan, and that, moreover, this trade has been during the last few years increasing by leaps and bounds, and promises an even greater increase in the immediate future. It is against this American trade and it's growth, as well as against British and Japanese trade, that Russia, France and Germany are trying to slam the open door of the Chinese empire. It is becoming increasingly clear to both Republican and Democratic statesmen of the United States that the industry and commerce of the United States must now find space for national expansion abroad; that the receptive capacity of the United States itself has been overtaken, and altogether outrun by its productive capacity, and that not only for natural products but for manufactured articles, it must have great foreign markets. That is the significance of the unprecedented export trade of the United States last year, in spite of the disturbance caused by the war. Everywhere throughout the world Great Britain, though the greatest rival of the United States, is fighting for the open door of commerce, and the United States sees clearly that, though Great Britain is her only real rival in commerce, and indeed for that very reason, her interests are identical in this matter with those of Great Britain. Moreover, the United States is passing through a time of fiscal experience which seems to be convincing her statesmen of the necessity of getting rid of protection.

Only a few years ago it appeared certain that protection was killing itself in the United States. Remedial measures were proposed, but these were in a great measure spoiled in the legislative process, and their effects were disappointing. A reaction followed, and protection was again resorted to. Now protection has again brought about a situation which, it is believed, will become intolerable as soon as the direct war taxation ceases. Thus, in conjunction with the necessity for finding profitable foreign markets and the general desire for expansion, it seems not unlikely to bring about the end of protection in the United States. Should the United States adopt a free trade policy, as a large section of its own press now expect, the danger is great that the centre of gravity of Anglo-Saxon commerce will soon float from London to North America. Comparatively, Britain may thus be the loser, but positively she will be an enormous gainer, as the volume of her commerce will immeasurably increase. The new condition will at all events be another bond of common interest between it and Great Britain. And if the policy of the United States inclines so strongly in this direction as many journals and publicists believe, the fact ought to make an agreement upon a very substantial measure of reciprocity between Canada and the United States by the convention not only a possibility, but a probability. The article of the New York 'Times' on the 'Passing of Protection,' which will be found elsewhere, is interesting and important in this connection to Canadians.

THE MYSTERY OF THE NILE.

The Sirdar sent the newspaper correspondents home after the decisive battle of Omdurman, much to their indignation and to that of their news-loving readers. There has been great mystery about all that has since been heard from the little-known world beyond. Two weeks ago last Thursday a despatch was sent from Omdurman to the London 'Times' to the effect that 'the 'only dervish combination of which 'General Kitchener had any knowledge 'was the garrison of Gedaref, which was 'then advancing about five thousand 'strong to aid the Khalifa; that a gun-'boat had been sent to intercept them, 'and that it was anticipated that they 'would surrender.' This garrison was under the command of Ahmed Fadil, whom the Italians surprised and drove out of Kassala, very much to the chagrin of the Khalifa. That potentate was so wroth with his relative that Ahmed thought it wise to retreat to Gedaref rather than to Omdurman. Gedaref is far up the Blue Nile among the foothills of the Abyssinian mountains, and is a rich province claimed by the Emperor Menelek, though it has for a long time been held by the Egyptians and the Mahdi and his successor. The Blue Nile is navigable far south of Gedaref, but its tributary, the Rahad, which flows through Gedaref province, is not navigable. It now appears that Ahmed did not advance from Gedaref, and that he was there attacked by Colonel Parsons, the commander of the Egyptian garrison of Kassala and defeated and driven out. The capture of this post by the Egyptian troops from the dervishes will establish beyond question the right of Egypt to the province, which it was feared Menelek would seize and attempt to hold.

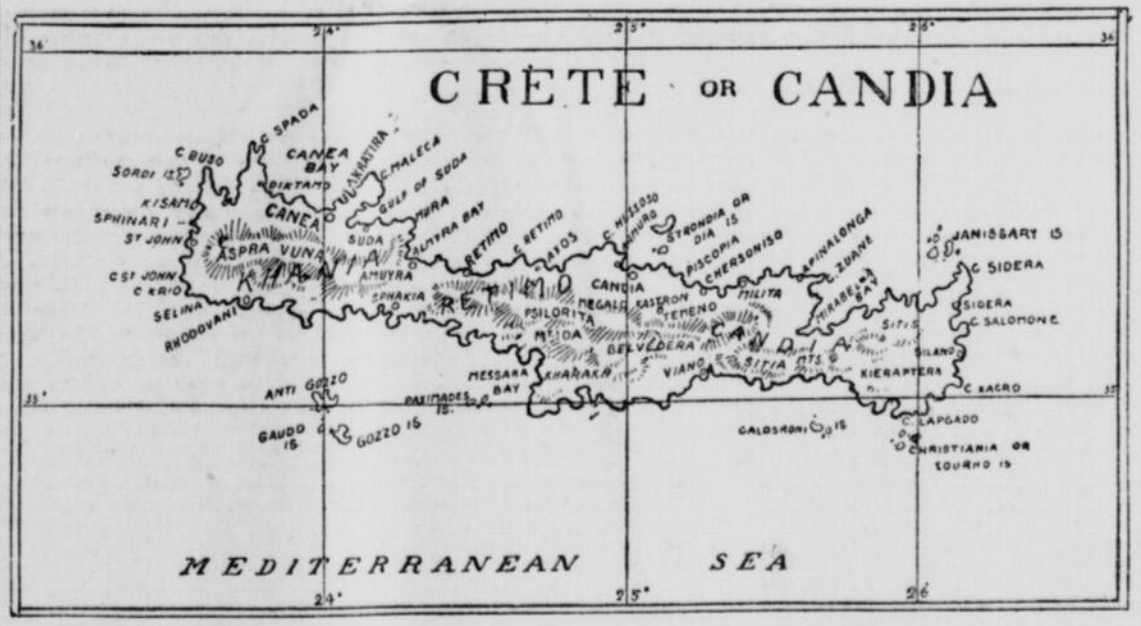
South-east of Gedaref is another rich province, that of Gallabat. It is uncertain whether the latter is in the hands of the dervishes or of the Abyssinians. Its chief town, Metemmeh, is one of the busiest commercial centres of the Soudan, as there the trade between Abyssinia and the Soudan, which is very considerable, is done. The province is an Arab and Moslem one, having been settled by the people of Darfur, who through it made their way to the Abyssinian coast of the Red Sea, and from there to Mecca, and thus performed their holy pilgrimage. The people preferred to be under the Emperor of Abyssinia during the period of Egyptian rule, as the Egyptians were the stronger and more oppressive, and to Abyssinia they paid tribute. But the Egyptians captured the province and appointed a governor, and the Mahdi also captured and garrisoned it, and by way of its passes sent an army into Abyssinia, which totally defeated the late King John. Later the dervishes were utterly routed by Ras Maconnen, the famous Abyssinian general, but whether Gallabat was captured and is now held by the Abyssinians is doubtful, for, though it is the shortest route to the Nile at the junction of the Sobat river, an Abyssianian force which early this year was sent to Sobat took the southern route, following the Sobat river from its sources. The telegraph despatches which bring word of the return of General Kitchener's forces from the upper Nile are silent as to whether the French were found at Fashoda or the Abyssinians at Sobat. It is simply stated that Egyptian posts were established at both Fashoda and Sobat. This could and would be done if the French and Abyssinians were there, and would be done even though they were not disturbed. The brevity and silence of the despatch seems to imply that they are there, and that diplomacy will be relied upon to get them out. They cannot be maintained there very long except by way of the Nile, and that will be closed indefinitely until Egypt chooses to declare that military operations are over.

THE BRITISH IN CRETE.

The Turkish troops are being despatched from Candia, and British troops, not a corporal's guard, as a sign of authority, but in thousands, as a source of actual power, are being landed there. This change, brought about at Candia by the massacre of the British sailors and soldiers, and of the general Christian population of that town a week ago last Thursday, is likely to be carried out all over the island. There are Italian, French and Russian forces in the island, but these are small in comparison with the British forces. The government of the islands is directly under the supervision of the British, Italian, French and Russian admirals, with the British admiral as the president of the board. As the British have all along led in the work of carrying out the regulations of the board, and as British subjects have been the victims of the massacres, it is not strange to find that the British admiral, Noel, is evidently having his own way as to the course necessary to restore and establish law and order, which is the task of the board of admirals. Great Britain's counsel was set aside when the Turkish troops were placed in control, and as the consequences of this mistake of the other powers have fallen most heavily upon her, they are hardly in a strong position to oppose her further. It seems probable, therefore, that the Turks will be bundled out bag and baggage, and that a European force, largely British, will be placed there instead. The London 'Times' says: 'It cannot be 'doubted for a moment that order will 'be promptly restored, but we do not 'see how its maintenance can be regard-'ed as permanently possible while the 'Turkish forces continue to occupy Can-'dia and other towns. At the same 'time, we fully recognize the moral im-'possibility of placing the Mohammedan 'minority in Crete at the mercy of their 'Christian neighbors. An adequate 'guarantee for the security of life and 'property of Christians and Mussulmans 'alike can only be found, as we have re-'peatedly urged, in the presence of a 'powerful and independent military 'force, subject neither to the Cretan As-'sembly, which for a long time cannot 'be trusted to hold the scales of justice 'even, nor to the Sultan.'

It seems certain, therefore, that sooner or later British forces will occupy, not Candia only, but all Crete. The continental press of Europe anticipates this, and the French and Russian press charge Great Britain with selfish designs. Even the Italian press seems to be of the opinion that once the British shoulder the responsibility for the good government of Crete, they will find it difficult to withdraw. And this opinion seems to be muttered somewhat grumblingly in London. It is said that King George of Greece has by his hesitating and huckstering spirit put an end, for the time at all events, to the project of placing the island under Greece. This has all along been the policy of British statesmen, but it has been impossible to carry it out in consequence of the hostility of the powers, especially of Germany. It appears that the British naval authorities among the admirals have been urging that Great Britain should at least secure Suda Bay as a naval station before handing the island over to any one else, or as her share of any partition of any part of the Sultan's estate which may be rendered necessary by the settlement of the Cretan question. Malta and Gibraltar, they say, have long ago become too small for the rapidly growing naval needs in the Mediterranean of Great Britain. The British have been certainly looking around for new stations. Some months ago, it is understood, the island of Pantelaria, which lies midway between Sicily and the coast of Tunis, was offered by Italy to Great Britain. It has a fair harbor, and is still under consideration, it is said, though France has protested against the transfer.

Suda Bay is considered by British admirals as the only really suitable station commensurate with British needs in the Mediterranean. It is bounded by the mountainous peninsula called Akratira, and constitutes a sheltered harbor of sufficient size, says the 'Encyclopaedia Britannica,' to afford protection to all the fleets of Europe. During the Armenian troubles, when it seemed possible that Great Britain might intervene, the seizure of Suda Bay was openly discussed; and later, when the annexation of Crete to Greece seemed certain, the island of Mitylene, near the Dardanelles, was spoken of as also offering a fine natural harbor, which might be secured instead. The ancient city of Mitylene, the capital of Lesbos, became the second maritime city of its day because of its naturally fine harbors, one north and one south of the island, converted into a peninsula, upon which the town was built, and the strength of its naval position. Now that the British are in Crete, there are those who say that they will never withdraw, at least from Suda Bay, which has always been much visited for purposes of naval drill by the British Mediterranean fleet. The activity of the British in Crete is therefore regarded with suspicion by the powers, and a good deal of discussion is likely to be heard. It is not impossible that the massacre of Candia may precipitate the division of the Turkish empire. It is said that by the Anglo-German agreement Germany is no longer to oppose British plans in regard to Crete.



THE ISLAND KING.

We give elsewhere another of those contemptible misrepresentations with which our French press regales its readers whenever it finds convenient opportunity to appeal to the race prejudices of its readers. It is a maxim in the offices of our French contemporaries that it is always a good card to play to revile the 'Witness.' The 'Witness,' it is true, has throughout its history been at war with clericalism as a reactionary force. In that war it has been the champion of the liberties of the people, saying plainly what those very papers would like to have said. But it was in the interest of ultramontanism to represent the 'Witness' as the enemy of the French. From interested motives it was daily denounced by the clerical press among people who knew nothing of it otherwise. Its Roman Catholic readers were cursed by a prelate more noted for zeal than for wisdom, who, as was understood by many, had for indiscretions of this sort to be promoted by the Holy See itself in partes infidelium. The 'Witness,' having thus been made a traditional bugbear of, it is considered a popular thing, and among the ignorant probably it is, to make flings at it, and this is resorted to by writers who have no more sympathy with the conditions at the bottom of the slander than the 'Witness' has itself. This course is peculiarly base on the part of the 'Presse,' a paper which is not, like the 'Patrie,' carried away by impulses. The one calculation of the 'Presse' is to make money, and it goes calmly about its task of having a new hysterical sensation for every day of the week. Counting pretty safely on not being read by its English-speaking patrons, it is constantly playing upon this ever-sensitive nerve of race prejudice.

The 'Presse' has always posed as a champion of the working classes. It gives special space and attention to everything affecting their organization, just in so far as it can do so without offending its patrons, the advertisers and the moneyed corporations. This is the paper that raises among its clientele this cry against the 'Witness' for having given space to appeals on behalf of evicted fishermen sent us by the only persons who were able to speak for them, namely, those who had taken an interest in their religious welfare. The first letter we received was from a minister of the Methodist Church, which had found out these sheep lost in the wilderness and sent them an occasional preacher. With regard to Mr. Menier and his relations to the large country of which he has obtained proprietory possession, we cannot see wherein the rule which he is establishing over that vast dominion differs much from that of an absolute monarch. He is an excellent man, of the broadest views, no doubt, the most benign of autocrats, a veritable Haroun Alraschid for beneficence, but still an absolute monarch who claims the right—or at least the right is claimed for him—to appoint governors, to make whatever laws he chooses, and to expel whom he chooses. Some of these laws are certainly very good laws indeed. One of them is a miracle of simplicity as well as excellence. The whole act is in seven words: 'The use of intoxicating drinks is prohibited.' That one act proclaims the wisdom, progressiveness and beneficence of the sovereign. We shall, however, be permitted by our own readers, though to some journals it may seem sacrilege, in view of Mr. Menier's wealth, to persist in raising the question whether there is not some limit to the absolute rights of property when they are exercised on so large a scale as to amount to empire.

YUKON EXPEDITION.

SECOND DETACHMENT EXPERIENCING DIFFICULTY IN GETTING THROUGH.

Ottawa, Sept. 20.—Mr. Louis Coste, chief engineer of the Public Works Department, returned this morning from Yukon, where he has been engaged in engineering work the whole summer, having gone in by the Teslin route with the military contingent, and returned by way of the St. Michael's route.

The first detachment of the troops under Major Evans was landed in Dawson early in the season. The second detachment, however, may not fare so easily. They are still on the Hootalinqua, and communication down the stream has been cut off by the wreck of the steamer, which, in view of the poor facilities for communication, may mean over a month's further delay. The supplies on the Hootalinqua post are sufficient for immediate needs; therefore, no hardship is anticipated if small boats can be secured. The supplies for the military contingent are going around by the mouth of the Yukon, and are on their way up that stream.

DREYFUS, ESTERHAZY AND PICQUART.

THE DRAMATIS PERSONAE OF THE DREYFUS CASE.

Capt. Paul Marin, of the French army, who was also a journalist and a colleague of M. Drumont, the Jew-hating journalist of Paris, and with M. Cassaignac, another journalist, has influenced all France against M. Dreyfus, has published three volumes recounting the history of MM. Dreyfus, Esterhazy and Picquart, which are thus revised by the London 'Spectator':

In the tragedy which has lately riven France in twain there is no protagonist. Such, at least, is the decision of the courts. The affair Dreyfus was long since closed; the affair Esterhazy never came into being. For a moment it seemed as if M. Zola were so deeply implicated as to give his name a violent agitation. But the judges closed their ears and their eyes, and the novelist was deprived of the dignity with which an open trial might have invested him. There is, in fact, no affaire Zola; and if we may believe the supporters of the army, a hundred reputations have been unlaced and France has been pushed to the verge of revolution for a nameless myth. Nevertheless, truth is sometimes opposed to law, and besides the incessant rancor of the press, here are three stout volumes to prove that the drama has its personages after all. And even if nobody is cast for the Prince of Denmark, Rosencrantz and his friends play parts so important, that we hardly notice the suppression of Hamlet.

The facts are graven, in one shape or another, upon the heart of France, but the three volumes recently published by Captain Paul Marin, constitute a curious and valuable record, all the more valuable because their author was once the colleague of M. Drumont. How closely interwoven are the fates of Dreyfus, Esterhazy and Picquart, is proved by countless repetitions, and it is difficult to consider the dramatis personae separately. Yet their parts are as different as their reception has been, and it is interesting to regard them for a moment, not as abstract virtues and vices, but as men and French officers. And first comes the unwilling cause of strife and bitterness, Alfred Dreyfus. A Jew, endowed with the zeal and energy of his race, young, rich, highly-placed, he was—in 1894 — honorably entrusted with his country's secrets. Report declared him studious, and report was justified by his shortsight and the gravity of his unsympathetic face. For the rest, the name was scarcely known beyond the walls of the War Office, when some four years since he was arrested, invited to kill himself, and, on his refusal, shut up without a word of explanation in the military prison of the Rue de Sevres. Then began the strangest instruction known in the annals of French justice. The Commandant du Paty, who may yet achieve greatness as the villain of this sinister drama, visited him daily in his cell, and attempted by threats and cunning to extract a confession. Failing to move his victim by these artifices, he demanded that a vivid light might be thrown suddenly on the prisoner's face, which, said he, would instantly reveal the turpitude and horror of a conscious traitor. When the governor of the prison, since degraded, declined to employ the methods of the Middle Ages, the Commandant, unabashed, completed his dossier, and the miserable Captain was tried behind closed doors, despite his advocate's angry protest. But meanwhile he had already been condemned not only by MM. Rochefort and Drumont, who from the beginning undertook the conduct of the affair, but by General Mercier, the Minister of War, who had confided the secret of his guilt to an interviewer. Acquittal, then, was plainly impossible. In the first place, it would have overthrown the government; in the second, it would have aroused the fury of a hostile press. Wherefore, on the testimony of four experts out of seven consulted, and with no other document to incriminate him than the famous bordereau, Alfred Dreyfus was found guilty, and sentenced amid general rejoicings to deportation for life. The government survived for the moment, the Jew-baiters were delighted with their victim, and Dreyfus, strong in the confidence of his jailer and advocate, persisted in the declaration of his innocence. From this declaration he has never swerved, and it is small wonder that year by year, even month by month, the champions of revision have grown in numbers and influence. For the closed doors availed the army nothing. Piece by piece the story of the trial has been told, until it is certain to-day that Captain Dreyfus was informally tried and illegally condemned. His advocates knew of no documents save one; his judges were fortified in their opinion by a letter revealed not even to the prisoner himself. And M. Cavaignac drove the last nail in the coffin of honor when, forgetting the bordereau, he cited to an enthusiastic Chamber three documents, whereby, said he, the guilt of Dreyfus was proved. The Minister's argument had but one conclusion: whether or no the captain is guilty of the crime imputed to him, he is legally innocent, and France is disgraced among the nations until she consents to a loyal revision of an immoral sentence. Alfred Dreyfus has been imprisoned for four years; at last the time has come to try him.

The victim, then, is unsympathetic, and he is a Jew. Wherefore he has been denounced, as bitterly as all those simple-minded persons who have dared to champion his cause. The second personage in the drama has no taint upon him. He is a sabreur after France's own heart, and it is not yet proved that Hebrew blood flows in his veins. But never since the world began did a nation choose so strange a hero. His long moustache and ferocious aspect are typical of the officer who is prepared to slaughter ten thousand Jews with a ramrod, and his epistolary style need not shame a Napoleon. He seems to write with sword in hand, and Paris applauds, even though he prays he may die a Uhlan sabring the French, and though he involves the country, whose uniform he wears, in a general charge of vulgarity and cowardice. His advent in the case was brusque and unexpected. The brother of Dreyfus charged him briefly and publicly with the authorship of the bordereau, and not even he was prepared to deny the handwriting. But as Dreyfus was prejudged guilty, Esterhazy was prejudged innocent, and, do what he would, he could not impair his popularity. Even the objects of his bitterest insult were delighted with his candor, and he presently became not only a martyr but the symbol of the army's infallibility. The War Office, which properly punishes any communication of its documents to the outside world, lent its aid with the utmost generosity, for the fiction of the veiled ladies deceives nobody; and Esterhazy was fortified for the battle with papers so secret that no other man's eye might look upon them. Maybe he is innocent; maybe Deryfus is guilty. But while the one is tortured on the Devil's Isle, the other enjoys the freedom of Paris. Nevertheless, if the evidence be weighed, the scale of Esterhazy is surely depressed. For the bordereau belongs more clearly to him than to Dreyfus; and Dreyfus, at any rate, has never shown a fierce hatred of France. But the world, eager to condemn the Jew, would hear no evil of the Christian. From beginning to end Esterhazy was tried with a rare and ominous sympathy. The court-martial treated him with the consideration due to an injured hero, and though to-day his popularity begins to wane, it is likely that M. Bertulus will be degraded, because he has dared to look harshly upon a popular favorite.

But Esterhazy's sworn enemy is not so much Captain Dreyfus as Colonel Picquart, the third personage, whose part in the drama will never be forgotten. Now, Colonel Picquart is a character who may be contemplated without doubt or misgiving. Whether he be rightly or wrongly inspired, he is an honorable and unselfish gentleman. The worst crime that a reasonable enemy might impute to him is excess of zeal, and this crime may be readily condoned by those who remember that the zeal was exercised in the defence of a man he believed to be wrongfully condemned. But as the virtuous hero of melodrama is singled out for misfortune until the end of the fifth act, so Colonel Picquart has been assailed with the bitterest insults and the vilest injury. His career is ruined; he is charged with the worst meanness and venality; so bitter is the popular hatred, that he is scarcely safe within his own house; and possibly he finds his second imprisonment a relief from a life of public discomfort. He has committed no outrage; he has transgressed no law. The youngest colonel in the French army, he looked forward to a continuance of rapid promotion, when, in an unhappy moment he assumed an interest in the case of Alfred Dreyfus. Nor, even in this luckless quest, did he proceed without authority. General Gonse gave him encouragement and approval, though when the question came into court the general instantly abandoned his zealous subordinate. But with all the documents before him Colonel Picquart was convinced that an innocent man was punished unrighteously, and completely forgetful of his own advancement, he staked his position, and lost. First exiled to Tunis, then hastily recalled, he was from the outset treated, not as a witness, but as a criminal. The police paid mysterious visitations to his house, and ransacked his papers in defiance of the law. Yet, through it all, he never for a moment lost his head. He behaved with courage and dignity in the face of insult and intimidation. His demeanor in court was absolutely correct, and if discredit was thrown upon the army, it was not Colonel Picquart who was the delinquent. Maybe in the last act of this monstrous drama, if, indeed, the last act ever be played, the virtuous hero, hitherto the scapegoat, will be proved glorious to the world; but nothing, save a conscious honesty can compensate this simple-minded soldier for the injury and degradation put upon him by his colleagues.

Such, then, are the dramatis personae, Dreyfus, persistent and aggrieved; Esterhazy, fierce and blustering; Picquart, dignified and assured. Somewhere among these three lurks the truth, which as yet the world may not know. Only one thing may be said with confidence: Dreyfus still awaits his trial, and awaits it not (as he should) in Paris, but in the miserable seclusion of the Devil's Isle. Even though he were proved guilty, that would not wash out the stain from France, for guilty or innocent, he is unjustly condemned, even by M. Cavaignac's own confession; and the best excuse that even cynicism can suggest is that the 'affair' is no longer judicial but political. For the rest, no episode of history has claimed so many victims. Professors have been deprived of their chairs, senators of their dignities; the highest magistrate is impartial at the risk of public insult; the first journal of Paris preferred a volt-face to ruin. Nor is it difficult to assign the responsibility. Had it not been for the ferocity of MM. Rochefort and Drumont, France might have escaped this ugly scandal. But these gentlemen have dominated the situation from the first. By some mysterious power they have been able to dictate measures and control ministers. That they have used their power to inflame animosities, and to kindle hatreds of race, goes without saying, and they have done it all with a lightness of heart and an oblivion of duty which suggests that France's safety lies in a censorship of the press. Meanwhile they are their country's effective rulers, and they have played the part of Gertrude and the wicked uncle with sinister accomplishment. But a thunder-clap may end their reign, or some unimagined Hamlet be born to 'set right' this poor disjointed world. And then the reflections of MM. Rochefort and Drumont will be no more enviable than the remorse of General Mercier or the despair of the Commandant du Paty de Clam.

THE DEATH OF GENERAL GORDON, KHARTOUM, JANUARY 26, 1885.

—'Black and White.'

REVIVING OLD MEMORIES:

Slatin Pasha, who was for so many years a prisoner in Khartoum, looking towards the scene of his weary immurement.—'Black and White.'

BIG MEN vs. LITTLE MEN.

'When the war is all over and the army and navy medical departments get down to the work of gathering and comparing statistics on fatalities caused by disease and wounds,' said a naval surgeon of great experience, who is now in Washington on furlough, 'I am confident it will be found that the small, slight men who have been through the campaigns, both by field and flood, will be found to have been the best endurers of hardships. This is a fact that I have often observed. The big, hard-muscled, well-developed men go to pieces under severe hardship and succumb much quicker to epidemic disease as well as to the ordinary diseases of life than do the small, frail-looking chaps. Of course, no really frail men get into the army and navy, but the service has always been filled with plenty of men under ordinary size, whose appearance with their clothes on causes men not familiar with the subject to wonder how they ever passed the physical examinations required by the army and navy.

'These undersized but perfectly sound men, both in the army and navy, are the best for hard service. They may not be able to do such big things, but for long service full of trouble and worriment and genuine hardships they are incomparably better than the big fellows, who look as if they might be able to outlast any three of the smaller men. I've often noticed that in practice marches by naval landing parties the little fellows have invariably the best of the argument when it comes to heavy, double-time work under hot, tropical suns. I've seen huge sailors and marines drop out of line in sets of fours under such circumstances, while the small, trig bluejackets and sea soldiers stand to the game through everything, and very rarely fall to the rear. Army surgeons tell me, too, that in rough campaigning in the west the smaller men have invariably shown themselves to be better resisters of hardship than the big fellows. They say that among the dough-boys, or infantrymen, when a big practice march is in progress the men of big stature and flesh and muscle are always among the first to throw up their hands and ask for transportation in commissary and quartermaster waggons, while the small men trudge on doggedly.

'Another thing the army surgeons tell me that might seem peculiar to those who haven't been in any military service is that the soldiers recruited from the cities are invariably better endurers of hard campaigning than the soldiers recruited from the country districts. It might naturally be thought that countrymen, used to open-air work and hopping over furrowed fields, would prove themselves away ahead of the city lads when it came to keeping in line on forty-mile-a-day marches over western country, but the army surgeons say that the countrymen are the first to complain of sore feet and to cast their eyes longingly upon the waggons and ambulances at the rear. "I'd rather have command of a company of Bowery boys and city wharf-rats any time," said one of the army surgeons to me not long ago, "than a fitout of big, raw lads just off the farm. If the country boys go sore they don't appear to have the nerve to keep their heads closed about it and wait for their soreness to pass off, but they break for the sick report right away. The city lads get their teeth down hard and grin and bear it."

'Aboard ship in the navy I've noticed ever since I first went to sea, which was a matter of nearly thirty years ago, that when a big bluejacket gets down sick in the sick-bay and a smaller man is taken with the same trouble that ails the big man, the smaller chap invariably becomes convalescent long before the big man begins to mend.

'In cases where ships I have been attached to have become afflicted with epidemics and half a ship's company have gone down, I've observed that the chances of the small men recovering have always been almost twice as great as the chances of the big men. This is particularly true of fevers that hit ships' companies in tropical waters. A large, heavy man is twice as liable to get the fever known as "coast fever," for example, as a small man, and he is twice as liable to die from it, too. For example, about fifteen years ago the old navy wind-jammer I was attached to was working her way up the coast of Central America, when pretty nearly all hands got the coast fever. The big men were the first to get into the sick-bay, but the disease was of a particularly violent character on that occasion, and within a week after the disease came over the side about three-quarters of the ship's company, fore and aft, boys and men, were on the flat of their backs.

'The first men to die were the huge, knotty muscled firemen. We lost half a dozen of them, and then the big down-east deck-hands—men that could handle a barrel of flour as easily as a washerwoman manipulates a flatiron—began to go. Very few of the small men died, although nearly all of them had the fever badly. Out of twenty-seven coal passers aboard eight were huge men, and the remaining nineteen were of ordinary size or under the ordinary size. Seven of the big coal passers had to be buried at sea, and not a man of the small lot went over the side with the shot tied to his feet. Among the officers of the navy too, the same line of argument holds good. The small, trim officers of the navy are not in conference with the surgeon one-half as often as the big men—the football players at Annapolis. There has been a good deal of talk lately about the overworked engineer officers of the navy, led up to by the fact that so many of them, even before the war broke out, had to be invalided. Out of curiosity, I dug into the records a little while ago, and I discovered that only about ten percent of the really undersized engineer officers had been passed upon by medical boards of survey, while a good seventy percent of the engineers notable for their size had suffered more or less from the sickness brought on by overwork. Another significant fact is that most of the big men who went on the Greely expedition gave up and died when the hardships began, while the small men nearly all were alive and kicking at the rescue.'—Washington 'Star.'

A FRENCH VIEW.

WHAT BISMARCK COST EUROPE.

Mr. Edmond Thery has published in the 'Economiste Europeen' a careful study of what the late Prince Bismarck's policy cost Europe. Mr. Thery establishes that for France, Russia, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy, England, Belgium, Holland and Switzerland, which have all been more or less drawn into the military movement, the 'visible' expenses have reached since 1865-66 the enormous figure of forty-five millions, leaving aside what was spent for strategical railways, supplementary grants, etc., and also the immense loss suffered by the world at large through the wars of 1866 and of 1870-71. Mr. Thery adds that, for the nine nations mentioned, the increase of the standing armies from 1865 to 1897 represents over 800,000 men, being an annual loss of about fifteen hundred millions in capital and unutilized labor. Summing up, it can then be asserted that, besides, the forty-five millions of visible expenses imposed upon Europe since 1865, the consequences of the Bismarck policy now cost, in different ways, an annual expense of over four millions of francs.

Referring to the above calculations, the 'Republique Francaise' says: 'Ruin and blood, blood and ruin, that is all that history will have to register on the page which it will devote to the man of prey whom Germany alone can regret.'

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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A pure hard soap.

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.'

'It isn't worth the butter it takes to cook it,' I said to Lotus, as he held up an immense puff ball he had brought from the woods, and proceeded to cut off large slices that he called 'beefsteak.' It was to be cooked for lunch, but I had had some experience in this direction, and found out that while he was ready to urge other people to eat doubtful delicacies, he was very chary as to making a square meal off them himself. As I had been so often the victim, I took refuge in subterfuge. 'How do you know it isn't poisonous?' was my next query; but I was well aware that he did know, having made a study of edible fungi.

'I don't understand,' he said meditatively, 'the reason there is such a prejudice against this useful food. No one seems to suppose in this country that any other of the agarics are good but the "Agaricus campestris." Why, on the Continent, I ate them unquestioningly, and the peasants dried them in the sun as we do apples. They were put up in oil or vinegar, and I think they salted them down, in Italy, like cucumbers. In Rome there was a government inspector who devoted all his time to looking up the edible fungi taken to the market every day. He had orders to throw into the Tiber all that he found unfit for food.'

'There's some system in that,' I said. 'You are not at the mercy of any ignoramus who insists on having them cooked.'

He gave a mocking laugh, but continued the talk: 'They are like fish; if you catch them yourself they have a better flavor than when you buy them; and there is no need of being afraid of poison. Study up the subject yourself; accept only the pink-lined varieties and those having a pleasant odor, like a shady nook in the woods, with a flavor of chestnuts when eaten. As it is, they go to waste, though very nutritious, from our inability to distinguish the bad from the good. See this mushroom that you gathered yesterday; it is turning black already. But it does not smell rank like the toadstool; the cuticle can be peeled and comes away in strips, showing the fibrous texture underneath. Below that is the layer called 'gills,' that is pale pink when just picked, and turns to purplish brown, and then black as the mushroom gets older. The stalk is always short and thick in the mushroom and thin and slender in the toadstool, which is a good way to judge of the true fungi.'

'But,' I said, 'those are mushrooms you are talking about, and not that tough old puffball.'

He put a slice into the pan of hot melted butter, with the remark, 'It will be better than the steak we had yesterday. Now "Lycoperdon giganteum," fry quickly, and you will be tender. Do you know,' turning to me, 'that this big fellow grew the size of a pail in forty-eight hours? And everything is in the cooking of these flowerless plants, you know, for there is a saying that "Mushrooms are the gift of nature, but a good cook is the gift of God."'

It is not often Lotus does any cooking, but a man who has been on hunting expeditions, and done his share of camping, is always proud of his culinary skill, and is generally as puffed up as his own puff ball about it. But the result was satisfactory, and with plenty of other things to help, the Lycoperdon graced the table for luncheon, and was worthy of the cook. It had been soaked all night in olive oil, with plenty of pepper and salt, and was served with hot butter, parsley and vinegar poured over it.

'I should think,' I said, continuing the subject, 'that this diet would be too rich for a dyspeptic or an invalid, they need so much oil to make them palatable.'

Lotus, on whose plate was a small portion of puffball and a great deal of gravy, suddenly said, 'There is a curious variety used as an intoxicant in Kamschatka. Its effects are funny. They say that after eating it a talkative person cannot keep silent or keep a secret, that a musical person cannot stop singing, and if you step on a straw you would take as long a stride as if you tried to step over a log. It is called "Agaricus muscari".'

'We have no need of that sort of mushroom,' I answered, severely; 'we want one that will influence your bosom friend to keep a secret, stop the singing you don't want to listen to, and make the talkative person silent; which would be a blessing if it happened to be a man on one of his pet hobbies.'

For some reason there was silence after this, and then Lotus, with a poor attempt at a pun, got up stiffly and remarked that he was afraid of an attack of mushroomatism.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Mr. Schiller, Whitby, Ont., says: "I would give $5.00 a box for it, rather than be without it."

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TROOPS LANDING AT MONTAUK—MRS. MOTT FEEDING THE HUNGRY SOLDIERS.

'Harper's Weekly.'

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

PLANTS FOR A BAY WINDOW.

This question comes without signature but with a request for an immediate reply. Our sitting-room has a western bay window, and is kept warm during winter. What plants do you think will do best there? Ans.—The writer does not say what plants she has in stock. If all have to be purchased now, it is best to lay in a stock of bulbs for first blooming. Get some hyacinths—the Romans bloom first—and pot them at once. They can be kept in a cool place and in the dark, bringing them up and forcing them as wanted. Tulips and narcissus, and the so-called sacred lily, blossom in February, and by that time a calla or a cyclamen should be showing flowers. There is a pretty little calla called Richardia Alba, with white-spotted leaves, that we find very satisfactory for winter flowering. The miniature callas are available for bouquets, or bunches of flowers to wear.

The semperflorens varieties of begonia are suitable for a bay window, which with its extra glass, attracts all the sunshine. Mahernia Odorata and Abutilon, Golden Fleece, are constant-blooming plants, as is Salanum jasminades, and the new Abutilon. Souvenir de Bonn is worthy of a place on account of its variegated foliage; but the most constant and faithful bloomer is the Chinese primrose, that with ordinary care will give flowers for six months. Impatiens Sultana makes a great show; with its rosy flowers, and a few geraniums, are certain to bloom and give color. If vines are wanted, there is Cobra Scandens and the German ivy, and the crimson of the manettia vine. Such a window should be a constant pleasure to the inmates of the home, but it is rather late to have the best results this season. In view of October coming with its chilling winds, and frosts, it would be best to prepare in May, at that time seed could be bought and sown, of many things that would blossom in the house, if one does not wish to go to the expense of bulbs. Five cents for sweet alyssum, the same for mignonette, and a pinch of the seed saved in spring to sow in pots in July would make fragrant winter flowers, not requiring too much heat. So with Chinese primroses, and many other flowers that might be chosen.

WHITE WORMS IN POTS.

In answer to this question I should say to re-pot in fresh sifted soil; but if this is not practicable there are many ways of destroying them. Chopped tobacco or insect powder over the surface of the soil is a preventive, as the insects cannot deposit their eggs in it. To destroy them in the soil, add a teaspoonful of ammonia to a quart of water, and water with it. An old lady of my acquaintance, very successful in plant culture, used pepper water once a week for several weeks. She made it by mixing a teaspoonful of white pepper in a quart of water. Mustard sprinkled on the soil by way of a poultice is said to kill them.

BLACK CALLA.

This plant should have been set out in the garden all summer. The next best thing now is to dry it off for a few weeks as a season of rest, and then let it start up again. Apply water gradually.

PLANT FOR NAME.

Mrs. I. C. D., Massena, N.Y., sends leaf of the Pandanis Veitchii, a greenhouse variety of the Screw Pine, a valuable plant and very much used in decoration, as it withstands gas, dust and illusage better than any known plant. Cuttings root slowly, and need a heat of seventy-five degrees. The Screw Pine is a native of Mauritius, where it is cultivated for the sake of its leaves, which are used to manufacture the bags in which the sugar is exported.

SALSIFY.

'Housewife,' Sherbrooke, has been visiting, and had some soup called vegetable oyster. It was very nice, but did not like to show ignorance by asking about the plant. Ans.—It is a plant in regular cultivation, and sold in our markets. The seed can be bought of seedsmen in spring, and the cultivation is the same as carrots or parsnips. In the fall it is generally put in the cellar in sand, which keeps the roots from shrivelling. It requires deep, rich soil and good cultivation, and can be used as soon as roots are large enough. So much like oysters is it that many have been deceived by it when cooked by an adept in the art of preparing that bivalve. Any cook-book gives methods of preparing it, but I have known people who complained that the roots turned black when scraped in preparation for boiling. To avoid this the root must be kept under water while the process is going on, and the water must be cold. There are many people who do not know this vegetable, but it is a pleasant change during the winter months. It is a graceful-looking vegetable in the garden, and has heads of large purple flowers when it goes to seed, as sometimes it survives the winter when left in the ground.

HIBISCUS.

'A. M. J.' asks what the Hibiscus is, and if it will bloom in the house. Ans.—It was Virgil's name for the Marsh Mallow, but what is chiefly grown in gardens is the Althea. There are some varieties only suited for the greenhouse; others are hardy and live out of doors. I have a plant called Crimson Eye, all set with buds now, but too late for outdoor flowering before frost comes, so the first cool day after rain it will be carefully lifted with earth adhering and put in a box, shaded a while, and probably blossom in November. Afterwards it can winter in the cellar. Some years the Hibiscus lives out of doors all winter, uninjured, but other seasons it is badly winter-killed, even if given protection. But in a window, where the room is not too warm, it is often very satisfactory, and the large, brilliant flowers last longer than in hot weather. Yet they are tropical shrubs, and need the sunshine, and as the flowers are all produced on the new growth of wood it is necessary to keep the plant all summer in a growing condition. The old Grandiflora, with its single crimson flowers, is an excellent variety, though the double ones are much admired.

It is always interesting in window gardening to have something new, and quite a number of low-growing shrubs, if taken up and given room in a dark, cool place till after the New Year, will, when brought to the heat, send forth leaves, and then flowers, to delight and gladden the hearts that are longing for spring. Just before frost sets in severely take up a plant of Dielytra Spectablis (Bleeding Heart), and treat it in the same way. It will repay for the trouble when brought to the sunny window in February, and it then grows as if by magic, and its bells of pink have a daintier shade than when grown out of doors.

ARCHDUCHESS MARIA THERESA AND HER DAUGHTERS.

—'Black and White.'

The Archduchess Maria Theresa of Austria is the widow of the late Archduke Karl Ludwig, brother of the Emperor, and stepmother of the heir of the Austrian throne. She is by birth a member of the Braganza family, and a very popular personage in Vienna. We here refer to her in a capacity which, if not entirely unique, is certainly rare. She is an honorary captain of the Central Association of Fire Brigades of Austria. It may prove interesting to our readers to hear how the Princess came to be nominated to this singular honor. When staying at her country residence a fire broke out in a village in the neighborhood, whereupon she instantly ordered her carriage and drove to the scene of the conflagration. There she learned that in one of the burning houses a little child was imprisoned. Leaving her brougham, before anybody had time to prevent her she dashed up the burning staircase, returning some few minutes later with the child practically unhurt in her arms. The brave Princess's hair was scorched and burnt, and her hands were terribly injured, but she refused to receive medical aid until the doctor had thoroughly satisfied her that the little one was unhurt.

BIBLE SOCIETY COLUMN.

The regular monthly meeting of the committee was held on Sept. 1, when, in the absence of the president, the Rev. T. Lafleur was called to the chair. Those present were the Rev. Messrs. J. Green, J. McKillican, E. M. Sadler, Thomas Everett, James Patterson, W. Sanders, Thos. Harris, Jos. Pinel and J. W. Clipsham, and Mr. D. T. Fraser. The Rev. J. W. Clipsham acted as secretary pro tem.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. James Patterson, after which the minutes of the past meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr. D. T. Fraser, for the sub-committee on the matters in dispute between the parent society and one of their colporteurs in the Island of St. Lucia, reported that the matter had been referred to arbitration, and that the agreement had been signed. The thanks of the meeting were tendered to the sub-committee.

