

Montreal Weekly Witness.

FIFTY-FOURTH YEAR.

MONTREAL, TUESDAY, JULY 4, 1899.

MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS.
\$1.00 Post-Paid; 5c a Copy.

DREYFUS RETURNS.

Prisoner of Devil's Island Once More on French Soil.

Rennes, July 1.—Captain Dreyfus arrived here at 6 a.m. The prisoner appeared to be in good health. He wore a blue suit, a grey overcoat and a soft felt hat. His hair has turned grey and his beard is of a reddish color. He held himself very erect.

The landing of Dreyfus at Quiberon was almost unnoticed. At 9 o'clock yesterday evening the guardship 'Caudan' put to sea to meet the 'Sfax,' which had been sighted. The unusual bustle attracted many people to the harbor, but as they saw nothing the crowd dispersed. The only persons remaining were those who knew where the prisoner was to be landed. The weather was stormy, and for a time it was feared it would be impossible to effect a landing. For hours the lights of the 'Caudan' and 'Sfax' were plainly visible, as the vessels pitched and rolled. It seemed impossible to approach them in the heavy sea. On the landing stage were M. Viguie, chief of detectives; M. Mennion, a commissary of police, and a force of gendarmes, and police inspectors. Finally, at 1 a.m. a cutter manned by ten men, and in charge of a naval officer, put off from the 'Caudan,' and went alongside the 'Sfax.' Thence the boat rowed to the shore, where Dreyfus was landed at 1.30 a.m. A company of infantry was drawn up at the landing point.

PLACED UNDER GUARD.

Dreyfus, who had been brought ashore in the boat, was immediately placed under the guard of a captain of engineers and a sergeant and corporal of gendarmes, who, formally handed the prisoner over to M. Viguie. The latter then entered a landau with Dreyfus and two detectives, and started for the railway station, which was reached without incident. Dreyfus did not speak a word. As the train in waiting was about to start, the local health officer refused to permit Dreyfus to leave, on the ground that he had just arrived from the colonies. The matter was quickly arranged, however, and the train proceeded.

Dreyfus was only visible for a moment to the reporters. The train stopped about two miles from Rennes. There the party alighted and quickly entered a carriage, drawn by two splendid horses, which immediately started at a sharp pace. It was then 5.34 a.m. At the level crossing of the line a wagonette containing the prefect of the department of Ille et Vilaine, M. Viguie, and three inspectors, joined the party.

An amusing incident occurred there. The woman in charge of the crossing when told that she watched she would see Dreyfus, asked: 'Who is Dreyfus? I have never even heard of him.' The drive was without incident. Owing to the precautions taken, the prisoner and his escort passed unnoticed in front of the arsenal. Workmen, reading the posters there, did not turn their heads, little suspecting who was passing. The flock was striking six when the crowd which had been waiting since midnight around the prison, the people beginning to think themselves the victims of a practical joke, saw a landau surrounded by gendarmes, beyond the station. Then they all cried with one voice: 'There he is.'

RACE FOR THE PRISON GATES.

At this cry the police started off to meet the carriage, and suddenly troops and mounted gendarmes hurried madly forward, yelling and shouting as if accompanying a fire engine, instead of escorting a prisoner. The carriage was driven so fast that it covered the distance in a few minutes, passing the watchers like a flash. It was a race for the prison gates between the gendarmes with the captive and the spectators. The gates then opened suddenly and the gendarmes rushed out and barred the streets pressing back the crowd with rifle stocks. The transformation from tranquility to a wild scene of gesticulation almost defies description. The suddenness of the movement stupefied every body, as much as it did the prisoner, whose face showed from the quickly passing carriage. But, beyond the exclamations of surprise and curiosity, there were no cries of any sort raised. Preceded by his guards, Dreyfus entered the prison, was formally assigned to the care of the governor and was taken to a cell in the second story.

HUSBAND AND WIFE MEET.