The report of Mr. E. Stacey, general agent, was submitted and found to be of a very encouraging character. The total issues were 312 bibles, 400 Testaments, and 227 portions, total, 939. Cash sales, at the Bible House, $116.10. For the past three months the sales had been a fair average.

The reports of the colporteurs, D. Daigneau, in St. Hyacinthe district; L. Leclerc, in Compton district; and J. L. McCullough in Dundas district, were submitted by the Rev. James Green.

These reports revealed nothing of a very special nature, but the usual accounts of labors, toils, difficulties, disappointments, and successes. They had jointly disposed of about two hundred and fifty copies of the Scriptures. Total number of families visited, 1,028.

The Rev. James Green submitted a proposal from a lady connected with the country branches, to give the society one hundred dollars, on condition of receiving interest at six percent, during her life-time. This offer was considered generous and accepted with thanks, but the name was not divulged.

The advisability of the employment of colporteurs in purely Protestant settlements was brought before the committee by a letter of sharp criticism upon this practice, sent in from an officer of one of the branches. The committee resolved to seek the views and opinions of the friends and supporters of the cause generally, upon this subject and will thankfully receive such from any parts of our field of labor.

Mr. D. T. Fraser submitted the report of the sub-committe on city collection.

A thankful acknowledgment of the receipt of a letter of condolence to the family on their bereavement was read from Dr. A. G. Nichols.

On account of the lateness of the hour the meeting adjourned to Sept. 8. On that date when the committee came together quite a number of small matters were disposed of, among which was a grant of scriptures, for the French evangelization work and some others.

The first and most important work of the society for this autumn is the improvement of the society's finances in the city, which are not as satisfactory as could be wished, and not nearly as satisfactory as in former years. In this instance at least we are longing and praying for the 'good old times.' Whatever difference of opinion there may be as to certain districts, there can be no question as to the lamentable lack of the scripture in many parts of our field, which ought to be met and would be met in part if we had the means. We are, moreover, not doing our full duty to the parent society, not nearly so much as some others who are far less able. In this instance the laborers are far more plentiful than the means.

Montreal, Sept. 15, 1898.

The death is announced at Rome of the young Dutch sculptor, Johan Hendrik Philip Wortman. Two years ago, at the early age of twenty-four, he won the prize which, at The Hague Academy of Fine Arts, corresponds to the French Prix de Rome. He continued his studies at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, in Paris, and last year exhibited his life-size Calabrian peasant, which has been acquired by the Academy at the Hague. Subsequently he produced a bust of Queen Wilhelmina, which ranks as the best of the many presentments of the younthful sovereign, and proceeded to Italy, returning to Holland last spring for his wedding. He at once went back, accompanied by his young bride, to Rome, where he died of typhus.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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THE FIRST DOSE WILL GIVE RELIEF IN TWENTY MINUTES. Every sufferer will acknowledge them to be

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Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

A CHANGE

For Machinists, Newspaper proprietors and Manufacturers if they will study carefully the undermentioned list of articles for sale:

IRON PULLEYS.

No. Pulleys.	Diam.	Face	Bore.
3	5¼ in.	2½ in.	1⅝ in.
1	12 in.	3½ in.	1⅞ in.
1	12 in.	6 in.	1⅞ in.
1	14 in.	12 in.	17-16in.
1	15½ in.	6¾ in.	115-16in.
1	15½ in.	3¾ in.	1¼ in.
1	15½ in.	7½ in.	115-16in.
1	16 in.	4 in.	1⅝ in.
1	16 in.	6 in.	115-16in.
1	16 in.	8 in.	115-16in.
1	17 in.	8 in.	115-16 in.
1	18 in.	6¼ in.	15-16 in

IRON SPLIT PULLEYS.

1	16¼ in.	10 in.	115-16 in.
1	14 in.	4½ in.	17-16 in.
1	16 in.	4 in.	27-16 bushed to 1⅜ in
1	12 in.	6 in.	2⅝ in " 1⅜ in

IRON CONE PULLEYS.

1	4 speeds 14 in. to 6⅝ in.	17-16 in. bore.
1	3 " 6 in. to 4 in.	1¼ in. in bore.
1	3 " 6 in. to 4 in.	1¼ in. in bore.

DODGE WOOD PULLEYS.

	Diameter	Face.
1	20 in.	6 in. face
1	19 in.	6 in. face
1	22 in.	9 in. face
1	15 in.	9 in. face

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One Attachment folder for extra fold, Mailing.

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These machines will cut, fold and paste, and will be sold for $100 each.

One Stereo Casting Box, 1 ft. 7 in. by 1 ft. 6 in.

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Hood's Pills

Best to take after dinner; prevent distress, aid digestion, cure constipation. Purely vegetable; do not gripe or cause pain. Sold by all druggists. 25 cents. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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not any other kind of an extract, but

Pond's, and Only Pond's.

Relieves all Pain.

Pond's Extract Ointment first soothes, and then permanently cures itching or bleeding piles, however severe. It is a specific in all skin diseases, and gives quick relief in burns and bruises. Testimonials from all classes prove its efficacy. Price 50 cents; trial size 25 cents. All druggists, or sent by mail. Put up only by POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 Fifth Av., N.Y. City. There isn't anything "just as good."

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To any one sending us, within one week, 50c for a two months' subscription to the 'Daily Witness' or for a six months' subscription to the 'Weekly Witness' or for two yearly subscriptions to the 'Northern Messenger.'

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Just a word about 'Reprinted Stories.' They are simply the best stories selected from the 'Messenger' of some years ago. They are printed in large clear type and are well worth repeating. A very large edition of these stories was published and they were much prized by those who got them. The original price for Reprinted Stories was fifty cents each. It is a large magazine of most interesting stories for young and old, well illustrated and bound in stout paper covers.

This collection of stories will interest the young people without doubt and may have a very great effect on their lives; and there is much in it for the older folks too. Those who secured Reprinted Stories when they were first published will be glad to have this opportunity of securing another copy if not for their own home to give to some friend. Here are some of the titles of Reprinted Stories picked at random:—A Heroe that Counts; A Spider's Web; Boys Read and Heed This; 'Didn't I, Dan?' Freddie Wray's Accident; Poison Ivy; A True History of Two Boys; Birds Nest Soup; William Wilberforce; Father's Kneeling Place; One Step at a Time; A Mother's Love; A Sailor's Story; Converted by a Telegram; Helen's Difficulty; Home-made Telephones; Ye did it not; Sir John Lubbock and His Ants; Deep Sea Wonders; Tom's Gold Dust; Table Manners; Willie's Carrier Pigeon; Pray and Hang on; The Wishing Stone and How it was Lost; Intelligent Hens; Railway Jack; Three Great Physicians; Over the Falls, a Fearful Experience; and hosts of other stories and valuable reading matter.

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And any one can have it all for very little work. You could earn it before another sun sets. Will you? If you have all the reading you want get it for some one that is not so fortunate.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON,

THE 'WITNESS', MONTREAL.

DO YOU WANT A FARM?

Advertise in the 'Weekly Witness.' Twenty-five cents for twenty-five words each insertion.

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A few Sets of this valuable work complete in forty-one parts, for sale at only $3.00.

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FRESH AND CHEAP.

HOW FARM AND MARKET-GARDEN PRODUCE SHOULD BE DELIVERED—FROM PRODUCER TO CONSUMER DIRECT.

There is a way to make farming more profitable in Canada, and that way is, to eliminate the middle man, and bring the farmer into direct communication with the consumer. To be able to do this, the farmer must have the co-operation of the railways, and the railways in time would find this traffic make not an inconsiderable addition to their revenue. Already the system has obtained great favor where it has been adopted in England. On the Great Eastern Line, farm and market-garden produce is now conveyed to consumers by passenger train from all stations to London, and stations in the Great Eastern suburban district, at a reduced charge of eight cents for twenty pounds, and two cents additional for every five pounds, or part thereof, up to sixty pounds, including delivery in London by an express company. The company will also supply the boxes, which are on sale at all their stations, and vary in size and price, from No. 1, 13 3-4 inches by 7 inches, by 3 inches, at three cents each; to No. 6, 21 3-4 inches, by 14 inches by 7 inches, at ten cents each. The boxes are so cheap that the public is saved the expense of conveyance of small returned empties. The company also publishes a list of producers, which gives all information about supplies, etc.

This system was only started in 1896 by the G.E.R., and the following figures will show its growing popularity:

	No. of boxes.	Receipts
1896	60 000	£1,232
1897	112,000	2,307
1898 (six months) . . .	71,300	1,500

In Canada, one cannot ship to Montreal, say, forty miles out of the city, less than for about twenty and a quarter cents per hundred pounds, and that by freight trains, and there is no rate under a hundred pounds. The Canadian Pacific should be able to give similar facilities to the Canadian farmer as the G. E. R. does to the English farmer, and it would pay them to cultivate this trade. Certainly, the consumer would like to get his vegetables, fruit, eggs, butter, etc., at first hand, and undeniably fresh, and the farmer would like to get some of the middleman's profits, which are considerable, and even then could afford to sell cheaper than the goods are sold for after passing through several hands.

THE JAP AT HOME.

THE CHINAMAN BEATS HIM OUT-AND-OUT, ACCORDING TO AN ENGLISH ENGINEER.

Joseph Wilson, of Tokio, a Newcastle engineer, who left his native city, Newcastle-on-Tyne, to go out to Japan as a mechanical instructor, and also to supervise the erection of machinery, sends to the Newcastle 'Daily Chronicle' an account descriptive of his impressions of Japan and the Japs. He writes: 'Will you kindly allow me a little space in your columns, in order to describe the various experiences and sensations I have encountered in this most wonderful country, Japan? I left England with the best opinion possible of this country and its people. Since arriving, however, my eyes have been opened very wide, indeed, to the utter lack of courtesy, or consideration of any sort, which these people may be supposed to extend to any one visiting them for a fixed period, and also for their common benefit. From the highest to the lowest there seems to me to be the same supreme element of clannish indifference, rudeness and sometimes even contempt. Their boast is that they have accomplished in twenty years, what Europe took five hundred to accomplish. Their much-vaunted civilization is merely what one sees at the treaty ports. Here in Tokio life is just the same as it was centuries ago. The only original characteristic is their curios. One-half the population seems to make them, and the other half sells them. Then, again, their egotism is heatrending. This is one of the results of the China-Japan war. Even yet, one finds picture books describing how mere handfuls of Japs put countless numbers of John Chinaman's legions to utter rout. The morality of the country is practically indescribable, and best not touched upon. The Tokio newspapers are a continual source of amusement to us foreigners. By and by I hope to send you some extracts. Business acumen is an unknown quantity among the majority of Japanese merchants. Discipline is null and void, both in the army and navy, and also their mercantile marine. As a people they are neither clean nor yet industrious. They are wholly overrated in every particular. For sobriety, honesty, steadfastness of purpose, industry and civility, John Chinaman beats them out and out. They are a nation who will eventually cause their own undoing. This prediction may be verified sooner or later, but sooner, I think it will be.'

METALS MORE VALUABLE THAN GOLD.

There are seventeen metals more valuable than gold, namely:—Iridium, valued at £60 per lb. troy; gallium, £75; rhodium, £85; osmium, £120; ruthenium, £200; palladium, about £216; barium, £260; didymium, £500; cerium, £525; yttrium, £630; strontium, £670; calcium, £700; glucinium, £820; lithium, £1,080; zirconium, £1,115; rubidium, £1,400; vanadium, £1,725.

AGRICULTURAL & HORTICULTURAL

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

TORONTO INDUSTRIAL FAIR.

The daily papers of the city have found the usual stock of adjectives in the English language entirely insufficient to set forth the merits of 'Canada's great fair,' and have made large use of a compound noun to eke out the deficiency. The event, as a whole, has been a 'record-breaker.' The crowds have been record-breakers.' The receipts day by day have been 'record-breakers.' The weather and the attendant circumstances in general have been 'record-breakers.' The president and his fellow directors deserve to be congratulated on having scored another brilliant success, while to the manager, Mr. Hill, on whom the chief burden of responsibility has fallen, the utmost credit is due for the energetic efforts he has put forth, not in vain, once more. It is now generally conceded that the exhibition has outgrown its present accommodation. If it is not to receive a check it must erect more buildings at once. There is plenty of ground furnishing most desirable sites without crowding the grounds. The main building, music pavilion, stove exhibit and agricultural hall were uncomfortably crowded on this occasion, and show space could not be furnished to all applicants. Enlarged quarters is a subject that now presses upon the immediate attention of the officials.

It is only a bird's-eye view of so extensive and varied an exhibit that a single pen can give in the course of one article, and I am disposed this year to take a new departure and note the specially interesting and novel features of the recent fair, instead of trying to give a detailed view of the whole.

CANADIAN HORSELESS CARRIAGES.

I think if a plebiscite of the thousands of visitors who were present could be taken on the question what one feature of the show interested them the most, a large majority would name the exhibit of the Canadian Motor Syndicate. It was a centre of attraction all through the fair, and on the more thronged days it was by no means an easy task to get near it. The exhibit comprised a handsome Gladstone carriage, equipped with the Still patent storage battery, weighing only three hundred and fifty pounds, and a five-horse-power motor capable of running thirty-five miles at a speed of ten to fifteen miles without re-charging, at a cost of a cent a mile. A tricycle delivery was shown, also constructed on the same principle which had been built for the Sunlight Soap Company, replacing two men who formerly pedalled. The battery in this rig weighs only a hundred and fifty pounds. The motor is a half horse power. This vehicle will run twenty miles without re-charging at a cost of one-half cent per mile. The peculiar features of the Still patent storage batery are extreme lightness, permeability, and extensive surface, giving it a very high discharge rate. The company also exhibited the St. Germain auto-car in course of construction to run between Toronto and Richmond Hill, carrying twenty-four passengers. The electric batteries and all the equipment in these carriages are Canadian work, and made in Toronto, where the inventor resides. It is believed that the main difficulties which have so long stood in the way of carriages and other vehicles being run without horses are now surmounted. As the result of their enterprise the Canadian company which has taken hold of this novel industry have already booked a large number of orders, and the prospects are that it will do a very brisk business before long. It was one of the sights of the fair week for the general public to see one of these horseless vehicles in the shape of a business delivery waggon in the employ of the departmental store of Robert Simpson & Company, plying its avocation in the streets of Toronto.

ELECTRIC VEHICLES AND THE HORSE TRADE.

The feature in the recent Toronto Fair just noticed will naturally cause speculation as to the effect of the introduction of horseless vehicles into general use on the breeding of horses, and this may be as good a place as any to state that so far the effects of electricity on this class of live stock have been beneficial rather than otherwise. An inspection of this feature of the recent exhibition very clearly brought out the fact that a large proportion of the horses present belonged to the lighter classes. There was a splendid show of thoroughbreds, Hackneys, and other breeds in request for driving and saddle purposes. Carriage horses of all descriptions were much in evidence, and are being bred far more extensively than formerly. Hackneys are manifestly great favorites. There is no apparent falling off in the heavy classes of horses such as the English Shires and Clydesdales. The two extremes as to size of light and heavy weight horses are those to which horse-breeders are inclining. Experienced. The cause of this change is directly attributed by those who ought to know to the introduction of electricity as a motive power for cars. Prior to its advent a market was open for a large number of horses belonging to no particular class, laying claim to beauty and simply able to drag a load. The work was so heavy that, naturally, this class of horses were worn out in the course of two or three years to be replaced by other equally ungainly animals possessed of the simple quality of brute force. After the introduction of electricity, such horses became a drug on the market, and those parties who had been breeding and dealing in them found 'Othello's' occupation gone.' Attention was then turned to the breeding of horses which had other good points besides mere strength. It became necessary to produce horses for which there was a demand, and the result is a great improvement in the business of horse-breeding, of which it is not necessary to go beyond the recent Industrial Exhibition for ample and convincing proof. It is believed by the most competent judges that there is no danger of the horse going out of use, and that the Canadian farmer who makes horse-raising his specialty only requires to breed the proper classes to find himself on as fair a road to prosperity as those of his neighbors who look to any other agricultural product for a means of livelihood.

COMPRESSED PEAT.

One of the most attractive exhibits at the fair was a newly invented machine by means of which peat is manufactured into a convenient, cleanly-handled, and cheap fuel. The machine was in operation and was under inspection as to its actual working capacity by large numbers of people during the entire continuance of the exhibition. It is well known that there are vast beds of peat of excellent quality for purposes of fuel, but until recently there has been no machinery available that would reduce it to a desirable shape. Now, however, this difficulty has been overcome, and visitors at the recent Toronto fair saw the whole process of manufacture carried on before their wondering eyes. The peat went into the machine in the form of a dry powder, and came out in the shape of hard blocks ready for the close stove or open grate. There seems little doubt that there is a great future in store for the company that owns the patent on this machine. The peat can be turned out at a far cheaper rate than coal, and as a source of heat has many advantages over that well-known fuel. The supply of this material is practically inexhaustible, so that although Ontario has no coal-beds, it has in this material a most valuable substitute. The manufacture of this compressed peat has already been commenced on a large scale and the company is taking means to have its operations widely known, so that this will before long become a large and remunerative industry.

ACETYLENE GAS.

Two companies exhibited what its advocates claim to be the 'light of lights,' both asserting that it is the safest, cheapest, healthiest, most manageable and most brilliant of all known illuminants. The companies which exhibited the merits and machinery of this new gas known by the name of 'acetylene gas,' hail respectively from Dundas and Guelph.

It will only be necessary now to give a brief summary of what may be called the stereotyped features of the exhibition; those which we are accustomed to see from year to year, and which differ from one another only by various degrees of comparison.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The agricultural implement building and machinery hall were crowded with attractive exhibits, and the same remark may be repeated in regard to all the buildings on the grounds. The live stock departments were all well filled, with the exception of the sheep in which although there is no falling off in point of excellence, there is and has been a decline in number for some time past. There are a variety of reasons for this which would require too much space for explanation in a brief notice like the present. The cattle exhibit was a magnificent one and the poultry show far exceeded all previous records both in quantity and quality, there being no fewer than three thousand entries in the various classes. Conspicuous among the poultry is the exhibit, now made for the first time in this department by the Ontario Agricultural College, and the farmers and poulterers of the province may well be proud of their contribution to this part of the show. The fruit excited much notice, especially that part of the exhibit designed to illustrate the necessity and beneficial effects of spraying for the destruction of insects. The amusements were generally considered to have reached a higher standard than usual, and special appreciation was accorded to the pyrotechnic exhibition made of the fall of Santiago. It may be mentioned here that Americans' Day was marked by an unusually large attendance of our neighbors across the lines, and that an excursion came all the way from Minneapolis to the exhibition to the number of about a hundred and sixty, an instance of reciprocity the like of which has never before occurred in the history of this or any other Canadian exhibition.

LINDENBANK.

FARM GLEANINGS.

For crops like clover, millet or grass, the early blossoming period seems to give the best grade of silage. In the case of corn it is well to allow it to stand until the kernels are fairly well glazed, but not to allow the grain to become hard. If the corn is allowed to ripen there is danger that the fodder will not pack sufficiently close to exclude the air, while the hard grain may not be readily digested by the animals.—S. Phelps, Ct.

There should be just as much competency in a judge of a county fair as at a state fair. As a rule exhibitors are not thoroughly versed in the points of good stock, and they go to the fair as much to learn whether they are falling into any mistakes in their breeding as for any other purpose. If the animals they show are superior or inferior they want to know it, and to know at what points and why, and if they do not find it out at the fair, attendance is not as profitable to them as they hoped.

If those living in rural districts observed the laws governing sanitary conditions to the same extent that they are observed in the cities the country would be a regular paradise of health. In every well-ordered city the laws governing sanitation are very strict and are enforced by competent officers. Of course, such regulations are more necessary in the city than in the country, but if those living in the country would pay more attention to sanitary laws the standard of health would be very much higher than it is at present.

Farmers who pack their fruit so that all of the large apples or potatoes are at the head of the barrel, and the remainder of the barrel is filled with a third-class produce, should not complain if they have prices cut. The merchant who sells such stuff is held responsible in our best markets and must do what he can to protect his trade. The farmer who resorts to questionable tricks of this kind soon suffers. A visit to the markets and a study of conditions and demands may often change the profit and loss on the farm.

The dry weather which occurred during the season for wall wheat seeding last year has taught us that land for wheat must be ploughed early, and thoroughly pulverized at once, with frequent cultivations up to seeding time in order to attract and conserve sufficient moisture to ensure the prompt sprouting of the grain when sown. Just before sowing, the land should be well harrowed, and if necessary to give it firmness, it should be rolled before sowing. It should be so firm that a team will not sink more than an inch when walking over it. Soil in this condition, firm below and loose on top, will hold moisture even during a very dry time, such as was experienced in many districts in Canada last fall.

'At present prices, why are not wheat and corn good property to hold?' a number of our subscribers ask. While no one can foretell the future, the influences that favor an advance over present values appear much stronger than the influences which tend to lower prices. A good many speculators are acting on this principle, also traders and others who buy outright but who have to pay storage charges. Now the grain raiser can store and carry his crop at less expense than anybody else. Therefore, unless he is pressed for money the grower can hold his grain with less risk than any dealer or speculator. The farmers are doing this more generally than for years, as shown by the remarkably light receipts at market points since June and the smallness of the visible supply.

In the kitchen of an old friend who loves his wife as much as any man loves his wife, I suppose, I couldn't keep from mentioning the fact to him that his kitchen was like an oven and his wife would soon contract some sort of lung or bronchial trouble in consequence thereof. He merely laughed and said she had been working there for many years and was still in good health and not afflicted with any sort of lung or bronchial trouble. But this will come finally, it is certain. I was also surprised to note that although he had told me he intended fixing up his kitchen, his 'wife's quarters,' as he called it, he had not done so, and it made me sick at heart to think of the many disadvantages and inconveniences with which his wife had to contend. I believe I am about right when I say the women who are wives of farmers have hard times. More attention should be given the wife's quarters and things provided conveniently and comfortably for her, that she may live a long life, although a constant laborer and housekeeper.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

If the calf has any scours you may rest assured that it has either been overfed or the milk has been fed too cold. In such case reduce the quantity and be sure to feed regularly and have the milk warmed to about 98 to 100 degrees.

It is probably true, says 'Farm, Stock and Home,' that more calves are killed by over-feeding when young than from all other causes combined. It is, however, very difficult to lay down rules that will apply to all cases. Some calves are large and some are small, some are very hearty feeders, while others are very delicate in this respect. As a general rule from three to four pints is enough for a calf the first week or ten days.

We have made two experiments, including, in all, fifty-eight pigs, with the definite object of determining the feeding value of rape. In both these experiments one lot of pigs were penned and fed soaked maize and also shorts in a slop. The grain was fed in the proportion of two parts maize and one part shorts by weight. The other lot had in addition to this grain a limited piece of rape. The pigs were fed so as to secure a satisfactory gain in both instances, but the amount of grain fed to those on rape was less than that given the penned pigs, that they might eat the rape more freely and make as nearly as possible the same gain as the others. In the first trial the ten pigs on rape ate in seventy-six days 1,386 pounds of maize, 690 pounds of shorts, .32 of an acre of rape, and gained 853 pounds. The other lot penned ate 2,096 pounds of maize, 1,042 pounds of shorts, and gained 857 pounds. The gain is practically the same so that we are enabled to say that the .32 of an acre of rape saved 1,062 pounds of grain, or that an acre would be worth 3,318 pounds of grain.

As an illustration to show just how a calf should be fed, an actual case will be given: The calf was dropped on Sept. 27, and weighed just one hundred pounds in thin flesh. Being very large and a hearty feeder it received six pints of milk twice a day the first week; the second week it received three and a half pints of whole milk and three and a half of separator skim milk twice a day; third week, fifteen pints skim milk daily; the fourth and fifth week, sixteen pints of skim milk, a little flax meal and hay; sixth and seventh week, seventeen pints daily; eighth week, eighteen pints; ninth week, nineteen pints; the next four weeks, twenty pints of milk and from three to five pounds of hay per week, and the next four weeks it received twenty-one pints of milk daily. It was then May 11, and the calf weighed 480 pounds and was turned out to pasture. The financial account stands as follows, charging the calf a dollar a hundred for whole milk, 15 cents a hundred for skim milk, $3.20 per ton for prairie hay and $2.25 per hundred for flax meal; 145 pounds whole milk, $1.45; 4,088 pounds skim milk, $6.13; 801 pounds prairie hay, $1.28; thirteen pounds flax meal, 29 cents. Total cost for feed, $9.15; gain in 225 days, 380 pounds; average daily gain, 1.69 pounds; cost to produce one pound gain, 2.4 cents. The calf was a full blood dairy bred and could have been sold for four and a half cents a pound, which would have amounted to $21.70. Deducting the cost of the feed, it leaves a net profit over and above the market value of the feed of $12.55. The calf was fed only twice a day and at regular intervals. It never was given all it wanted of any kind of feed except good prairie hay.

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.

NEW ELEMENTS IN THE ATMOSPHERE.

A.M., Smith's Falls.—1. Could you give the names of the two constituents recently discovered in the atmosphere? 2. The names of the professors who made the discoveries? 3. The dates of the discoveries? Ans.—1, 2 and 3. In 1894 Lord Rayleigh and Professor William Ramsay discovered the rare element 'argon' in the atmosphere. In 1898 Professor Ramsay and his assistant Mr. Travers demonstrated the existence of another element which they named 'krypton' and which exists only to the extent of one volume in about 20,000 volumes. In June of the present year they have announced the demonstration of two more rare elements in the air which they named respectively 'neon' and 'metargon.'

SAKYAMUNI OR BUDDHA.

A.M., Smith's Falls.—Please explain the term Sakyamuni as occurring in Ian McLaren's book 'The Mind of the Master' at page 50. Ans.—Sakyamuni is one of the names given to Buddha. It is probably a Sanskrit term. Other names of Buddha are 'Siddhartha' and 'Gautama' or 'Gaudama.' He was the founder of the great religious system of Buddhism, which numbers some 250,000,000 adherents, who live chiefly in Ceylon, China, Japan, and Tibet. According to the most recent chronology, based

upon three inscriptions of the Emperor Asoka lately discovered, Buddha or Sakyamuni was born between 563 and 553 B.C., and died at some period between 482 and 472 B.C., at the age (it is supposed) of eighty. The Buddhist accounts of his life abound in legend and myth. Senart traces in them the history of the Sun-hero. Oldenberg believes that the oldest legends (at any rate those of Ceylon) represent historical facts. The biography of Buddha as represented by tradition is given in detailed form by Sir Edwin Arnold in his poem 'The Light of Asia.' Siddhartha, as Buddha was called before he entered upon his life work, was born near the foot of the Nepalese Himalayas; not far from that country supposed by men of science to have been the cradle of the human race. Here lived the ancient Aryan people and some of the Buddhist traditions are probably Aryan myths presented in a newer form. Siddhartha's father Suddhoddana is thought to have been a great and wealthy land-owner, rather than a king, and was a native of the country and member of the tribe of the Sakhyas. Siddhartha passed his youth in luxury at Kapilavastu, the Sakhya capital. He married and had a son, Rahula, who subsequently became a member of his father's Order. At the age of twenty-nine Buddha or Siddhartha abandoned parents, wife and child, and thenceforward led the life of a recluse. After seven years of spiritual conflict he believed himself to be possessed of truth, and assumed the title of Buddha or 'The Enlightened.' He is represented as receiving a sudden illumination while sitting at the foot of the Bo-tree or 'tree of knowledge' at Buddha-Gaya. For twenty-eight or, according to some authorities, forty-nine days he was tempted in different ways by Mara. He did not know whether he should communicate his knowledge or keep it for himself. He finally decided that he should make it known. For forty-four years he preached in the districts of Benares and Behar. He did not oppose the existing religions and his teaching was largely a development of Brahmanical traditions. His special concern was 'salvation from sorrow' and therefore from individual existence; holding as he did that the assertion of the individual implied selfishness, and that selfishness led to sorrow. His four so-called noble truths are (1) existence is suffering; (2), the cause of pain is desire; (3), cessation of pain comes through the suppression of desire; (4), the way to this is the cultivation of the 'good law of Buddha.' The end is Nirvana, the cessation of individual existence or the absorption of the individual in the Deity or God of the Universe. Sir Edward Arnold illustrates this in his 'Light of Asia' thus:

'If any teach Nervana is to die,
Tell them they lie.'
'If any teach Nervana is to live,
Tell them they err.'
And again in another passage—
'Om mane padme hum.'
'The dew drop slips
Into the shining sea.'

It will be observed that the end of Buddhism is in fact annihilation; and that the system of Buddha the 'Light of Asia' is rather 'twilight' as it has been said than 'light.' Later Buddhism established a monastic and missionary propaganda. Buddhists use strings of beads and relics as helps in their devotions. Their attitude of devotion or contemplation is the sitting and not the kneeling posture. (See Buddha's illumination above described.) Brahmanism and Buddhism are much intermingled and both have long been in a corrupt state. The similarity of Buddhism to Christianity is specious rather than real. It is only dangerous to the visionary and the unwary. Examination reveals a want of regard for truth and consistency in the Buddhists' narratives. They sacrifice the individual to the system which Christianity never does. The gospel narratives, too, as all Christians know, are remarkable for their regard for truth and consistency. Buddhism is declining in India, but is increasing in other countries. It has a few adherents in Europe and in America.

LEGAL.

(QUEBEC.)

SCHOOL TAXES.

D., St. Telesphore.—Has a farmer who gave his land on halves to a Catholic to work it, to pay the full amount of the valuation of the land to the tax collector of the Protestant school, while the Catholic depends on his share of the crop to pay his tax to the Catholic school? Ans.—School taxes are levied against the property, and not against the person, and are payable by the owner, occupant, or possessor of such property. If paid by the proprietor the tenant cannot be called upon to pay anything beyond the fees for the children attending school.

RAILWAY TICKETS.

A.B.C., Que.—Is it true that passengers upon railways are not by law bound to produce their tickets before such passengers are duly furnished with seats? Ans.—There is no such provision in either the federal or provincial railway acts. There are, however, American decisions in the above tenor, but we are not aware that the point has ever come up in our courts.

HUSBAND AND WIFE.

Enquirer.—1. If a married woman leaves her home after her husband has threatened violence, can she enter it again to obtain her clothing? 2. Could she claim support from him after having been put from the door by himself? Can a woman claim divorce or separation on any other grounds than cruelty? Ans.—1. Yes. 2. She could take criminal proceedings for failure to provide; she could also institute a civil action for separation from bed and board, claiming at the same time an alimentary allowance. 3. The grounds of separation and divorce are too numerous for publication.

LIQUOR SELLING WITHOUT LICENSE.

Old Subscriber, Que.—1. What is the penalty against a postmaster for selling liquor without a license? 2. What is the proper way to stop him from doing so? Ans.—1. Fifty dollars and costs or three months in jail. 2. If there is a prohibitory by-law in your municipality, complaint should first be made to the local council. Should they fail to act information should then be laid before the collector of provincial revenue for your district.

EFFECT OF SHERIFF'S SALE.

Hope.—Is it the law, although I may have a deed imposing a servitude (right of way), on a cadastral lot, registered long before the suit, if the owner of the lot falls into difficulties, and is sued by a third party, and a judgment is obtained against him, and the sheriff advertises the lot for sale, and I do not know anything about this judgment, or see, or hear of the advertisement of sale, and the lot is sold, that such sale will deprive me of my right of way unless I have opposed the sale, notwithstanding my deed is registered in the registry office on the lot? Would not the lot be still subject to my right of way? Else what is the benefit of registration? Ans.—The lot would still be subject to your right of way. A servitude is one of the few real rights which a sheriff's sale does not purge.

(ONTARIO.)

TEACHERS' DUTIES—OFFENCES AND PENALTIES.

A Subscriber, Ont.—1. Can a public school teacher be prosecuted for striking children on the head hard blows with a wooden pointer, and using rough language in the presence of children, such language as 'Great Heavens!' 2. Can said teacher be fined for above offences? If so, how much? 3. How would you proceed? 4. Can a teacher be stopped teaching for said offences? 5. Can a public school teacher be compelled to teach fifth class? Ans.—1, 2, 3 and 4. For so striking pupils the teacher could certainly be prosecuted. The proper procedure would be to lay an information before a justice of the peace, who would in the regular course issue a summons. On the return of same the teacher would be tried for assault and, if found guilty, would be fined. The penalty would be not less than $1 and costs, but might be increased in the discretion of the magistrate. The matter of improper language is one for submission to the public school inspector. Expressions such as that instanced are prohibited both by statute and the regulations of the Education Department; but there is no express provision thereby that the teacher for either of the offences referred to should forfeit his position. 5. It is his duty to teach diligently and faithfully all the subjects in the public school course of study.

EMBARRASSED STOCKHOLDERS.

Woodbine, Ont.—About thirteen years ago a cheese factory was built on the joint stock principle, there being about fifteen stockholders. The money to build the factory was borrowed, and although the interest has been paid annually nothing has been paid on the principal. As time went on many of the original stockholders died or left the country while others were admitted without signing the stock books, the whole business being conducted in a very loose and informal way. A few of the original stockholders now wish to withdraw, but as this action would seriously cripple the factory the majority refuse either to let them go or to pay up the debt, or in fact to do anything whatever. Can we get out in any other way than by paying the whole debt? Ans.—We cannot venture an opinion upon the facts stated above. A solicitor should be personally consulted, and would probably be able to find for you some suitable way out of the difficulty.

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.]

DIFFICULTY IN BREATHING.

Reader.—Have been troubled since the spring with insufficient breath; ordinary breathing does not satisfy me, and every half dozen breaths I am compelled to draw a deep one, and sometimes even that does not satisfy me, and I feel like clutching at something or pressing both hands to my sides and making a desperate effort. I then have to inhale two or three times before I get relief. For a while in the summer this was attended with much pain, and at times even ordinary breathing was painful. I was told that it was neuralgia in my system, and would pass off. The pain is gone, but I still have hard work getting breath enough, and at times it is very distressing. Otherwise healthy and well. What do you think is the matter Ans.—It is no use to think what is wrong; one needs to know what ails you to do you any good. Have you had your heart and lungs examined by a stethoscope? If not, you should attend to that. Also you may need a tonic. The examining doctor should prescribe.

LUMP ON THE WRIST.

R. C. Sufferer.—Healthy, twenty-six years old. Injured wrist of right hand eight years ago; it improved but never grew strong; lump came just below the fleshy part of the wrist and remained a year. One day a cow jerked her head round quickly, and her horn struck this lump, which instantly disappeared, but returned inside of six months. The doctor spoke of cutting and removing the lump. (This lump was probably an escaped bag of synovial fluid, which could return where it belonged, under the tendon, and slip back into sight again, or a dilatation of the sheath of the tendon which may have become inflamed and distended with fluid. Such a lump may appear after a sprain or severe strain; may be round and firm. A smart blow upon it may reduce it completely, but it is liable to return). Later, the arm became painful, tender to touch, greenish all round the elbow, swelled, with sharp, darting pains, and numbness. This is its present condition. 'Sufferer' belongs to a healthy family, who keeps good hours. The treatment at first was firm bandaging, after painting with iodine and some stuff taken internally. The arm got no better. As the tendons seemed full of stuff (?) doctors were consulted at a hospital. They thought the tendon had been broken, but did not think operation of use to sew it, so the treatment is to keep it bandaged, and never lift anything heavy. Liniments seemed to do some good, but it is hard to write or use the arm, which is very easily hurt, as by the top of the broom handle. Ans.—The swelling, greenness, tenderness, numbness, and darting pain, may be all due to some obstruction in the circulation; (bandaging might cause numbness and greenness); an injured vein sometimes gets stopped up (as in thrombus), or these symptoms might arise from the disabled condition of an injured nerve, which an inflammatory process might gradually impair to a greater or less degree (nuritis). The symptoms of rupturing a tendon might be sudden pain, loss of power in the limb, a snap heard, and quite a sudden shock experienced, while quite a depression can be felt where the tear occurred. Thrombus of the vein, and the firm white swelling due to obstruction in veins may occur in connection with this injury. Liniments should certainly be used, and in addition, gentle application of the interrupted current of electricity by an experienced operator, might be allowable, and useful, in dispelling congestion and inflammatory thickenings. Care must be taken not to disturb a thrombus, but the upper arm can be made to circulate vigorously by friction. Unless a good electrician can take the case, just rub your own arm upward from the elbow to the shoulder quite vigorously every day and bathe the whole arm in hot water for a few minutes every evening, letting it lie in the water, and then use a liniment containing iodine. This is to improve circulation and to provoke absorption of the thickened tissues. Tendons when snapped, can reunite if bandaged so that the ends come near together. Even months after an injury they can be freshened, sewed together and grow strong and useful. When the sheaths become dilated and inflamed, the inflammation may be simple synovitis, and the contents synovial jelly, or whits of egg like substance, sometimes containing masses of fibrine. The pressure of these enlarged sheaths upon a nerve may occasion pain. Excision of a ganglion may be attended with danger of a general inflammation of a joint. Puncture to let out contents and injection with iodine is one method of treatment. Dr. J. McLachlan, Edinburgh, advises incision and drainage, as the only treatment in chronic serous dilatation as the small masses of fibrin can never be expected to be reabsorbed, draining afterward with a leash of catgut, provided the ends of the strands are kept moist. (Chiene.)

DANGER OF OPERATION.

The danger of all operative measures upon the deeper structures is the introduction of organisms which are involved in the formation of pus (yellow matter). Bad as the present arm is, a spreading suppurative inflammation would be far worse. This is the reason that the most perfect cleanliness of room and apparatus, with the most scrupulous care of nurse and surgeon in regard to operating upon and dressing the arm would be needed. Some hospitals have special arrangements and can have a far better record in the healing after operation than where less attention is given to prevent the entrance of organisms.. So intelligent a letter writer might in a city get into office work of some sort where broom handles would not give any more trouble, and where the head could earn the living. Telephoning might perhaps be done with a left hand. The best advice in regard to such an arm can only be had from one who can examine it. If you come to the city you might consult the first surgeon about it at dispensary hours at the hospitals. At twenty-six years it seems right to make every effort to get as useful an arm as possible; yet it can never be expected to be as strong and perfect as before injury.

TUMOR.

J.S.—Tumor, much encased, with displaced kidney, swollen spleen, varicose veins, swelling of feet, thick yellow deposit in urine. Is my case liable to turn to dropsy or am I too much on my feet? Ans.—A case of this sort should be under the direct supervision of a local doctor. Those who have already advised can best answer all questions.

INSOMNIA AND NERVOUSNESS.

Constant Reader, St. Catharines.—What is the cause and cure for sleeplessness in youths? Do you advise the morning bath for growing and nervous boys? What is a cure for catarrh that has been partially cured? I am troubled with a pain in the small of my back, particularly when pumping up a tire or leaning over much. Could you account for this? Sometimes through the day when I lie down for a while and then get up suddenly, I feel completely dazed, with a swimming in the head and my eyes affected badly, and my head hot and dizzy.

COLD BATHS.

Nervous boys should recover from this if properly fed and trained. Anything stimulating should be allowed only in the greatest moderation. A quick cold bath in the morning may act well as a tonic in some cases, but if there is no good reaction or sense of comfort, or if after a good reaction there is a sense of uselessness or weariness a few hours later, the stimulus has not acted well.

SLEEPLESSNESS OF BOYS.

Tea and coffee increase circulation in the brain. Conversation and excitement of any sort which flushes the face, if it occur after the last meal, may delay sleep. Some young persons get flushed faces and cold hands and feet under the slightest excitement and this may bring on a constant condition of tension. The feet should be kept warm and the mind calm and restful after nine, if sleep at ten is desired. Exciting stories read in haste in cold bedrooms are nothing like so wholesome as if the same story was read to the family circle immediately after supper and discussed freely by all. A little fellowship from more experienced minds saves young people both at home and in outdoor pleasures.

CATARRH DIZZINESS, BACKACHE.

Cases of catarrh become complicated in time with indigestion and constipation. This may be partly from a general tendency to catarrh which often remains unnoticed in the digestive tube until nutrition begins to fail. Another cause of poor digestion with perhaps catarrh of nose and throat is the swallowing of fermented mucus, especially before breakfast. This may introduce organisms and fermentation to an otherwise healthy digestive tube. Where nutrition is poor the blood deteriorates, lacks in quality, and this might account for dizziness on rising. Whenever there is dizziness with general failure of health it is just as well to have the urine examined just to be sure that the kidneys are sound. Some people have pain in the back from having strained or hurt it. Rheumatism is worse when beginning to work, not so bad after working a while.

DEFECTIVE DIGESTION.

A.C.A.—I am twenty-one years of age. I am at present teaching school in the country, and during the past year have been going to college and studying quite hard. My stomach gives me a great deal of trouble. After almost every meal, my food turns sour, and in the morning I always have a bad taste in my mouth, and my tongue is thickly coated. I have considerable gas in the bowels as well. I am very careful about my food, eat no sweets or pastry, do not drink tea or coffee. My bowels are very irregular, sometimes being for several days with no movement. For the past three weeks I have been taking medicine from the doctor for the bowels, but it only acts at the time and as yet has had no permanent effect. My limbs, both feet, ankles, fingers, hands and wrists, often swell. There is little soreness with the swelling. Though I have every reason to be happy I always feel despondent and very unhappy. My nerves seem very weak as well. These symptoms I have had for over a year and a half, sometimes a little better, sometimes worse. Urine often contains a sediment. Please tell me through your column what is the trouble with me, and how I may overcome it. Ans.—You may be a little rheumatic and you certainly do not digest your food properly. Perhaps you eat too much of some sort of food, or do not chew food properly, or eat one meal too near another. Take a large cup of hot water an hour before breakfast, or, better, a cup of hot aperient water if it suits you better. Eat without drinking after every bite. It is better to take a small cup of warm drink after eating than to wash the food down, as many do. Carlsbad salts, less than half a small teaspoonful of salts to a half pint of hot water will probably be suitable for your morning drink, and will help any rheumatic tendency while tending to cause a daily movement of the bowels. Use milk freely, also dried fruits well cooked, or baked apples during the winter, also carrots, potatoes, onions and any tender vegetable when it is nicely cooked. Do not take medicine for constipation, but take exercise of the arms and body to strengthen abdominal muscles.

FOR A WEAK STOMACH.

Serpentaria is an American vegetable remedy which acts as a stimulant and a tonic in cases of weak stomach, with depression. It is also useful in chronic rheumatism. The root can be made into a tea, using one ounce to a quart. The dose is one tablespoonful taken before meals. When making such a tea, adding a teaspoonful of bicarbonate of soda, and an ounce of anise seed will make very good tea. Add boiling water and cover it tightly for twenty-four hours; then strain and keep in a corked bottle. It may be taken three times a day before meals.

CHRONIC LIVER COMPLAINT.

Subscriber gives a serious symptom, or one that sounds very serious, and says that the disease is chronic liver complaint. The symptoms mentioned do not seem to prove this. Pain under shoulder blades. Soreness over the stomach (is this under the breast bone and heart, many persons say stomach for the whole abdomen). Appetite and digestion good. Work out of doors all winter. Sad feelings, spitting of yellow matter from the lungs with no cough except in the morning. Stools every third day at least wine colored; always dark and thin. Take papain, maltine and physic daily. Ans.—Your remedies may account for the peculiarity of the stools. If you were taking no remedy a description of their appearance would be an assistance to judge of your condition. If your digestion is perfect why do you take papain? The yellow matter may possibly come from the throat as you raise it so easily. You should get the lungs and liver and gall bladder carefully examined and take the examiner's advice.

DYSPEPSIA—RHEUMATISM.

H.C.P.—I have been troubled for some time with a weak heart; it misses beats and trembles so that it troubles me a great deal. Is there a cure and is there danger of sudden death? I was sick with bronchitis this winter and still cough a good deal; it seems to puff my stomach so that all the time it seems swollen and I still feel very weak and take cold easily. My nose gets red and is burning hot when I eat and has now and then small pimples on it. I have been taking Paine's Celery Compound; is that good for me? I am forty-seven and married; live very plainly; neither use tea nor coffee; oatmeal porridge with milk and toast for breakfast. Drink hot water. My husband suffers a great deal with his feet. They swell and are very painful and sometimes it is in his hands, mostly at the joints. Ans.—Drink some beef tea to strengthen your blood. Be sure to have dry warm sunny rooms for yourself and your rheumatic husband. Your heart may be only weak. Tincture of nux vomica, one drachm; tincture of lavender (compound), one ounce; infusion of chamomile flowers, two ounces. A teaspoonful before meals.

ANEURISM.

Old Subscriber.—Advice is asked as to the treatment of a tight cough complicated (caused, perhaps) by an aneurism. Ans. An aneurism is an unhealthy enlargement of a blood vessel, usually of a large one, or it is a sac opening into a blood vessel. It may be small or very large, within reach or out of reach. Aneurisms of the aorta, and of the large blood vessels rising from it to supply the arms and head, may press upon the windpipe or one lung, or both. Constant irritation from this may set up bronchitis. The aorta is the artery into which the heart pumps from the arterial side the aerated blood to supply the body. It is something in shape like a man's cane or walking stick, being rounded at first where it arches backward to the left side of the spine, and going straight down upon that side of the spine to the place where it divides into two arteries, which supply the pelvis and lower limbs. Aneurisms may occur in any portion of its course, causing more or less inconvenience, or damage to surrounding structures, and some danger from the possibility of a rupture of the unhealthy wall of the sac. Aneurisms may cure themselves by the deposit of fibrine, forming an organizable clot which has the tendency to shrink, and partially, or completely obliterate the cavity. Surgeons try to induce this result by rest, low diet, recumbent position, also by the use of remedies which ought only to be prescribed by an attending physician, if used with intent to slow the circulation, to encourage the formation of a clot. Galvano-puncture has sometimes given good results in the hands of competent persons. Thus five cases were reported cured out of twenty-three by one European doctor. Aneurisms may be obliterated when suitable for this operation by tying the artery at a point nearer the heart. Nature is very apt to enlarge adjacent arteries so as to carry on a collateral circulation, wherever possible. When no method such as has been named can reduce an aneurism, palliation of symptoms is all that can be tried. Exact advice about so important a matter should be taken from the examining surgeon. The following may be a safe cough mixture in such a case: Potassium iodide, two drachms; compound tincture of camphor, one drachm; glycerine, two ounces; syrup of wild cherry, two ounces; pure water, one ounce. Mix. Shake the bottle before using, and take a teaspoonful when the cough is troublesome.

ANOTHER REMEDY.

Tincture of belladonna, two drachms; citrate of potash, two drachms; syrup of tolutani, two and a half ounces; water up to three ounces, mixed. Take one teaspoonful before retiring for the night. Lemonade, or hot water with a little sugar in it sipped slowly, will help to loosen a dry cough.

POULTICE AND INHALATION.

A bran or linseed meal poultice quite thick, is sometimes a great relief to a dry cough. The moisture as well as the heat seem to cause a change for the better. If an incessant dry cough comes on from a fresh attack of cold a little mustard, or twenty drops of turpentine, can be mixed with the hot water, which is to be stirred into the bran. When the poultice (which may be an inch and a half thick, in a cotton bag made long enough to fold over the poultice to keep it in the bag), is cooling, lay a flannel on the place. Wrap the patient's washable woollen shawl well across the chest and steam the poultice until very hot again. Rub the place afterwards with liniment such as hartshorn or camphorated oil.

Terebene vapor can be made thus: Terebene, 40 minims; light carbonate of magnesia, twenty grains; distilled water, one ounce, prepared by a druggist. A teaspoonful of this in a pint of steaming water is sufficient; stir it in after letting boiling water cool a minute. A temperature of 140 degrees F., is sufficient for inhalation. Persons can scald themselves with vapor of boiling water. Breathe the vapor deeply for ten or twenty minutes. Mustard plaster by reddening the skin may relieve the irritation in bronchial tubes; if used, apply vaseline, and a soft bit of linen afterwards instead of a flannel, if the skin is liable to Ulster. Sometimes mustard plaster is found to relieve, but not always. In chronic cases patients can soon see for themselves whether such applications help them. Where the cough is caused by a tumor, mustard may not help at all.

POULTRY AND PETS.

[This department is under the charge of Mr. S. J. Andres, who will answer any questions sent through the 'Witness.']

POULTRY ITEMS TO REMEMBER.

If the most prolific hens were retained, and the worthless ones marketed, a great improvement would soon result. It is the keeping of the drones that makes the expenses large and receipts small. It is a loss of time and money to feed ten hens in order to secure eggs from only five.

Sunshine is the best medicine for poultry as well as men. If the house is dark and gloomy, the fowls will stay out of it even in the worst weather. Nothing likes sunshine more than poultry.

Egg shells soaked in kerosene and scattered about are recommended by the Wisconsin 'Farmer' as a remedy for the egg-eating habit. Cutting off the end of the bill is still thought by some a better remedy.

While it undoubtedly is unprofitable to doctor very sick fowls, it is advisable to treat slight cases, or rather disease in the first stages. Such ailments like colds, sore head, lameness from cramps, or rheumatism, etc., can be easily treated, and it is advisable to do so, but when these troubles turn into roup, cholera, liver troubles, and other contagious diseases, then it is far better to kill the patient.

When a man starts in the poultry business it may be for pleasure only as he speaks of it, but how long will he be willing to run it, just for the pleasure he can get out of it, if he fails to make both ends meet. He advertises briskly for a while, just for the fun of it, but soon drops out, and all is dark. Constant advertising is an indispensable condition of continuance in this avocation.

Market only eggs that you know to be strictly fresh. High quality of any product increases the consumption.

In selecting breeders look for those which have a bright active look about them, those which work the hardest to get a full crop to go to roost with. Size also is one of the principal features of a profitable flock—for a pound or two counts up considerably when the entire flock is considered and the ultimate end of all our feathered friends is either the market, or family table.

The best type of an all around general purpose farm fowl is a hen that has fair length of body and deep through from back to keel bone, with broad body, full round breast, and legs well apart, and of medium length, not too long. A hen of such a type is almost sure to be a good layer of large sized eggs, and when she is placed upon the scales will weigh nearly one-fourth more than other birds of her size. It is a compact, blocky, hustling hen that the wide-awake farmers and market poultrymen are looking for.

Experience is a great school in poultry raising, and the mistakes are guide posts to keep everyone in line. Get all the experience you can, and avoid making the same mistakes twice, and then you will be on the road to a profitable success.

A healthy fowl needs no tonics. The best way to use a tonic, if it must be given, is in the drinking water. A teaspoonful of red pepper in a peck of food is sufficient, should it be used, but a better substance is a teaspoonful of tincture of iron in a gallon of drinking water.

The chicks of some breeds, such as games and leghorns, minorcas, dorkings, etc., feather so rapidly, that they often droop from the excessive drain on their vitality. They require in such cases to be treated nearly the same as young turkeys, as very nourishing food is required.

Denmark's foreign egg trade has grown to tremendous size; mainly with England. Twenty years ago the annual Danish export of eggs was 600,000, now it is reckoned at 111,000,000.

ONTARIO POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

INTERESTING NOTES.

The exhibitions at Toronto and London have just closed with the largest exhibit of poultry ever held at a fall fair, and the specimens good. At the Industrial, Toronto, there were over 2,900 entries, which made it late when the judges were through.

The directors of the Ontario Poultry Association met last week, and made all arrangements for their winter show, which is to be held in Toronto the second week in January next. We understand that it has been arranged, to have six judges, three Canadians and three Americans. This will give Canadian exhibitors a chance to try American judges, and will also facilitate matters greatly in getting up prize tickets early. It might be mentioned here that the American Poultry Association has decided to hold their annual meeting in Toronto during the Ontario show, which is the first time that this association has ever met in Canada.

Now is the time to cull your flocks. Kill or sell all your off feather cockerels, and give the pullets you intend to keep over every chance, and do not try to carry over a lot of late and measly looking chickens, and expect them to keep the egg basket full when Jack Frost is here good and hard, and everything covered with snow; they simply won't do it, and your chickens won't pay.

If you want eggs next winter, get now good, early hatched pullets; no matter if they are common; with good care now, and good, warm, quarters in winter, with lots of changes of food, you will get the eggs all right.

It is understood that a number of breeders in poultry save all the clippings of grass from their lawns, spread it out, and dry from sun thoroughly, then pack away for winter; handful then steamed or scalded, makes splendid grain food for fowl in winter.

CHARLES BONNICK.

Eglinton, Ont.

I can endorse the above writer's remark about lawn clippings; they make good ensilage for poultry for winter use as a green food.

S. J. ANDRES.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

WHAT KILLED THE CHICKENS? — A STRANGE INCIDENT.

H.M.C.—A strange thing occurred recently at Brockley Beach. A gentleman returning home about nine o'clock one evening heard a noise among the hens, and going out found two large toads with his brood of young chickens, one of them having a chicken in its mouth. He removed the hen and chickens to a safe place for the night, but in the morning every chicken was found dead. The mystery is what killed the chickens. Will you help solve it? Ans.—As to what killed the chickens I am not sufficiently acquainted with the natural history of the toad to say. I have never heard of toads attacking chickens before, but have been told the large bull-frogs frequenting the banks of large lakes and the shores of rivers, will attack ducklings of good size and drown them, carrying them off to their coverts. If I had been the owner of the chicken in the toad's mouth, I would have watched until it had been swallowed, captured the frog and watched the process of digestion to the end. It would have been interesting as a point in natural history.

VETERINARY.

(Conducted by D. McEachran, F. R. C. V. S.)

MANGE.

J.S.W.—I have a horse which is afflicted with what some call the mange. The hair drops out in spots. There appears to be intense itching. It will rub till the blood comes. Please tell me what to do for it. Ans.—Your horse has mange. Rub the parts well once a day with the following mixture: Sulphur, three ounces; oil of tar, one ounce; raw linseed oil, eight ounces. Shake well before using. After three or four applications, wash the parts well with soap and water, and if you can get it, put a wineglassful of Jeye's fluid or creolin to the bucket of water. After washing repeat the applications as above. Feed horse on green food or bran mashes, and if bad a dose of physic. As the mange is very contagious, you will need to thoroughly wash in solution of creolin or crude carbolic acid (a wineglassful of the former, half as much of the latter) all the harness, combs and brushes, in fact everything that has been in contact with the horse; clean and wash out his stall and whitewash with lime afterwards.

LIVE STOCK.

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

Trade Mark Reg'd

LUMP JAW
NOW CURABLE.

Surely, quickly and for good, FLEMING BROS., Chemists, St. George, Ont., have a remedy that quickly cures the most obstinate cases. Supplied by mail under a positive guarantee. Price, $2.00. Valuable information and full particulars FREE.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

VIGOROUS OLD AGE.

MR. WM. ELLIOTT TELLS HOW TO OBTAIN IT.

He Has Been Subject to Fainting Spells and Cramps—Was Gradually Growing Weaker and Weaker.

(From the 'Echo,' Plattsville, Ont.)

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have attained a most enviable reputation in this community. Probably no other medicine has had such a large and increasing sale here. The reason is that this medicine cures. Old and young alike are benefitted by its use. Recently we printed an account of a remarkable cure of a well known lady of this place through the agency of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and since publishing that we have heard of another similar case. Mr. Wm. Elliott, a farmer, living near Bright, is a well known figure there. Although an old man, he almost daily walks to the village, a distance of nearly a mile, for his mail. Many years ago he came from Scotland to the farm on which he now lives and cleared it of forest. In conversation with him, he related to an 'Echo' reporter the following: "I am 78 years of age and strong and healthy for an old man. Mine has been a vigorous constitution, and up till six years ago I hardly knew what it was to have a day's illness. But then my health began to fail. I became subject to cramps in the stomach. I was treated by doctors, but received no benefit. I gradually grew weaker, and as I was past the three score and ten I thought my time had come. Next I took fainting fits and often I would have to be carried back to the house entirely helpless. The doctors said my trouble was general weakness due to old age, and advised me to carry some stimulant with me to use when I felt a faintness coming on, but this I refused to do. I had read in the papers of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and thought they would be specially adapted to my case. I tried one box, but they did not seem to help me. In fact I thought I felt worse. I decided to continue them, however, and after taking four boxes there was a marked improvement. My strength returned, and I was no longer troubled with fainting spells. In six months' time with this treatment I gained fifteen pounds, taking in all eight boxes of the Pills. Today I am a well man, and I owe my complete recovery to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

These pills cure not by purging the system as do ordinary medicines, but by enriching the blood and strengthening the nerves. They cure rheumatism, sciatica, locomotor ataxia, paralysis, heart troubles, erysipelas and all forms of weakness. Ladies will find them an unrivalled medicine for all ailments peculiar to the sex; restoring health and vigor, and bringing a rosy glow to pale and sallow cheeks. There is no other medicine "just as good." See that the full name, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, is on every package you buy. If your dealer does not have them, they will be sent post paid at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, New York.

THE 'WITNESS' HIGH ARM SEWING MACHINE.

Only $23.50,

Including the 'Weekly Witness' one year, or absolutely Free for Forty-five Subscribers to the 'Weekly Witness' at one dollar each, or Twenty-five Subscribers at one dollar, and $10 cash.

The Receiver to pay Freight Charges in each case from Montreal.

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

It is equal to the high-priced machines in finish and workmanship, will do equally as good work, and last just as long as the $60 machine. The regular price of this machine is $45, and it is frequently sold at $50. By a special arrangement we are enabled to make the above very low offer to 'Witness' subscribers. Remember this Machine is as advertised, there is no risk as each purchaser is guaranteed if the machine is not as represented when seen, it can be returned and the money will be refunded.

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

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

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

This Sewing Machine uses a straight self-setting needle, and is so simple and easy to manage that any person of ordinary intelligence can run it without difficulty after a few hours' practice by following the book of instructions, which accompanies each Machine, so that no teacher is required. The Machine will be delivered threaded, ready for operation.

The following outfit is supplied:—

Thread Cutter, which we adjust before delivery.

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

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

A Binder, also a Quilter, which is so simple to attach, it will be found a great convenience in country subscribers' homes. The book of instructions gives explicit directions and an illustration of each of the above as operated.

Besides the above are supplied, 11 assorted needles, 5 bobbins, 1 screw driver, and 1 oil can.

The table is of fine finished wood, having a drop leaf extension, with a strong spring support. In fact, a lady who has tried the machine, avers that each part is exactly similar to a $50 machine in use in her home.

To any housewife desiring a sewing machine, this is a genuine bargain.

LABORS ENDED.

METHODIST GENERAL CONFERENCE ADJOURNS — CLOSING HOURS.

Toronto, Sept. 26.—Among the important items of conclusions reached during the week by the Methodist General Conference, which adjourned on Thursday evening, were the continuation of the existing ministerial term of three years; the adoption of the final report of the million dollar twentieth century thanksgiving fund, which places the fund under the presidency of the General Superintendent and a board formed of representatives from the different church sections, and the detachment of the Nipissing and Sudbury districts from the Toronto conference.

MISSION TO INDIANS.

The report of the committee on missions to the Indians of Manitoba and British Columbia, was taken up on Tuesday. The board suggested that the Indian work be placed entirely under the direction of the general board. A lengthy discussion followed, the result of which was that the whole matter of the Indian work was referred back for a new report by the committee, with a possibility that matters will be left as they have been in the past for the next four years.

INCREASED POWERS.

The following increased powers were given to the General Board : — To regulate the number and boundaries of districts in the Indian work, designate the number and extent of missions, and the number and character of laborers to be employed therein, submit to the stationing committees of the annual conferences each year a list of proposed stations in the Indian work the confirmation of such stations to be made by the annual conferences, and to nominate chairmen for the Indian districts.

The foregoing recommendations were submitted to the General Conference on behalf of the mission committee by the Rev. Dr. Ryckman, and were adopted without discussion.

DOUBLE ORDINATION.

A discussion of a very vigorous and general character arose over the next recommendation which, if tested in a civic court, would not, in the opinion of the Rev. Dr. Carman, prove good law. It was that the general board be empowered 'To recommend to the annual conferences concerned the names of suitable persons to be received as probationers for the Indian work, and for ordination for such work.'

This recommendation roused the issue of special ordination. Dr. Carman held that the civil law would not recognize a difference between a Methodist who was ordained as a minister for ordinary work, and one who was ordained with a special view to work on Indian mission stations.

The Rev. T. G. Williams, D.D., said that it was the same principle as that applied to those who were candidates to be ordained and set apart for the work of French evangelization in the province of Quebec.

Ultimately the clause was adopted, the opinion prevailing that no legal difficulties were probable.

JAPAN DIFFICULTIES.

The reception of the report on the reorganization of the work in Japan led to an involved and somewhat unpleasant discussion. The plan was exceedingly technical and quite elaborate, and the debate was precipitated without the delegates having had time to study out the scheme. The president said that it needed several hours probably to study it properly, and the chair, departmental officers, missionaries and Judge Chesley placed conflicting interpretations upon some of the clauses.

Judge Chesley said that the scheme, as a whole, raised the issue as between a secretary who should watch the work in Japan as a confidential representative of the home board, and of a secretary of the Mission Council of Japan, whose correspondence should be directed by the mission council there and be fully submitted to that council.

A delegate said he was against the two-headed secretary proposed by the committee.

A statement read by Mr. Takagi, the Japanese theological student at Victoria University, while interesting historically, did not help much to solve the problem of the conference. It paid unstinted tribute to the faithfulness of the Canadian missionaries and to the board's representative, Dr. Macdonald.

Mr. Takagi said :—'It was twenty-five years ago that your society sent its first missionaries to Japan, and we have now reached the first jubilee year in the history of our missionary enterprise in Japan. When Dr. Macdonald, and Dr. Cochrane came to Japan the prejudices of the people against Christianity were strong and the work was exceedingly hard. Now there are 2,363 Methodists who belong to our Canadian Methodism, and 40,000 other Protestants. There are, however, many great cities and towns with no Christian church, and thirty millions out of the forty-three millions of population have probably never heard of Christ. Owing to various circumstances there have been sore trials through the last eight years, but the members of our conference have been true to the doctrines of Methodism. The Unitarians and the Swiss evangelical ministers have caused dissensions to some degree by their teachings, but there are not, he believed, a hundred Unitarian Japanese, and the number of members of the Swiss Evangelical Church was very small.

NEW MISSION BOARD.

The ballots for the new mission board were very non-productive. The first for ministerial members only elected one, viz., the Rev. T. G. Williams, who headed the poll with 85 votes. The first ballot for laymen elected no one, but Senator Cox headed the poll.

The second ballot elected the Rev. S. F. Heustis, with 86 and the Rev. Dr. Ryckman with 80 votes, and Dr. J. J. Maclaren, Q.C., and the Hon. George A. Cox with 76 votes each.

The journal publishing committee was appointed as follows: The Rev. Dr. Jackson, the Rev. George Steel and the Rev. J. S. Ross, D.D.

The committee to edit the new discipline is as follows: The Rev. Principal Shaw, the Rev. Dr. Ryckman, the Rev. Dr. Jackson, Judge Chesley and the Rev. S. Bond.

A special committee consisting of the general superintendent, secretary of the General Conference, and the journal secretary was appointed to decide upon what portions of the reports might be left out of the written journal.

In the six ballots which followed these were elected:—

The General Conference representatives—The Rev. Dr. Wallefield, Dundas; the Rev. Leo Gaetz, Brandon, Man.; M. I. Hill, Napanee; J. A. M. Aikins, Q.C., Winnipeg; A. Shaw, Kingston, and John T. Moore, Toronto.

The conference representatives on the mission board are—Toronto Conference, the Rev. Dr. Langford, and Mr. H. L. Lovering; London Conference, the Rev. Walter Rigsby and Mr. W. H. Workman; Hamilton Conference, the Rev. F. C. Nugent and Dr. James Mills; Bay of Quinte Conference, the Rev. F. B. Stratton and Dr. Mallory; Montreal Conference, the Rev. Hugh Cairns and Mr. W. H. Lambly; Nova Scotia Conference, the Rev. Dr. Heartz and Mr. W. E. Crowe; New Brunswick and P. E. I., the Rev. Dr. Evans and Dr. J. R. Inch; Newfoundland, the Rev. L. Curtis; Manitoba, the Rev. Dr. Sparling and Mr. Thomas Nixon; British Columbia, the Rev. J. F. Betts.

As superintendent for Japan, on motion of the Rev. Dr. Griffin, the conference unanimously chose the Rev. John Scott, M.D., principal of the Methodist College of Tokio, Japan, for the position. Dr. Scott went to Japan four years ago. His first charge was at Berlin, Ont. The appointment is for four years. The Rev. Dr. Carman was elected delegate to the ecumenical conference at London, England, in 1901, with a commission to visit the four other conferences of the British Isles as well. On behalf of members of the conference, the Rev. W. F. Wilson has presented a purse of over five hundred dollars to the Rev. J. F. Betts, of New Westminster, towards his personal losses in connection with the recent fire.

The conference adopted the discipline committee's recommendation that a register of all marriages, births and deaths performed by ministers of the Church be kept on every circuit.

ALTERATION IN THE LITURGY.

The liturgy was changed in one respect by the Conference. The discipline committee reported in favor of the change which was made. The ritual as it stood in the discipline read as follows: 'Doxology, hymn, prayer, anthem or hymn, a scripture lesson out of the Old and one out of the New Testament—the minister and congregation may read a portion responsively—hymn, sermon, prayer, collection, hymn, benediction. At the close of the service let the congregation bow in silent prayer. The same order shall be observed in the afternoon and evening services, except that one lesson shall suffice.'

A debate upon strengthening the wording of the discipline so as to keep lawyers from conducting cases before the Church courts was somewhat animated. It resulted in the motion of the Rev. W. Kettlewell in the addition of these words: 'Such representative shall not appear as professional counsel.'

WOMEN BARRED.

The General Conference, on Thursday morning, voted against the addition to the name of the Methodist Church the words 'of Canada.'

The Rev. W. J. Hunter, D.D., was elected fraternal delegate to the Methodis Episcopal Church North and the Rev. Dr. Brecken to the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

The General Superintendent was authorized to send a letter to the bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church to ask for greater care in the reception of ministers from Canadian conferences.

A vigorous appeal to the Colonial Secretary, London, will be adopted for the abolition of the order of the precedence of the clergy.

The conference, by a slight majority, voted down Judge Chesley's motion for the admission of women to the conference. Dr. Potts said only the 'new women wanted it.' Judge Chesley replied, angrily, 'Evidently the old women don't.'

CLOSING SESSION.

At Thursday evening's session of the General Conference, Mr. J. J. Maclaren, Q.C., moved that the representation of clergymen at the next General Conference, should be one in fifteen instead of one in twelve. This was voted down. It was decided to leave the choice of the meeting of the next General Conference to a special General Conference committee. A question came up as to whether or not the Conference should pay the expenses of M. Takaji, the Japanese delegate, who is attending college here, and was appointed delegate from the Japanese conference to save expense. He has put in a bill for $290, which will be his expenses home. The committee threw the bill out, but Conference, after considering the circumstances, decided to pay it.

The following were appointed members of a new special committee, which will act in the place of the General Conference during the next four years:—The Revs. Dr. Potts, Dr. Briggs, Dr. Burwash, Dr. Ryckman, Dr. J. S. Ross, Dr. J. S. Williamson, Dr. W. C. Henderson, Dr. Griffin, Dr. Hertz, Dr. Wakefield, Rev. E. Roberts, Rev. T. W. Jolliffe.

Laymen — The Hon. Geo. A. Cox, and Messrs. R. Brown, John T. Moore, J. Elliss, Dr. Ford, Dr. Allison, Dr. J. J. Maclaren, Q.C., H. P. Moore, John George, J. Mauce, E. Gurney, and Dr. Lavell.

The following were appointed a committee to make presentations to the Dominion Government in regard to the sale of liquor in canteens at militia camps, and concerning the granting of liquor permits in the Yukon, viz.:—The Rev. Dr. Rose, the Rev. Thomas Crosby, Mr. Thos. Nixon, and the Rev. Dr. Bolton.

A resolution was passed setting apart the first few weeks of 1901 as a time for special prayer and spiritual reflection.

The General Conference then passed various votes of thanks and its proceedings were formally closed.

NOTES.

A motion to take the resolution of Mr. Nixon for the enforcement of the discipline against dancing and the theatre from the table was voted down. The rule will therefore not be mandatory.

The resolution that the scheme for the amalgamation of the 'Wesleyan,' published at Halifax, with the 'Christian Guardian' be sent to eastern conferences for approval broke down on matters of detail and was tabled.

The educational report, presented by the Rev. Principal Shaw, caused an exciting debate on the motion to include Stanstead College among the connexional institutions. The Rev. Dr. Crothers made a strong speech for such recognition on the ground that Stanstead College is a Protestant citadel in Roman Catholic territory and entitled to special consideration. The recognition was voted down by a large majority. The argument which proved fatal to the proposal was that the connexion had now too many educational institutions, chiefly doing secular work.

Prof. Workman's motion to re-name the Woman's Missionary Society, the 'Women's,' caused an amusing debate, and was voted down.

THE FARTHEST SOUTH

A CHAT WITH MR. BORCHGREVINK ABOUT HIMSELF, HIS SHIP, AND THEIR JOURNEY.

(From the London 'News.')

Yesterday morning the 'Southern Cross,' which is to take Sir George Newnes's exploring expedition to the South Polar seas, reached London, and was duly berthed in St. Katharine's Docks. She lies just where that gallant little floating box, the 'Windward,' lay on her visits to this port. But she is a very different craft from the one that took Jackson out and brought Nansen home. The 'Southern Cross' is a barque-rigged steam whaler of the very stoutest build, greatly strengthened since Mr. Borchgrevink bought her of Mr. Colin Archer, who built the 'Fram.' Great beams have been added, her bows are eleven feet through of solid oak, her sides are thirty-six inches thick in the weakest part, and over all is a stalwart ice-hide of American greenheart. There is little doubt that she will weather any storm and beat any ice. Though she had a roughish trip from Christiania she looks as spick and span as a yacht, and even to the shoreman's eye it is evident that she is ready for her long voyage to the South. A golden seal at her prow is the only mark left of the old trade of the 'Southern Cross.' Within and without she is bright with paint. Up aloft is the crow's nest, otherwise the barrel in which the icemaster looks anxiously out for a route. A spare rudder—a perfect monster—almost like one side of her.

A nostalgic elk dog looks over the side into the muddy Thames, and moodily thinks of the home he will probably never see again. There are sledges about of various sizes and patterns. Captain Jensen marches you into his handsome chart room and enters into the cartography of the antarctic regions. He then walks you along his quarter-deck, lifts up a wooden grid and proudly shows you how the screw is brought on deck by tackles when the ice crushes. The captain is a Norwegian with many years' experience of polar seas; a grave, word-weighing, quick-moving man of thirty-five, upon whom responsibility has long since stamped its marks. You can easily see that he is very proud of his ship. He should be. Though they have only been in the port for a few hours, they are already getting the upper hold ready for the reception of the tons and tons of stores which are to be taken—meats, vegetables, bread (five tons of that alone), liquors, and all manner of compressed foods. The 'Southern Cross' is taking out also a large wardrobe of the most extraordinary garments, strange sleeping beds, huge mits, gargantuan boots, etc. There are also kajaks, ski, collapsible boats, sledges, instruments of all kinds—astronomical, meteorological, photographical, and many others. They have tents of all sorts and sizes down to the four-pound silk 'un for light marches. They have flags for imperial purposes—and a brand-new Union Jack which the Duke of York has presented to the expedition.

At this moment comes up Mr. Borchgrevink, a fair, stalwart, genial half Norse, half Englishman, in the very prime of life, thirty-four, in high spirits. He has not the giant frame of Nansen, but he looks as strong and hale as any Samson before his hair was cut. Oppressed though he was with affairs, he was good enough to give the representative of the 'Daily News' a few minutes to describe his plans.

'When do you go ?' I said.

'The sooner the better,' said he.

'In a week or ten days ?'

He nodded. In short, the ship is ready, and only awaits the stores and the coal.

'And your first point ?'

'From here to Hobart Town, via the tender for coal.'

He then placed a small chart of Antarctica upon the cabin table, and I cross-examined him. Imagine the south pole to be that tiny circle, surrounded entirely by a large and irregular line, the interior of which shows dead white on the chart. That crooked patch is to be Mr. Borchgrevink's hunting ground. I asked him how big it was, just roughly—a hundred thousand miles don't matter evidently.

'About eight million square miles,' said he.

'Absolutely unexplored. What do you expect to find ?'

'It is unwise to say,' the explorer answered, with much caution.

'Men ?'

'It is possible. Many of the Challenger cannot say why not.'

'A new race would be a find. What about the fauna ? Any polar bears or seals ?'

'Nobody knows.'

'What a delightful expedition it is going to be. Ah, so uncertain !'

'Very uncertain,' said the explorer. 'It adds to our difficulties greatly. You remember that Nansen and Johansen lived on blubber when they took to the ice. But we shall have to take our food with us—penguins largely. There are millions

MR. C. E. BORCHGREVINK,
The Leader of the British Antarctic Expedition.

of them, and so fat that, upon my word, if you dropped a wick down one of their throats and lighted it, you would have a living lamp.'

I thought he must be chaffing from sheer high spirits. But his face never moved a muscle. I take the statement to be merely figurative, however—eloquent of the high living which the antarctic penguin indulges in. Wait till the white man plants his little flag on the ice and lets in civilization !

Mr. Borchgrevink and the 'Southern Cross' will sail and steam across the Atlantic, run down their eastings, as sailors say, until they reach Hobart, the capital of Tasmania. After a brief halt to take in fresh stores and more coal, they will then steer nearly due south for Cape Adair, a point of South Victoria and upon which the leader of the expedition was the first man to set foot three or four years ago. At that time he was a member of another expedition (Captain Jensen being with him in the capacity of second mate), a commercial one, in search of the 'right' whale (admirable name for the salable article!) They remained there a few hours and then sailed away. Since which Mr. Borchgrevink has burned to explore this vast unknown continent, which is supposed on the authority of rocks to exist in Antarctica. Chunks from the opposite sides of that immense patch of dead white were compared and found to be similar. That is the argument from the evidence of geology.

At Cape Adair the main camp will be established, the two wooden houses which are now in the hold being put up. The 'Southern Cross' will then sail away on a marine expedition, and a trip to Hobart with the news, and so on. By the time she returns in the spring the winter ice will have broken up, and she will once more join hands with the expedition proper. They will by this time have learned the lay of the country; if they have had luck the magnetic pole will have been fixed, and they will be ready for a dash for the geographical pole. This much-desired point is not exactly down in the programme, which is avowedly scientific, but we may be perfectly sure that such a bold spirit as Mr. Borchgrevink will bring the south pole in his pocket if he gets a start. Its distance from the main camp as the crow flies is some twelve hundred miles. It all sounds very exciting. There are millions of square miles of ice and land which no man has seen to roam over. Who can say what surprises may be in store for us ? Ross in the 'Erebus' and 'Terror' expedition of 1841 merely saw the fringe of an immense continent—twice as big as Europe. Mr. Borchgrevink hopes to find that once he has climbed the lofty ice wall which confronts you at Cape Adair he may find plateaus as Nansen did when he crossed Greenland. But even if he fails to bag the south pole he will do very well if the important question of the magnetic pole is settled once and for all.

The expedition numbers some thirty men all told. Lieut. Colbeck, R.N.R., is the first magnetic observer, and for some time past has studied at Kew. He will be assisted by Mr. Louis Bernacchi, of the Melbourne Observatory. The medical officer is Dr. Klovstad, of Christiania University. Mr. Hansen, of the British Museum, and Mr. Hugh Evans will score as zoologists and collectors. Every one is a picked man, used to roughing it. And last, not least, are the eighty Sameoyede dogs who will soon be barking aboard the good ship 'Southern Cross.' They hope to sail in ten days. May good fortune follow them. Such a handsomely equipped private expedition has never sailed from these shores before. We do not wonder that Sir George Newnes is proud of it.

Some of the glory should certainly be his.

HORRORS OF SOUDAN WARFARE.

Now, there is no braver, kinder man in the world than the army doctor. In his extemporized field-hospital, often under a heavy fire, with a hastily thrown up screen of commissariat cases, pack-saddles, water tanks, or whatever came handy, he performed miracles; he was ready to minister to the wants of all wounded men. He was anxious to minister to the wounded dervish whenever one might be brought in. But no wounded dervish ever was. It was as much as any one's life was worth to go near a wounded dervish. He would lie on the ground, glaring about him like a wild beast. Approach him, and out came his curved, ham-stringing knife. With it he would make vicious sweeps, any one of which would maim you for life.

It is not possible in the terrific stress of Soudan warfare to detail fatigue-parties to overcome the resistance of wounded men and bear them to the field-hospital. Hundreds died of their wounds as they lay on the battle-field, and those who did not die of their wounds had to be put out of their misery. Terrible stories are told of this dire necessity. Those know best who have been engaged in battle with the dervish what happened after the fighting was over, and how the problem of dealing with the enemy's wounded was solved. In the campaign of 1855, parties of English soldiers, commanded by English officers, used to go out to kill the wounded. One private prodded the helpless body between the shoulders with his bayonet. If there was no movement the party went on; if the dervish proved alive and squirmed, another private instantly blew his brains out.

In one case, remarkable for its inevitable cold-blooded horror, it is said, the troops inside a zereba, the night after one of the most desperate of battles, were driven to madness by the voice of a wounded warrior who lay outside amidst heaps of slain. All night a groaning cry of 'Allah! Allah!' rose into the silent night. Not the fierce sharp ring of the word when it is the war-cry for headlong charge, but an imploring, despairing moan; hour after hour, that one word only. 'For God's sake silence that man'—that was the feeling of all. Council was held as to how it could be done. Soon three men were told off to get upon the sand-bags of the little redoubt at the corner of the zereba, and when the moon came out from behind the clouds, to fire volleys in the direction from which the cry came. The volleys were fired, but the cry went on. Finally it ceased. Whether the man was thus silenced or not was not ascertained, but in the morning there were only dead men in that part of the field. There were others, however, still alive. These could not be tended. Another story was current in those terrible days of how an officer going up to a group of surgeons round a wounded dervish, and inquiring what was the matter, was told that nothing could be done with him, no one could approach him. He lay there with his knife out ready with one of those sweeping ham-stringing cuts for anyone who dared to come near. Whereupon the officer, still under the blood-madness of the fight, and 'seeing red,' whipped out his own knife, avoided the rapid sweep of the wounded man's weapon, and drove his own to his heart.

Such are some of the incidents of Soudan warfare. As said above, the dervish has learned to know us better, and has become tamer; but the problem of dealing with his wounded must still remain. Was there any mention of dervish wounded after the battle of the Atbara this year? And are there many of them in the hospitals in the rear? The correspondents have always remained strangely silent upon this subject. It has been denied in Parliament, we believe, that ever such things as we describe took place. Well, ministers are not less hypocritical than the rest of us, and possibly some of them knew that these things did happen. Whether they knew it or not, there are dozens of men, like the writer of this article, who know that they happened—because we were there and saw them. They do not make pleasant reading. But our military commanders in Egypt cannot be blamed for them; they are the cost of going to war with such a people.—London 'Saturday Review.'

FOR THE WEARY 'TITAN.'

(New York 'Commercial Advertiser.')

It is the Egyptian situation over again. Work for civilization is to be done in Crete, and nobody is ready to do it but Great Britain. Therefore she cannot be prevented.

AN ELEPHANT ON HIS HANDS

(The 'Elephant Song' from 'Wang,' adapted to fit the possible annexation of the Philippines.)

Oh, there once was a King.
As minstrels sing.

Who a herd of elephants had

And a man next door,
But by no means poor,
He wanted an elephant too.

So the very weak King
Did a very sly thing
By giving his neighbor one;

And sky-blue ruin
At once began brewin'
For that luckless Jonathan.

For the elephant ate all night!
And the elephant ate all day!
Do what he would

To furnish it food,
Its cry was still 'More hay!',
Till he tore his hair in wild despair

And piped his lachrymal glands.
Oh! he was sad because he had
That elephant on his hands.
—'Harper's Weekly.'

The women of Southampton, Long Island, are banded together in a Village Improvement Association. They have undertaken to sprinkle the streets, to construct new sidewalks and keep old ones in repair, to keep the streets and gutters clean, to plant trees and shrubs, and to beautify public places as much as possible. The funds needed are raised by voluntary contributions from residents and business men.

ANTICOSTI.

A French Paper Gives a History of Fox Bay Trouble.

MR. MENIER APPLIES FOR FURTHER LARGE GRANTS OF LAND.

'Certain English journals, acting on vague information, have inaugurated a most unjust campaign against Mr. H. Menier, proprietor of the Island of Anticosti,' says the 'Presse.' The attacks made upon Mr. Menier and upon Mr. Commettant, governor of the island, were so utterly void of foundation and so unlikely on the very face, that we did not interfere, being confident that our confreres would soon find out their error and the groundlessness of their assertions. That,indeed, is what has just taken place. The 'Chronicle,' of Quebec, and the 'Witness,' of Montreal, have been obliged to confess that they had waged war against windmills and that the charges, we might even say the slanders, made by them against Mr. Menier, were based on 'hypothetical considerations,' of 'facts' alleged and not proven, on 'current rumors.'

The fact that those alleged serious journals were prompted by the reason that Mr. Menier is a Frenchman, a Catholic, and a millionnaire, and the fishermen, whose expulsion he demanded, were English, Methodists, and penniless, to undertake, without a shadow of proof a shameful campaign of religious, national and racial fanaticism, is a sad instance of the justice that may be expected from those organs. Mr. Menier has made enough sacrifices to develop the domain of the Island of Anticosti and give value to that islet which was abandoned to shipwrecked persons, who had made a den of it. The liberal traditions of the Menier family, whose father, the former Senator, was one of the founders of the Republic, and one of the apostles of liberty of conscience, should have induced these papers to accept 'cum grano salis' certain rumors maliciously circulated with a view,no doubt, to exact some additional indemnity from Mr. Menier's liberality.

'Now, here are the facts regarding what took place at Anticosti, and it will be seen that things were done with the utmost gentleness and in the strict exercise of a right.

Mr. Menier bought the Island of Anticosti in 1895; in 1896 he visited the island and found that in certain places, notably at Fox River, squatters had settled, and had obtained permission from the former owners of the island to reside there, by paying a nominal rent. As proprietor of the island Mr. Menier desired nothing more than that the families who were there should continue to reside on the island, if they were willing to conform to the regulations which he had prepared. All the families accepted the conditions imposed and are now delighted with their lot, except the Fox River families, who have refused to work, have lived by poaching and piracy, and have constantly violated the conditions of occupancy.