The governor of the prison sent Madame Dreyfus the news of the arrival of her husband, and she immediately went to the governor and asked permission to see the prisoner. Leave being granted, the faithful wife entered the prison almost unobserved, and was conducted to cell No. 830, accompanied by Madame Iavel. The meeting between the long-arted husband and wife can better be imagined than described. Naturally, it was most touching. Both Dreyfus and his wife were deeply affected. They embraced long clasped in each other's arms, tears and smiles intermingling with tender endearments. Madame Dreyfus issued from the prison in a state of collapse. She found

her husband much aged with beard and hair whitened, and body shrunk and stooped. She said Dreyfus knew nothing of the events of the past two years. The weeping wife acknowledged the courtesy with which she had been treated. The gendarme who was ordered to be present at the interview carried out instructions, and kept at a discreet distance.

London, July 1.—The 'Pall Mall Gazette's account of the landing of Dreyfus says: He was almost entirely hidden by a hooded cloak, and as there was no light beyond a few lanterns it was only possible to catch the barest glimpse of his unkempt grey beard and haggard anxious features. Amid a few timid cries of 'A bas Dreyfus,' which the gendarmes immediately silenced, he forthwith entered a carriage which drove to the station as rapidly as the intense darkness permitted.

Brest, July 1.—The landing of Dreyfus at Quiberon was a complete surprise to the admiral and other authorities here, who even now have not yet been officially notified of the fact.

STILL LOVES FRANCE.

Paris, July 3.—As the outcome of the government's prudence, all France remains tranquil. Maitres Demange and Labori, with Mathieu Dreyfus and his wife, arrived last evening at Rennes. The town is quite tranquil. Maitre De Labori, who will defend Captain Dreyfus before the court-martial, has never yet seen him. Madame Dreyfus has only obtained permission to visit her husband thrice weekly for an hour. His composure is the theme of all tongues. It seems that in the train one of the officers began to read a newspaper, but although Dreyfus had not seen a newspaper since he left France, he did not display the slightest interest. He speaks very little and seems to suffer partial paralysis of speech owing to his long silence. Even on board the 'Sfax' he had to communicate with the officers by writing. He is credited on good authority with the following utterance: 'My condemnation and sentence were the symbol of anti-Jewish odium. My judges were involuntarily deceived. May my undesired expiation put an end to all racial or religious feuds in the army and in France, which I have passionately loved and served.'

To-day Maitre Demange will make a written statement of all that happened and fully explain the situation. The Prince of Monaco has written Madame Dreyfus a sympathetic letter, inviting her husband to sojourn at his chateau after the acquittal, which, in the judgment of the prince, is certain to be pronounced.

London, July 3.—The correspondent of the 'Daily Telegraph' at Brest says:—'Dreyfus was guarded on board the 'Sfax' like a wild beast. He was isolated like a cholera-stricken patient. If the cruiser had foundered he would have gone to his grave believing that General De Boisdeffre was his courageous friend and champion, and altogether ignorant that such a man as Col. Picquart exists.'

Rennes, France, July 3.—Maitres Labori and Demange, counsel for Dreyfus, who had a conference with Mme. Dreyfus yesterday, visited Dreyfus in the military prison at ten o'clock this morning. The permit for the lawyers to enter the prison bore the inscription:

Tenth Army Corps, Tribunal of the Court-Martial.
Permit to communicate, available until the day judgment is delivered. Monsieur _____, Counsel of the Court of Appeal, is authorized to communicate with Captain Dreyfus, whom he is charged to defend.
(Signed) MAJOR CARRIBELLE.

This was the first time M. Demange, the defender of Dreyfus at the court-martial of 1894, and Dreyfus had seen each other since the sentence. On entering the room M. Demange and Dreyfus threw themselves into each other's arms. The scene was most touching. Neither was able to utter a word, but warmly embraced.

Dreyfus, when able to speak, thanked M. Demange for his devoted services. M. Demange then presented M. Labori, who had been a silent spectator in the background of the foregoing scene. Dreyfus clasped M. Labori's hand and in a voice choked by emotion expressed the deepest gratitude for the splendid manner in which M. Labori had championed his cause. Demange and Labori then gave the prisoner a general review of all which has happened since Dreyfus was sent to Devil's Island. Dreyfus explained that he knew nothing but what was contained in the volume which M. Labori had sent him, giving an account of the proceedings of the Court of Cassation in 1898.

M. Demange and Labori then left. They were both greatly impressed with the appearance of Dreyfus. They declared that, both physically and mentally he is in much better health than they anticipated.

SHOT HIS LITTLE DAUGHTER.

Syracuse, July 2.—John Masters, of No. 416 Stuart avenue, accidentally shot his seven-year-old daughter Gladys in the abdomen last night with a 32 calibre revolver. He had intended to get some blank cartridges for the revolver and was examining it not knowing that it was loaded. It exploded, the bullet striking the child about two inches above the navel. She will die. The father is crazed with grief.



CAPTAIN DREYFUS.

CONSERVATIVES FALLING.

President Kruger Yielding—Political Riot in Belgium.

(Special Cable to New York Times.)

London, July 1.—The political situation here may be described as one of suspense, pending the result of the double election at Oldham. Lady Randolph Churchill's son, Winton Churchill, is making a gay and gallant fight in conjunction with his extraordinary colleague, Mawdsley, a Socialist workingman, who has come forward as a Tory candidate. Thus, for the government the double constituency is being contested by a Tory Democrat, and a Tory Socialist. Probably both will lose. At any rate, the Conservatives themselves think so, for they have made various overtures to the Liberals, to secure one seat by sacrificing the other. If my forecast prove correct, the situation will undergo a marked change, for no government within living memory will have suffered such a succession of overwhelming defeats in by-elections, and I fancy the poised avalanche of Toryism will begin to slip and the general election draw perceptibly nearer. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's speech at the City Liberal Club last night, was, like most of the Liberal utterances lately, inspired by a conviction of coming victory. His very guarded remark that as his previous utterance about the Transvaal had been misunderstood, he would only say that, in his opinion, nothing had occurred to justify either warlike action or military preparation, was received almost in silence, but his attack upon the dole to the clergy in the guise of a remission of rates upon their tithes, and his declaration that the Liberal ideal remained 'a free Church in a free State,' evoked tremendous enthusiasm. Another significant fact is that the club has been recently financially in low water, but that within the past few weeks new members have come forward and subscriptions have been offered placing it in a condition of prosperity. Such a straw shows how the wind is blowing.

Leonard Courtney's speech in the House, declaring that the Liberal Unionists are still Liberals, and denouncing the policy of the side upon which he sits, has also produced a great effect. The resignation of Whitley on the ground that the government has been chiefly occupied in the distribution of public money to landlords and parsons, is another sign of the times, and Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman's remark that the Tory party contained many mute inglorious Whitleys, is literally true. Even the 'Guardian' and the 'Spectator,' the two papers devoted to the interests of the Church of England, both strongly disapprove of the bill that the government is rushing through the House of Commons. One example will show how the proposed Tithes Act works. Under it the clergy of England will benefit to the amount of \$435,000 yearly. Of this the London ratepayers alone will contribute no less than \$200,000. The unpopularity of such a measure needs no further illustration. I have dwelt upon this bill because I am convinced that it will be the turning-point in the fall of the present government.