Under those circumstances, in July last, Mr. Menier, after two years' unsuccessful attempts, notified the uncomplying families that they must leave the place, which they had no right to occupy, and in which dangerous sources of insalubrity had developed. Mr. Menier carried kindness so far as to place his ship, the 'Savoy,' at the disposal of the families to carry them free, people and effects, to wherever they wished on the banks of the St. Lawrence. The squatters refused at first, and finally they asked delay until Sept. 10. That delay was granted on the conditions:—That they, first, left the island on Sept, 10, 1898, at the latest; second, never returned there again; third, complied with the regulations of the island until their departure; fourth, give up their arms; fifth, take out before Sept. 10 any suit or proceedings which the squatter might wish to take against Mr. Menier.

This comprises the history of the Fox River expulsions, about which much fuss has been made because a sergeant of the provincial police was taken over to Anticosti, with three detectives, and alone acted as a witness at the conclusion of the arrangement between Mr. Menier and his settlers. Between that and the persecutions spoken of there is a long distance. On the contrary, the people of whom Mr. Menier is ridding himself have always been kept up through his care and money; they owe debts to the stores on the island, and if they hesitate so much to go, it is because they know that so long as they are on the island, under the protection of Mr. Menier, they are sure never to suffer from misery. Such is the man who has so brutally been taken to task by the 'Witness.' Let us hope that the pitiful confession to which that journal has just been compelled, to explain its inaccuracies, will serve as a lesson. It is in the general interest to encourage and not to hinder men who, like Mr. Menier, devote large amounts to the development of the country. The proprietor of Anticosti has addressed the following request to the government:—

Quebec, Aug. 9, 1898.

To the Hon. Commissioner of Lands, Forests and Fisheries of the Province of Quebec:

Mr. Commissioner,—I have the honor to request a grant in my behalf of the following shore lots and deep water lots forming part of the Island of Anticosti.

1. All the shore lots of Ellis Bay and the deep water lot forming the basis thereof, as included between the high tide mark in said bay and a line drawn from the furthest point of the low tide in front of Cape Henry to the farthest low tide point in front of Eagle Caps, as also that portion of the Ellis river bed which is navigable or able to be used to float wood. Also river lots and water powers that may belong to the province.

2. All the lots forming the shore of Anticosti, that is to say, the portion of said island included between the high and low tide marks, as also the shallows, banks and other lands adjoining the island and which are left bare at low tide.

In making this request, I take the liberty to remind you that I am the sole proprietor of the whole Island of Anticosti, and consequently the only party interested in the ownership and possession of the lands above mentioned. I also wish to let you know that I intend to construct breakwaters and wharves in Ellis Bay, the location and plant of which can be decided upon and prepared only when I become owner of the sites.

Moreover I have the honor to ask you for the license for the fishing of lobster and salmon around the island and at the mouth and in the rivers of Anticosti.

Accept, Mr. Commissioner, the expression of my most distinguished consideration.

(Signed) HENRI MENIER.

It was to examine these proposals and see the locality that the Hon. Mr. Marchand, Prime Minister, and the Hon. Mr. Parent, Commissioner of Crown Lands, went to Anticosti, where Mr. Menier received them royally. Those gentlemen were amazed at the progress which they saw, and Mr. Menier's offer is presently under consideration. It is stated to amount to $100,000. That would be a godsend for our provincial treasury.'

M. MENIER'S TITLE.

Paris, Sept. 20.—The article regarding the claims of heirs of M. Bissot to the Island of Anticosti came as an entire surprise to M. Henri Menier, who has always considered his title undisputed. A correspondent called on M. Menier.

'The first I heard of this claim of M. Bissot was through the columns of the newspapers,' said he in answer to my questions. 'I have only just returned from the island. Certainly when I was there nothing of the kind was ever referred to. It is very queer that my solicitors in Canada have not communicated the news to me. I naturally argue that if the claims of the Bissot family had been formally made, I should have been communicated with at once, and put au courant with the particulars of the case, but, as I have said, nothing of the kind has yet arrived from Canada on the subject. I am a Canadian myself, and whatever claims may be made, I am in a position to protect my interests perfectly well on that score. This name Bissot is entirely unknown to me. Certainly it does not appear in the title deeds. I trace my title through Joliet, who was the grantee from Louis XIV. The title is perfectly clear and regular, and I have yet to learn that there is any flaw in it such as is hinted at. You will readily understand that in matters of this kind, one can hardly be expected to talk freely, but if there is anything really in this alleged claim I shall know the details later on.'

Speaking about the island itself, M. Menier said: 'I have only been in France four days since my arrival from Anticosti. The island is in a flourishing condition. It is an agricultural settlement. You know that is the real nature of the little colony, not a hunting ground, as is very commonly thought. When I left, I saw oats growing beautifully, a meter high, and barley was also in fine condition. The soil is very rich and productive, and capable of successful agricultural development. Of course it takes time to carry out my plans, but it is very probable that by next year I shall be able to show results of my labors in this regard to my friends.'

NO RECORDS OF EARLY TITLES CAN BE FOUND.

Quebec, Sept. 19.—Your correspondent has recently endeavored to get additional light on the question of the Anticosti titles. From the most reliable sources a quantity of information has been gleaned but no record can be found indicating how the ownership of the island passed out of the family of Joliette, of Mississippi fame, the original grantee of it from the French King about 1685, together with the Mingan Islands. By a judgment rendered in Intendant Hocquart's time (1733-34) I see that Joliette's two sons must have then divided and held his grant between them as they are styled the Sieur d'Anticosti and the Sieur de Mingan. But from that down to about 1843 all trace of the island is lost. After the conquest was it appropriated by the British Government and given away as the Magdalen Islands were by Lord Dorchester to the Coffin family? I cannot say. A paper was read before the Quebec Literary and Historical Society in the early fifties which mentioned a Mr. Grant as the owner of the greater part of the island about 1843, and as trying to form a company to settle and utilize it. How came it into his possession cannot be ascertained.

In the early sixties, a Norwegian named Closter, who was connected with the immigration office here, tried to settle a number of his own countrymen on the island, but failed, as his settlers afterwards removed to Gaspé and went west later on. In 1874, when the island appears to have been owned by a family named Forsyth, some of whose representatives still reside in Montreal, another company took up the work and it was that company which was instrumental in placing the present settlers at Fox Bay and chiefly from Newfoundland. Then about nine or ten years since an Englishman called Stockwell appeared on the scene with a scheme for utilizing and developing the island, which was to be sold by the sheriff of the district of Charlevoix at Murray Bay at the suit of some of the creditors of the bankrupt Forsyth Company. At the sheriff's sale, which took place some eight or nine years ago, Dr. Richard Stockwell, of Bath, England, became the purchaser of the island for £25,000 sterling. This Dr. Stockwell was a cousin or a brother of the Stockwell of Quebec who, like his predecessors, attempted, but failed, in his plan to develop the island, leaving many mourning creditors. It was doubtless from this Dr. Stockwell or his representatives that M. Menier purchased. The latter's great friend here, Mr. N. Lavasseur, who first attracted M. Menier's attention to the island, is unable to say from whom the purchase was made. All he knows about it is that it was effected in England, where probably most of the previous mutations of the property had taken place, which accounts for the difficultw, if not impossibility, of tracing the chain of ownership on this side of the Atlantic.

Another point which complicated the search is that, for some fifteen or more years in the early part of the British regime in Canada, Anticosti was detached from Lower Canada and formed part of the Government of Newfoundland.

CAPTAIN FORSYTH'S VIEWS AS TO MR. MENIER'S TITLE TO THE ISLAND.

The Menier-Anticosti incident has aroused a good deal of public interest. In order to ascertain the opinion, as far as possible, of former owners of the island, a 'Witness' representative waited upon Captain Forsyth, the last seigneur of Anticosti, who controlled the island for some years.

In the course of the interview, Captain Forsyth contrasted the present owner's policy as regards the settlers with that of his predecessors. During the years 1873-5 over 1,000 settlers made their homes on the island. Among them were many Newfoundlanders, who were good fishermen and a hardy race of people. These settled chiefly in the neighborhood of Fox Bay. His policy had been with regard to settlers that all who applied for particular lots of land were told they could occupy the land, and as soon as a survey had been made and a price fixed they should have the first refusal of such land at a very reasonable rate. Those who had in the meantime improved their land and showed themselves to be good settlers would probably get a good rebate.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND SETTLERS.

'Did these thousand or so settlers comprise the whole of the population ?'

'Oh, no. There was also a floating population which visited the island during the fishing season, of some 3,000 or 4,000 people. These people or their forefathers had visited the island for nearly a hundred years. During the season they occupied themselves in fishing and drying the fish they had caught. They were given the privilege of cutting what timber they required for their own use and of shooting what game they needed.'

'Who were the owners of the island then ?'

'It belonged to three families. My own and two others, in England. They had owned the island for over a hundred years, but previous to the years I have named, there was no organized or systematic attempt made to settle the island. Contrasting our methods with those now pursued by Mr. Menier, the former settlers and the floating population will naturally find those of the latter very harsh. From all accounts, he has made what the settlers consider prohibitory regulations regarding the fishing, shooting, etc.'

'What do you think is Mr. Menier's object ?'

'It is difficult to say. It is quite absurd to consider that the island can be turned into a huge preserve, when there were three hundred miles of sea-coast to be guarded.'

MR. MENIER'S TITLE.

'Do you consider Mr. Menier's title good ?'

'No, it is not, in my opinion. Mr. Menier acquired the island from an English company, which had purchased it from Mr. J. W. Stockwell, who, in turn, had bought it at a licitation sale. I claim that this licitation sale was an illegal one, on the ground of conspiracy, between purchaser and the party who instituted the proceedings of licitation. I have proof of what I say, and the English company were well aware of it, as I had notified them; but when they got a chance to sell to Mr. Menier, they availed themselves of it. Mr. Menier was also aware of the trouble when he purchased the island, as he had been notified. Some of the heirs have since consulted me with regard to taking action in the matter, and it is now under consideration. It has been said that our claim is barred by the ten years' prescription, but we have the best legal advice that it is not so prescribed, as it comes under the thirty-years law.'

A STRATEGIC POINT.

'You might also say,' continued Mr. Forsyth, 'that in my opinion the island of Anticosti should not be private property at all. It should belong to the government. While it was in the hands of good British subjects, it was one thing, now it is in foreign hands, quite another.'

'Do you mean strategically ?'

'Yes, Anticosti is a very strong strategic point in the heart of our country. I naturally suppose that Mr. Menier is a good French subject. I would not insult him by assuming otherwise, although not personally acquainted with him. Further, I know what my views would be, as a good English subject, if I held an equally strong strategical position in French waters.'

MR. COMMETTANT SPEAKS.

Mr. Commettant, governor of the island of Anticosti, arrived in the city on Friday. Being asked by a 'Patrie' reporter what he thought of all that has been said concerning the Fox Bay residents he replied: 'Nothing surprises me now. This is simply a question of ownership. Mr. Henri Menier acquired for hard cash the property of the island of Anticosti, trusting that the laws of Canada can guarantee him all his rights of ownership.'

'Much has been said about religion and race questions ?'

'People are very unfair towards us. We have at English Bay, which is our principal establishment, two English Protestant families. We feel most happy to have them and they are quite pleased to be with us. Only we cannot allow ten or twelve families that are at Fox River to make themselves masters in our place. That is all, absolutely all.'

A BROAD FRENCH-CANADIAN VIEW OF THE QUESTION.

The 'Moniteur du Commerce' publishes the following article on the Anticosti incident which has caused so much comment: 'Some discussion has recently taken place concerning the manner in which the squatters on the island of Anticosti are treated by the new proprietor of that domain. It is not proper to interfere in a matter between private individuals and resulting from a contract made with a government. Only we ask whether the squatters, British subjects, possessors of land on the island of Anticosti by right of thirty years' prescription, are protected by the Civil Code of the Province of Quebec, within the limits of which that island is situated. We ask, in the second place, whether any rules and regulations whatever for interior discipline, can have the effect of ousting the squatters. Finally, we ask whether, considering our national interests and the defence of our coasts, it was an act of provident policy to sell to a subject of a foreign country a domain where that gentleman may do what he pleases, and which, in a moment of danger, would be in an enemy's hands one of the best strategical positions to hold a garrison, right among our homes. Of course we are merely speaking hypothetically, still it is a matter worth thinking of for the future.'

RECIPROCITY WITH CANADA.

(New York 'Evening Post.')

Reports have come from Quebec implying that a treaty of reciprocity is not likely to be agreed upon by the commissioners who have met there to compose the various unsettled questions pending between the two countries. It is not likely that the commissioners have reached any conclusion on that subject or on any other which they have to deal with. It may be said with confidence, however, that reciprocity in trade is only a secondary matter in any case. We can go on as we have been going for the last thirty years, and no harm will come of it. There will be pecuniary losses on both sides of the line, that is, there will be less profit on both sides than there might be. But that condition is not peculiar to our trade with Canada. It exists with respect to our foreign trade generally. The other subjects to come before the conference, such as the Behring Sea question, and the Alaska boundary, are peculiar to the two countries and are of such a nature that mere lapse of time may aggravate them. That all these will be settled amicably, there is no doubt.

Reciprocity has been defined as free trade in spots. It does not conform to any set of principles laid down by economists, and therefore is not much favored by free-traders. The latter did not take kindly to the reciprocity treaties which were negotiated under the McKinley tariff. In those treaties favors were bought for one set of producers at the expense of all others. It was a kind of protective tariff reversed. When the Cleveland administration came in, the treaties were not repealed, but they were rendered nugatory by the reimposition of duties on sugar. The sugar duties were deemed necessary for purposes of revenue, and since free sugar had formed the basis of reciprocity, in nearly all the cases, the consideration offered to foreigners failed, and the treaties lapsed accordingly.

Canada has recently taken a leaf out of the McKinley tariff. She has offered to reduce duties on imports from all countries that treat her as well as she treats them. This clause in her law is ignorantly called discrimination in favor of Great Britain, but it is not restricted to Great Britain. Any country can avail itself of the privileges if it considers them desirable. Now it is reported by way of London that the American commissioners will not consider anything in the way of reciprocity that merely puts us on an equality with Great Britain, that they will insist upon a preference over Great Britain before they will give a preference to Canada. It is added that Canada will, in no case, discriminate against her mother country and suzerain, and, consequently, that reciprocity is impossible.

So far as the opponents of the Dingley tariff in this country are concerned they consider reciprocity a stumbling-block at best. They intend, when more pressing questions are settled, to take up the tariff fight, and finish it, even though it take many summers. They expect to have help in many quarters where our own markets are gorged with a surplus of home manufactures, and where a foreign market is necessary for continued existence. Let the controversy respecting the standard of value be once settled, and Dingleyism will have to fight for its life. It will make no difference as regards that battle whether we have reciprocity with Canada or not. Hence the free-traders are in no way concerned about the disposition that may be made of the matter in the Quebec conference.

It is hardly doubtful, however, that the American commissioners, or a majority of them, have gone to the conference with the hope and expectation of doing something to better the market for our manufactured goods in Canada, and that they will not put any unnecessary obstacles in the way of that end. To take a stand at the outset that they would not make any concession that would merely put us on a par with Great Britain, would be foolish as well as churlish. Our nearness to Canada is in itself a great advantage. We can produce many things that the Canadians want, as cheaply at our factory doors as Great Britain can at hers. In all such cases equality of tariff at the Canadian frontier means virtual monopoly of the market for us. It is not likely that our commissioners will take a stand that will forfeit any advantages that our geographical position gives us. The question of transportation is closely related to that of trade. It will undoubtedly come up in connection with reciprocity, and it may form a part of the treaty if one shall be agreed upon. In this branch of the subject Commissioner Dingley will find much to interest him, since the Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk Railways are very important to the trade and industry of the State of Maine.

TO THE HAWAIIAN ENSIGN.

By Daniel Logan.

"At evening time there shall be light."

I.

Sink gently like the evening star,
Ensign of Hawaii's youth:
Beloved, home; respected, far;
Gleams thy heraldry with truth.
The stripes mark that the great king's might
Bound these isles in single strand,
The crosses tell that heaven's light
Darkness drove from this fair land.

II.

Sink slowly, into farther day,
While we save some cheery glow
Of sweet aloha from thy sway:
Hearts are sad that thou must go.
Stay! We cannot mourn thee lost;
Thou art only gone before;
Thy color blent with starry host,
Shall brighten all Columbia's shore.

The Hawaiian ensign, now relegated to museums, consisted of the British Union Jack with red, white and blue horizontal stripes in the field.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ONLY ONE CENT for a Paper that is read by several members of the family is not much, yet some grudge $3.00 a year because another Montreal Daily can be had for one dollar a year. That an immense number of people think the 'Witness' worth $3.00, however, proves beyond a doubt that a very large proportion of Canadians consider the best the cheapest in the end, especially as it has such regard for the welfare of its subscribers and their families as to refuse all advertisements as are calculated to injure them.

The truth is the 'Witness' *SHOULD* be sold at $6.00 per annum, but the price is made as low as possible that its sphere of influence may be as large as possible. Here are some low offers to interest those who do not now take The 'Daily Witness':

$3.00 secures a copy of 'In His Steps' and the 'Daily Witness' from date to JAN. 1, 1900

57 CTS. secures a copy of 'In His Steps' and the 'Daily Witness' from date to JAN. 1, 1899

26 CTS. secures a copy of 'In His Steps" and the 'Daily Witness' for . . . One Month

Tell Your Friends About It.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, Montreal.

The Ready-to-Wear Idea . . . . .

Is what gives Shorey's Clothing its prestige.
That idea should suggest another to you.
The saving of half your Tailor's Bills.

It does not matter what your Shape is, Tall and Slim or Short and Stout, Shorey's Clothing will fit you and to all appearance you will still be a Tailor Made Man.

See that Shorey's Guarantee Card is in the pocket of each garment, it is worth remembering.

That it means Satisfaction or your Money Back.

TELLING THE TRUTH ABOUT

ELECTRIC WASHING FLUID

How much labor it saves, how sweet and white it makes all Linens and Cottons as well as other clothing; how smooth and nice it leaves the hands; is very pleasant to use, and then, it's cheaper every way. Follow directions on bottle.

All Grocers keep it. Small size bottle, 5 cents.
Wholesale only from the

ELECTRIC WASHING FLUID COMPANY,
906 Palace Street, Montreal.

THE HOUR OF VICTORY AT HAND.

Prospects are That Prohibition will be Carried in Every Province.

CORRESPONDENCE FROM READERS—PLEAS FOR PROHIBITION—THE QUESTION OF REVENUE—VOTE FOR PROHIBITION.

By the time this issue of the 'Weekly Witness' reaches some of our readers, the die will have been cast, and Canada will have declared for or against the prohibition of the liquor traffic. Reports received from all over the Dominion indicate a decided victory for the temperance workers, who have given so much of their time and have labored unceasingly that the giant evil may be driven from the land. Much good work has been done, but much still remains to be done, as even should the plebiscite carry, the battle will be by no means ended. That a decisive blow may be struck at the liquor traffic, and that the majority in favor of prohibition may be large enough to compel the government to take further action is the prayer of every true citizen and well-wisher of his his country.

I consider the temperance cause the foundation of all social and political reform.—Cobden.

'There is no doubt that the drink habit works very great injury to the army. It has been shown over and over again that those who endure the greatest fatigue and exposure are the men who do not drink.'—William B. Rochester, Brigadier-General U.S.A. (Retired.)

PROHIBITION.

CANON FARRAR, ON ENGLAND'S NATIONAL SIN

'But, oh, will not someone interfere before it is too late? Once in the camp of Israel there arose a wail of horror and agony, "There is wrath gone out from the Lord: the plague is begun." And quick as thought the high priest, Aaron, took a censer and put fire thereon from off the altar, and ran into the midst of the congregation, and put on incense, and stood between the living and the dead, and the plague was stayed. Will no one do it now? We are encircled by the immortal memorials of those who fought the slave trade, and shattered the biblical and other sophisms of its defenders. In yonder aisles are the statues of Wilberforce, and Raffles, and Buxton, and by the western door the liberated slave kneels in immortal marble and by the death-bed of Fox, whose errors are forgotten and whose genius is ennobled by his championship of that great cause

'Oh, God, for a man with head, heart and hand,
Like some of the simple great ones gone,
Forever and ever by!

Oh, for someone again with such eloquence as those, and with the same burning enthusiasm to redress the intolerable wrong, and to alleviate the needless miseries of man! Before the clear intellect, before the fiery zeal of such a one the flimsy sophisms of a pseudo liberty and the perverted pleas of a feeble literalism would melt like tow at the breath of flame. Were it not better thus than to plunge into the heat of party squabbles? Will no one save the nation from legalizing for itself a needless and self-created destruction? Oh, what a crown would such a man deserve! He would deserve a grander monument than Wellington's—a prouder statue than Chatham's self. His name should live when many of those here recorded and when most of those to follow them, are covered with oblivion's dust. God grant such a one to stand between the living and the dead, for the plague has indeed begun. They have been dying of it now for two centuries. They are dying now of disease; they are dying by sucide; they are dying by violence! they are dying in hospitals, in squalid garrets everywhere; strong men—miserable women—little children dying so slowly that none call it murder. And if the drunkards cannot save themselves—if with their money they have drunk away their manliness, and with it their sense of shame, their power of will, shall not the nation save them—save them from themselves—save them from their destroying temptation—save their children—save their wives? We are told that public opinion is not yet strong enough. Then, in God's name, let public opinion become strong enough. Let them snatch their order from ruin. Let them choose it from its shame. What the Senate refuses now it may not, and will not, refuse when a nation knocks at its doors, with righteous and imperious demand, and tells them that they are there to do its righteous bidding. And as for us who are not senators, and whose power is small, let us at least help to form this public opinion. Let us change the national sin of drunkenness into the national glory of self-control. Let us become the *Nazarites*, as we have been the Helots, of the world.'

WHAT IS PERMITTED.

[To sell intoxicating liquor in this country it is necessary to obtain a license. The word 'licence' is from the Latin, and means 'it is permitted.' In the case of the saloon what is it that is 'licensed' or permitted?]

Licensed to make the strong man weak,
Licensed to lay the strong man low;
Licensed the wife's fond heart to break,
And make the children's tears to flow.

Licensed to do thy neighbor harm,
Licensed to kindle hate and strife;
Licensed to nerve the robber's arm,
Licensed to whet the murderer's knife.

Licensed thy neighbor's purse to drain,
And rob him of his very best;
Licensed to heat his feverish brain,
Till madness crown the work at last.

Licensed, like spider for a fly,
To spread thy nets for man, thy prey;
To mock his troubles, suck him dry,
Then cast the shattered hulk away,

Licensed where peace and quiet dwell,
To bring disease, and want, and woe;
Licensed to make this world a hell,
And fit a man for a hell below.
—'War Cry.'

'One of the great blessings of no license is that it has crippled the power of the saloons—one of the most powerful, bold, persistent and audacious opponents to what is good.'—Rev. Father Scully, Cambridge, Mass.

THE REVENUE QUESTION.

Luxury, my lords, is to be taxed, but vice prohibited. Let the difficulty in the law be what it will would you lay a tax on a breach of the ten commandments? Government should not, for revenue, mortgage the morals and health of the people.—Lord Chesterfield.

The government does not want the money raised by whiskey taxation for any of its legitimate purposes, and it has been proven a fallacy that the taxation helps the suppression of the drink traffic. The whole thing is unsavory, unwise, and unprofitable, and had better be cleaned out in the interest of healthy civilization.—Hon. Henry B. Metcalfe.

Gentlemen, you need not give yourselves any trouble about the revenue. The question of revenue must never stand in the way of needed reforms. Besides, with a sober population, not wasting their earnings, I shall know where to obtain the revenue.—W. E. Gladstone.

We have been selling our boys to pay the revenue.—Mrs. Letitia Youmans.

I cannot consent, as your queen, to take revenue from that which destroys the souls and bodies of my subjects.—Queen of Madagascar.

To sell drink for a livelihood is bad enough, but for a whole community to share the responsibility and guilt of such a traffic seems a worse bargain than that of Eve and Judas.—Horace Greeley.

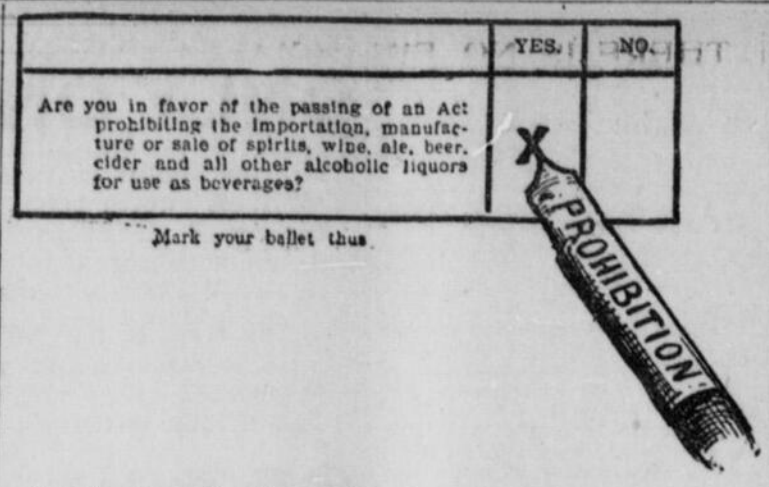
If the loss of revenue should accrue to the United States from a diminished consumption of ardent spirits, she will be a gainer of a thousandfold in the health, wealth and happiness of the people.—Justice Grier, United States Supreme Court.

No way so rapid to increase the wealth of nations, and the morality of society as the utter annihilation of the manufacture of ardent spirits, constituting as they do an infinite waste and an unmixed evil.—London 'Times.'

AN EDITOR'S VIEWS.

As in the past, the 'Monitor,' will give its vote and influence in the interests of temperance. The sad results of intemperance in every community are clear and deplorable. The horrid work of drink habits is plainly visible in the streets of Meaford every day. The man who stands round the drinking place waiting for someone to treat, is degraded to the lowest type of humanity. We have to admit, that the friendliness that with many prompts the treat is to be admired, but the sucker who imposes on the kindness is a gone case and should be ostracized from the community as a beat of the meanest sort. It would be refreshing to have a law passed which would effectually shut out those mean men, of whom every community has a number. Then comes the alcoholic victim who can never withstand the temptation to drink whenever opportunity offers. Some of the best hearted fellows are victims, some of those are in a strait between two, their love for family and their love for drink, all the time waging battle, and many times the drink comes out conquerer, bringing ruin in its train.

Up to the present the government has been a party to the business by licensing the sale of intoxicating drink. If the business is right and good it should not be taxed. If it is wrong it should not be tolerated and licensed. Hotels could be run quite well without strong drink, if not better to be without them altogether. The street scenes we had in Meaford on July 1, were quite enough to convince any one that the business of hotel keeping is degraded by the liquor traffic and that no part of society should welcome prohibition more readily than keepers of hotels. We trust the plebiscite vote will indicate an earnest determination to abolish the legal sale of intoxicating beverages. — The Meaford 'Monitor.'



Mark your ballot thus

Any other mark will spoil your ballot. Put an X under the 'Yes,' next Thursday.

LET IT COME!

Mr. Oliver W. Stewart says:—'We have learned that Americans are willing to shed blood and pay tax for righteousness. That is a valuable lesson. We have heard it urged that the outlawry of the saloon would mean bloodshed, and we have said, let it come. We have been told that the annihilation of this drunkard-making business would cost us taxation, and though we did not believe it, we have said, if it does let it come. Now, we have learned that when Cuba suffers we have said we will do right, let it cost what it may, and we have sent our brave, heroic boys to lick Spain, and set everybody at licking stamps, and we can do it again, for American women and American children and American men are as good as Cubans—I do not say better—and we can lick stamps and lick saloon-keepers, the ruiners of our homes, our manhood, and our virtue, and by the help and grace of the Almighty and righteous God we will.' What will be the verdict of Christian Canadians, or Canadian Christians, on this point?

SALOONS ON PLEBISCITE DAY.

Cannot Sell or Give Liquor Away on the 29th.

THE LAW ON THE POINT.

The Plebiscite Act provides that the provisions of the Dominion Election Act shall apply to the taking of this vote. Here is that clause:—

6. For the purpose of submitting the question to the electors, obtaining an answer thereto, and ascertaining the result of the vote, the same proceedings, as nearly as may be, shall be had as in the case of a general Dominion election, and the Dominion Elections Act and the North-West Territories Representation Act, and their amendments, and the Franchise Act, 1898, shall, subject to the provisions of this act, and of any regulations, orders or instructions made or given by the Governor-in-Council thereunder, apply, 'mutatis mutandis,' to the conduct of such proceedings, and with respect to the powers to be exercised, and the duties to be performed by, and the rights, obligations, liabilities, qualifications and disqualifications of, judges, officers, electors and all other persons, and with respect to offences and the penalties which may be incurred.

The section of the Dominion election law which refers to the sale of liquor, reads:—

83. No spirituous or fermented liquors or strong drinks shall be sold or given at any hotel, tavern, shop or other place within the limits of any polling district during the whole of the polling day at any election for the House of Commons, and every one who violates the provisions of this section shall be liable for every such offence, to a penalty of one hundred dollars, and to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months in default of payment of such penalty.

MUST CLOSE IN ONTARIO.

Toronto, Sept. 15.—So far as Ontario is concerned there will be no open bars on Sept. 29, the date set for the taking of the plebiscite votes. The Attorney-General has so decided and notices are being sent out to the hotel men of the province that they will be required to close their doors on plebiscite day, as on any election day. This question has agitated the minds of both the temperance and liquor people for some time and the decision of the Hon. A. S. Hardy has put an end to much speculation.

THE LIBERTY QUESTION.

Is it the custom of our country that every man shall do as he pleases? That is the principle that ruled to a greater or less extent in barbaric times. Have we reached the plane of a loftier line of conduct? Is Canada capable of taking the higher ground? Says John Stuart Mill: 'My liberty ends when it begins to involve the possibility of ruin to my neighbor.' Blackstone says: 'No man has a right to use his property in such a manner as shall injure the life or property of another, and the consent of the party injured is no mitigation of the offence.' Says Lyman Abbott: 'Liberty is not the right of every man to do what seemeth to him good. Liberty involves the right of every man to find out for himself what are the divine laws, and to obey those laws as they are revealed and disclosed to him, provided that obedience to his own understanding of them does not bring him into conflict with the rights of his neighbor.'

Sir Wilfrid Lawson, president of the British Temperance Association, writes: 'My own idea is that legalized temptation to drinking is the most formidable of all the obstacles to the temperance reformation. When the state ceases to be the great tempter to drinking, we may look for the substantial success of the temperance movement, but not before.'

'DON'T BE AFRAID, HE'S LICENSED.'

Compromise with it! You had better compromise with the panther in the jungle; with the cyclone in its flight, with an Egyptian plague as it blotches an empire.—Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, D.D.

SHRAPNEL.

The liquor trade is too dangerous to be treated carelessly.

It is a poor 'trade' when a man gives gold and sweat for ruin and death.

Mrs. Mary H. Hunt says:—'I am much pleased with the proposition to form a Central National Temperance Board to represent all temperance organizations, including Christian Endeavor, Epworth League, etc. If rightly made up and wisely officered the ability of such a board to focalize public sentiment in times of emergency would be an incalculable power for good.'

A husband writes:—'My children are being ruined, my house is a hell. My wife pawns everything she can get her hands on, and I am powerless; I am one of thousands.' This is not only a matter of urgency for thousands of husbands and wives, but it concerns the happiness of tens of thousands of our children whose future is now being fouled.

Liquor is a nuisance and an evil, and no greater blessing to mankind could come to it than the total prohibition of its manufacture, sale and use.—Brig.-Gen. Carlin, U.S.A.

Can you consistently approve of the licensing of a saloon even for every six hundred or a thousand inhabitants of a town, and then advise these inhabitants never to enter such a place, or denounce those who do? Can a sane man support that which he disapproves, or denounce that which he grants a license to? This is passing strange.

Mother Stewart, the great crusade leader, writes from Springfield, Ohio:—'The weight of eighty-two years is such that I am not able to do anything—barely to leave my room. We old veterans have some sad memories of disasters in the war of the Rebellion because of the intoxication of officers, and we know, too, that many of our boys learned their first lessons in intemperance in the army.'

Lady Henry Somerset writes:—'I am especially interested in the cure of inebriates, and I cannot help thinking that it would be a good subject for discussion. At present it seems to me that the manner in which habitual inebriates are dealt with, by putting them in jail, is nothing short of insane, but that the establishment of moral hospitals where the physical side is studied might lead at any rate to the cure of many who otherwise will be the parents of children who have inherited the taint of alcoholism.'

A wife writes:—'We have been married five years and have one dear child. O the anguish of my heart when my husband, after being late out, is brought home in a helpless state of intoxication. Why may I not have power to place this poor fellow, surely not in his right mind, under treatment. We are both young. Is he to slowly kill himself while I, his wife, stand helplessly by and see him do it? I cannot cope with a madman, yet I may not call for assistance! The world says leave him (to die) or stand by him at your peril; it may cost you your life, or, worse still, the bringing into the world of a family of drunkards.'

'Citizen and Country' says:—'Prohibition of the liquor traffic is one of the most important of all social and economic reforms. By many of the best people it is regarded as the most important. It is unfortunate that so many good people do valiant service to secure some particular reform, while they neither sympathize with nor support any other reform. Prohibitionists, more than any other reformers, are charged with this neglect; yet it is doubtful if some prohibitionists give any less heed to other reforms than some other reformers give to prohibition.' The above paper is a 'journal of social, moral and economic reform.' At the present time the question of 'prohibition' is paramount. 'To be or not to be, that is the question.' Prohibitionists sympathize, as a rule, with every good work, but experience has taught them that drink destroys or annuls their work and influence in all parts of the philanthropic and economic world. It is believed that with this arch-destroyer banished from the land nine-tenths of the difficulties will be removed and other reforms will speedily follow. There is nothing to indicate that other branches of reform can make much progress or do much for the uplifting of the masses, side by side with a licensed liquor traffic. Prohibitionists offer no excuse for being specialists in the present campaign.

TO THE FIGHT!

'Tis long since Temperance workers
Have gathered for the fight,
And with determination,
We work for God and right.
Our foe—the demon Liquor—
Is fierce and strong to-day;
And still in many places,
It holds unhindered sway.

There's work we must be doing,
There is no time to lose,
The day is fast approaching
When our fair land will choose
If Alcohol will find her
And drag her to disgrace,
Or if this greatest victory
Will triumph on her face.

The party politicians
Have duped us all thus far;
But we must gather forces
For a decisive war.
So many ways of working
Are open to each one!
We must unite in earnest
This battle is not fun.

And when the vote is taken,
Should we the victory lose,
We must not fall back idle,
And further work refuse.
Let not upon our shoulders
Fall the burden of the sin,
But each still work in earnest
For some day we shall win.

And even should we win it
The battle's but begun,
For will the demon falter
Or cease the race to run?
No; with redoubled efforts
Its victims will fight on;
And we must often conquer
Ere victory is won.

A. GERTRUDE SNYDER.
Williamstown, Ont., Aug. 24, 1898.

ONLY ONE CASE IN A MILLION

There was the sound of chink, chink of glasses, ribald laughter and cursing, while the atmosphere was thick with the fumes of tobacco and alcohol. The hour was near midnight, and the eyes of the men sitting around the little tables drinking and playing cards were heavy and bloodshot. The round, red face of the bartender was flushed with beer and exertion, for his patrons were drinking heavily and often. Presently there was a lull in the business, and the barkeeper improved the opportunity by leaning forward and resting both elbows upon the counter in front of him.

For some time a shabbily-dressed old man, standing near the door and leaning against the soiled wall of the room, had been watching the dealing out of the liquor with

FEVERISH, BLOODSHOT EYES.

His face was pale and thin, almost to emaciation, and his grey hair and beard were long and unkempt. The threadbare black coat which hung closely about his attenuated frame, was buttoned up tightly around his throat and down his breast. As he stood there, his long, thin hands would clasp and unclasp themselves nervously, while every now and then a tremor would pass over his frame. When the barkeeper leaned his fat arms upon the counter the old man gave a nervous glance around the room, and walking up to him asked, in a husky voice, for a glass of whiskey.

The bartender looked at him contemptuously for a moment, and then enquired, 'Have you got the chink?'

'Certainly, certainly; of course I have. I'm no deadbeat,' replied the old man.

The saloonkeeper handed him a glass of the fiery beverage, and he drank it down at a swallow.

As he put the empty glass down upon the counter, he turned to the man behind the bar, and said, 'Say, old fellow, I have poured a fortune, a beautiful home and a loved wife and child into your till, and you have

POURED RUINATION DOWN MY THROAT,

so I guess you can stand this one drink, for I have not got a cent in the world,' and he turned to go.

'Not so fast,' cried the enraged saloon keeper, as he sprang over the bar and seized him by the collar. 'You drunken old brute, pay for the glass of whiskey or I'll kick your old carcass into the gutter.'

The old man's voice trembled as he replied, 'Don't, don't old friend. For you I have lost fortune, home, wife and baby; surely you'll not begrudge me a single glass of whiskey? I had to have it or I would have died.'

'Out upon you, you snivelling old

hypocrite,' yelled the saloonkeeper with an oath, emphasizing his command with a brutal kick and a violent jerk on the coat collar.

The collar gave way, and the greedy eyes saw a thin gold chain to which was fastened a small gold locket, hanging around the bare, wrinkled neck.

'Ha, ha! you old miser,' laughed the brute as he tore the chain violently from off the old man's neck. 'I'll keep this little trinket till you

PAY FOR THE WHISKEY.'

For a moment the old man stood as if dazed, and then, clutching wildly with both hands at his throat in a vain search for the locket, cried out, 'For God's sake give me back my locket! Give me back my locket! Don't open it!' he cried as the saloonkeeper began to examine the locket. 'Give it to me! For the love of heaven, give it to me!'

'You blubbering old idiot,' laughed the saloonkeeper, 'who'd have thought you'd have a sweetheart at your time of life? Come, boys, let's see what kind of a looking gal she is.'

Then the lookers-on saw a strange sight. The grey-headed old man flung himself on his knees before the brutal saloonkeeper, and while the tears ran down his hollow cheeks, begged and implored him to give him back the locket.

But the saloonkeeper only laughed and said, 'Must be a pretty girl to make all that fuss over. I wouldn't miss seeing her picture now to save my soul from purgatory.' As he said this he opened the locket. A long curl of beautiful golden hair fell out, and, catching on his fingers, twined itself around them like a thing of life. 'Saints and angels!' he yelled, as he hurled the locket, hair and all, upon the floor, and began to stamp upon them.

LIKE A TIGRESS

fighting for her young, the old man sprang to the rescue of the golden curl. A short, but terrible struggle ensued, and then there was a gleam of glittering steel, a thud, and the grey head fell back on the floor, while the red blood spurted up in the face of the murderer.

Strong hands seized the saloonkeeper; but the old man was beyond help.

'Oh, my darling, my darling!' he murmured, as his life-blood ebbed away, 'who would have thought, when you put your soft, white arms around my neck to clasp that locket, kissed me as you did, and saying in your own sweet baby voice: 'Papa, I love 'oo, I love 'oo so. Won't 'oo 'tis me, 'cause I gives 'oo such a sweet birfday present?'—who would have thought that I should die a drunkard's death, stabbed in drunken quarrel over a lock of

MY DEAD BABY'S GOLDEN HAIR?

Forgive me! Oh, forgive me! my murdered wife and child!' And then, raising himself on one elbow, he almost shrieked while his face took on a look of more than mortal anguish: 'May God curse and blast whiskey and all who deal in it, as whiskey has cursed and blasted me and mine!' and he fell back a corpse.—'Alvin Journal.'

THE UNAVAILABLE VOTE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In view of the fact that the government has not stated what will be considered a sufficient majority to warrant a prohibitory law, would it not be well that temperance workers throughout the country should be instructed to keep a record of the unavailable vote. Such information can only be gathered during the campaign, and might be valuable in case there is a disposition to belittle the significance of the vote polled. In Manitoba we are working with a voters' list three years old, and the unavailable vote, that is, those who are dead and those who are gone to all parts of the world, will be from ten percent of the whole in some polling divisions to twenty percent in others. The vote is taken at the very worst time for this province. The farmers are now so busy with their harvest that it is almost impossible to get workers, and on Sept. 29 hundreds of threshing gangs all through the province will prevent hundreds of votes being polled. It is very desirable, therefore, that the absentees shall not be counted as against prohibition.

J. L. BROWN.

Crystal City, Man., Sept. 1.

A SACRED TRUST.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Six years ago you published the following. As it bears a vital relation to the plebiscite campaign I bring it to your notice again:—

'Politics is religion, and the exercise of the franchise is an act of worship.' Let the awful import of this statement but be faced and Christian voters will act accordingly. Whatever is morally wrong can never be commercially right. Consequently, Christian voters will square their economic theories to suit moral distinctions. Failing all else we insist on Christian voters answering the question 'what would Jesus do on the 29th inst?'

'Take my ballot; grant I may
Always vote just as I pray,
May in everything from hence,
Give Thee the pre-eminence.'

ARTHUR W. BEALL.

Peterborough, Ont.

ALCOHOL AND INSANITY.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I hope that you will not find the subjoined extract from Dr. Henry Maudsley's 'Responsibility in Mental Disease,' too long for publication. It adds to rather than detracts from its importance that it was penned twenty-five years ago, when the case against alcohol was not scientifically so strong as it is now:

There can be no doubt that intemperance stands next to hereditary influence in the list of efficient causes of insanity; it acts not only as a frequent exciting cause where there is hereditary predisposition, but as an originating cause of cerebral and mental degeneracy, as a producer of the disease 'de novo.' If all hereditary causes of insanity were cut off, and if the disease were thus stamped out for a time, it would assuredly soon be created anew by intemperance and other excesses. A striking example of the effects of intemperance in producing insanity has recently been furnished by the experience of the Glamorgan County Asylum. During the second half of the year 1871, the admissions of male patients were only 24, whereas they were 47 and 74 in the preceding and succeeding half years. During the first quarter of the year, 1873, they were 10, whereas they were 21 and 18 in the preceding and succeeding quarters. There was no corresponding difference as regards female admissions. There was, however, a similar experience at the county prison, the production of crime, as well as of insanity having diminished in a striking manner. Now the interest and instruction of these facts lie in this, that the exceptional periods corresponded exactly with the last two 'strikes' in the coal and iron industries, in which Glamorganshire is extensively engaged. The decrease was undoubtedly due mainly to the fact that the laborers had no money to spend in drinking and in debauchery; that they were sober and temperate by compulsion, the direct result of which was that there was a marked decrease in the production of insanity and of crime.

If men took careful thought of the best use which they could make of their bodies, they would probably never take alcohol except as they would take a dose of medicine, in order to serve some special purpose. It is idle to say that there is any real necessity for persons who are in good health to indulge in any kind of alcoholic liquor. At the best it is an indulgence which is unnecessary; at the worst it is a vice which occasions infinite misery, sin, crime, madness and disease. Short of the patent and undeniable ills which it is admitted on all hands to produce it is at the bottom of manifold mischiefs that are never brought directly home to it. How much ill work would not be done, how much good work would be better done, but for its baneful inspiration. Each act of crime, each suicide, each outbreak of madness, each disease occasioned by it means an infinite amount of suffering endured and inflicted before matters have reached that climax.

I wish I could quote at greater length, but fear to trespass on your space. I might just add, however, that Dr. Maudsley further asserts that there are at least 'five distinct varieties of mental derangement which own alcoholic intemperance as their direct and efficient cause.' I leave these facts to the consideration of your thoughtful readers.

E. L. MACNAUGHTON.

Quebec, Sept. 14, 1898.

CAMPAIGN ARITHMETIC.

Addition.—Add to the price paid for liquor the man's diseased body, debauched mind and lost soul, the cries of beaten wife and starved children, the cost of the business wrecked, and the home scattered, and figure out in the value of eternity, the nation's profit in the business.

Subtraction—Subtract from the $7,500,000 of Canada's revenue from the liquor traffic the sum of $40,000,000 paid for liquor that was a curse to those who drank it, plus the $3,500,000 paid for police and asylum expenses for those drunk and diseased through drink, plus the $75,000,000 lost in business by reason of the traffic and $14,000,000 lost through mortality due to drink, and as a result give the profit coming to the government and people. Carry the result out to the fifth place of decimals, if necessary.

Multiplication—Multiply 365, by the opportunities the liquor dealers get and calculate how often they break the law by selling on Sundays and after hours, to minors and known drunkards. Could they be worse under prohibition?

Division — Divide Canada's revenue from the liquor traffic, $7,500,000, by the 5,000 lives prematurely destroyed, and find the value of a man and the price for which we commit murder.

Fractions—Take the number of saloons in any community, multiply this by the average number of free fights caused by each and calculate the result in fractions and their addition to the welfare of the public.

Division of profits—Of the $40,000,000 paid for liquor each year in Canada, the liquor dealers get $33,000,000, the government gets, $7,000,000, the people get—drunk. What is the value of this to the people?

Square Root—We license a man to sell liquor, then we pay policemen to arrest his largest customers, then we pay a magistrate to send them to jail, and a jailer to keep them there, then we support their families during their imprisonment. Extract the Square Root of the Common Sense of this to three places of decimals.

CANADA'S PRAYER.

God bless our Monarch o'er the seas,
And guard our native shore,
May Canada still stand for peace,
While other nations war.

Oh, keep us safe from foreign foes;
Let peace reign in our land;
May we enjoy a sweet repose,
Still guarded by thy hand.

God help us now a foe to face,
Than all foes else, far worse,
Oh! help us by Thy holy grace,
To crush the liquor curse.

Rouse up the freemen of our land,
And gird them for the fray;
Oh, may they form a mighty band
Against the polling day.

Too long the curse has held full sway,
Unchecked has been the reign,
The curse works on by night and day
While thousands are the slain.

God help us then to win the day,
May drink be known no more,
And liberty in holy lay,
Shall sound on all our shore!

WILL B. WATERS.

Guelph, Ont.

Prohibition already! Mr. W. S. Caine says that England is prohibitionist, as only 184,000 out of 40,000,000 are allowed to deal in liquor; the rest are prohibited. The 184,000 should share the privileges of the remainder.

THERE IS NO FINANCIAL DANGER.

The Hon. A. R. Dickey, ex-Minister of Justice, Favors Prohibition.

STIRRING ADDRESSES GIVEN BY MESSRS. DICKEY AND H. J. LOGAN, M.P. AT AMHERST, N. S.

The temperance people of Canada and all those, in fact, who are working for the passage of the plebiscite on Sept. 29, cannot fail to be encouraged by the stand taken on the question by two eminent politicians, the Hon. A. R. Dickey and Mr. H. J. Logan, M. P. for Cumberland county, N.S. They addressed largely-attended meetings at Amherst, N.S., on Tuesday, Sept. 20, and stoutly maintained their position in favor of prohibition. Probably the most important declaration of the day was that of the ex-Minister of Justice, Mr. Dickey, to the effect that there was no real financial dangers, or even inconveniences, to be apprehended from prohibition. He ought to know whereof he speaks.

A GREAT QUESTION.

Mr. Logan began by expressing his pleasure at the very large attendance. The question before the people was a great one and great interest should be taken in it. For the past quarter of a century at least resolution after resolution had been introduced in the House of Commons in favor of prohibitory legislation, but every such resolution had been met with the cry that the country was not ready for prohibition.

The government on Sept. 29 would ask the people of Canada to decide by their ballots whether or not they are ready. For his part, he considered that rum was the curse of our young Dominion, and the traffic in it should be exterminated. He then attacked the argument of personal liberty, and claimed that because a man was strong is no reason why his weaker brother should not be protected. The best laws of civilization are founded on the principle that the weak must be protected. The voice of science proclaims that alcohol is a poison to a healthy person, and it is a test of a man's strength of will and body whether or not he throws off this poison without secret results. He then attacked the traffic from a social standpoint. The excessive use of alcoholic liquor not only affects the drunkard, but it transmits to his offspring seeds of disease. It destroys social order, disrupts domestic happiness, turns kind-hearted fathers into human brutes, and thus detericrates the people, and therefore should be exterminated by the state.

A WASTE OF WEALTH.

From an economic standpoint the raw material, labor performed, and money spent, is a waste of wealth. Its use in Canada to-day, according to the best statisticians, makes the large proportion of our paupers, fills our asylums, our hospitals and our penitentiaries, thus creating an unjust tax. Why should a large portion of our people who are total abstainers be compelled to pay taxes to keep up institutions for the care of men and women who are sent there by a poison which the state allows to be retailed. That which debauches and degrades the citizen is an injury to the body politic and should be exterminated. The question now before us was, 'Will a prohibitory act tend to exterminate the evil?' For his part he was prepared to give it a trial, and on Sept. 29 he proposed to mark his ballot 'Yes,' and in parliament be ready to carry out the mandate which the electors of Cumberland will give on that day.

Mr. Logan then gracefully introduced the Hon. A. R. Dickey, saying he is a gentleman of culture, of high legal attainment, and, best of all, an honorable man.

THE HON. A. R. DICKEY.

After introductory remarks, the Hon. A. R. Dickey explained the nature and effect of a plebiscite, warning the people that what would be necessary was not a mere majority of the votes cast, but as nearly as possible a majority of the votes on the electoral lists. There was nothing to be carried by a majority. The vote was a declaration of the people's wishes for the information and guidance of parliament, and should be made as emphatic as possible. He expressed the opinion that the issue was the most important ever submitted to the people of Canada, quoting Mr. W. E. H. Leckie, the historian of the eighteenth century, who pronounced the introduction of gin-drinking into England to be the most momentous event of that century; more momentous than the American Revolution, the conquest of Canada, the founding of the Australian colonies, and of our mighty Indian empire.

The progress of the movement against slavery was then sketched, and it was pointed out that in all great moral and political reforms there are three stages: First, that in which the promoters are called cranks, and merely laughed at; second, when they are called fools, fanatics and dangerous disturbers of the public peace; and, finally, when the reform is triumphant and its promoters are enrolled among the benefactors of mankind. Prohibition has passed out of the first class, and the people of Canada had now an opportunity to usher it into its final stage.

In an address of such limited duration the best method to adopt would be to consider the objections raised, which were three:—Revenue loss, violation of personal liberty and impossibility of enforcing a prohibitory law. It was a case of history repeating itself. When slavery was attacked its defenders urged that it was the nursery of England's sailors, necessary to her commercial supremacy and essential to the cultivation of the rich portions of tropical America.

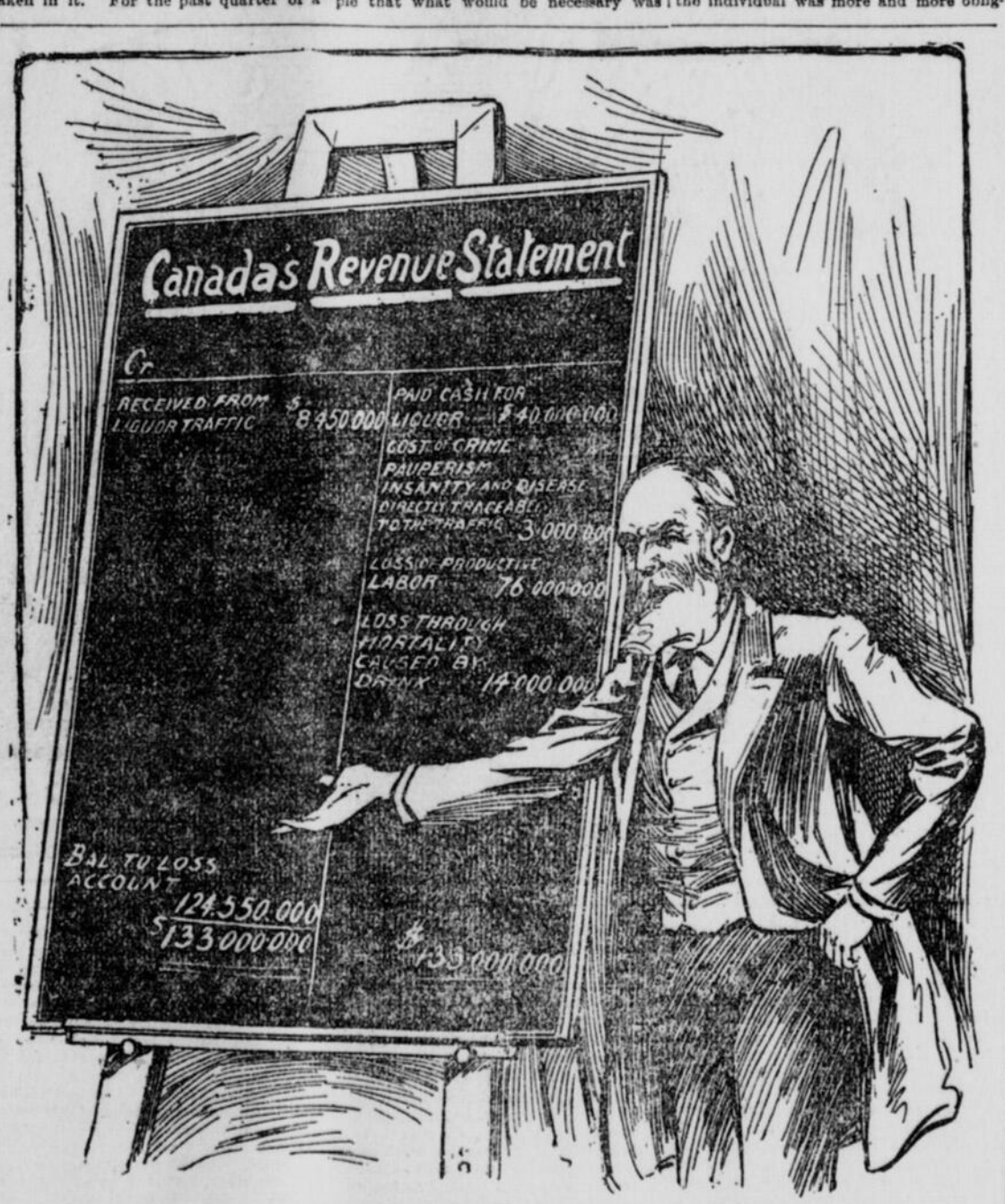
It was beyond question that the liquor traffic in Canada caused the death annually of thousands of men, and enfeebled the productive power of other thousands, that it caused terrible extravagance among classes little able to bear it and involved large expenditures to care for the paupers and criminals produced by it, and yet the people of Canada were told that a measure calculated to remove a large proportion of these evils would be financially dangerous! This would find little credit among thinking people. Even if it lost us all the revenue now derived from the traffic without any monetary equivalent, no one would be heartless and selfish enough to refuse the loss providing it saved the precious lives now thrown away and minimized the unspeakable misery, wretchedness and poverty springing directly from intemperance. As a matter of fact, however, there were no dangers or even inconveniences, from a financial standpoint to be apprehended from the enactment of prohibition.

As to the question of personal liberty, Mr. Dickey pointed out that the evolution of civilization might be summed up in the statement that it was the surrender of the former liberties of individuals for the sake and benefit of the community. The savage was free to do what seemed good to him, without any restraint. As civilization progressed, the individual was more and more obliged to govern his actions in the interest of the community. In no age had this tendency been so pronounced and its progress so marked as in the present. Unselfishness, sympathy, altruism, had entered into the life and sentiment of civilized peoples, especially of Anglo Saxons. By Mr. Gladstone's exposure of the Bulgarian atrocities the heart of England was so touched at the suffering of this alien people, that she for the moment reversed all her traditions of her foreign policy and stood ready to fight all comers. A similar instance was the American-Spanish war, just closed. This spirit found its way into legislation. Factory acts, Sunday legislation, sanitary legislation, labor legislation, our criminal code and innumerable other statutes were direct interferences with personal liberty for the public good. You could not run your own tug boat to tow your own deals to a ship unless you had complied with governmental requirements as to inspection and certificate. The case of immoral books and pictures was cited. Many persons might claim a right to see these for artistic, scientific or other purposes and allege with perfect truth that it would do them no harm. They might fairly argue as the moderate drinker does, 'If I can do this without injury, why should my liberty be interfered with because there are weak persons whom these might hurt.' Yet the prohibition principle is applied and the manufacture, importation and sale of such articles is forbidden by law. Does this outrage the freedom of the Britisher? If not, why should the prohibition of the liquor traffic do so? This tendency of modern legislation, which was constantly increasing and extending its sphere, was a solid fact and had to be borne in mind. There was no quarrel with the moderate drinkers, but they must understand that when the public conscience fairly awakes to the evils which are necessarily incident to the sale of liquor, the moderate drinkers will have to forego their liberty, as has been the case with other personal liberties already referred to. The swelling tide of humanitarianism will not be kept back by their little broom-like theories of personal liberty. Men now often give up their drink for the sake of saving a friend who is likely to be drawn into the vortex of habitual intoxication. By and by parliament is going to insist on all moderate drinkers being equally unselfish for the sake of their fellow men. Public feeling is long in getting charged with the electricity of moral conviction, but when the saturation point is reached, the action is often explosive and far-reaching, and that state is rapidly being reached on the liquor question.

The last objection was the only serious one, viz.: the difficulty or impossibility of enforcing a prohibitory law, and the frauds and perjuries that would attend its enforcement. The speaker sketched the history of the laws against smuggling in England during the last 125 years, showing that at the beginning of that period public opinion was bitterly and almost unanimously, in large sections of the country, opposed to the principle of these laws: 40,000 persons were openly engaged in illegal trading, and were backed by the people in many localities, so that violence, riots and murders were of constant occurrence in connection with attempts to enforce the law. Parliament and the government kept at it, and succeeding generations acquired other ideas until at the present day, although public sentiment cannot be said to be perfectly sound on that question, it is beyond doubt in favor of the enforcement of the law and recognizes the breach of that law to be a wrong against society. This showed what could be done in the way of education, even in the case of a law admittedly against public sentiment at the outset. A similar case was made out with regard to gambling, which now comes under the ban of the law, with the approval of a great majority of the people. So, too, with regard to the game laws, which in this province had been persistently enforced in the teeth of public sentiment by a few far-seeing and thoughtful sportsmen, and to-day they have so far compelled the adherence of the better part of public opinion that comparatively little difficulty was anticipated in enforcing the prohibition of partridge-shooting. How would that have been thirty years ago? Illicit stills are running to-day throughout Nova Scotia, and a certain class of public sentiment, that class which would be undoubtedly hostile to prohibition, was averse to their suppression, and was prepared to oppose that suppression by frauds and perjury, resenting the interference with personal liberty! Yet, this law had the better part of public sentiment behind it.

As to frauds and perjury it was beyond question that they must be faced in attempting to enforce a prohibitory law. Unhappily, however, such incidents occur in the carrying out of license acts to an almost equal degree, and, indeed, in the enforcement of various branches of the criminal law. But grant that the public conscience of Canada is aroused by the evils of the liquor traffic, that on Sept. 29 it will demand in unmistakable tones the enactment of a prohibitory law; in that case the enforcement of that law is sure to become satisfactory. As in the case of the laws cited, and many others similar, the difficulties with this generation would be great. But there were other and better generations to come, and one generation was but a small part of a nation's history and, as time passed, the law would more and more tend to be self-acting with the power behind it of a settled public spirit and conviction. Englishmen were not deterred by difficulties, when the end to be attained was the public good.

The issue of Sept. 29, was indeed a most momentous one. The temperance people were on their trial, and it was their duty to ensure success. With the single exception of the movement against the slave trade, there was no movement in human history more spontaneous in its character and more unselfish in its aim than the temperance movement. The men who for generations had been fighting this battle had no private or personal end to serve; it was a fight for the relief of suffering humanity against a foe entrenched behind the social sanctions and customs of the country and defended by all the power and influence of unlimited capital. That victory was in sight must be a blessed consolation to the veterans! Let us set the seal of public disapproval on the liquor traffic in all its branches, by obtaining the enactment of a national law prohibiting it throughout Canada. If we can in this campaign accomplish this, Sept. 29 will be remembered and celebrated by future generations as the greatest day in Canadian history.



Schoolmaster—Now then, Young Canada, where's the profit in that business?

HAVE YOU HEARD THEIR CRY?

Some people 'cannot conscientiously vote for prohibition,' and some people will 'conscientiously' vote against prohibition, and the reason is that they have not heard the wail of wives, children, mothers, sisters, fathers and brothers who have suffered, who do suffer, who are yet to suffer, as a result of the evil of strong drink. A conscience once enlightened by a survey of the sin and suffering will condemn its chief cause and seek its complete prohibition in the quickest and most effective manner that offers itself.

The liquor traffic is one of the most criminal methods of assassination for money hitherto adopted by the bravos of any age or country.—Ruskin.

LIQUOR IN YUKON.

Commissioner for the North-West Territories on the Subject.

SAYS SALOONS WERE WIDE OPEN UNDER MAJOR WALSH'S ADMINISTRATION.

Winnipeg, Man., Sept. 19.—All the available space in the North-West Assembly Chamber was filled on Saturday night, a large crowd of ladies and gentlemen having gathered to hear the statements of Mr. G. H. Bulyea, the member of the executive, who has just returned from Yukon, where he was sent as commissioner for the Territorial Government.

Mr. Bulyea said the circumstances attending his mission were so peculiar as to justify him in remaining at Dawson City until such time as matters were satisfactorily settled. When he left Regina it was expected he should meet the Dominion commissioner, Major Walsh, at Dawson City, to discuss the duties, he, Mr. Bulyea, was going to fulfil.

When, however, he arrived at Skaguay he was informed by police officers that Major Walsh was on his way back. He accordingly went on to Fort Bennett to meet him. Major Walsh arrived there on March 4 and he (Mr. Bulyea) at once informed that officer that he was going to Yukon, deputed by the Lieutenant-Governor to carry out the liquor laws of the North-West Territories. He showed Major Walsh orders-in-council and North-West Territories acts showing that the North-West Territories Government claimed sole right to issue permits in Yukon.

Major Walsh scouted the idea that the Territorial Government had any jurisdiction, though it was pointed out to him that even if the Dominion Government had given him certain powers, they were going beyond their rights as the Territorial Government had its jurisdiction by statute, which could not be superseded by any order-in-council.

He (Mr. Bulyea) could not convince Major Walsh on the subject, but he gave that official distinctly to understand that he should go on and carry out the duties entrusted to him. He then proceeded to Dawson City, arriving there on April 11.

On his arrival there he found his position peculiar. Inspector Constantine was there, and had given great satisfaction, too, all the time he had been in the country. That officer, however, had made no effort to do anything in regard to the liquor traffic in consequence of instructions from Mr. Daly, that had not been repealed. The consequence was that there was a number of saloons carrying on business without any restrictions whatever. It was the custom of the saloon men to keep open all night. Mr. Bulyea formed a commission and the order of things was changed and license fees imposed.

During the period between the issue of permits and the arrival of Major Walsh, it was impossible to get liquor out of hours. Things were going on very satisfactorily, and Dawson became more like a Canadian city than a mining camp, when Inspector Constantine received a letter from Major Walsh telling him not to recognize Mr. Bulyea's authority, or the authority of the Government of the North-West Territories, but only the authority of the Dominion or of himself (Major Walsh), and in his absence, Crown Attorney Wade.

That was the first intimation the commissioners had that there would be any difficulty. Inspector Constantine was obliged, reluctantly obliged, to obey the orders of his superior, and although in perfect sympathy with their stand in the matter, he considered it his duty to resign his position as one of the commissioners.

Mr. Gouin, of Calgary, was appointed in his place. Major Walsh himself came on May 23 and said he should notify parties to whom permits had been given that no one had a right to give them, and anybody who liked could engage in liquor traffic in Dawson and would be interfered with only if they permitted crooked gambling.

He (Mr. Bulyea) suggested by letter that the matter should be referred in a friendly way to Judge McGuire, and asked for a statement of Major Walsh's grounds of objection to the jurisdiction of the North-West Government. Major Walsh never deigned to reply to that letter, and notified parties, through a deputation of saloon-keepers who had waited upon him, and guaranteed them immunity for infraction of the Commissioners' regulations. The result was that the regulations were treated with contempt. There was dancing in saloons all night long, and gambling was open. The only restriction imposed was Sunday closing. Ultimately, because some women were allowed to sell tobacco and cigars at side tables, and soft drinks on Sunday, saloon-keepers grumbled, and then they were allowed to sell tobacco and cigars at side tables, and soft drinks at the bar on Sundays.

It might be asked why did not the commissioners enforce their regulations before the magistrates? Unfortunately all magistrates were officers of the North-West Mounted Police, Major Walsh was their superior, and they had received their instructions. They knew of one officer, Captain John Richards, having been transferred from Dawson at six hours' notice for not falling in with his superior's views.

Mr. Bulyea then dealt with the question of importation. In these matters, too, Major Walsh acted with a high hand. He would take no notice of documents signed by the administrator of the Territories or even by the Department of the Interior, and had liquor seized that he had no right to seize.

When the Yukon bill came, the question arose about those who had been selling by Major Walsh's permission. The men had paid for their permits, but there were others, who, acting on Major Walsh's advice, considering him the highest authority, had put up expensive buildings. They had been willing to take out permits but for Major Walsh's interference. There were thus about eighty places where liquor was retailed. An understanding was come to by which these men deposited a thousand dollars each in a bank and signed an agreement to contribute two thousand dollars a year towards the public improvement of the city, the time to be computed from the time they opened their saloons until the time the new law came into operation.

He (Mr. Bulyea) then came home as quickly as possible and he would conclude by saying there would have been no difficulty whatever if Major Walsh had been a man of more diplomacy and less egotism.

After several members had followed Mr. Bulyea, the Hon. F. W. G. Haultain, the Premier, closed the debate, cordially welcoming Mr. Bulyea home from his hazardous and difficult journey. The report given justified the expedition. After what they had heard in regard to the conduct of Major Walsh he would say that if that official could not be proceeded against under the Criminal Code, he would feel it his duty to have him impeached next session at the Bar of the House of Commons.

LEGISLATURE PROROGUED.

The Assembly was prorogued to-day and new elections will be held at once, prorogation having been delayed awaiting the return of Mr. Bulyea. Before adjourning the following resolution was passed: 'That in the opinion of this House immediate action should be taken by the Federal Government to force the location of and issue of patents for all lands in the North-West Territories to which railway and colonization companies are entitled so that these lands may bear their just proportion of taxes for schools, local improvements and other purposes.'

MAJOR WALSH SPEAKS.

Brockville, Sept. 10.—Noticing the attack that had been made upon Major Walsh, in Mr. Bulyea's report to the North-West Legislature, a 'Witness' representative called on him this morning to see what he had to say concerning the matter. The major said he was not very much alarmed at the Hon. F. W. G. Haultain's threats as regards his handling of the liquor question in Yukon. He had done what he considered in the very best interests of the district, for the government to which he was responsible.

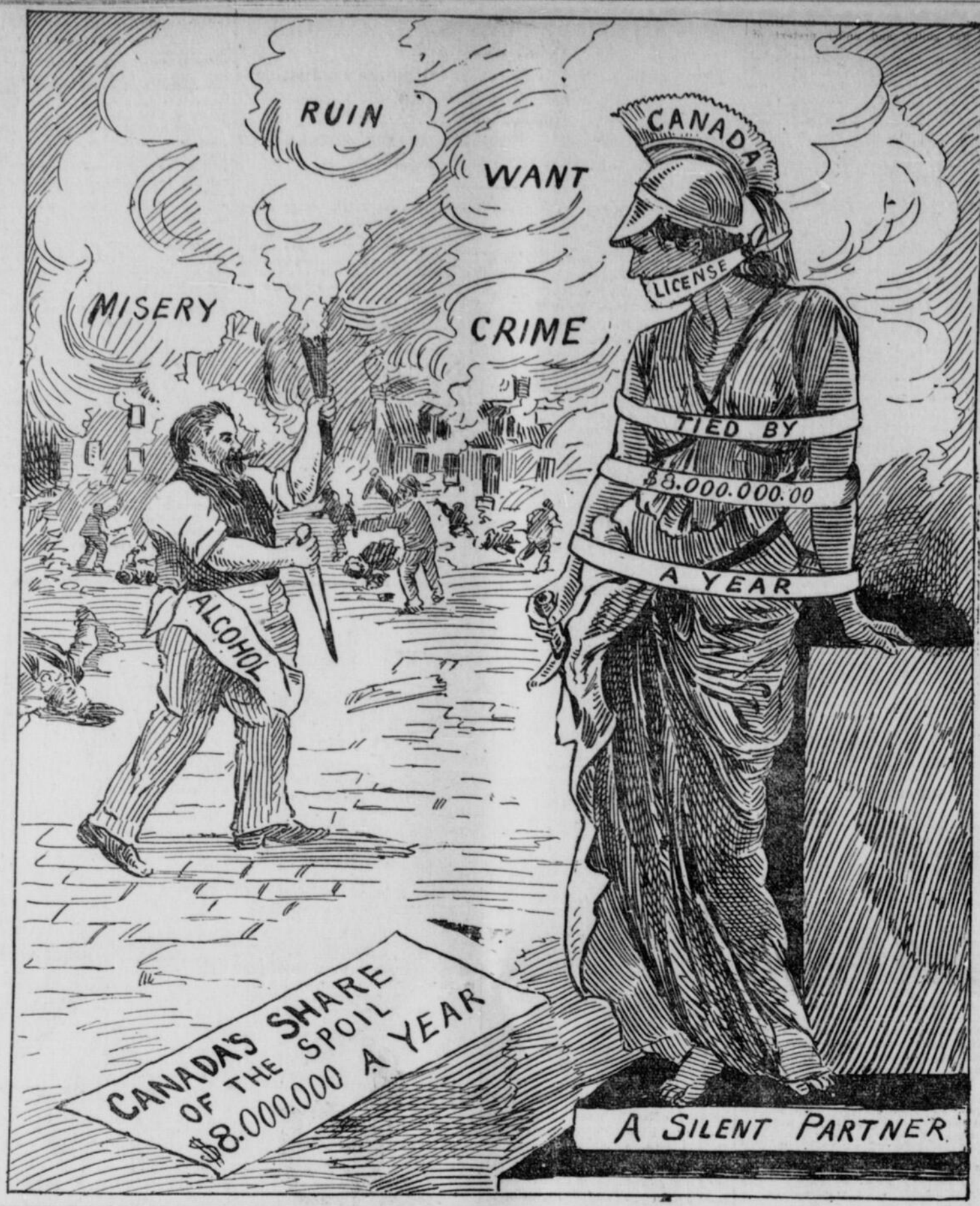
He met Mr. Bulyea, who was sent out by Mr. Haultain, at Bennett last March. Mr. Bulyea left for Dawson before he did on his second trip down the river, but before doing so they fully discussed matters concerning Yukon. Mr. Bulyea said he was going to issue licenses and permits to saloons and hotels under the North-West Territories regulations. Major Walsh said that he had refused to grant such and requested Mr. Bulyea not to do so, giving as a reason that a bill was to be introduced in the Dominion Parliament setting apart Yukon as a separate district.

With the new law coming into force placing the regulation of the traffic in his hands there was danger of annoyance being caused by having to meet the contention created by the granting of licenses under the North-West Territories Act, which would be without jurisdiction in the district. He also informed Mr. Bulyea that his Yukon policy in regard to the liquor traffic would be entirely different to that existing in the North-West Territories, and intimated to him that he had some idea that it might be necessary to prohibit the sale of liquor altogether.

When Mr. Bulyea left Dawson he was under the impression that he would not grant licenses or permits, although he did not expressly say so.

Before leaving Bennett he was informed, although unofficially, that legislation separating the Yukon from the North-West Territories had been passed and proceeded to Dawson, believing such to be the case. As a matter of fact, the bill did become law very shortly afterwards. On reaching Dawson he found that Mr. Bulyea had issued many permits and licenses, and ascertained that he had collected between thirty and thirty-five thousand dollars for licenses. A large number of the licenses were issued for a year. The Major said Mr. Bulyea expressed his surprise, and pointed out that his action would greatly interfere with the policy he had in view. Mr. Bulyea entered action against a number who were selling liquor without a license. As the bill providing for the government of Yukon as a separate district had been passed, he considered Mr. Bulyea had no authority, and gave instructions that these people were not to be prosecuted. He informed the people that they would scon be officially informed of the passing of the act of separation, and would then decide on a policy for the district in regard to the liquor traffic.

The Major concluded by saying that he was prepared to stand by what he had done at any time.



A MINING HORROR.

FIFTY MEN ENTOMBED OWING TO A FIRE DAMP EXPLOSION.

Brownsville, Pa., Sept. 23.—Fifty-four men were entombed in the Umpire mine of Snowden, Gould & Company, one-fourth of a mile below Brownville, by an explosion of gas at eight o'clock this morning. Two dead bodies have so far been taken out. The dead are Jas. Hall and John Bennett. Searching parties are making frantic efforts to reach the entombed miners, but their progress is slow, and there is great danger of another explosion, which might bury them also under tons of rock and earth. Immediately following the explosion of gas there was a second explosion of fire damp. There were 140 men in the mine at the time of the explosion, work having begun for the day a short time previous. Of these, 58 were in entries Nos. 9 and 10. Four men, Jacobs, Davis, Whetzel, and Walker, were near the mouth of the entries. The others were far in. When the explosion came these four men made a rush for the main heading, which they succeeded in reaching, though all were more or less injured. They finally crawled out to the open air

ENGLAND AND ZANZIBAR.

Berlin, Sept. 23.—The Zanzibar correspondent of the 'Frankfurter Zeitung' records the belief existing there that England will cede the Island of Zanzibar to Germany in return for Germany's concessions regarding Delagoa Bay.

Great Britain as the chief commercial customer of Zanzibar and the exterminator of slavery, of which it was one of the centres, exercised a sort of supervision or protectorate over the settlement during the middle of the century. In 1884 Germany proclaimed a protectorate over the settlement of Vitu and also over vast territories forming the hinterland of the Zanzibar mainland coast, which brought it into conflict with the Sultan, against whom a German squadron was sent. Great Britain intervened and by an agreement between Germany and Great Britain, their respective spheres of interest in East Africa were arranged and sanctioned by the Sultan in 1885. By this arrangement Great Britain, in addition to the northern half of East Central Africa, secured Zanzibar and Pemba islands, which are the chief seats of commerce. Germany's trade with German East Africa has not flourished, in spite of heavy subsidies to steamship services, and government patronage of and expenditure upon beautiful little ports. During the last year or two Germans have been grumbling because Zanzibar island was not secured by the government. The whole trade of British Zanzibar protectorate, including mainland and island, amounted in 1894 to $11,400,000. It seems improbable that the British Government would barter very real rights and interests of the British in Zanzibar for the claims without a shadow of basis which Germany set up in Delagoa Bay, and which she could not assert or maintain a moment.

DISASTROUS CYCLONE.

Leaves Death and Ruin in its Path.

ST. CATHARINES AND MERRITTON, ONT., SUFFER BADLY.

St. Catharines, Ont., Sept. 26.—About four o'clock this afternoon a cyclone passed over this district carrying death and destruction with it. The drill shed was demolished, barns and houses unroofed, and many chimneys blown down. At least three persons were killed and a large number are seriously injured and missing. The dead are: Clara O'Neill, employed in the Lincoln Paper Mills; Mrs. John Bickley, killed on the sidewalk; Frank Moffatt, killed in the schoolhouse.

There is hardly a building left standing in the path of the cyclone at Merritton. Plank sidewalks are up on end and trolley lines and fixtures twisted all out of shape. When last seen the funnel of the cyclone was passing over Niagara Falls.

PICQUART MUZZLED.

PLACED IN SECRET CONFINEMENT BY THE MILITARY AUTHORITIES.

Paris, Sept. 23.—The military authorities have accomplished their plan of stifling Colonel Picquart by placing him in secret confinement. Col. Picquart's friends have been denied admission to the prison. His counsel, M. Laborie, has twice appeared at the office of the clerk of the court-martial and applied for permission to see his client. On both occasions he was informed that Colonel Picquart had been placed in secret confinement and could only be seen on an order from the authorities, which order M. Laborie has been unable to secure.

USED OXALATE OF POTASH.

POISONING OF AGUINALDO'S SOUP WAS DETECTED BY THE COOK.

Manilla, Philippine Islands, Sept. 23.—A careful investigation of the attempt to poison Aguinaldo shows the cook is not dead, as reported, and that no priests are implicated, as alleged by the insurgents. Several Spaniards were allowed to remain at liberty at Malolos and two of them were employed in Aguinaldo's household. One of these put a packet of oxalate of potash powder in the soup and the cook detected it immediately, but nobody was injured. A packet was also found in the Spaniard's pocket. There is no reason to believe that he had any accomplices.

IN THE SOUDAN.

KHALIFA'S LAST STRONGHOLD CAPTURED BY EGYPTIANS.

Berlin, Sept. 24.—A despatch to the 'Cologne Gazette' from St. Petersburg says it is regarded as possible, in the light of recent information, that not only the French expedition under Major Marchand, but a force of Abyssinian troops is at Fashoda. It is expected that King Menelek will refuse to relinquish his old claim to the Nile border of his empire, and accordingly may plant his flag and assemble a considerable force of troops opposite Fashoda.

Cairo, Sept. 25.—General Kitchener, commanding the Anglo-Egyptian expedition, has returned to Omdurman, having established posts at Fashoda and on the Sobat river. The troops did no fighting except with a dervish steamer on the way south, which was captured.

Suakim, Sept. 25.—The only organized remnant of the Khalifa's army was defeated and its last stronghold, Cedaref, captured on Sept. 22, after three hours' hard fighting, when an Egyptian force, mustering 1,300, under command of Colonel Parsons, routed 3,000 dervishes, of whom 500 were killed. Three Egyptian officers were wounded and 37 Egyptian soldiers killed and 59 wounded.

MARSHALL—HENDERSON.

Christ's Church, Lower Ireland, Que., was the scene of a very pretty wedding on Sept. 21, the Rev. Wm. Faulconer, rector of the parish, officiating. The contracting parties were Mr. John A. Marshall, son of Mr. Robert Marshall, and Miss Charlotte Henderson, daughter of Mr. William Henderson, all of Inverness, Que. The groom was assisted by Mr. George Henderson, brother of the bride and the bride was attended by Miss Maud Marshall. After the ceremony, the party, with numerous friends, drove to the residence of the bride's father, where more than a hundred guests were entertained at dinner. The many and appropriate presents received by the bride testified to the esteem in which she is held in the community. Mr. and Mrs. Marshall enter this new relationship with the benediction of neighbors and friends.

THE FRENCH AT FASHODA.

DENIAL OF A STORY THAT MAJOR MARCHAND IS TO BE REINFORCED.

Paris, Sept. 23.—The 'Journal' said yesterday morning that the government had decided to send a company of Senegalese sharpshooters and a detachment of artillery to reinforce Major Marchand, the French explorer, who has occupied Fashoda, on the White Nile, about four hundred miles above Khartoum. Yesterday afternoon an official denial of the statement was issued.

THE FRENCH PRESS.

A Paris despatch to London says:—'The French press seems to be somewhat disconcerted by what it calls the 'violent' tone of the English newspapers in connection with the Fashoda question.

'The 'Liberte' says that Fashoda comes within the limit of the territories abandoned by Egypt under the influence of England. That the English (it continues), in charging Stanley to bring Emin and his troops to Zanzibar, had an afterthought to work for their own interests is doubtless true, but they have only themselves to blame if, for once in a way, they have pulled out the chestnuts for us. But, in the second place, the occupation of Fashoda is in no way a hostile act to England. We would exaggerate of course if we said we went there to be agreeable to them, but it is an act of preservation and defence of our rights and possessions in Africa, and is, above everything else essentially a political act.

The 'Temps' devotes a long article to the subject, couched in a historical and argumentative vein. The main argument is that the authority of Egypt over this part of the Soudan had become a dead letter, and was ignored by the European Powers, as, for example, in the treaty signed by England and Germany, on July 1, 1890, and also between England and Italy, on April 15, 1891, where Kassala is acknowledged as coming under Egyptian rights, but not the upper Nile. The 'Temps' concludes that France will possibly recognize the rights of Egypt, if it is Egypt, in concert with Turkey, that exercises those rights for her own benefit; but in that case the Congo State at Lado and Redjaf, and England in Wadelai, should hasten to hand over these territories to agents of the Khedive, for Major Marchand is at Fashoda by the same title, neither more nor less.'

'The 'Echo de Paris' concludes by lamenting that the Dreyfus affair paralyses government action in France. This is undoubtedly true, for among the consequences of the present agitation the most probable is that the Brisson Cabinet will have completed its existence within a few days.'

THE FRENCH ON THE NILE.

Paris, Sept. 23.—The 'Figaro' publishes a long article by Prince Henry of Orleans on the subject of the rights of France in the Nile valley, which, he says, are antagonistic to Great Britain. Undoubted French rights, he declares, were obtained through the abandonment of the Soudan by Egypt, and Great Britain's engagements with Egypt do not extend to the reoccupation of the Soudan. French rights on the Nile are further secured by the treaty of Berlin and by hinterland theory. Moreover, he says, French rights were obtained by the sufferings of French officers and men and by great expenditure of money.

ORLEANIST MANIFESTO.

THE DUKE DENOUNCES THE DREYFUS CASE AS A PLOT AGAINST THE FATHERLAND.

Paris, Sept. 20.—The Duke of Orleans has issued a manifesto denouncing the Dreyfus case. The manifesto begins thus: 'At last the promoters of the odious plot against the honor and security of the fatherland have thrown off their mask. Intimidated by them, the ministers have lowered themselves so far as to become their accomplices.'

GENERAL RENOUARD.

New chief of the General Staff of the French Army, and successor to General Boisdeffre, who resigned immediately after the confession of forgery and the suicide of Lieut.-Colonel Henry.

The Duke of Orleans accuses the ministry of seeking a revision of the Dreyfus proceedings, while convinced that Dreyfus was guilty, and under pretext of calming the public, for their own profit. He declares that the prospect makes his heart quiver, and concludes his manifesto in these words:—'Frenchmen, we are masters in our own country. Your servants, subject to occult and pernicious power, presume to impose upon you the will to which they submit under pretext of proving the innocence of a man whom the military tribunals have condemned as a traitor It is the army they are trying to destroy and France they are striving to ruin. Frenchmen, you will not allow it.'

ALARMING RUMOR.

EMPEROR OF CHINA SAID TO HAVE DIED ON WEDNESDAY FROM POISON.

London, Sept. 26.—The 'Daily Telegraph's' Hong Kong correspondent wiring Sunday says: 'Although there is no positive confirmation, all the evidence tends to the conviction that the Emperor is dead. A private despatch says he died on Sept. 21 directly he issued the edict giving the Dowager the regency. Nobody doubts that Yang—and Chang Yin Huan, who were ministers at Washington in 1895, are both innocent of the charge of poisoning the Emperor.