THE TRANSVAAL CRISIS.
The Transvaal crisis has undergone no

change, except that in South Africa political passions are rising and trade is ceasing. The subsidized Boer organ in London and certain members of Parliament known to have intimate relations with Pretoria, declare to-day that President Kruger is about to announce concessions which will satisfy British opinion. This may or may not be true, but the fact remains that the only alternative to a change of policy on the part of the government would be the resignation of Secretary Chamberlain and High Commissioner Milner, and this is unthinkable. Moreover, the eventuality of war is undoubtedly under consideration. The number of British troops in South Africa at the present time is about ten thousand. It is considered that about thirty-five thousand more would be sufficient to place the result beyond the slightest doubt. Australia and Canada would doubtless contribute regiments; a large number of volunteers from Cape Colony and Johannesburg would offer themselves, and certain regiments would be sent from India, from the Mediterranean stations, and the rest from home. I repeat that the supreme command would be given to Sir Redvers Buller, as Sir Evelyn Wood, in spite of his natural desire to secure a victory which at the last war he declared to be within his grasp, is compelled by his position as Adjutant-General to remain at home.

The effective strength of the Boers is known to be greatly exaggerated. The quick-firing guns they have purchased have not proved a success in the hands of highly-trained German and French artillerymen, and it would be still less so with Boer artillerymen. The fact is that the spade arrangement, which is supposed to stop a recoil, does not obviate the necessity of relaying the gun after each shot and this deprives the so-called quick-firing field gun of its boasted advantage over the ordinary weapon. My allusion last week to the importance of its being really known whether the Boers here had placed large orders for war material in the United States produced within the following forty-eight hours a series of telegrams stating that such was not the case.

Rider Haggard the novelist, who, when in the British service hoisted with his own hands the British flag beyond the Vaal river, sends a long letter to the 'Times' to-day in which he declares that the alternative to either President Kruger's yielding or war is the loss of British supremacy in Southern Africa. He urges patience still, 'but it must be an armed patience with a limit, for the cards seem all against us, and there is, I fear, nothing to be gained by waiting except, perhaps, a consolidation of adversities.'

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

The peace conference is now virtually over, and its results are precisely as had been anticipated here from the first. It is uncertain whether the word 'permanent' will not be struck out by Germany from the title of the arbitration tribunal, which would then be called simply 'Cour d'Arbitrage International.' Even this, of course, would be a distinct humanitarian gain, but what probability is there of first-class disputes being submitted to it? The great dangers to peace in Europe are three: First, the question of Alsace-Lorraine; second, the Eastern question, that is, the breaking up of the Turkish Empire, precipitated by disorders in the Balkans; and, third, the advance of Russia; and in Asia, two, namely, the rivalry of Russia and England for predominance in China and the almost inevitable struggle between Russia and Japan. Would any one of these be sub-

mitted by disputants to arbitration? In view of the fact that England will not arbitrate about the Transvaal nor America about an Alaskan boundary, and that only with the greatest difficulty were Chili and Argentina coerced into referring to arbitration their frontier dispute, the answer must be obviously in the negative. The Czar's principal inspiration in calling the congress was for the arrest of armaments. This has totally broken down, although the delegates have, with natural diplomacy, made the collapse as palatable to the Czar as possible in view of his undoubted sincerity and lofty aim. William T. Stead telegraphs to-day that many delegates forebode that the net result of the conference will be to make Social Democrats more confident than ever. 'The conference, they will say, has countersigned the confession of its own impotence. At the same time that it affirms the urgency of the need for a remedy it is powerless to supply it.'

Speaking of Russia, the birth of a third daughter to the Czarina is, of course, a grievous disappointment both to the imperial family and to the superstitious Russian people. If the Czar dies without male issue he will be succeeded by his second younger brother, the Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch, as his next brother in age, the Czarowitz, is hopelessly consumptive. The Czar, by the way, will probably revisit the Queen this autumn, and in spite of all denials I fancy the Emperor William will also be seen here.

THE RIOTS IN BELGIUM.

The extraordinarily savage rioting in Brussels will remind the world of the deplorable state of Belgium. The Social Democrats are stronger there than anywhere else in the world. They own factories and bakeries and many other co-operative industrial institutions, out of whose profits they support members of parliament and run newspapers. The Clericals, however, have secured all the political power in the country. For example, the Opposition in parliament has thirty-eight members from 996,000 voters, whereas the Clericals have a hundred and fourteen members with only 946,000 voters. The electoral law which has provoked the riots was designed to assure to the Clericals this preposterous predominance forever. The paving stones of Brussels, however, have won a victory for the moment, but not before apartments had been prepared in Austria for the King of the Belgians, whose immense fortune, as is well known, is safe in England.

Gambetta's historic phrase, 'Clericalism is the enemy,' was never truer than to-day. In Belgium it is at the root of the disorder; in France it has been allied with Jew-baiting to prolong the Dreyfus crime; in Italy it is openly conspiring against the House of Savoy, and in Austria its combination with the Anti-Semites has turned parliament into a bear garden and nearly rent the dual empire asunder. The situation of Italy to-day is appalling. The brutal fighting on the floor of the Chamber is without parallel in modern history. Parliament is prorogued and the bill which completes the suppression of free speech, free meetings, free press, and the right of political combination is about to become a law by royal decree. In fact, as I pointed out in a previous letter, parliamentarianism on the Continent of Europe is at the present time thoroughly discredited.

Meanwhile, Germany has suddenly blazed with indignation because the official report of the assurance by the President of the Reichstag puts in his mouth without his knowledge words he never uttered, the effect of which is to remove the Emperor's speeches wholly out of the reach of parliamentary discussion. The condition of Germany, too, may be judged by the fact that not only has a local official recently been dismissed for having let rooms to a woman known to be a Socialist, but the railway authorities at Danzig have now issued a notice practically informing all their employees that they must vote against the Social-Democratic candidates on pain of dismissal.

THE WOMEN'S CONGRESS.

Anything more futile or purposeless has seldom been seen in this city than the Women's International Congress. In Westminster Town Hall, where it was held, the noise of the underground trains and the cries of school children outside made most of the speakers inaudible. The audience arrived unpunctually, and the incessant coming and going of agitated, weirdly clad delegates was an unbroken interruption. Except in the case of actresses the voices, diction, and delivery of most of the speakers were bad. No one was allowed to speak for more than ten minutes. The bell was rung inexorably to close each paper. Apparently no delegate had rehearsed her paper beforehand with a stop-watch, therefore most of them were arrested while they had still pages to read. The effect of a speaker sitting down in the middle of a paragraph with the whole of her point left out may be imagined. In many cases there was no discussion after the papers, which were simply rattled off one after another like so many shots from a cannon. Even Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Stetson, who said some trenchant things, appalled her English hearers by advocating highly trained, well-paid

women as substitutes for mothers. In fact, Englishwomen of advanced views who attended are asking was it worth while gathering women together from the ends of the earth to gabble platitudes of precisely ten minutes' duration. The effect of the congress upon public opinion here is nil.

THE MARLBOROUGH JEWELS.

The prize of the Marlborough collection of gems sold here during the week, a cameo of Cupid and Psyche—the most famous cameo in the world—was bought for America, it is believed for the Boston Museum, in spite of the fact that the Treasury gave the British Museum twenty thousand dollars for the purchase at this sale. A private donor gave the museum five thousand dollars, but this arrived too late for it to secure the great cameo.

HENRY NORMAN

DOMINION DAY.

HOW THOUSANDS OF CITIZENS ENJOYED THEMSELVES.

It almost goes without saying that Dominion Day and fine weather are synonymous, and July 1 this year was no exception to what has come to be looked upon as a general rule. The only meteorological drawback to the day was the presence of so much dust in and around the city. The wind was high and blew the dust around in clouds. What watering of the streets was done apparently had little effect, as the wind quickly dried the streets again. Dust or wind, however, it did not matter to the holiday-makers, who, glad for one brief day to leave bricks and mortar behind them, flocked to the railway stations to get away to country points or assembled in their thousands in the Mountain Park and Fletcher's field, went away by electric car, or else took the ferry across to St. Helen's Island. It was on this Dominion Day as it has been on others, a day mostly for family and friendly society picnics, although the family ones greatly predominated. While fathers and mothers rested and breathed the fresh air, to which they were comparatively unaccustomed, the children romped around until they were tired, which was not before the close of the day, when they returned home happy and sleepy.