London, Sept. 26.—A special despatch from Shanghai says that Kang-Yuwei's brother has been arrested in Pekin and condemned to death. The despatch also says that Sir Claude Macdonald, the British Minister, gave instructions that Kang-Yuwei should be protected from arrest. The British consulate holds his baggage and documents relating to state secret. The Russians are incensed at the latter fact and it is reported that Russia has offered the Dowager Empress the services of 10,000 troops from Port Arthur to keep order in Pekin, if necessary. It is stated that the British fleet in Chinese waters has been divided between Ta-Ku and Shanhaikwa, under orders to intercept Russian transports in the event of an attempt to land troops.

ONTARIO FALL FAIRS.

Berlin, Ont., Sept. 21.—The North Waterloo Agricultural Society's fair opened yesterday, and was a great success. A programme of keenly contested races was carried out in connection with the fair.

Owen Sound, Ont., Sept. 21.—The North Grey fall exhibition opened yesterday, and will continue to-day and to-morrow. The weather was very favorable, and if it continues the exhibition will surpass all other years.

Strathroy, Ont., Sept. 21.—Lovely weather, a good crowd and a fine exhibition were the distinguishing features of the West Middlesex fall fair yesterday. The number of people in attendance was largely in excess of last year.

Exeter, Ont., Sept. 21.—The South Huron county fair, held here yesterday, was fairly successful. Some of the departments were well filled, while others were much below the average. The weather was lovely and the attendance large.

Brantford, Ont., Sept. 21.—With model fair weather, everything is now in place, and an immense crowd on the grounds. Citizens' day yesterday at the South Brantford fair was a great success.

Perth, Ont., Sept. 21.—The South Lanark fair opened here to-day under favorable auspices, the weather conditions being all that could be desired. The fair will continue to-morrow and Friday.

Ottawa, Ont., Sept. 20.—This was citizens' day at the fair, and there was a large attendance. The trains brought large numbers from all points.

Newmarket, Ont., Sept. 22.—The North York Agricultural Exhibition opened here on Tuesday with a large attendance of visitors and entry lists filled to overflowing. With the infusion of new blood into the directorate many improvements have been made and the variation in the old methods and the adoption of new ideas has created renewed interest in the exhibition.

Niagara, Ont., Sept. 22.—The Niagara Agricultural Society's fair took place yesterday. The day being fine the attendance from the town and surrounding country was unusually large. The exhibits, although not quite so numerous, were above the average quality of previous years.

BEAUHARNOIS FAIR.

St. Louis de Gonzague, Sept. 20.—The annual fair of the Beauharnois County Agricultural Society was held here today, under the most favorable circumstances. The fair was—all things considered—satisfactory. Exhibition Hall presented a fine appearance. Vegetables and root crops, as well as fruit and garden products generally were good. Jellies, syrups, and preserves, and the like, continue to claim a creditable share of attention, the annual exhibition fostering a wholesome ambition to excel. In the department of art and fancy work the effect was pleasing—the work being all of a very fine order, seeming to convey the impression that everything had been inspected beforehand; nothing but what possessed real merit being admitted. Such is, no doubt, one result of annual competition and carefully awarded prizes. The exhibits of crayon portraits would be hard to excel.

Cattle, sheep, and hogs were present in the usual variety and degree of existence; but to all admirers of the noble horse the St. Louis fair presented a most gratifying spectacle, the judges at times finding it extremely difficult to decide how to make the award.

SIR HENRY M'CALLUM

New Governor of Newfoundland.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Henry Edward McCallum, R.E., K.C.M.G. (Governor of Lagos), who has been appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the colony of Newfoundland, in succession to Sir Herbert Harley Murray, K.C.B., is son of Major H. A. McCallum, R.M. L.I. He was born in 1825 and married, in 1874, Lily, only daughter (died 1895) of Vice-Admiral Johnson. He was formerly colonial engineer and surveyor-general of the Straits Settlements, and a member of the executive and Legislative Councils, 1884-90.

GLENGARRY WHITE RIBBONERS.

Lancaster, Ont., Sept. 24.—On Wednesday and Thursday, Sept. 21-22, the Glengarry Union of the W. C. T. U. held its annual convention at Williamstown in St. Andrew's Hall. The meetings were presided over by Mrs. James Fraser. The delegates received a warm welcome, which was expressed in felicitous language by Mr. Robertson, M.A., on behalf of the citizens and Royal Templars of Williamstown.

The reports from the several superintendents were most encouraging, indicating that a large amount of good work had been quietly done; moreover, the numerical strength of the local unions are on the increase; besides, the amount of money raised for the several departments of work was a source of encouragement to the members of the union.

On Wednesday evening a public meeting was held and addresses were given by the Rev. A. Givan, and Mrs. D. C. McDougal, of St. Elmo

NOT WANTED.

SPAIN AND MONKS MUST LEAVE THE PHILIPPINES.

Manilla, Sept. 20.—Mgr. Dozal, Archbishop of Manilla, gives the following opinion:—'I ardently hope that the Philippine Islands will not go back to Spain, for the power of the rebels has become so great that such a return would cause terrible bloodshed. It is useless to think of subduing the natives once more. On the other hand, it is not desirable that the islands should become entirely free and independent. With independence, continual and interminable conflicts would arise. There would be a return to barbarism and a recrudescence of the native indolence proper to equatorial races. The intervention of a great eastern power is our only hope. Half measures are dangerous, because the people are agitated and crazy with vain glory. It is beyond a doubt that all the monastic orders must go, the whole population having decided to abolish them. The Dominicans, Franciscans, Recollets, Benedictines and Capuchins, who are the richest orders, are the cause of that expulsion, while the Jesuits are relatively free from criticism.' 'The religious orders,' says the archbishop, 'quarrel among themselves and get discredited in the eyes of the people. The archbishop has a very limited authority. The number of priests before the war was 1,000, but latterly each outgoing steamer brought away a few, and hardly 500 now remain.'

SITUATION AT HAVANA.

DISTURBANCES BETWEEN CUBANS AND SPANIARDS OF FREQUENT OCCURRENCE.

Havana, Sept. 22.—Disturbances in public places between Cubans and Spaniards are becoming frequent. The Cubans are assuming an insolent and abusive manner in their treatment of the Spaniards, whom they lose no opportunity of openly referring to as vanquished. Many of them wear miniature Cuban flags, the Lone Star of which acts upon the Spanish officers as does a red rag upon a bull.

In consequence of the serious disorders which have occurred, Military Governor Arolas has issued a general order making it obligatory upon every officer to wear his uniform and carry arms in public whether on duty or not, in order to avoid mistakes as to identity.

DEATH OF MR. CAMERON.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES PASSES AWAY.

London, Ont., Sept. 26.—The Hon. M. C. Cameron, Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Territories, died here this morning, of pneumonia, and had been ill for about three weeks. He was appointed Lieut.-Governor a year ago.

The late Malcolm Colin Cameron was born in Perth, Ont., on April 12, 1832, and was educated at Knox College, Toronto. He held several public offices, such as Town Councillor, Reeve and Mayor of Goderich. In 1850 he was called to the bar of Upper Canada, and in March, 1876, was appointed a Q.C., by the Ontario Government. He married in May, 1855, Jessie H., daughter of Dr.

THE LATE HON. M. C. CAMERON.

John McLean, who was formerly in the Royal Navy. He held a seat in the House of Commons for South Huron from 1867 till 1882, when he ran for West Huron, and was elected. In 1887 he was defeated, and re-elected in 1891, but was unseated in 1892, and was again defeated, at the by-election held that year, He was re-elected at a by-election in 1896, and also at the general elections in 1896—a Liberal. His home was in Goderich.

SORROW AT OTTAWA.

Ottawa, Sept. 26.—The death of the Hon. M. C. Cameron elicits very general regret among his many friends here. It was known when he accepted the appointment in the west that his health was very poor and indeed there were many here who said at the time that he was hardly likely to last out his term of office.

PERGAN—DEAN.

Our Minton, Que., correspondent writes: Our little village was all astir on Wednesday evening, Sept. 14, on the occasion of the marriage of the Rev. Paul Pergan, B.A., of South Barnston, to Miss Anna Mina Dean, of this place. The Methodist Church was beautifully decorated and a large number of friends gathered to witness the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. C. S. Deeprose. The wedding feast was served at the bride's home and a large number of guests were entertained by Mrs. Dean. After spending a very pleasant evening Mr. and Mrs. Pergan left for a wedding trip to Brockville and other Ontario points. The many presents received reflected the esteem and affection of admiring friends.

ESTERHAZY'S REVELATIONS

Forged the Bordereau at the Request of Col. Sandherr.

DOCUMENT WAS WRITTEN TO CONSTITUTE MATERIAL PROOF OF DREYFUS'S GUILT — THAT VEILED WOMAN.

London, Sept. 25. — The 'Observer,' this morning, continues its Esterhazy revelations, begun last Sunday, in a long article, the most salient feature of which is Comte Esterhazy's disclosure, made it is asserted, in the presence of more persons than one, that he was the author of the famous Dreyfus bordereau, which he wrote 'at the request of Colonel Sandherr,' now dead.

'It was intended,' he said, 'to constitute material proof of Dreyfus's guilt. It was known through a French spy in the service in Berlin that documents had reached the German general staff, which Dreyfus alone could have obtained. It was a list of these documents which constituted the bordereau.

'Dreyfus had been tested in several ways. For instance, a plan for the concentration of troops, on the south-eastern frontier had been dictated to him which was quite fantastic. A short time afterwards our spies in Italy informed us that the Italian staff, was making modifications in the changes announced in the imaginary scheme dictated to Dreyfus.

'Then Dreyfus managed to spend long dolidays in Alsace without apparently being found out by the German authorities—a very suspicious sign, for it was almost impossible for a French officer to remain any length of time in the conquered provinces without being found out. In fact, there was considerable moral proof against Dreyfus, before the trial took place, but no material proof.

'Col. Sandherr, who was an Alsatian, like Dreyfus, but intensely anti-Semitic, determined to forge this proof He was convinced of the accused man's guilt, but it was necessary for the purposes of the court-martial that documents should exist.

'I was attached to the intelligence department, my duty being to watch military attaches accredited by the powers of the Triple Alliance. When Col. Sandherr told me to write out the bordereau I did so, without the slightest compunction. I was one of those men, who, soldiers by profession, cling to old mediaeval traditions of military discipline. When I received an order I obeyed it implicitly, and without question I wrote the bordereau because Col. Sandherr told me to do so. I knew, of course, the purpose it was intended to serve. I know I was committing a forgery, but I also knew that all intelligence departments in all countries were run on precisely the same lines and that it was impossible to achieve results in any other way.'

'In the Von Tausch case, for instance, which made so great a sensation in Germany, Major Von Tausch confessed to having committed forgery, adding that that crime was nothing to the infamies that the Berlin staff had forced him to commit in connection with other matters, therefore, the court attempted to silence him. He ultimately received the minimum punishment prescribed, and has since been released long before his time.'

'It is nearly always necessary to manufacture material evidence against spies, because otherwise they would never be punished. The bordereau having been written it became necessary to give it the indispensable air of an authentic document. As you know, it was supposed to have been stolen from the German Embassy.

'Col. Schwarzkoppen, (formerly German military attache in Paris), denied ever having seen it. What he said was perfectly true. The bordereau was handed by an agent of our Intelligence Department to the porter of the German Embassy, who was a spy in our service. The porter gave it to another agent named Genest, and by him it was brought to the Intelligence Department, and there docketed and numbered as a document obtained from the German Embassy in the usual course. It thus received official baptism.

'It was exclusively upon the evidence of the bordereau that Dreyfus was condemned. The document privately shown to the officers of the court-martial, was fetched from the War Office, with the object of convincing the judges should they show signs of wavering. It was the letter containing the phrase, "Ce canaille de d——."

'Now this letter was genuine, was really written by Col. Schwarzkoppen, and did not refer to Dreyfus at all. The general staff was absolutely aware of the fact that "D——" was a certain Dellfus, a building contractor, who before had supplied the German attaché with plans of the fortifications near Nice.'

The ex-Major added that the case against him was crushed in defiance of all law and justice. He said that the veiled lady who appeared in the case was no other than the wife of Col. Du Paty de Clam.

Paris, Sept. 25. — The 'Aurore' says that M. Olivier, the secretary of the newspaper 'Lanterne,' who was shot yesterday by Mme. Pauliere, is no worse this morning, and there is some hope that he may recover.'

ANTI-DREYFUS GATHERING.

Paris, Sept. 25. — M. Paul Deroulade presided at a meeting held to-day for the purpose of protesting against a revision of the Dreyfus proceedings, at which he made a speech violently denouncing M. Brisson and all the prominent supporters of revision, and declared that if a revolution broke out and the scaffold was erected in Paris, the first head to fall ought to be that of M. Clemenceau If Dreyfus ever returned to France, M. Deroulade asserted, he would be lynched. In conclusion, he announced the intention to reconstitute the league of patriots, which the government formerly dissolved, and a resolution to this effect was carried by acclamation.

Slight demonstrations were made late this afternoon, but the crowds which gathered were quickly dispersed by the police.

NEW TRIAL FOR DREYFUS.

CABINET DECIDES IN FAVOR OF A REVISION.

Paris, Sept. 26.—At a meeting of the Cabinet this morning, all the Ministers being present, a decision was taken in favor of a revision of the trial of former Captain Dreyfus, and the documents in the case will be sent to the Court of Cassation.

DENIAL FROM ESTERHAZY.

London, Sept. 26.—The 'Daily News,' this morning, publishes a report of an interview with Count Esterhazy, in the course of which the Count admitted having had a conversation with Mrs. Beer, wife of the editor of the 'Observer,' on Sept. 16, but denied energetically that he had made the avowals credited to him. He then produced a long letter which he had addressed to Mrs. Beer last week, giving a general denial in advance to anything which might be published without his signature and protesting that he had been deceived by lying demonstrations of friendship on the part of the managers of the 'Observer,' when 'far from foreseeing the scandalous manoeuvre of which I was the intended object.'

Incidentally, Count Esterhazy declared that the pretended witness to the revelation was utterly ignorant of the French language. The above mentioned letter dated Sept. 21, is, the paper says, apparently all that Count Esterhazy is able to submit in disproving admissions which are now everywhere in London accepted as facts. Count Esterhazy made not the slightest attempt to deny the 'Observer's' categorical statements to Mrs. Beer, the enterprising editress of the 'Sunday Times,' and the actual directress of the 'Observer.'

As the 'Daily News' observes editorially: 'If the 'Observer's' statements are untrue, Count Esterhazy should immediately seek a remedy in the proper quarter and retire with a substantial addition to his fortune.'

THE CRETAN TROUBLE.

QUESTION TAKES A STEP TOWARD FINAL SOLUTION.

London, Sept. 24.—The Cretan question has taken a step toward final solution: The acceptance by Great Britain, Russia and France of Italy's proposals, which include the dismissal of all the Turkish troops and functionaries. The admirals of the powers in Cretan waters have decided that the ringleaders of recent massacres are to be tried before a court-martial composed of British officers.

New York, Sept. 25.—The London correspondent of the 'Tribune' says: Lord Salisbury is entitled to more credit than he receives from the Liberals for the vigor with which disarmament is being enforced in Crete. Admiral Noel is warmly praised but he is merely carrying out the administration's orders. The effect of the new policy is most salutary. The Sultan's advisers have learned that England is in earnest and that the Cretan Christians shall be protected. The concert of six has become, however, a concert of four powers. The German Emperor, who is about to visit the Sultan's realm, has withdrawn from the Cretan affair and carried his Austrian ally with him, and Italy is uncertain which way to turn. The concert of inaction has been transformed into what looks like a determined coalition between England and Russia to bring the chaos in Crete to a speedy end.

CONSTABLES MAY VOTE.

COURT OF APPEAL RENDERS ITS VERDICT TO THAT EFFECT.

Toronto, Sept. 26.—The Court of Appeal on Saturday rendered judgment in favor of the right of poll constables, of persons who perform services or supply necessaries to a returning officer, and of the owners of places used as halls for nomination purposes and polling booths to vote in provincial elections. The judgment was not a written one, the judges simply giving a negative answer to each of the three questions put to them, and the procedure was most informal.

STAMPING OUT THE PLAGUE.

Ottawa, Sept. 22.—Dr. A. E. James is still engaged stamping out hog cholera in Carleton county. Altogether he has slaughtered 35 hogs and has quarantined 157. Since the hog cholera was first discovered over 350 hogs have died. The greater number of these are not more than four miles out of the city. All the piggeries under quarantine will be kept so until the diseased hogs are killed off. The piggeries will be disinfected and thoroughly cleansed. The hogs which are being killed will be cremated. The inspector states that the state of these piggeries was most unwholesome, and that such should not be allowed to exist near a city.

WHAT LONDON THINKS.

Opinion of Chamberlain's Speech on the Anglo-Saxon Alliance.

THE MALODOROUS ESTERHAZY AND HIS INFAMOUS WORK — LIFE WORK OF SIR GEORGE GREY AND THEODORE FONTAINE.

(Cable Correspondence of the New York 'Times.')

London, Sept. 24.—Mr. Chamberlain's speech before the Danvers Historical Society, yesterday, has obtained wide publication here, and is received with the greatest satisfaction, especially the passage where he emphasizes his desire to welcome the federation of the Anglo-Saxon race, which Mr. Chamberlain sees coming nearer and nearer.

The difficulty will be to restrain his political camp-followers from nauseating both the British and American publics by excessive and fulsome developments of the simple, statesmanlike idea, to which he gave utterance yesterday.

THE VICEROY OF INDIA.

Mr. Curzon, as Baron Curzon, of Kedleston has got hold of the right label, for Kedleston Hall and the Government House at Calcutta are, as explained in previous despatches, one in design. The lucky son of Lord Scarsdale has also been fortunate enough to get an Irish peerage, which will not keep him out of the House of Commons while his father lives.

Curzon, with less of that superior attitude which puts up the backs of even trained statesmen, would be far more likely to become a great Governor-General of an empire where firm ruling, though necessary, is not the only quality needed. Indeed, there is no country in the world where the snub direct has to be used so sparingly as in India. The Curzon of two years ago would have set the place on fire and made enemies right and left. But that cannot fairly be said of the Curzon of to-day.

THE DISGUSTING ESTERHAZY.

That slimy but showy scoundrel, Esterhazy, a malodorous mixture of forger, spy, soldier, and detective has been sneaking round London during the early days of this week with some precious Dreyfus documents for sale in his pocket; but whether his courage failed him or no buyers turned up is only known in the dark caverns of this gentleman's mind, and his hand was nerved to no greater deed than the shaving off of his moustache.

By the help of this disguise the gallant Major has been able to dodge the noble army of reporters of the London press looking out for cheap copy at this fag end of the sea serpent season. The creature says he alone knows the secret; but, judging from my short inspection of the animal on the Charing Cross platform on Wednesday evening, I take him to be one of those fluid-minded men, who only tell the truth by accident, and who would take sides with the tiger in any hunting expedition.

The heart-breaking thought is that France has so many Esterhazys, on whose vile backs she, for some insane reason, dares not write large the label, 'scoundrel and traitor.'

THE COURAGE OF PICQUART.

But the central figure in the framework of the week is certainly that of Col. Picquart, whose dramatic exit from the Eighth Correctional Chamber of Paris is more fraught with deep tragic meaning than anything on the modern stage. One has to go back to Greek tragedy for anything so fateful, so prophetic. Thousands there are, doubtless, of honest men in France, with hearts beating with the noble impulses that lead men to chivalrous and heroic deeds, but among Frenchmen in power and office such Bayards are few.

Almost alone amongst a bribed and bribing general staff, this young officer, brilliant with military genius beyond his years, had in him the making of one of those great instructed soldiers among whom the English Kitchener stands in the foremost rank. Too brave to lie, too honest to shuffle, refusing from his venal enemies the mercy which could only be bought by a cringing accusation of some innocent man, or by a silence which sealed the coffin of the dying Dreyfus, Col. Picquart saves by his courage the fair good name of France. He is not the man to hang himself or cut his throat; and if his enemies do this for him, as they did for the poor fool Henry, then Picquart would have his country know the truth.

So he speaks it simply and sternly, in circumstances which may well stop the heart's action of the bravest man, and is hurried out of court. The curtain falls and behind it the general staff are sharpening their forging-quills and razors.

THE DUTY OF FRANCE.

Did they do this thing for Henry? That is the question which all over Europe men wish to know, and to which no plain answer can be returned. This assisted suicide looks black indeed. The mise-en-scene was simple enough—a distant cell at the end of a deserted corridor from which all other prisoners had been cleared out, and a body of willing stage-carpenters ready to remove all weapons and traces of the crime before heavy-footed justice stepped on the scene.

Converging evidence proves to the hilt that the French military authorities of the present day are more corrupt than in the festering times of Bazaine. The second empire military frauds contented themselves with robbing purses, public and private, but these heroes rob men of their life and honor. Behind this ignoble crew stands the great clean body of the French nation, whose history and saving virtues are well known.

But they should move forward six paces toward the edge of that precipice which threatens France; and so moving drive the general staff over the brink. Then they may cry a halt and clean out the War Ministry for other and honest men, of whom in that great country there is no lack.

THE WORK OF SIR GEORGE GREY

His marvellous faculty for exaggeration forsook Mr. Froude for once when he called Sir George Grey an ardent Englishman, proud of his country and eager to see it great and glorious. Grey was not only a great colonial pro-consul, but a man of keen prophetic instinct, who foresaw, against the then ridicule of the English-speaking world, the need for our people and this country joining hands. Cultivated on many sides, he was no dreamer, but a man of such quick action that he frightened many home statesmen into wishing him on the shelf, from which, when complications arose, they were only too eager to recall him.

As the London 'Times' admirably puts it,' There is only one person still alive who has been longer and more intimately associated with the colonies, and that person is the Queen herself.' An English statesman, talking to me about Grey and his lifework last night, expressed the hope that our people, as colonial responsibility grew on them, might find a colonizing genius like the great man who recently passed away. 'But,' he added, with a smile, 'you won't find it easy to work him from Washington.'

A NEW NOVELIST.

A strange work has just been issued, entitled 'The Light,' by Bernard Hamilton a young graduate of Trinity College, Cambridge, whose great-uncle was a college chum of Lord Byron's and bought Newstead Abbey of him. There is a slight Byronic flavor of revolt in this novel, which is mainly prompted by disgust at the doctrinal pretensions of the official State Church. Hamilton has this fine pull over the average ethical novelist, that, whenever his story slides into philosophic disquisition, he puts a warning footnote telling light readers how much they may fairly skip.

AN OLD LANDMARK GOING.

Our people care so much and know so much more than the great mass of Londoners about quaint, out-of-the-way historic buildings in this capital that many will regret the disappearance of the curious old house in Whitehall which was lately the United Service Museum. Its two centuries of life should have protected it from that ghastly destroyer, the modern improver.

True, Dean Swift ridiculed it, and likened it to a child-built card house, but it was the residence of that jovial dramatist, drinker, and architect, Sir John Vanburgh, who, as Comptroller of the Royal Works, used the stones of the historic Whitehall Palace to erect this oddity, which now is being improved off the face of London. What is grievously wanted here is a Ministry of Fine Arts, which shall lead the ideal civil servant's life of having nothing to do, but shall earn liberal pay by preventing builders, improvers, ruffians, and vandals from wiping out the sacred landmarks of historic London.

DERVISH SLAUGHTER.

SIRDAR REPORTS 10,800 DEAD AND 16,000 WOUNDED.

After the battle of Omdurman the Sirdar telegraphed :—

'Officers counting bodies on the field report total dead at 10,800. From the numbers of wounded that have crawled down to the river and into the town it has been estimated that about 16,000 were wounded.

'Besides the above, between 300 and 400 men were killed in Omdurman when the town was taken.

'I have between 3,000 and 4,000 prisoners from the fighting men.

It may be interesting to compare the casualties in previous engagements with the dervishes, which we print below, with those at the battle of Omdurman. The losses of the enemy at the latter engagement will be seen to be far greater than those on any previous occasion :

Tel-el-Kebir—Sept. 13, 1882: About 2,000 dervishes killed and wounded. One officer and forty-five men of the British force killed, and about 300 wounded.

El Obeid—Oct. 1883: 11,000 killed. Hicks Pasha's army, including several British officers and a London war correspondent massacred. Only one man escaped. Dervish losses, infinitesimal.

El Teb—Jan., 1884: Baker Pasha's army of over 2,000 men destroyed.

El Teb—Feb. 29, 1884: 1,500 Mahdists killed. Thirty-eight British officers and men killed, and 142 wounded.

Tamai—March 13, 1884: 2,000 dervishes killed.

Abu Klea—Jan. 17, 1885: Nearly 1,300 dervishes killed.

Firket—June 7, 1896: 900 dervishes killed, and 500 taken prisoners.

Atbara—April 8, 1898: 3,500 dervishes left dead upon the field. About 500 on the British side killed and wounded.

LARGE WHEAT CROP IN FRANCE.

Paris, Sept. 23.—The French wheat crop is estimated at 123,000,000 hectolitres, the largest since 1874, when the yield was 136,000,000 hectolitres. This will render France independent of foreign importations of wheat.

DEATH OF MR. JAMES SOMERVILLE.

Lucknow, Ont., Sept. 21.—The death of Mr. James Somerville, ex-M.P., which occurred on Monday evening, removes the oldest and most prominent citizen of this place. Deceased was born in Dunfermline, Scotland, in 1825, and came to Canada with his parents in 1841, and settled in the village of Dundas, Wentworth county. He was a staunch Reformer, and a lifelong friend and admirer of the Hon. Edward Blake. In 1872 Mr. Somerville contested the West riding of Huron in the Liberal interest against Mr. Thomas Farrow, but was unsuccessful. In 1882, however, he was elected member of parliament for West Bruce by nearly a thousand majority, but, after spending some three years in the House of Commons, he resigned his seat in favor of Mr. Blake. He was a charter member of both the Masonic and Oddfellows lodges in Lucknow, and the funeral to-morrow will be conducted by the latter society.

HEALTH OF ONTARIO.

Toronto, Sept. 22.—The report of the Provincial Board of Health for the month of August was compiled to-day. Ninety percent of the total population of the province is reported, which is the highest that has ever been reached. The total deaths out of a population of 2,183,168 reported was 230, or a decrease of fourteen from the corresponding month last year. In 1897 only fifty-seven percent of the population was reported, and the number of deaths was 189. There were 34 deaths from typhoid fever last month, while the number last year was 12. The proportion reporting tuberculosis, which was 153 for August, is much below the corresponding month of last year. Sixteen deaths resulted from diphtheria, ten from scarlatina, six from measles and twelve from whooping-cough.

JAGO SENTENCED.

TO SERVE EIGHT YEARS' IMPRISONMENT FOR HIS DISHONESTY.

London, Sept. 19.—J. W. Jago, formerly chief officer of the White Star Line steamer 'Britannic,' and John Kynaston, who was the second officer of the same steamer, both of whom have been convicted of robbing the mails on board the 'Britannic,' were sentenced to-day, the former to eight years and the latter to one year's imprisonment at hard labor.

METHODIST PARSONAGE BURNED.

Scotland, Ont., Sept. 21.—The Methodist parsonage and barn at Oakland village, also Mrs. Charlotte Mills's barn, were burned to the ground to-day. The loss and insurance, if any, are unknown. The origin of the fire is a mystery.

THE ADVANCE ON OMDURMAN: LAYING THE TELEGRAPH CABLE ACROSS THE NILE.

Lieut. Manifold, R.E., who is the Director of Telegraphs in the Soudan, was entrusted with the difficult operation of laying the cable across the Nile. A large wooden drum was built and placed on the gunboat 'Sheik,' and the cable was wound on it direct from the railway truck on which it arrived. The cable requires very delicate handling, for the slightest kink or twist will ruin it utterly.—From the London 'Graphic.'

COUNT MURAVIEFF. THE CZAR.

THE CZAR AND HIS MASTER.

We publish recent portraits of the Czar and Count Muravieff, whose proposal for disarmament has been rather lost sight of in the glory of the Khartoum victory. All men have applauded the humanitarian ambitions of Nicholas II., but his master is a different matter, and the real significance of the first Russian minister's clumsy proposal has been justly estimated throughout Europe. Everybody sympathizes with the young Czar; nobody is likely to help Count Muravieff in his transparent design.—'Black and White.'

EASTERN STORMS.

Fearful Havoc Wrought by Hurricane and Rain in China and Japan.

WHOLE VILLAGES SWEPT AWAY WITH CONSEQUENT LOSS OF LIFE.

Vancouver, B.C., Sept. 21.—The Oriental mail brought by the 'Empress of India' this morning is more than usually full of murders and sudden deaths. Japan and China have been visited by fearful storms. On Sept. 2, six severe thunderstorms broke over the Yokohama district. In the harbor many vessels dragged their anchors and broke adrift. In the interior, rivers burst their embankments and houses were washed away.

At Kumoro a large landslide occurred and 15 persons are reported missing. In Tokio 467 buildings were blown down or damaged and about 216 houses flooded. In Gumma, Saitama and other prefectures various rivers have risen, and bridges and houses have been carried away. On the Tokaichi line, considerable damage was done to the railway between Kayama, Yamaki and Gotemba, and again between Okitsu and Kandera.

The Nippon Railway has also sustained great damage. Heavy thunderstorms visited the Nayoya prefecture during which thirty houses in the village of Kamitsugui were destroyed by lightning, and several people killed.

A terrific storm passed over the Island of Okishima inflicting serious damage. Ten persons were injured, some fatally.

That old source of trouble to China the Yellow River, so well named 'China's Sorrow,' is again giving cause for anxiety. According to the Tsing (Shantung) correspondent the region north of the Tan-Sia-Shan Mountains, has been inundated for hundreds of li by the Yellow River. The inundation was caused by breaches in the river's banks and the result was most lamentable. The damage is so widespread that several hundred thousand persons have been plunged into deepest distress, and many into absolute penury, which the local authorities are unable to alleviate owing to want of funds.

A HEATHEN PRACTICE.

At the feast of the Seven Celestial Sisters or Genii, on the seventh day of the seventh month, it is the custom in Canton and elsewhere for single girls to worship genii. On the occasion of the feast this year four girls made martyrs of themselves. They tied themselves together by their hair, jumped into the river and were drowned.

MISSIONARY OUTRAGES.

British Consul Butler, at Kien-chow has requested the American consul, Dr. Bedloe, at Canton, to urge the Viceroy to send soldiers to Nodoa, to protect the lives and property of American missionaries in that district. It appears that the Rev. Dr. P. W. McClintock and the Rev. W. J. Leverett, of the American Presbyterian mission in the island of Hainan, were obliged to take their families and fly for their lives from Nodoa and seek protection of the British consul at Hoihow.

THE KHYBER PASS

WILL BE GARRISONED BY BRITISH TROOPS.

London, Sept. 23.—There is a growing belief in Indian circles here that Great Britain will shortly take possession of the Khyber Pass, the principal northern pass from Afghanistan into India.

The Khyber Pass leads from Peshawur, a strongly held British-Indian military station, to Jelalabad and Cabul in Afghanistan. It is within the British frontier, as agreed upon with the Ameer of Afghanistan, and is therefore not a fresh annexation. But it has heretofore been held on behalf of the British-Indian Government by the local tribes of the Afridis, who received arms, ammunition, certain supplies, and a subsidy for holding the pass. At the beginning of the recent uprising the Afridi governors of several of the fortified posts of the pass, who were under the command of their own chiefs, surrendered or went over to the rebels with all their arms. One garrison only was true to its salt. The pass was recovered and has since been held by Anglo-Indian garrisons. The Anglo-Indian Government had to decide whether to again entrust the pass to the Afridis and it has, in the opinion of Anglo-Indian authorities, decided not to do so. It is probable, however, that recruiting will be encouraged among the Afridis for the Anglo-Indian army, as in the recent rebellion the Afridis in the army fought loyally against their brethren, for the most part.

ATE TOO MANY GRAPES.

Kingston, Sept. 21.—On Monday the little son of Mrs. H. Horning, widow of the late Capt. J. Horning, died suddenly at Glenvale. The little lad had eaten freely of grapes and was stricken with an illness so sudden and fatal in its effects that he died before medical aid could be summoned. He was aged three years.

EGYPT OUT OF SEASON.

BY G. W. STEEVENS.

There was no difference in Port Said. Ships want coal in July as in December; the black dust hung over the canal in sullen fog, and the black demons of the pit wailed as they tripped from lighter to deck under their baskets. In the hotel the Levantine clerks and agents took their breakfast in white duck under a punkah, but that was all the change. Black island of coal, jabbering island cranked in by sea and canal and swamp and sand, Port Said in summer was not appreciably more God-forsaken than in the full season.

Ismailia was not appreciably deader than usual. If anything, with half a dozen French summer-gowns and a French bicycle club in blue and scarlet jerseys, doing monkey-tricks in front of the station, it was a shade more alive.

In Cairo came the awful change. Cairo, the fashionable, the brilliant, was a desolation. When you run into the station in the season the platform is lined with names of hotels on the gold-laced caps of under-porters; you can hardly step out for swarms of Arabs who fight for your baggage. On the night of July 12 the platform showed gaunt, and large, and empty. The streets were hardly better—a few listless Arabs in the square outside the station, and then avenue on avenue of

SILENT DARKNESS.

By daylight Cairo looked like a ball-room the morning after. One hotel was shamelessly making up a rather battered face against next season. The verandah of Shepheard's, where six months ago you could not move for tea-tables nor hear the band for the buzz of talk, was quite empty and lifeless; only one perspiring waiter hinted that this was an hotel. The Continental, the centre of Cairene fashion, had a whole wing shuttered up; the mirrors in the great hall were blind with whiting, and naked suites of bedroom furniture camped out in the great dining-room. Some shops were shut; the rest wore demi-toilettes of shutter and blind; the dozing shopkeepers seemed half resentful that anybody should wish to buy in such weather. As for scarabs and necklaces and curiosities of Egypt, they no longer pretended to think that any sane man could give money for such things. As you looked out from the Citadel, Cairo seemed dazed under the sun. The very Pyramids looked as if they were taking a holiday.

All that was no more than you expected; you knew that no tourists came to Egypt in July. But native Egypt was out of season, too. The streets that clacked with touts and beggars, that jingled with every kind of hawker's rubbish—you passed along them down a vista of closed jalousies and saw not a soul, heard not a sound. The natives must be somewhere, only where? A few you saw at road-making, painting, and the like jobs of an off-season. But

EVERY NATIVE WAS DULL,

listless, hanging from his stalk, half dead. Eyes were languid and lustreless; the painter's head drooped and swayed from side to side, and the brush almost fell from his lax fingers. In the narrow bevel of shadow left under a wall by the high sun, flat on back or face, open-mouthed, half asleep, half fainting, gasped Arab Cairo—the parasite of the tourist in his holiday, the workman leaving his work, donkey-boy and donkey flat and panting together.

Well might they gasp and pant. For the air of Cairo was half dead, too. You might drive in it at night and feel it whistle round you, but it did not refresh you. You might draw it into your lungs, but it did not fill them. The air had no quality in it, no body; it was thin, used up, motionless, too limp to live in. The air of August London is stale and close, poor; exaggerate it fifty-fold and you have the air of July Cairo. You wake up at night dull and flaccid and clammy with sweat, less refreshed than when you lay down. You live on what sleep you can pilfer during the hour of dawn. As you drive home at night you envy the dark figure in a galabeah stretched on the pavement of Kasr-en-Nil bridge; there only in Cairo can you feel a faint stirring in the air.

To put all in one word, Egypt lacks its Nile. The all-fathering river is at his lowest and weakest. In places he is nearly dry, and what water he can give the cracked fields is pale, green, unfertile. He was beginning to rise now, slowly; presently would come the flood and the brown manuring water. The night wind blow strongly over his broadened bosom, the green would spring out of the mud, and Egypt

WOULD BE ALIVE AGAIN.

Only in one place was she alive yet—and that was the Continental Hotel. There all day sat, and came, and went clean-limbed young men in flannels, and at dinner-time the terrace was cool with white mess jackets. Outside was the only crowd of natives in Cairo—a thick line of Arabs squatting by the opposite wall, nursing testimonials earned or bought, cooks and valets and grooms—waiting to be hired to go up the Nile. Up at the Citadel they would show you the great black up-standing forty-pounder guns with which they meant to breach Khartoum. Out at Abbassieh the 21st Lancers were changing their troop horses for lighter Syrians and country-breds. The barrack-yard of Kasr-en-Nil was yellow with tents, and under a breathless afternoon sun the blackbelted Rifle Brigade marched in from the station to fill them. The wilted Arabs hardly turned their heads at the band; the Rifles held their shoulders square, and stepped out with a battle.

The Egyptian may feel the sun; the Englishman must stand up and march in it. You see it is his country, and he must set an example. And seeing Egypt thus Nileless, bloodless, you felt more than ever that he must lose no time in taking into firm fingers the keys of the Nile above Khartoum.

A DERVISH CHARGE.

Drawn by Charles M. Sheldon for 'Black and White.'

GOLD RUSH AT ATLIN.

Latest Field of Fortune Opened in the Klondike.

GREAT STORIES TOLD ABOUT THE RICHNESS OF THE DEPOSITS IN THE NEW TERRITORY.

Skaguay, Aug. 30.—After long travel and some tribulation a genuine 'stampede' has been found. The latest 'rush' has involved the correspondent along with almost everybody else in this district. Skaguay is as quiet as a prairie town in winter. There is no shooting, no 'grafting,' no 'rolling' of newly arrived Dawson miners, and very little gambling. Every man who can get away has gone or is going to the new strike at Pine creek, and those who can't get away are sending some one. They believe in this strike. They were not carried away by the stampede to Walsh Creek last winter, but they are excited now. Out of 1,500 men working on the railway nearly 1,000 have quit work. Many of the small shopkeepers have locked their doors or turned their business over to their wives. On every side one may see men with packs on their backs plodding along the trails to join a long procession of other heavily laden two-legged beetles with noses set to the north.

The excitement began a week ago yesterday. The story goes that a man by the name of Roberts has been quietly working on a small creek which runs into Atlin lake from the easterly side. He thought he was in North-West territory and subject to royalty; therefore he said little about his output. Some ten days ago he came into Bennett City to buy some provisions and in a moment of indiscretion his secret escaped him. Bennett was boiling with the news when a steamer came up the Yukon with some Dawson adventurers aboard and some of them turned back and made a determined rush to get 'next.'

Two of these men have returned to Skaguay and their report has put the final push to an evacuation. One man (Mr. Tennant, a reputable citizen) says he dug a small hole in his claim and at four feet panned a couple of shovels of dirt out of which he claims to have taken about thirty cents. I have seen the gold, but as it is in a bottle and looks very much like other bottles of gold from Dawson I am not prepared to announce a great strike on Atlin lake.

The other man, who has been to this promising land and returned, is Mr. Jeff Evans, of Portland, Ore. He also was on the way back from Dawson and caught the inspiriting news at Bennett. He returned last night and has told to me and has drawn a map of the country as it appears to his eye. He has some coarse gold in an envelope which he claims to have taken from the ground on a second creek near the discovery.

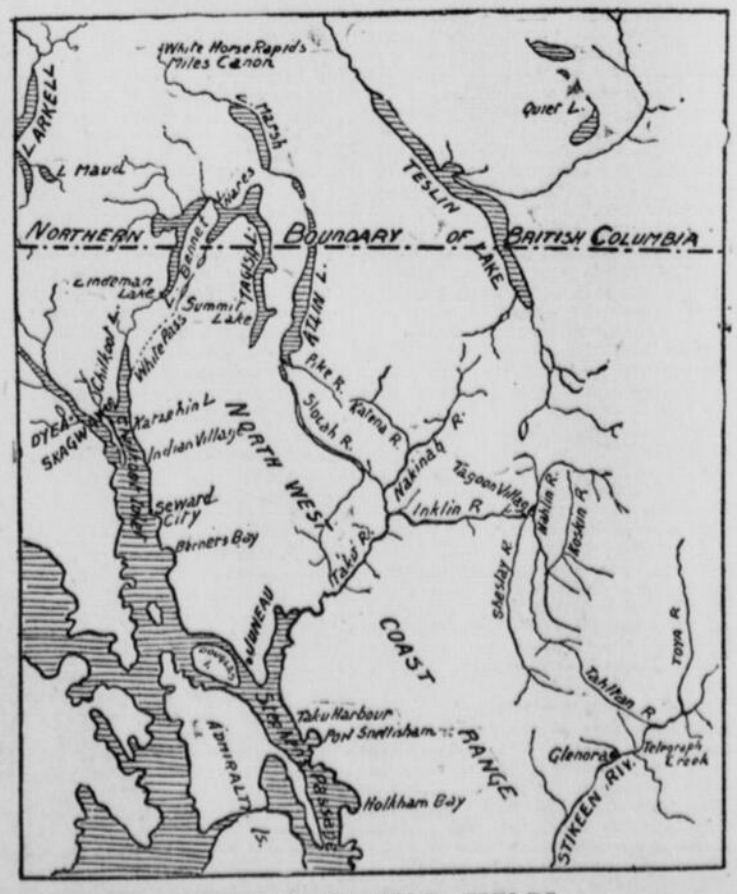
He reports people streaming in by boat and trail and that locations are being made with great rapidity. He considers it a cheerful country to mine in—open, easily traversed, with plenty of water for sluicing or rocking. The lake is beautiful and the soil a black alluvium. The gold he showed was of mixed character. It consisted of fine dust, flat scales, and one or two larger flat nuggets. He claimed to have secured this by digging a few feet in the soil of his claim. He did not go to bed rock.

It will thus be seen that no decisive thing can be reported at the present moment. The air is full of gold, but the gold is mainly in the blue distance yet. I am to go in a day or two to see for myself what the new mines contain.

Skaguay has acquired unquestioned supremacy among coast cities. Her improvements are more permanent, and during my stay in the town I have hardly realized that I was in a far northern part—the cold winds from the mountains alone reminding me of it. The land is cold and majestic, without color or grace. Bronze-green, dull gray sea, and vast rivers of ice descending from the clouds in splendid sweeping curves, while far above, the peaks, half hid in angry mist, are stern and menacing.

Men are beginning to roll into the town from the south in response to the 'Cottage City's' report. Returned Dawson miners may be seen on the street, surrounded by clusters of eager listeners, but the man from Atlin Lake is treated with almost as great respect. Rates for freight to Lake Bennett range from eight to ten cents per pound. Fare by boat to the head of Taken Arm is $20 one way, $30 the round trip. One hundred pounds of grub free. Boats are from $75 to $100 each. It is about a hundred and twenty-five miles by way of boat, and about fifty by a dubious trail.

HAMLIN GARLAND.



ATLIN LAKE GOLD FIELDS.

Which are said to be richer than those of the Klondike.

CANADIAN FOREIGN TRADE

RETURNS FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST SHOW AN INCREASE OVER LAST YEAR.

Ottawa, Sept. 23.—The statement of Canadian imports and exports for the month of August is one more indication of the continued improvement in trade prospects. The total imports show an improvement over the same month last year of $2,544,534 and the exports a gain of $498,280. The figures for August, 1897, and 1898, are as follows:—

	1898.	1897.
Imports dutiable	$ 7,210,547	$ 5,859,760
Free goods	5,357,715	4,610,307
Coin and bullion	1,528,497	1,046,158
Total imports	$14,096,759	$11,546,225
Duty collected	$ 2,047,265	$ 1,703,514
Exports Canadian	12,961,136	12,568,328
Foreign	1,138,549	1,213,224
Coin and bullion	167,430	45,382
Total exports	$14,267,106	$13,768,824
Total imports and exports	$28,363,865	$25,315,049

THE CROW'S NEST PASS CASE.

Ottawa, Sept. 19.—Argument has been completed in the commission to inquire into the death of the young Nova Scotians, Macdonald and Fraser, on the Crow's Nest Pass Railway. The chief point submitted was a claim of individual responsibility on the part of the doctors employed. The company claimed that it had employed men of recognized ability to act as doctors on the construction work, and that there their responsibility ended. The report of Commissioner Clute will be forwarded to the Minister of Justice.

THE QUEBEC CONFERENCE.

DELEGATES BEING HOSPITABLY ENTERTAINED—BUSINESS KEPT SECRET.

The Quebec Conference resumed its sittings last week, but nothing has as yet been made public with reference to its deliberations. Delegations have been heard from both American and Canadian manufacturing concerns. Premier Hardy and the Hon. G. W. Ross, of Ontario, were heard, urging that no interference be attempted with the Ontario export tax on Canadian logs, while the present American duty continues on sawn lumber. The Hon. Clarke Wallace was heard on behalf of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. Mr. Hays, general manager of the G. T. R., was also in Quebec, and said to be opposing any interference with the present bonding system in the United States.

It was rumored that the American Commissioners submitted a factum to their British and Canadian colleagues embodying their views on the different questions under consideration, and declaring that they intended to abide by these views.

The commissioners have been most hospitably entertained in Quebec, being dined by their Excellencies Lord and Lady Aberdeen, banquetted and feasted.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Congressional commissioners have finished their work in connection with the annexation of Hawaii to the United States. The sentiment of the natives is divided, one section desiring the restoration of the Queen and the other accepts the new order of affairs.

Governor Pingree has been unanimously re-nominated for the office he now fills so well, by the Michigan Republican state convention held in Detroit.

The Royal Order of Scotland held its twenty-first annual convention in Cincinnati last week. The order is one of the oldest in existence.

The New Zealand Government is offering £2,000 for the best process—mechanical or chemical—of treating the native fibre, New Zealand hemp, known as 'pharmium tenax.'

At a dinner given by the Century Club of Ogdensburg, N.Y., the Union Jack predominated in the decorations. Representatives of the St. James Club, Montreal, were present, and responded to toasts.

Excitement was caused in Albany, N.Y., political circles on Thursday by a report that Colonel Roosevelt could not be nominated for the governorship of New York owing to ineligibility. It is claimed he has declared himself a resident of Washington, and not of New York.

The English interests in the Jasper Town and Lands Company, of London, England, and the Corona Coal and Coke Company, of Walker, Alabama, have won the first victory in their celebrated case, which involved over $1,000,000. Judge Bruce, in the Federal Court, at Birmingham, Ala., refused to grant the petition of John A. James, of New York, which asked for a receiver to be appointed for both companies.

Herr Theodor Fontane, a noted German writer and poet, is dead. He was born in 1819, and was a war correspondent during the Franco-Prussian war of 1870.

ADJOURNED UNTIL 1901.

NO AGREEMENT REACHED IN THE PROVINCIAL SYNOD ON THE QUESTION OF DIVORCE.

The Provincial Synod continued in session through the greater part of last week. Monday afternoon and Tuesday morning were taken up in the discussion of the question, ultimately decided in the negative, whether the scheme of the General Synod for the formation of a general mission board to represent all the dioceses in the Church should be adopted by the Synod.

Several matters were debated and advanced a stage on Tuesday afternoon and evening. The question of future meetings of Synod was discussed—whether the body, in view of the formation of the General Synod of the whole Church, should dissolve, whether it should meet simply upon special call, or whether it should be brought together every alternate three years. At ten p.m. an early motion to the effect that it was inexpedient at the present time to alter the constitution as to the periods which should elapse between sessions of the Provincial Synod, was carried, one dissenting.

The divorce evil was the main theme of discussion on Wednesday. Dr. Langtry proposed a resolution looking to the affirming of the indissolubility of the marriage bond, except through death, and calling upon the clergy of the ecclesiastical province of Canada not to solemnize the marriage of divorced persons during the life-time of one or other of the parties to the divorce.

Dean Partridge wanted a more pronounced position taken, and moved in amendment, 'That no clergyman of their ecclesiastical province shall solemnize marriage between persons who have been divorced while husband or wife of either party is still living.'

Judge Fitzgerald quoted the ancient civil and ecclesiastical law to show that not only had separation been permitted for the cause of adultery, but that the innocent party had been permitted to remarry. He asked the Synod not to pronounce upon a matter which the great Lambeth Conference, representing the whole Church throughout the world, had left open.

Mr. Hodgins seconded the motion which Judge Fitzgerald had proposed, in the sense of his speech, in an able yet moderate address, in which he pointed out that it was the genius of the Church to give individual liberty. She did not invade the life of her members as other churches had done, decreeing against card-playing or dancing or theatre-going; she did not, for instance, pronounce upon prohibition, although a good many thought that was an important subject. She left liberty of action, and he believed the trend of opinion was that the innocent party in divorce should be permitted to re-marry. That being so, why take the ground proposed? The clergy were not obliged to re-marry divorced persons. He had perfect liberty in the premises. What more was desired?

When the voting was called in the evening it was taken by orders, at the written request of four members of the synod.

The sub-amendment, in effect that matters be left as at present, was lost, the vote being: Clergy, 14 for and 28 against; laity, 11 for and 4 against; lost.

Amendment — Clergy, 14 for and 18 against; laity, 3 for and 11 against; lost.

Original motion—Clergy, 30 for and 12 against; laity, 4 for and 11 against; lost; a majority of each vote being required to carry it.

The musical form of the opening service of the Provincial Synod, led to a warm discussion. This service was arranged in 1886 by the late Metropolitan, Bishop Medley, who looked upon the synod as a great festival, and directed the Litany and Creed to be sung to festival music. Dr. Davidson objected, and at Canon Norton's request Bishop Medley gave permission to have the Creed read, but refused to allow any change in the Litany. Archbishop Lewis directed Canon Norton to follow Bishop Medley's system. Dr. Davidson still objected, however, and moved for a committee to direct the Synod service in place of the Archbishop. Canon Norton is willing to follow the instruction of the Archbishop or bishop, but does not favor their power being transferred to a committee. The majority of the bishops and clergy attend the Synod in festival robes, and evidently do not regard it as a fast or ordinary occasion. There is no reflection intended on the cathedral music—the objection is to festival music at a Synod service.

The house adjourned in some heat over the discussion of the subject on Wednesday night. Personal explanations were made on Thursday morning by the Rev. Dr. Norton and Dr. Davidson, and the matter was finally disposed of by the resolution being laid on the table.

Considerable business set down in the agenda proper was postponed until the next meeting of the Synod.

The usual votes of thanks to all who had in any way facilitated the work of the Synod—the citizens, the college authorities, the management of the Andrews Home, the press, etc., were passed, including a resolution of thanks to Dr. Norton, the organist and choir of the cathedral for the service which they had given at the opening of the Synod—this resolution being proposed by Dr. Davidson, to show that he had no personal feeling in the matter of his former resolution upon this subject of the cathedral service—a courtesy for which Dr. Norton offered thanks.

The bishops arrived to prorogue the house, the benediction was pronounced by the Bishop of Montreal and the Provincial Synod rose after sitting since Wednesday week last.

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CANADIAN NEWS.

A natural gas explosion caused a fire in Mr. Alex. Griffith's residence, Welland, Ont. Mr. Griffith and his son Harry were burned, but will recover.

The Postmaster-General, Mr. Mulock, has again been banqueted; this time by the yeomen of West York, Ont., irrespective of party. Speeches were made by the Hon. Messrs. Mulock, Paterson, Davis and Dr. Landerkin.

The Rev. S. Jones Hanford, one of the oldest Episcopal clergymen in New Brunswick, died suddenly last week while assisting at the celebration of early communion in St. Paul's Church, St. John, N.B.

Miss L. C. Smart, daughter of the late Mrs. Smart, Lindenwold, Toronto, was married on Thursday last to Mr. Alfred Conrad Maron, a well known young Philadelphian. The ceremony was performed by Bishop Dumoulin in Trinity Church, Toronto. A reception was given at 'Lindenwold' after the ceremony.

The fifteenth annual meeting of the Canadian Fire Underwriters' Association was held at Kingsville, Ont., on Thursday. In the evening a temperance banquet and dinner was held. The members expressed pleasure at the improvements made in water appliances throughout Ontario and Quebec.

Another of the victims of the Ottawa & New York Railway bridge disaster at Cornwall has been found about a mile below the scene of the wreck. The body, which makes the twelfth recovered, was identified as that of Harry Davis, a painter.

H. J. Healy, treasurer of Emmanuel Congregational Church, Hamilton, Ont., has been arrested charged with misappropriating church funds amounting to $432.39. Mr. Healy says he will be able to explain everything satisfactorily.

Mr. Robert Hamilton, one of Quebec's most noted and wealthiest citizens, died last Tuesday. He was an LL.D. of Lennoxville University, and made many handsome gifts towards its extension and endowment.

A Victoria, B.C., despatch says that the Cassiar Central Railway will build from Glenora to Dease Lake in the spring. Surveys are being made for a continuation of the road from Dease Lake to Teslin.

The Crown attorneys in the case of Ponton and others charged with robbing the Dominion Bank have applied for a change of venue to some other place than Napanee, local feeling being strongly in favor of the prisoners.

The late Benjamin Plowman, of Weston, Ont., left a thousand dollars insurance in the Sons of England. Two women, each believing herself his widow, made claim for the money, but they have now concluded an amicable arrangement.

At the Brockville Fall Assizes last Wednesday, William Peary was found guilty of manslaughter, for killing J. K. Scribner, and sentenced to three months in jail.

The Petewawa Lumber, Pulp and Paper Company will build large pulp mills at Petewawa, Ont., where it has secured about five hundred acres of land and power rights in the Petewawa river. A paper mill may also be built.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen closed its annual convention in Toronto last Thursday. For the first time in thirteen years there was a contest for the position of grand master. The following officers were elected: T. P. Sargent, grand master, Tucson, Ariz.; J. J. Hannahan, Chicago, first vice-grand master; C. A. Wilson, Phillipsburg, N.Y., second vice-grand master; C. W. Naier, Parsons, Kas., third vice-grand master; F. W. Arnold, Peoria, Ill., grand secretary-treasurer; S. Carter, Peoria, Ill., editor and manager of the 'Firemen's Magazine.'

The alien labor law caused some discussion at the Trades Congress in Winnipeg last Tuesday. The congress was unanimous on the subject of desiring a universal law prohibiting every one from coming into the country under contract, no matter of what nationality. At the closing meeting the following officers were elected: President, Ralph Smith, Nanaimo, B.C.; vice-president, J. A. Flett, Hamilton; vice-presidents for provinces: New Brunswick, W. H. Coats; Quebec, W. Keys; Ontario, J. H. Fitzpatrick; Manitoba, J. Appleton; British Columbia, James Wilks; secretary-treasurer, G. W. Dower. Montreal was chosen as next place of meeting.

A BIGAMIST PUNISHED.

Toronto, Sept. 22.—Henry O'Brien, the bigamist, was to-day sentenced to five years in the penitentiary. He confessed to having three wives.

LOUIS LUCHENI, WHO KILLED THE EMPRESS OF AUSTRIA.

(From the photograph taken by the Geneva (Switzerland) Police.)

The New York 'World' has received the first picture sent to America of Louis Lucheni, who assassinated the Empress of Austria. It is also the first photograph, so far as is known, ever taken of the Anarchist and murderer. The man's name has appeared variously as Lucchesi, Lucchini, Luccesi and in other ways, but the Swiss authorities evidently have concluded that his proper name is Lucheni, for it is so written on the official photograph. It was taken by the police authorities immediately after the assassination. The assassin's face, it will be noted, is essentially brutal, plainly showing degeneracy toward the savage animal of the meanest order. Indeed, every feature of the man's face sets him down for what he is, and although he prates in the well-worn anarchistic argument, it is easily to be read in his face that a distempered mentality and contorted nature are more responsible for his miserable position than the theories he espoused.

Lucheni's career bears out the story of his face. He was born of Italian parentage in the gutters, and never knew father or mother. From the charity institution in which he was reared he was cast out at ten years of age to shift for himself. He lived as best he could, always hating work, until he was old enough to join the army, hoping in arms to find a life of ease. Disappointed in that, he deserted three times, each time being captured and imprisoned. When finally dishonorably released from service, he was for a time valet to the Prince of Aragon, and then studied law. Failing to find life easy enough, he became a discontented wanderer. Attracted by the opportunity to live as he wished by anarchistic theories, he joined the red brotherhood, but he is believed to have betrayed for gain one of the great plots of his associates. At the time of his murder of the Austrian Empress he was under a charge by his anarchistic colleagues. It is understood that he was given a chance to redeem himself by doing the anarchists some extraordinary service or die as a traitor. So he sought the life of the Empress in a country where, if caught, he knew he could not be put to death, since there is no capital punishment in Switzerland. He expected to escape, and made a desperate effort to do so.

MONTREAL NEWS.

Three British warships, now at Quebec, will visit Montreal from Oct. 1 to 10.

'The Plebiscite' was included on the toast list of a recent complimentary farewell party held in this city.

The formal opening of the sixtieth session of the Congregational College took place in the Assembly Hall on Monday night, Sept. 26.

The pilot committee of the Harbor Commissioners has suspended two pilots named R. N. and N. S. Labranche, for a period of eighteen months.

Live electric wire fatalities occurred in Montreal on Sunday, Monday and Tuesday of last week. A fire on Coursol street was also supposed to have been caused by electric wires becoming crossed.

The village of Verdun is to have a waterworks system. Messrs. McConnell & Marion, of Montreal, are making the surveys and will superintend the construction.

Temporary repairs to the Seigneurs street bridge were completed last Tuesday night and it was re-opened for traffic next morning. It is understood that the government will build a new bridge next spring.

A citizen complained to the city health department that three of his children had been made seriously ill by swallowing pills which ad been left at his door as samples by advertising men.

The report of Mr. E. Stacey, general agent of the Bible Society, shows that during the past month there were issued through its agents 312 bibles, 400 testaments and 227 portions. The cash sales at the Bible House were $116.10.

Mr. Louis Rubenstein of the M. A. A. A. and champion fancy skater of the world, has received a letter from Vienna asking him to officiate as one of the judges at the world's championship contest to be held in that place on Feb. 2, 1890.

Some of the 'temperance' beer sold in and around Montreal is decidedly alcoholic. Expert analysis of some samples discovered over four percent of alcohol, or nearly as much as ordinary beer. The 'drinks' have been confiscated and some of the retailers fined.

Samuel Graham, accused of being implicated in the Victoria square manslaughter case, was acquitted at the Court of Queen's Bench. A man named Fennell, it will be remembered, had been found in a dying condition, the lower part of his body having been terribly burned by alkali having been thrown on him.

After a pastorate extending over eight and a half years, the Rev. Prof. Warriner, M.A., B.D., terminated his official connection as pastor with Zion Congregational Church, Montreal, on Sunday evening. Mr. Warriner will devote his whole time to the Congregational College, with which he has been connected for a number of years.

There was an exciting scene on St. Catherine street, near Mountain, last Sunday morning when with scarcely a moment's warning two motors caught fire and were quickly destroyed. The car, which was well filled, was emptied quicker than the story can be told. One lady had her clothing badly torn and another was slightly hurt.

The Numismatic and Antiquarian Society met for the first time this season last Tuesday night, at the Chateau de Ramezay. Among the additions reported to the museum were a Diamond Jubilee medal, a quartz arrow-head found on Lac Mercier, and three Indian skeletons, from Westmount. Mr. Lighthall, of Westmount, read an interesting paper on 'The old Hochelaga burying-ground.'

The following fatal accidents occurred in one day recently, in Montreal: Joseph Lavallée, 129 Pontiac street, knocked down in the rush of traffic on St. Catherine street; an elderly man, named Damase Desormeaux, fell under an electric car; Napoleon Couturier, 23 Wolfe street, picked up a live wire; Hugh Jones, an English sailor, fell into the hold of a vessel.

His Honor, Judge Dugas, left Montreal by the C. P. R., on Wednesday last, for the Yukon, over which district he has been appointed commissioner. Judge Dugas was born at St. Remi, Que., in 1845, and was educated at the Montreal College. He practiced law for a number of years, and was appointed a police magistrate, Judge of the Sessions, etc., in 1878, and in March, 1885, was appointed a Commissioner of Extradition. He served as Lieut.-Col of the 65th Mount Royal Rifles throughout the Riel rebellion, of 1885.

Three men stole $4.25 worth of street-car tickets from a street car conductor the other night. Not content, they stole a watch while looking at some jewellery in a store. They then drove off in a cab and left it without paying the driver. The watch was found in possession of a man named Jordan, while the street car tickets had been sold to another conductor. The three were finally arrested and are awaiting their trial.

THE CHINESE PUZZLE.

Anti-British Combination Again in the Ascendant.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE RESTORATION OF LI HUNG CHANG—BRITISH WARSHIPS ON THE MOVE.

London, Sept. 24.—The recent dramatic development of the Chinese puzzle came as a disagreeable shock to the people of Great Britain. Not only in Great Britain, but abroad, the Empress Dowager's proclamation is interpreted as a fresh defeat for British policy and as an act of revenge upon the part of the latter's arch enemy, Li Hung Chang.

It is generally believed that the mission of the Marquis Ito, the Japanese statesman, to China, for the purpose of attempting to bring about an offensive and defensive alliance between Japan, and China, was the last straw which roused the tigress in the Empress Dowager and enabled the Russian party, led by Li Hung Chang to regain its influence.

It is well known that the Chinese, in spite of the defeat in the war with Japan, still regard the Japanese as inferior beings, and the intense hatred of the Dowager Empress for anything Japanese is also an acknowledged fact.

Advices received here from the European capitals indicate that political circles anticipate the reinstatement of Li Hung Chang in power and that the reactionary wave in China will lead to a closer understanding between the United States and Great Britain and Japan, resulting in combined pressure in favor of reforms. The French newspapers rejoice at the prospects of Li Hung Chang's return to power, simply because it would be unpleasant for Great Britain.

The 'Temps,' referring to the reform edicts of the Emperor of China, says:—'His reforming ardor was marked by more zeal than discretion. To suggest that the mandarins publish their accounts of receipts and expenditures was like plucking out their soul.'

Wei-Hai-Wei, Sept. 24.—The British battleship 'Centurion,' flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir Edward H. Seymour, commander of the British fleet in Chinese waters, sailed suddenly yesterday under sealed orders, accompanied from Chee-Foo by the battleship 'Victorious,' the first-class cruiser 'Narcissus,' the second-class cruiser 'Hermione,' the torpedo boat destroyer 'Fame,' the torpedo boat destroyer 'Hart,' and despatch boat 'Alacrity.' It is supposed that the destination of the fleet is Ta-Ku at the entrance of the river leading to Tien-Tsin, the port of Pekin, for the purpose of making a naval demonstration there.

New York, Sept. 25.—'Lord Salisbury, who has remained in close touch with the Foreign Office during his vacation,' says Mr. Ford, in cabling to the 'Tribune' to-day from London, 'returns to find the Chinese puzzle more intricate than ever. The deposing of the Emperor of China, after exciting a suspicion of foul play, is now accepted as proof that the combination of interests hostile to Great Britain has again triumphed. It implies the restoration of Li Hung Chang to power, a great increase in Russian prestige and a corresponding decline in British interests.

'The retreat of the Emperor behind the petticoats of the shrewish, hot-tempered Empress would be regarded as a passage from a comic opera if the Englishmen felt sure that they could afford to laugh over it. They have an academic interest in the reforms which the Emperor has been encouraging by his liberalizing edicts, but they understand the practical significance of the triumph of reaction which restores their arch enemy in China as the power behind the throne. It involves the complete severance of Chinese diplomacy.'

London, Sept. 25.—A despatch to the 'Central News,' from Pekin, says that the Emperor is in good health, but is much disturbed at the realization of the existence of a conspiracy against him. The Emperor issued an edict this morning, ordering the guards of the palace to patrol with extra care. The guards at the door and elsewhere within the precincts of the palace have been strengthened. The European community in Pekin believe that the life of the Emperor is in danger. He is no match for the wily dowager empress, and is sadly in need of foreign protection in his emergency. Englishmen think that the present state of affairs is Great Britain's opportunity.

Pekin, Sept. 25.—The Imperial decree issued by the Emperor practically abdicating his powers in favor of the Dowager Empress reads as follows:—'Now that China is disturbed and there is need that all business shall be well done, we, the Emperor, agitated from morning to evening for the welfare of all affairs, and fearful lest the errors may occur, observing from the beginning of the reign of Tung Chi that the Empress Dowager had twice given instructions to the Emperor, each time with signal ability and success, so we now, considering the important interests of the Empire, have begged the Empress Dowager to give the Emperor the benefit of her ripe experience and her instruction.

'The Dowager Empress has been pleased to accede to this request, therefore it is to the good fortune of the whole Empire that this auspicious event is brought about. From this day the Empress Dowager conducts the business in the Imperial Parliaments and on the eighth day of the present month (Chinese calendar) we will take all the princes and ministers to perform the ceremony in the Chin-Chung palace. Let the Yamen (Foreign Office) prepare that the ceremony may be performed with fitting honors.'

Shanghai, Sept. 24.—The British consul here has entered a protest against the action of the Chinese officials in stopping the steamer 'Eldorado,' and searching her for Kung, the Cantonese reformer. It is reported that Admiral Seymour, the British naval commander, contemplates landing a party of sailors and marines at Taku.

The Taotai governor has asked the assistance of the British consul in capturing Kung, whom he described as a degraded criminal. There is no doubt that if he is arrested he will be promptly executed.

Berlin, Sept. 24.—The 'Frankfurter Zeitung's' Tientsin correspondent says that railway communication between that place and Pekin is stopped. There are serious rumors concerning the situation in the capital.

TWO HUNDRED DELEGATES.

LARGE ATTENDANCE AT THE BROTHERHOOD OF ST. ANDREW CONVENTION.

Hamilton, Ont., Sept. 23.—By noon today nearly two hundred delegates to the convention of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew had arrived. Among the visitors are Bishop Dudley, of Kentucky; Bishop Sullivan, Toronto; Mr. James L. Houghteling, of Chicago; Mr. G. Harry Davis, of Philadelphia; the Rev. J. G. Walter, Canadian missionary to Japan; the Rev. J. A. Cabauch, of Truro, N.S.; the Rev. W. J. Armitage, of Halifax, and the Rev. O. S. Newman, of St. Stephen, N.B. Bishop Courtney, of Nova Scotia, is expected to-night.

The business session of the convention was opened at noon in Association Hall with the president, Mr. R. Farrar Davidson, of Toronto, in the chair. Brief addresses were delivered by Mr. Davidson, Mr. G. Harry Davis, of Philadelphia, and Mr. E. H. Taylor, of Winnipeg. Mr. Davis spoke of community of sentiment between the people of Canada and the United States and referred with gratification to the recent drawing together of the two great branches of English-speaking people as a hopeful sign for the progress of peace and Christianity.

Hamilton, Ont., Sept. 24.—At yesterday afternoon's session of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, the first business to come up was the reading of the address of the president, Mr. M. Ferrar Davidson, in which he spoke encouragingly to the delegates, and urged them to greater efforts.

Mr. G. H. Davis, of Philadelphia, vice-president of the American Brotherhood, then made a short, spicy address, which was well received.

Mr. E. H. Taylor, of Winnipeg, also made a short speech, in which he told of the work being done in the North-West.

Mr. J. F. Hall, of London, and Mr. Percy Bidwell, of North Bay, were appointed secretaries for the convention, and committees were then struck. The report of the council presented showed cause for encouragement. Ninety-six chapters reporting show 755 members and 70 probationers, and the total number of working chapters in Canada is estimated at 139, with 1,200 members. During the past year 24 new chapters were granted and eight revived. Eighty-one of the 139 chapters are reported as dormant.

The treasurer's statement showed receipts amounting to $624.09 in the general account, and expenditures of $42.98 less than that amount. The receipts in the extension and revival fund were $231.49 and the disbursements $146.60 less. The present total assets of the brotherhood is $322.56.

THE EVENING SESSION.

The first public meeting of the convention was held last night and, despite the heavy rain, was largely attended. The chair was taken by His Honor Judge Senkler, of Perth. The subject for consideration was 'The A B C of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew.' Mr. James L. Houghteling, the founder of the brotherhood, who was received with the greatest enthusiasm, dealt with the 'Idea of the Brotherhood.'

The subject of prayer was treated of by the Right Rev. Dr. Sullivan, who in opening paid a high tribute to the previous speaker.

Bishop Dudley, of Kentucky, handled the subject of 'Service.'

The meeting closed with the benediction, pronounced by the Lord Bishop of Niagara.

SERIOUS LOSS OF LIFE.

EIGHT PEOPLE CREMATED AND AS MANY FATALLY BURNED IN A TOLEDO FIRE.

Toledo, Ohio, Sept. 21.—Eight men were cremated and eight more fatally burned in the most disastrous fire that ever occurred in Toledo. The spontaneous combustion of dust in the grain elevator owned by Paddock, Hodge & Co. caused this terrible destruction of life and none of those who were taken out after the fire were far enough from death's door to tell any of the details.

Mr. Paddock, a member of the firm owning the plant, said that there was between 500,000 and 600,000 bushels of grain in storage at the time, most of it being winter wheat. The property and the grain is an entire loss, and will reach $450,000. The insurance is $135,000 on the building and the grain is covered with $250,000 insurance.

COMMERCIAL.

WITNESS OFFICE, Sept. 26, 1898.

LOCAL STOCKS.

MARKET VERY DULL WITH LITTLE CHANGE IN VALUES.

The morning session of the local stock exchange was very dull, only 1,902 shares changing hands, of which 1,500 were War Eagle. There was little change in values. C.P.R. x-d. closing at 86½, against 86¾ on Saturday; War Eagle at $2.94, against $2.93; Toronto Ry. at 103⅞, against 104¾, and Dom. Cotton at 99½, against 99. Of new M.S.R. 50 shares sold at 274¾, against 274 at last previous sale.

MORNING SALES.

C.P.R. x-d.—150 at 86½.
New M.S.R.—50 at 274¾.
Toronto Ry. x-d.—25 at 104; 25 at 103⅞.
War Eagle—1,000 at 293½; 500 at 294.
Dom. Coal pfd.—10 at 111¾.
Dom. Cotton—52 at 99, 25 at 99, 30 at 99½.
Mont. Cotton—10 at 154.
N. W. Land pfd.—25 at 55.

AFTERNOON SALES.

C.P.R. x-d.—100 at 86¾; 150 at 86¼.
New Street—35 at 279; 50 at 279.
Toronto Ry. x-d.—75 at 103⅞; 35 at 103¾; 75 at 103⅞.
War Eagle—500 at 293¾; 500 at 294.
Dom. Coal Com.—50 at 26.
Dom. Cotton—200 at 99½; 75 at 99¾.
Bank of Montreal—7 at 245.
New Bell Tel.—5 at 170.

Reported for the 'Witness' by Mr. G. R. Marler, Banker and Broker, 1721 Notre Dame St.

	Buyers.	Sellers.	Counter.
New York Funds	par.	1-32 prem.	¼ to ¼ prem.
Sterling, 60 days	8¼	8 5-16	8⅜ to 8½
Sterling, demand	8⅞	15-16	9⅛ to 9¼
Sterling Cables	9	1-16	9⅛
Paris Cheques	5 22½		

MONTREAL STOCK REPORT.

(Furnished by Macdougall Bros., Brokers.)

Montreal, Sept. 24.

Stocks.	Asked.	Bid.
Canadian Pacific Railway	87	86¾
Do. L. G. Bonds	....	....
Duluth S. S. & A	3½	3
Do. Preferred	8	6½
Commercial Cable Co	183	182
" Coupon Bonds	....	....
" Reg.	....	....
Montreal Telegraph	180	177
Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Co	....	....
People's Heat & Light	23	20
" Bonds	....	....
Montreal Street Railway Co	279	278½
" New	275	272
Halifax Ry	134	133
Halifax Bonds	119	105
Montreal Gas Co	195	194
Bell Telephone Co	177½	173
Royal Electric Co	159½	159
Toronto Railway	104¾	104½
Bank of Montreal	245	244
Ontario Bank	....	....
Molsons Bank	203	197½
Bank of Toronto	260	240
Merchants Bank	180	178
Merchants Bank of Halifax	....	180
Quebec Bank	....	120
Union Bank	110	103
Bank of Commerce	....	142¾
Cornwall Elect	....	....
Cornwall Ry	....	....
St. John do	....	....
North-West Land	....	....
" Pref'd	55½	51
Montreal Cotton Co	155	153
Colored Cotton Co	60	55
" Bonds	....	....
Dominion Cotton	99¾	98¾
Gas	....	....
Dom. Coal	26½	25½
Dom. Coal, Pfd	111½	110¾
War Eagle	294	293½

LONDON CLOSING PRICES.

London, Sept. 26, 4 p.m.—Closing—Consols, for money, 109⅝; do., for the account, 109 13-16; Can. Pac., 89¼; Grand Trunk, 7⅝; Erie, 14⅜; Erie firsts, pfd., 37¾; Illinois Central, 115; Nor. Pac., pfd., 79⅜; St. Paul, Common, 113¼; N.Y.C, 120; Pennsylvania, 60; Reading, 9⅜; U. P. pfd., 68; Atchison, 13½; Louisville, 57⅝; bar silver, 23 3-16; money, 2. The rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills, 2¾ to 2 13-16 percent.

FINANCIAL CABLE.

New York, Sept. 23.—The 'Evening Post's' financial cable from London, says:—The stock markets here opened flat to-day on the developments in China. Argentines were especially weak on a pessimistic London 'Times' editorial concerning the boundary question. When the information given in these despatches yesterday concerning Buenos Ayres buying became known, however, a sharp rise followed, the buying being backed up by Rothschild purchases, and prices of Argentines and of Chili securities closed at the best. I am told that private telegrams received in good quarters state that a document, providing for a settlement of the boundary question by arbitration has been signed.

Americans opened rather dull on realizations by English bulls in such specialities as Erie, New York, Ontario and Western and Missouri Pacific. Louisville and Nashville was offered on an exaggerated report of the weak condition of the cotton market. Subsequently, New York bought Union Pacific, Louisville and Nashville and Central Pacific, and the market closed steady. There is a falling off in the number of American bills offered for forward delivery. I am told that orders for the withdrawal of eagles from the Bank of England to-morrow morning have been countermanded, but I cannot confirm this. The Paris Bourse was weak and the Berlin markets steady. The financial position in Berlin requires careful watching. The number of German accommodation bills in London has increased enormously of late and it will be surprising if there is not a money squeeze at the end of this quarter.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

The following table shows the range of prices in Chicago to-day and the closing quotations as compared with those of yesterday;

	Saturday's Close.	To-day's Open.	High.	Low.	Close
Wheat—					
Sept.	66¾	66¾	67½	66¾	67¼
Dec.	63⅝	63¼	64⅛	63	64¼
May	64¾	64⅝	65⅝	64¼	65⅛
Corn—					
Dec.	29⅝	29⅝	30	29½	30
May	31⅝	31⅝	32	31½	32
Oats—					
Dec.	20⅞	20⅝	21	20⅝	21
May	22⅝	22⅝	23⅛	22⅝	22⅝
Pork—					
Dec.	8.20b	8.20	8.40	8.20	8.40
Jan	9.12	9.05	9.27	9.05	9.27
Lard—					
Dec.	4.82	4.80	4.92	4.80	4.92
Jan.	4.90	4.85	5.00	4.85	4.97
Short ribs—					
Oct.	....	5.22	5.32	5.22	5.30b
Jan.	4.72	4.70	4.82	4.70	4.80

PRICES AT OTHER CENTRES.

Milwaukee—Opening, 63¼c Dec., closing, 63⅝c Dec.
Duluth—Opening, 67c Sept., closing, 66⅛c Sept.
Toledo—Opening, 66¼c Dec., closing, 67c Dec.
St. Louis—Opening, 65¼c Dec., closing, 66 to 66⅛c Dec.
New York—Opening, 68⅝c Dec., closing, at 69⅛c Dec.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

New York, Sept. 26—Wall Street—The stock market opened heavy.

Opening prices:—Atchison, 12⅞; Burlington, 115; General Electric, 49; Louisville, 56; Leather preferred, 68; Missouri Pacific, 33⅜; Northern Pacific, 41¼; People's Gas, 103⅝; Rock Island, 102; Sugar, 120; St. Paul, 107⅞; Southern preferred, 30⅜; Tobacco, 148⅝; Union Pacific, 23¼; Union Pacific preferred, 65⅝; Western Union, 92½.

WHEAT IN SIGHT.

	Sept. 26, '98	Sept. 19, 98	Sept. 27, '97
Visible supply U.S. & Can.	9,208,000	10,188,000	19,543,000
On passage to U.K.	11,200,000	9,760,000	11,120,000
On passage to Continent	8,320,000	7,280,000	14,320,000
	28,828,000	27,228,000	44,983,000

MONTREAL CLEARING HOUSE.

	Clearings	Balances
Total for week ending Sept. 22, 1898	$14,221,432	$1,827,341
Corresponding week of 1897	13,333,657	1,862,969
Corresponding week of 1896	11,071,684	1,665,400
Corresponding week of 1895	10,777,514	1,933,867

MONTREAL STOCKS IN STORE.

The stocks in store in Montreal are as follows, with comparisons:—

	Sept. 24, 1898.	Sept. 17, 1898.	Sept. 25, 1897.
Wheat, bush	42,405	56,768	240,251
Corn, bush	11,841	4,071	55,604
Peas, bush	46,972	32,396	64,569
Oats, bush	361,309	272,946	219,121
Barley, bush	6,461	5,614	22,251
Rye, bush	23,539	20,715	26,712
Buckwheat, bush	213	213	1,663
Flour, brls	13,783	14,449	13,137
Meal, brls	237	229	79

MOVEMENTS OF GRAIN AND FLOUR.

	Receipts.	Shipments.
At Chicago—		
Wheat, bush	127,000	309,000
Corn, bush	520,000	430,000
Oats, bush	492,000	465,000
Flour, brls	16,895	10,630
At New York—		
Wheat, bush	554,025	342,051
Corn, bush	127,975	176,378
Oats, bush	133,600	137,569
Flour, brls	11,841	5,879
Flour, sacks	23,418	12,783
At Milwaukee—		
Wheat, bush	88,000	7,000
At Duluth—		
Wheat, bush	433,000	311,000
At Detroit—		
Wheat, bush	15,000	nil.
At Minneapolis—		
Wheat, bush	728,000	81,000
At St. Louis—		
Wheat, bush	124,000	14,000
At Toledo—		
Wheat, bush	43,000	4,000

GRAIN.

The market is firm at late advance for coarse grains, and we quote 29c to 29½c afloat for No. 2 white oats and 62c to 62½c for peas. No. 1 Manitoba wheat is firmly held at 72c Fort William for prompt delivery, and 68c to 69c for October delivery.

FLOUR.

Old wheat flour, Manitoba grades, continues in good demand, both on home and export account. Values are a little stiffer but there is no actual change. We quote as follows

Manitoba patents	$4.80	to	4.90
Strong bakers	4.50	to	4.60
Winter patents	3.90	to	4.15
Straight rollers	3.40	to	3.60
Straight rollers, bags	1.65	to	1.75

MEAL.

The market continues quiet and easy at $3.50 per barrel, and $1.70 per bag for rolled oats.

FEED.

Business is fairly active and values are steady. We quote the following prices:—Ontario winter wheat bran at $11.50 in bulk; shorts at $14 to $14.50 per ton in bulk; Manitoba bran at $11 to $11.50, bags included, and shorts at $14.50, including bags.

HAY.

Business is quiet and prices about steady. Receipts continue in excess of demand and values are not likely to appreciate for some time to come. Shipping hay at $4.00 to $4.50 per ton; good to choice No. 1 at $6.50, and No. 2 at $5 to $5.50 per ton in car lots.

PROVISIONS.

Smoked meats and lard continue fairly active and Canadian pork has been sold in fairly large parcels recently. We quote as follows:

Canadian pork	$16.00 to $16.50
Pure Canadian lard, in pails	8¼ to 8½c
Compound, refined do.	5c to 5½c
Hams	10½ to 12½c
Bacon	11c to 12½c

EGGS.

The market continues fairly active and prices are steady. We quote strictly new laid at 17½c to 18c; No. 1 candled at 11½c to 12½c; P.E.I. at 12c to 13c per dozen.

BEANS.

The demand for beans is slow at 85c to 90c for primes, while choice hand picked are worth 95c to $1.

HONEY.

The market is dull and barely steady. We quote to-day: White clover comb at 7c to 7½c; dark do., at 5½c to 6½c; white strained at 6c to 6½c, and dark at 5c to 5c.

MAPLE PRODUCTS.

There is no change to note, and we quote as follows: Syrup in wood at 4½c to 4¾c per lb., and in tins at 45c to 50c each, according to size; sugar, we quote at 6c to 6¼c per lb.

BUTTER.

The market is quiet and steady at 19c to 19½c for export, while 20c is being paid in the country.

CHEESE.

There were 7,000 boxes in by rail and boat this morning from the French district, for which the price paid was 9c, subject to warehouse adjustment. Finest western Septembers realized 9¼c on Saturday, and finest eastern Septembers are now quoted at 9¼c.

LIVE STOCK MARKET—Sept. 26.

There were about 500 head of butchers' cattle, 50 calves and 1,500 sheep and lambs offered for sale at the East End Abattoir to-day. The butchers were present in large numbers, and there was a brisk demand for the best cattle, but all other kinds were slow of sale. Prime beeves sold at from 4¼c to 4½c per lb.; pretty good stock at from 3¾c to 4c do.; common dry cows and rough young stock sold at from 2¾c to 3¼c and the leaner beasts and the small slabsided bulls at from 2c to 2¼c per lb. Calves sold at from $2.50 to $12 each, or from 3½c to 5½c per lb. Shippers pay from 2¾c to 3½c per lb. for good, large sheep. Lambs sell at from 3¾c to 4¼c per lb. Fat hogs are not very plentiful, and sell at about 4¾c per lb. for fed hogs.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES.—Sept. 23.

The market places which were so crowded last Friday had a very meagre representation of both buyers and sellers to-day owing to the continuous rain of last night and this morning, prices consequently remain about the same as on last market day.

RUSSIAN SHIPMENTS.

Week ended Sept. 26, wheat, 258,000 qrs.; maize, 14,000 qrs.

Week ended Sept. 19, wheat, 150,000 qrs.; maize, 20,000 qrs.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

ACTIVE BUSINESS AND FIRM PRICES.

The demand for all grades of coal oil continues active and prices are firm. Refiners state that they are exceedingly busy and the prospects are that they will continue so for some time to come. Crown acme, the new Sarnia oil, is selling at 16c in small quantities. Canadian refined, 14c. American prime white, 17c; water white at 18c; Pratt's astral oil, 19½c.

WINDOW GLASS.

PRICES ADVANCE TEN CENTS ON FIFTY FEET AND THIRTY CENTS ON ONE HUNDRED.

The long expected advance in the price of spot window glass has at length taken place in sympathy with the advance of foreign markets, making 50 feet boxes now 10 cents and 100 feet boxes, 20 cents dearer. We quote first break, $1.60; second break, $1.70 per 50 feet; first break, $3.50; second, $3.75; third, $4; fourth, $4.50, and fifth, $5 per 100 feet.

MANITOBA WHEAT.

In the local market there has been some business doing in new wheat, though the movement so far has been very limited. Deliveries of wheat have only nicely commenced and the farmers are storing much of it. Prices have been somewhat irregular. Cash, or wheat for immediate delivery, has been maintained at a big premium over futures. The prevailing price for spot or quick delivery has been equal to about 70c for No. 1 hard Fort William. On Thursday, however, 71c was paid for wheat in transit, but yesterday 70c was the usual quotation, with business nominal. For October delivery the general quotation throughout the week was 65c for No. 1 hard, in store, Fort William. Old wheat was quoted at 81c to 83c, No. 1 hard, Fort William. Stocks in store Fort William on Saturday last were 118,000 bushels. Towards the end of the week delivery at country points were becoming heavy, and an immediate heavy movement will begin, unless there should be another check to threshing from wet weather. Threshing so far has been done almost entirely from the shock, and not much stacking has so far been done. Some grain was threshed after the late rains before it was properly dried, which may result in loss unless the wheat is very carefully handled, as it will heat in the bins. This crop is certain to vary considerably in quality as compared with last crop, which was very uniform. The new crop will be divided up between a greater number of grades, including considerably more northern grades than last season.—Winnipeg 'Commercial,' Sept. 17.

BRADSTREET'S WEEKLY REVIEW OF CANADIAN TRADE.

Business continues to increase in Montreal wholesale circles. There is now quite an active demand for many lines of fall goods and the inquiry from the North-West is daily increasing. There is a very firm feeling in all domestic and imported lines and a difficulty in getting some goods promptly from the home manufacturers, owing to the fact that they are filled with orders. There is an active business being done in shipping lines and space for immediate shipment is scarce, and there has been an advance in the rates for next month. Vessels from this port will be very busy till the close of the season. There is some improvement in the cheese markets, and the butter trade is improving a little. There is an active demand for all sorts of coarse grains. Cattle are in rather better demand owing to the firmer tone of the Old Country markets. The local money market is no higher for call loans, the expected advance in rates not having materialized. Mercantile discounts are unchanged.

At Toronto trade has been quite active the past week. Values are very firm, especially for cottons, woollens, underwear and blankets. Fleece wool is a cent a pound lower, with holders more anxious to sell. There is more demand for leather. Hardware, metals and lumber are in good demand. Groceries are moving quite freely. Hog products are in active demand, and stocks of smoked meats are getting into much smaller compass. The farmers' deliveries of grain in Ontario are still small. It is feared they will not market their wheat freely at present prices, but the next couple of weeks will tell. There is a good demand for funds, and sales are steady.

At Winnipeg business has been very satisfactory and everyone is looking forward to a good fall trade. But trade is not likely to become very active till harvest operations are nearer completion. The grain movement is getting under way, but it is feared many farmers will prefer to store their wheat than sell it at the present low prices, which at Manitoba country points is, for No. 1 hard 56c. There is an active demand for lumber, but Winnipeg dealers are selling pine on a very close margin, not exceeding ten percent on staple lines, the advance made by the mills some time ago not having been followed by the dealers. There is likely to be an active demand for farm lands this fall.

BANK CLEARINGS.

New York, Sept. 23.—Bank clearing totals at eighty-nine cities for this week ended Sept. 22, as telegraphed to Bradstreet's, show total clearances $1,225,890,915, a decrease of 3.2 percent, as compared with the corresponding week last year. Outside of New York City the clearances were $501,936,976, increase 2.8 percent.

The clearances for the Dominion of Canada were as follows: —

Montreal, $14,221,482; increase, 15.4 percent.
Toronto, $8,316,159; increase, 9.1 percent.
Winnipeg, $1,551,151; decrease, 23.1 percent.
Halifax, $1,153,816; increase, 5.5 percent.
Hamilton, $717,519; decrease, 14.4 percent.
St. John, $637,157.

LONDON WOOL SALES.

LOW QUALITIES OFFERED AND PRICES SHOW A DECLINE.

London, Sept. 24.—At the wool auction sales to-day 12,482 bales were offered, largely cross breds, which were in heavy condition and inferior. These dragged, and offerings were often withdrawn, quotations being at 5 percent below the July prices. For finer grades there was a sharp demand. Good selections of merinos sold high.

Scoured were sold principally to the home trade. There was a good enquiry for greasy, especially by the Continent.

The following are the sales in detail

New South Wales—500 barrels; scoured, at 8d to 1s 6d; greasy at 7½d to 9½d.

Queensland—2,600 bales; scoured, 1s 1½d to 1s 6½d; greasy, 6¼d to 9d.

Victoria—1,000 bales; scoured, 9d to 1s 2d greasy, 6½d to 1s 6d.

Tasmania—400 bales; greasy, 5½d to 9d.

New Zealand—7,700 bales; scoured, 5½d to 1s 6½d; greasy, 5d to 11d.

Cape of Good Hope and Natal—300 bales; scoured, 1s 2d to 1s 4d; greasy, 5½d to 5½d.

SUGAR MARKET.

London, Sept. 24.—Sugar—Cane, firm, with good movement; Java, 12s; fair refining, 10s 7½d; beet dull and rather easier; September, 9s 6d; October, 9s 8½d.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Sept. 26, 1898

Hogs — To-day's estimated receipts, 36,000; yesterday's receipts according to official returns, 16,716; shipments, 6,514; left over, 3,213; estimated receipts to-morrow, 24,000; market generally 5 cents lower. Light mixed at $3.60 to $4; mixed packing at $3.55 to $4.02; heavy shipping at $3.45 to $4.25; rough grades at $3.45 to $3.60. The receipts of cattle were 21,000, including 9,000 westerns.

CHEESE BOARDS.

Utica, N.Y., Sept. 19.—At the Utica Board of Trade to-day, the following sales of cheese were made: 250 boxes of large colored at 7c; 3,600 boxes of large colored at 7⅛c; 460 boxes of large colored at 7⅛c; 840 boxes of large white at 7⅛c; 160 boxes of large white at 7⅛c; 40 boxes of small at 7⅛c; 170 boxes of small at 8c; 750 boxes of colored at 7⅛c; 780 boxes of small colored at 7⅛c; 25 packages of creamery butter at 19½c; 70 packages of creamery butter at 21c; 45 cases of prints at 23c. Half cent advance in cheese over last week.

At Little Falls these sales were made: — 30 boxes of large at 7⅛c; 1,140 boxes of large at 7¼c; 2,770 boxes of small at 7¼c; 18 packages of dairy butter at 17c to 19c; 1,960 bxs of small cheese at 7¼c.

Campbellford, Ont., Sept. 20.—At the Campbellford cheese meeting held here to-night, 760 boxes September make, all white, were offered. Watkins got 500 at 8⅞c; McCargar bought 200 at 8⅞c; Magrath 60 at 8¾c.

Madoc, Ont., Sept. 20.—At this market 1,250 white, August and September, cheese boarded. Sales, 575 boxes at 8 13-16c, and 300 at 8 15-16c. Board adjourned until 27th inst.

Ingersoll, Ont., Sept. 20.—Offerings to-day 765 boxes, remnant August make; all sold; 150 at 8¾c, balance at 8⅛c.

Belleville, Ont., Sept. 20.—Nineteen factories offered 950 white and 35 colored cheese; sales, Watkin, 480 white and 35 colored, 8 13-16c; McCargar & Co., 50 white and 50 colored, 8¾c; Magrath & Co., 75 white, 8¾c. Board adjourned to meet Tuesday, 27th inst.

Napanee, Ont., Sept. 21.—At the cheese board to-day 280 colored and 360 white were boarded. Thompson bought 100, and Alexander 80, all at 9c.

Picton, Ont., Sept. 21.—At the cheese board thirteen factories boarded 735 September make, all colored. Highest bid 9c; 50 boxes sold.

Peterboro, Ont., Sept. 21.—About 4,000 colored cheese offered, being the first half of September make. Bidding brisk and all cheese sold were disposed of in half an hour, and at the same price, 8 5-16c. Sales, Hodgson, 1,000 boxes; Whitton, 1,700 boxes; Roland, 600 boxes. Two or three factories remained unsold at the close of the board. Board adjourned for two weeks. Buyers present: Whitton, Hodgson, Fitzgerald, and Wrighton, Jones, Roland, Bailey and Cook.

Woodstock, Ont., Sept. 21.—Thirteen factories offered 2,480 boxes of cheese, 525 colored and 1,955 white; all sold at prices ranging at from 8 9-16c to 8⅝c; seven buyers present.

Kingston, Ont., Sept. 22.—At the cheese board to-day 250 white and 1,042 colored were boarded, all September make. Sales at 9c.

Brockville, Ont., Sept. 22.—There were pleasant smiles on the faces of the salesmen at the cheese board to-day, in consequence of the big advance in prices, which was one cent over last week. The market was one of the best in weeks, the bidding was brisk and the buyers all seemed anxious to get cheese. A few buyers felt disposed to accept 9¼c for colored, McGregor getting two lots, which were the first sales. The salesmen held off and when 9¼c for colored was reached sold freely. There was a good demand for white at 9 3-16c. The offerings were 930 boxes white and 2,653 colored, making a total of 3,583; about two-thirds sold on the board and the balance on the curb, with 400 additional boxes, at board prices. The sales of the day are estimated as follows:—Warrington, 2,000; Ware, 600; Hodgson, 500; Alexander, 500; Ayer & Co., 200. A resolution was adopted providing that no bid would be accepted unless it called for at least 250 boxes. In order not to conflict with the plebiscite, next week's meeting will be held on Wednesday.

Cowansville, Que., Sept. 24.—At the Cowansville board to-day peace and quiet reigned. Thirty factories offered 1,481 boxes of cheese and one creamery offered thirty 70-lb. tubs of butter. Nineteen cents bid on butter; no sales; 176 boxes of cheese sold to G. W. Brock for 9c; 96 boxes sold to H. H. Hibbard for 9c; 96 boxes sold to H. H. Hibbard for 8⅞c; 84 August make to H. H. Hibbard for 8¾c. Total sold 521 boxes; ruling price, 9c. Adjourned to October 1.

Watertown, N.Y., Sept. 24. — Sales of cheese on the Board of Trade to-day, 4,600 boxes, mostly Septembers, at 8c to 9c, bulk at 8¾c to 8⅞c. Market active, and 13-16c higher than extreme of last week.

Ogdensburg, Sept. 24. — 1,493 boxes of cheese offered, 8¾c bid; no sales; later on street some sold at 8¾c; balance holding for 9c.

Canton, N.Y., Sept. 24.—At the cheese board to-day 2,000 boxes were offered; no sales. There were also 1,100 packages of butter on the board; no sales.

Perth, Ont., Sept. 23.—At the cheese market here to-day there were 1,400 boxes of white cheese offered, of which 500 were sold to Warrington and the remainder between Hodgson Brothers and Alexander. The ruling price was 9 3-16c. All cheese was September make.

London, Ont., Sept. 24.—Eight factories boarded 1,405 boxes August make, all sold; 500 at 8¼c, 290 at 8¾c, 300 at 8⅞c, 240 at 8 15-16c, 75 at 9¼c. Market active.

EXPORTS OF CHEESE AND BUTTER.

Exports of cheese and butter from the port of Montreal for Europe for the week ending Sept. 24, 1898

Cheese.

	Local.	Thro.	Total.
To Liverpool—			
Californian	740	1087	1827
Ottoman	1564	1237	3201
Yorkshire	5438	4864	10302
Sedgemore	11198	....	11198
To Glasgow—			
Sarmatian	481	726	1167
Salacia	434	981	1415
To London—			
Rosarian	1142	3559	4701
Monarch	7177	523	7700
Devona	11545	6858	18403
To Bristol—			
Montcalm	15633	557	16190
To Newcastle—			
Baron Bellhaven	3533	250	3783
To Aberdeen —			
Baron Bellhaven	544	....	544
Total	63994	21077	85071
Corresponding week last year	39312	12629	51941
Total shipments since May 1, 1898	861815	338006	1199821
Corresponding period, 1897	1087635	313595	1401230

Butter.

	Local.	Thro.	Total.
To Liverpool—			
Californian	2301	2435	4736
Ottoman	451	2435	4736
To Glasgow—			
Sarmatian	404	....	404
Salacia	24	....	24
To London—			
Rosarian	3769	....	3769
Devona	5265	247	5512
To Bristol—			
Montcalm	8106	522	8628
To Aberdeen—			
Baron Bellhaven	347	100	447
Total	20667	2304	23971
Corresponding week last year	53	190	243
Total shipments since May 1, 1898	119926	3,171	154097
Corresponding period, 1897	95565	63004	158569

LONDON CONSOLS.

London, Sept. 26, 1898.—12.30 p.m. — Consols, 109 11-16 money, 109¾ account.

COTTON MARKETS.

New York, Sept. 24.—Spot cotton in the local market closed dull, with quotations unchanged on the basis of 5 7-16c for middling uplands and 5 11-16c for middling gulf. Sales of 142 bales were to spinners. The market closed steady, with quotations 1 to 3 points lower, as compared with yesterday's closing prices.

Liverpool, Sept. 24.—1 p.m.—Closing — Cotton—Spot. Fair demand, prices barely supported. American middling, 3 5-32d. The sales of the day were 8,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export, and including 7,400 American. Receipts, 3,000 bales; no American. Futures opened quiet with a moderate demand, and closed steady. American middling, l. m.c., September, 3 3-64d, buyers; September and October, 3 1-64d, sellers; October and November, 2 63-64d buyers; November and December, 2 62-64d to 2 63-64d sellers; December and January, 2 62-64 to 2 63-64, sellers; January and February, 262-64d to 2 62-64d, sellers; February and March, 2 63-64d, buyers; March and April, 3d, buyers; April and May, 3 1-64d, buyers; May and June, 3 2-64d, buyers; June and July, 3 3-64d, sellers.

TORONTO FRUIT MARKET.

Toronto, Sept. 26.—Receipts of fruit were much lighter to-day, 3,000 packages; prices unchanged; common peaches sold at 40c to 50c per basket, and Crawfords at 0c to 90c; plums at 35c to 50c; apples at $1 to $1.50 per barrel and 15c to 25c per basket; pears at 30c to 40c; grapes at 15c for small basket and 25c for large baskets; cucumbers at 40c to 50c for gherkins and 20c for large; tomatoes at 25c to 35c per basket; musk melons at 50c to 75c per case and 20c to 30c per basket; peppers at 50c to 75c per basket; egg plant at 50c per basket; celery at 10c to 40c per dozen.

LIVERPOOL MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

Liverpool, Sept 26, 1898.—Red winter at 6s 2½d; No. 1 Cala. at 6s 2d to 6s 4d; corn at 2s 3¼d; peas at 5s 2d; pork at 50s; lard at 25s 6d; tallow at 19s 6d; bacon, heavy, at 30s to 31s; light at 30s 6d; cheese, white, at 38s 6d; do., colored, at 40s.

AMERICAN CATTLE MARKETS.

New York, Sept. 23.—Beeves—Receipts, 2,384; 51 cars on sale; market slow; good to choice steers steady; others, 10c to 15c lower; rough stuff weak; bulls, 10c to 15c to $5.45; oxen and stags, $3.35 to $3.80; bulls, $2.90 to $3.50; cows, $2 to $3.75; cables steady; exports, none. Calves—Receipts, 176; market weak and lower; veals, $5 to $8.75; grassers and buttermilks, $3.50 to $4.50; no western. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 5,814; 30 cars on sale; slow and weak; lambs, 15c lower; 14 cars unsold; sheep, $3.25 to $4.60; lambs, $4.75 to $5.95.

East Buffalo, Sept. 23.—Cattle—The offerings were two loads, and with a fair demand the market was steady. Calves were in fair supply, good demand and sold about the same as yesterday; choice to extra were quotable at $8 to $8.25; good to choice, $7.50 to $8. Sheep and lambs—250 loads of fresh sale, including 18 loads of Canada lambs. The demand for good sheep and lambs was fair and prices pretty well sustained considering the volume of offerings; common grades were slow. There was a fair clearance. Lambs, choice to extra were quotable at $5.50 to $5.75; good to choice, $5 to $5.50; common to fair, $4.50 to $5. Sheep, choice to extra, $4.50 to $4.75; do., mixed, $4.25 to $4.50; good to choice, $4 to $4.25; common to fair, $3 to $3.50. Hogs—Although the offerings were quite liberal—60 loads—the demand was active throughout the session and a few cars of late arrivals sold at firm prices. The basis of prices was, however, lower, on the close; corn Yorkers sold at $4.15; medium, $4.12½; pigs, $3.80 to $3.90; roughs, $3.50 to $3.60; stags, $2.75 to $3.25; grassers, $4 to $4.10.

TORONTO CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, Sept. 23.—The trade done at the Western Cattle Market to-day was very fair, considering the wet weather. Arrivals were very heavy, there being too much stock for the market. The receipts were 81 loads, including about 1,231 sheep and lambs and 3,000 hogs.

Export Cattle—This line of cattle was in fair demand and the quality was very good. The prices ranged from $4 to $4.40 and 10c more for selections.

Butchers' Cattle—There was a slight improvement in the quantity of butchers' choice cattle, which brought $4 to $4.10 per cwt. Butchers' common cattle were steady at $3.50 to $3.75 per cwt.

Bulls—There were more bulls than were wanted and the sale was slow. Heavy bulls fetched $3 to $4 per cwt. and light bulls $2.50 to $2.75 per cwt. Feeders were steady at $3 to $3.25.

Stockers—There were only a few good stock steers on the market to-day. The price was unchanged from Tuesday's market at $3.25 to $3.50.

Sheep and Lambs—The large quantity received during the last couple of days has made the market a little weaker. Sheep for export and butchers' use sold from $3.30 to $3.60 per cwt. Spring lambs were in fair demand at $3.75 to $4 per cwt. Bucks were slow at $2.75.

Calves—The run of calves was very fair and there was a good demand. Good veals sold readily at 4c per lb. or $3 to $7 each.

Milch Cows and Springers—There was a fair supply of milch cows, which sold readily at $25 to $45 each.

Hogs—The run of hogs continues very heavy, there being 5,500 received Thursday and to-day. The indications are for lower prices. Choice bacon hogs brought $4.62 per cwt. Light bacon hogs were firm at $4.25 per cwt. Thick fat fetched $4.38 per cwt. Sows were a little easier at $3 to $3.25 per cwt.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

Edinburgh, Sept. 12.—Messrs. John Swan & Sons' weekly report says The supplies of fat stock on offer this week have been very large, and owing to the excessively hot weather and the losses sustained by butchers, the latter have been very cautious. Though the best class of bullocks have made fair prices, all others were considerably worse to sell at prices fully 10s to 20s a head down from last week. Fat cows met a fair trade. Fat sheep and lambs were also in large numbers. The trade for these was likewise affected by the warm weather, and prices were considerably in buyers' favor. Fat calves were an extra large show, and made rather less money, while fat pigs, being a fairly good show, met a better trade. There was a very large supply of store sheep and lambs, and they met a very dull market, a large number being left unsold. Store cattle were in large numbers, mostly two year old of good quality, and there was more demand for them at prices much similar to those of the past few weeks. Milch cows were a large show, but mostly of a secondary class. All met a better trade, and anything good especially dear. Best beef at 7s to 7s 6d per stone. Mutton to 7½d per lb.

Liverpool, Sept. 12.—Beasts, 1,700; sheep and lambs, 13,957; best beast, 5¾d to 6d; second, 5½d to 5¾d; third, 4½d to 5d; best Scotch sheep, 7½d; other sorts, 5d to 7d; lambs, 5½d to 7½d. An increase of 577 beasts; and 1,390 sheep and lambs. Slow demand for all classes at about late rates.

London, Sept. 12.—Rather smaller supply of fat beasts, and trade was slow, with values tending in favor of buyers. Primest Herefords and runts made 4s 2d per 8 lbs.; heavy do., at 4s; Lincoln shorthorns at 3s 10d; Irish at 3s 8d to 4s; fat cows at 3s 2d to 3s 4d. Small prime wedder sheep were in steady demand at last week's rates, but heavy descriptions were a shade lower, as also were ewes. Lamb season is now practically over; best downs at 5s 4d to 5s 6d Irish at 4s 8d; Lincolns at 4s 4d to 4s 10d per stone; down ewes at 3s 8d to 3s 10d.

Beef at 2s to 4s 2d; mutton at 3s 2d to 5s 6d; lamb at 5s to 6s 2d per 8 lbs. Total supply of beasts, 1,410; sheep and lambs, 7,740; milch cows, 80.

GUELPH MARKET.

Guelph, Ont., Sept. 24.—Flour, $1.75 to $2; red wheat, 66c to 68c; white wheat, 62c to 65c; bran, $10; shorts, $14; middlings, $15; barley, 35c to 40c; rye, 40c to 45c; peas, 50c to 52c; oats, 22c to 24c; hay, $5 to $6; potatoes, 30c to 90c; sheepskins, 90c to $1.25; hides, $6 to $7, butter, 16c to 18c; eggs, 15c to 17c; chickens, per pair, 35c to 60c; ducks, per pair, 50c to 70c.

HAMILTON MARKET.

Hamilton, Ont., Sept. 24.—White wheat, per bushel, 64c to 66c; red do., 65c to 66c; spring do., 64c to 65c; peas, per bushel, 50c to 52c; barley, do., 30c to 42c; oats, 24c to 25c; corn, do., 40c to 41c; clover seed, do., $3.00 to $3.25; timothy seed do., 75c to $1.50; white wheat flour, per brl., $3

MORE KLONDIKE VICTIMS.

SEVEN MEN PERISH IN THE TERRIBLE FLOATING MARSHES.

Seattle, Wash., Sept. 22.—A rush to the Klondike, a part of which went overland through Canadian territory, has given the terrible floating marshes between Nelson and Pease rivers more victims. Among them was Frederick Short, of Chicago. Early last spring a party of seven men, all easterners, started from Fort St. John, on the Pease river, to cross the marshes to the Nelson river. They did not return to Fort St. John and later it was found that they had not reached either Fort Nelson or Fort Halkel. All must have gone down in the marshes with their horses and outfits. Frederick Short is the only man in the party whose name was known

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. When announcement of funeral, extended obituary or verses accompany such notice further charge will be made. Notices received from annual subscribers inserted free.

BIRTHS.

DUNN—At Leeds, Que., on Sept. 16, 1898, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. William Dunn. 21

LAMB — On the 18th instant, at 'River View Farm,' Treadwell, Ont., the wife of Gordon L. Lamb, of a son. 23

McEWEN.—On Sept. 4, 1898, at Maple Grove Farm, Maxville, the wife of Alexander J. McEwen, of a daughter. 20

SMITH.—At 242 Charlevoix street, on Sept. 19, 1898, the wife of H. E. Smith, of a daughter. 24

MARRIED.

ALLPORT—GAULT—At London, England, on Sept. 8th, William H. Allport, of London, to M. Florence Gault, daughter of Mrs. M. H. Gault, Brachead, Montreal. 21

BELL—DOUGLAS.—At the 'Evergreens,' on Wednesday, Sept. 14, 1898, by the Rev. R. Drinnan, J. Alex. Bell, M.D., of Sarnia, to Susie H., daughter of Wm. Douglas, Esq., Camlachie. 24

BLACK—SHELTUS.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Stanbridge Station, Que., on Sept. 15, 1898, by the Rev. E. S. Howard, of Lawrenceville, Que., assisted by the Rev. E. M. Taylor, M.A., L.P.P.S., Que., and the Rev. Elwin Hitchcock, M.E. minister, Haverhill, Mass., Allen Grant, of Chicopee Falls, Mass., eldest son of Mr. Wm. J. Black, of Stanbridge, to Edith Mary, only daughter of Mr. Alden F. Sheltus, of Stanbridge, Que. 22

BLACKHALL—GIBSON.—On Sept. 21, 1898, at the residence of the bride's parents, 203 Gerrard street east, Toronto, by the Rev. Dr. Milligan, John Blackhall, of the Dominion Express Company, to Isabella, youngest daughter of Donald Gibson, city electrician, Toronto. 24

CAMPBELL — VALLANCE—At St. Matthews, Woodlands, Ont., on Sept. 7, 1898, by Rev. Norman MacLeod, B.D., Frank H. Campbell to Isabella C., younger daughter of the late Robert Vallance, Esq. 22

CARSLEY—KING—At St. Andrew's Church, Quebec, on Sept. 19, by the Rev. E. M. Hill, M.A., of Montreal, assisted by the Rev. Andrew T. Love, M.A., of Quebec, Samuel Carsley, of Montreal, to Emily King, daughter of the late E. King, of London, England. 20

CARTWRIGHT—STEVENSON.—At St. Simon's Church, Toronto, on Sept. 20, 1898, by the Rev. Conway Cartwright, father of the groom, assisted by the Rev. E. Vicars Stevenson, uncle of the bride, Captain George Strachan Cartwright, Royal Engineers, Exeter, England, to Kate May Stevenson, daughter of Dr. Robert Stevenson, of Toronto. 22

CLARK — TYLDESLEY. — At St. Luke's Church, Montreal, on Sept. 21, 1898, by the Rev. T. E. Cunningham, Thomas Clark, of the city of St. John's, Newfoundland, to Georgina Tyldesley, of this city. 24

DARROCH—McDIARMID—At the residence of the bride's father, on Tuesday, Sept. 20, 1898, by the Rev. A. J. Robinson, the Rev. A. J. Darroch, B.A., of Flesherton, to Jessie M., second daughter of D. McDiarmid, Sandringham, Ont.

DAWSON—WALKER—At Buckingham, Que. on Sept. 21, 1898, by the Rev. R. Y. Overing, Charles Frederick Dawson, of Montreal, to Florence Maud, daughter of Wm. H. Walker, Esq., Q.C., of Ottawa.

DENNIS — VIPOND—On Friday evening, Sept. 23rd instant, by the Rev. P. L. Richardson, James R. Dennis, to Alice Maud, daughter of Isaac Vipond, Esq., both of this city. 24

DORAN—YOUNG.—On Sept. 21, 1898, at the residence of the bride's father, 104 Yonge street, Toronto, by the Rev. William Patterson, of Cooke's Church, Frederick W. Doran, of Toronto, to Christina May, daughter of Mr. John Young, of the Upper Canada Bible and Tract Societies. 24

EAMAN—SNYDER.—At St. Mark's, Wales, on Sept. 6, 1898, by the Rev. Norman MacLeod, B.D., Simeon E. Eaman, to Ida, daughter of Mr. Geo. Snyder, G. T. R., Agent, Wales, Ont. 22

EAMER — FYKES—In the Presbyterian Church, Avonmore, Ontario, on Sept. 21st, 1898, by the Rev. George Weir, B.A., Mr. M. Eamer, to Miss Janet Grace Fykes, daughter of Mr. John E. Fykes, all of Cornwall Township. 26

FALCONER—BALLANTYNE—At 230 Queen street, Ottawa, on Sept. 21, 1898, by the Rev. George Ballantyne, brother of the bride, Richard G. Falconer, and Elizabeth Ballantyne, both of the city of Ottawa. 26

FORSTER—FARMER.—On Sept. 20, 1898, at the residence of the bride's parents, 208 North Second street, Olean, N.Y., by the Rev. Newton L. Reed, Albert I. Forster, of Toronto, to Minnie H., eldest daughter of Thos. H. Farmer, Esq. 24

GALES—CLARKE—At the residence of the bride's mother, Morrisburg, Ont., on Monday, the 19th instant, George G., youngest son of the late Rev. Thomas Gales, of Montreal, to Ada B., daughter of the late Robert Clarke. 23

GIFFORD—MACFARLANE—By the Rev. T. S. McWilliams, on Sept. 22nd, at the residence of the bride's mother, 2738 St. Catherine street, Alfred William Gifford, to May, eldest daughter of the late James Ferrier Macfarlane. 22

JAMES—LECLARE-HAMMOND.—On Sept. 20, at St. John's Church, by the Rev. Arthur French, A. W. James to Julia Hammond. 24

JARVIS—ALLAN.—On Wednesday, Aug. 31, 1898, at the residence of John McElrea, Esq., general merchant, Sidney, Man., (brother-in-law of the bride), by the Rev. D. Carswell, Rev. J. H. Jarvis, Austin, to Maggie D. Allan, daughter of the late John Allan, Esq., of Lennoxville. 20

KELLY—FISHER.—At Robinson, Que., on Sept. 7, at St. Paul's Church, by the Rev. Mr. Washer, Miss Emma L. M. Fisher, of Robinson, to Mr. William J. Kelly, of Lake Megantic, Que. 22

LANSING—SEYMOUR. — At the manse, Camlachie, Ont., on Wednesday, Sept. 14, 1898, by the Rev. R. Drinnan, Mr. Geo. A. Lansing, of Parkhill, to Rosannah, daughter of Mr. Wm. A. Seymour, of Camlachie. 24

LEITHEAD—OTIS—At the Methodist parsonage, Barnston, on Sept. 14, 1898, by the Rev. J. Holt Murray, Josie Maud, daughter of T. Proctor Otis, Esq., to Jas. Leithead, Jr., all of Coaticook, Que. 23

LINCOLN—MELLOON—At Way's Mills, Que., Wednesday evening, Sept. 21, 1898, by the Rev. J. Holt Murray, Josina J. Davis, of Boynton, widow of the late Charles Melloon, to Mr. Henry J. Lincoln, of Barnston Township, Stanstead County, Que. 23

MACLENNAN—ALEXANDER—At the residence of the bride's brother-in-law, Rev. W. W. MacCuaig, 87 Hutchison street, on Sept. 14, 1898, by the Rev. A. B. Mackay, D.D., Roderick MacLennan, of Westmount, to Grace, youngest daughter of James Alexander, St. Louis Station, Beauharnois Co., Que. 20

MacMURCHY—JORDEN.—On Sept. 21, 1898, at the residence of the bride's mother, Guelph, Ont., by the Rev. J. G. Scott, assisted by Rev. G. R. Faskin, Toronto, John A. MacMurchy, of Pittsburg, Pa., to Allie M. Jorden, of Guelph. 24

MARON—SMART—At St. James' Cathedral, Toronto, on Sept. 21, 1898, by the Rev. Canon Sanson, assisted by the Bishop of Niagara, Mr. Alfred Conrad Maron, of Philadelphia, to Lillian Constance Smart, younger daughter of the late Mrs. E. A. Smart, of Toronto. 24

MARSHALL—HENDERSON.—On Sept. 21, 1898, at Christ's Church, Lower Ireland, Que., by the Rev. Wm. Faulconer, John A. Marshall to Charlotte, daughter of William Henderson, all of Inverness, Que. 24

McCURDY — FENNELL. — In Wellington Methodist Church, on Sept. 20, by the Rev. J. M. Tredrea, David R. McCurdy to Miss Mary A. A. Fennell, of the River Road, Township of North Gower. 22

McNAIR—STILLWELL.—On the 20th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, James S. Stillwell, Casselman, Ont., by the Rev. F. DeLong, William F. McNair, of Mille Roches, Ont., to Miss Lette Agnes Stillwell. 22

McNAIRN—STILLWELL.—At the residence of the bride's father, Sept. 20, 1898, by the Rev. F. Delong, of Berwick, William McNairn, of Mille Roches, Ont., to Miss Zetta Stillwell, of Casselman, Ont. 24

McROBIE—SHUTTLEWORTH. — On Sept. 22, 1898, at the residence of the bride's father, Professor Shuttleworth, 220 Sherbourne street, Toronto, Miss Florence Shuttleworth to Mr. John McRobie, son of the Rev. John McRobie, of Petrolia. 24

MEAD—SEVERS—At the West End Methodist Church, Montreal, on Thursday, Sept. 22nd, 1898, by the Rev. David Winter, Lewis P. Mead, to Ethel A., only daughter of Mr. George Severs. 23

M'NAUGHT—SEATH.—On Sept. 20, 1898, at the residence of the bride's father, 507 Huron street, Toronto, by the Rev. Dr. Thomas, Violet Louisa, elder daughter of Mr. John Seath, to Charles Boyd, second son of Mr. Wm. K. McNaught. 22

MUNRO—ARKINSTALL—On Sept. 20, 1898, by the Rev. H. D. Leitch, St. Elmo, Duncan F. Munro, of Kenyon, to Margaret R., daughter of Wm. Arkinstall, South Plantagenet. 23

NOWLAN—GASTON—On Sept. 13, 1898, at Montreal, Que., by the Rev. Robert Campbell, D.D., Presbyterian minister, Mr. H. W. Nowlan, to Eliza L., daughter of the late James Gaston, of Chatham, P.Q. 21

PORTEOUS—HUNTER—At the manse, in Kemptville, by the Rev. H. J. McDiarmid, on Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1898, Mr. John K. Porteous, merchant, Reid's Mills, Ont., to Miss Annie, daughter of Mr. Anthony Hunter, Kemptville. 23

PORTER—ENGLISH.—On Sept. 20, 1898, at Toronto, by the Very Rev. J. J. McCann, May Constance, youngest daughter of John English, Esq., to Frederick Robert Porter, D.D.S., L.D.S., son of Dr. W. H. Porter, of Bradford, Ont. 22

REED—LYSTER.—On Sept. 14, 1898, at the home of the bride's brother, Mr. F. H. Lyster, Harvey, Ill., by the Rev. M. Warrington, Richard W., son of the late Mr. Wm. Reed, of Durham, Que., to Eliza A., daughter of Mr. Tobias Lyster, of Melbourne, Que. 24

ROSE—BLAIR—At 149 Frank street, Ottawa, by the Rev. D. M. Ramsay, Mr. Robert E. Rose, of Winchester Township, to Mrs. Mary Blair, of Mountain. 26

RUSSEL—MUNRO—On Sept. 14, 1898, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. G. D. Bayne, D.D., Myssie, second daughter of J. W. Munro, Esq., Pembroke, to Wm. B. Russel, of the firm of Russel, Ponlin & Co., Pembroke, Ont. 21

SMITH—CLEVELAND—At the residence of the bride's mother, on the 22nd inst., by the Rev. R. Smith, brother of the groom, assisted by the Rev. J. Holt Murray, Richard H. Smith, of Waterville, Que., to Ella M. Cleveland, of Barnston, Que. 26

SPRY—RICH. — At Trinity Church, St. Thomas, Ont., on Sept. 21, 1898, by the Rev. Canon Hill, Daniel William B. Spry, of Chatham, Ont., to Ethelyn Alma Rich, daughter of the late Charles Rich, and niece of William Mickleborough, of St. Thomas, Ont. 24

STEWART—BULMER.—On Sept. 21, at the Church of St. James the Apostle, by the Rev. Canon Ellegood, Campbell Stewart to Ethel May, daughter of John A. Bulmer. 22

STEWART—McDONALD—On Sept. 21st, 1898 at the manse, St. Elmo, by the Rev. H. D. Leitch, Donald Stewart, of Kenyon, to Annie McDonald, of the same place. 23

SUMNER—CHADWICK—At Trinity Church, Simcoe, Ont., on Sept. 21, 1898, by the rector, the Rev. R. Hicks, C. Hartsuff Sumner, of Ingersoll, to Alice Doone, daughter of the late T. R. Chadwick, and granddaughter of the late Francis L. Walsh, Registrar of the County of Norfolk, Ont. 24

THOMPSON—STODDORT—On Sept. 15th, by the Rev. Mr. Marriot, Albert M. Thompson, of Montreal, to Agnes Stoddort, of Chambly Basin. No cards. 21

TURNER—ROWAT—On Sept. 14, 1898, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. J. Skene, assisted by the Rev. G. Craw, Mr. Wm. P. Turner to Miss Jemima Rowat, both of Hillsdale, Ont. 21

DIED.

BLACKEY—On Sept. 19, 1898, at the residence of her son-in-law, 583 Dufferin st., Toronto, Emma, relict of the late James Blackey, in her 76th year. 21

BROWN.—At Moulinette, on Sept. 21, Agnes Nelson Comrie, wife of the late Rev. W. D. Brown, Methodist minister, in the 86th year of her age. 22

BUCHANAN — On Friday night, Sept. 23, 1898, Cherry, daughter of A. Brock Buchanan.

CANFIELD—At Woodstock, Ont., on Sept. 19, 1898, Mary Woodburn, wife of James Canfield, Esq., Deputy Clerk of the Crown.

CHISHOLM—At the family residence, 478 Park avenue, London, Ont., on Sept. 18, 1898, Margaret S. L., only surviving daughter of the late Andrew Chisholm, of London, Ont. 21

CLOUSTON — At his brother's residence, Parnesville, Minn., on the 9th Sept., 1898, Thomas Clouston, in the 75th year of his age, a native of Stromness, Scotland. 'Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord.'

ELBOURNE—At 335 Nepean street, Ottawa, on Sept. 22, 1898, Ernest George Elbourne, aged 15 years. 26

FORD.—Suddenly, at Toronto, on Sept. 22, 1898, Alexander Ford, barrister, aged 47 years. 24

GODARD—At 306 Theodore street, Ottawa, on Sept., 21, 1898, Elizabeth Godard, aged 79 years. 26

HALL.—In this city, on Monday morning, Sept. 19, Janet Wylie, beloved wife of Richard B. Hall, in her 55th year.

HAMILTON—At 'Hamwood,' Quebec, on Sept. 19, 1898, Robert Hamilton, aged 76 years. 26

HARDING—On Sept. 14, 1898, Hubert Long Harding, son of E. W. Harding, barrister, St. Mary's, Ont. 21

HARRIS.—Entered into rest, at the Western Hospital, on Sept. 21, 1898, after a long and painful illness, borne with great Christian fortitude, Emily Caroline, daughter of Alexander and Maty Anne Harris, late of Co. Longford, Ireland, aged 28 years. Her end was peace. Irish papers please copy. 22

HOOKER—At St. Andrews, on 23rd inst., George B. Hooker, in his 79th year, formerly of Centreville. 26

MALLOCH.—At Hamilton, Ont., on Sept. 19, 1898, Jessie Barbara, youngest daughter of Dr. A. E. Malloch, aged 3 years and 6 months. 22

MANN—On Sunday, Sept. 25, 1898, at the residence of her husband, No. 106 Shaw street, Kate A. O'Loughlin, beloved wife of Edward C. Mann. Toronto and Detroit papers please copy. 26

MARSDEN.—On Sept. 20, 1898, at Montmorency Falls, Que., Eva Lydia, infant daughter of George and Emily Marsden, aged 1 year and 9 months. 22

MAXWELL.—On Sept. 20, 1898., at 120 Stanley ave., New Edinburgh, Frances, relict of James Maxwell, of England, aged 83 years; a resident of Ottawa for the last 40 years. Her end was peace. 24

McPHERSON—At Quebec, on Sept. 23, 1898 Margaret C. F. McPherson. 26

MILLER—At 62 Drummond street, on the 24th instant, Frances, daughter of the late Alexander Miller, merchant, of Montreal.

MUNRO.—At Denver, Colorado, on Sept. 15, 1898, Alexander Gordon Munro, aged 34 years, only son of the late Malcolm Gordon Munro, of Merrisburg, Ont. 22

NOAD—On Sept. 23rd, 1898, at St. Felix de Valois, Elizabeth Smillie, beloved wife of James S. Noad.

OATEY—On Sept. 18th, 1898, at the Civic Hospital, of diphtheria, Arthur Frederick, second son of Chas. H. Oatey, aged 7 years, 5 months.

PENDLETON—On Thursday, Sept. 22, 1898, Isabella Pendleton, of Ballyworkan, County Armagh, Ireland, aged 68 years.

PHELPS—At London, England, on Saturday, Sept. 17, Emily Augusta, widow of the Rev. Robert Phelps, M.A. Oxon., and third daughter of the late Hon. Robert Jones.

POWER—At Quebec, on Sept. 19, 1898, Mrs. William Power, sr., aged 78 years. 21

ROGERS—At Quebec, on Sept. 23, 1898, Robert Rogers, in the 92nd year of his age, a native of Penzance, England. 26

ROSS—In this city, on Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1898, at the age of 53 years, William E. Ross, formerly of Brockville.

STEWART.—At Winnipeg, on Sept. 16, 1898, Jennie E., beloved daughter of the Rev. John Stewart, aged 18 years and 11 months. 22

THOM.—At Woodbridge, Ont., on Sept. 17, 1898, Nancy, the wife of Dr. Thom.

TILDEN.—At the residence of her son A. A. Barnhart, 589 St. Urbain street, Lucretia Electa, widow of the late Daniel Barnhart.

VIPOND—At Summerstown, on Sunday, the 25th of September, Mrs. John Vipond, widow of the late John Vipond, aged 76 years. After eleven years of invalidism borne with perfect Christian fortitude, her end was peace.

Those sending notices for the above column may send with them a list of names of interested friends. Marked copies of the "Witness" containing such notice will be sent free to any address in Canada, Montreal excepted.

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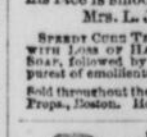

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Oct. 13.	SS. ALCIDES	Oct. 30

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All business communications should be addressed 'John Dougall & Son,' and all letters to the Editor should be addressed 'Editor of the "Witness."'