It is estimated that some 20,000 people went out to different points over the two railways, about 10,000 to St. Helen's Island, several thousand to Bout de l'Île Park, and as for the mountain and the vicinity, it is impossible to correctly estimate the number. Fletcher's field alone found room for quite 4,000 visitors. These large crowds were everywhere very well behaved, there being but little drunkenness and little or no rowdiness noticed. The street railway, needless to state, had their full share of work, but the service was well up to the mark and quite adequate to the demand.

THE REVIEW AT LAPRAIRIE.

Major-General Hutton reviewed the militia force in camp at Laprairie on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock, just after a sham-battle of fairly good proportions had taken place, the march past being in the following order: Second cavalry brigade, 6th Duke of Connaught's Royal Canadian Hussars, 5th Dragoons, Royal Canadian Dragoons, B. Battery, R.C.A., field division, Duke of York's Royal Hussars, 1st Prince of Wales Royal Fusiliers, Seventh Infantry Brigade, 64th 'Voltigeurs de Beauharnois,' 76th 'Voltigeurs de Chateauguay,' 8th 'Nicolet' Battalion, 83rd 'Joliette' Battalion, 85th Battalion, 86th 'Three Rivers' Battalion, Eighth Infantry Brigade—11th 'Argenteuil Rangers,' 50th 'Huntington Borderers,' 51st 'Hemmingford Rangers,' 52nd 'Brome' Battalion, 64th 'Richmond' Battalion; 58th 'Compton' Battalion, 79th 'Shefford' Battalion 'Highlanders.'

London, July 1.—The Dominion Day banquet was held this evening. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, Canadian high commissioner, presiding. The guests included all the agents-general for the colonies, the Earl of Aberdeen, the Marquis of Lorne, Lieut-General Laurin, and a number of Canadian residents of London.

Lieut-General A. G. Montgomery Moore, formerly commander of the British troops in Canada, replied to the toast 'The army.'

Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, in proposing the Dominion of Canada, referred to the Atlantic service, and said he had every confidence that better means of communication would soon be had. He expressed the hope that the Australian cable would soon be established, and Canada for generations be firmly fixed to the mother country.

Lord Aberdeen, in replying, alluded to the late Lord Herschell, and eulogized the work in Washington of Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador to the United States. Recent statements, Lord Aberdeen said, had not given a fair view of Canada's position on the Alaskan question. Canada, he asserted, desired to secure access to the undeveloped domain without interfering with the United States. This was but reasonable, and he hoped a solution of the difficulty would soon be reached.

LITERARY REVIEW.

TWO TALES OF MONEY.

'The Market Place' (Wm. Briggs & Co.), is a novel by the late Harold Frederic and has somewhat the air of being an unfinished one. It is a well-meaning millionaire who has made his money by running a fraudulent 'company,' is just about to be exposed by the new head gardener. But as a modern novel it comes to a satisfactory conclusion, for the millionaire's wife begins to love him, and he decides to devote his millions and his splendid energy to a career that shall combine politics and philanthropy on a large scale.

'When you look at a hedge you don't think of it as a thing to worry live animals out of. When you see one of your laborers you don't care who his father was, or which dairy maid his uncle ought to have married if he wanted to get a certain cottage. You don't want to know the name of everybody whose roof you can see; much less could you remember them and talk about them and listen to gossip about them year after year. It isn't a passion in your blood to ride to hounds and to shoot and all that. It doesn't come to you by tradition and you haven't the vacancy of mind which might be a substitute for tradition. What are you doing in the country then? Just eating too much and sitting about, and getting fat and stupid! If you want the truth there it is for you. A year ago, you went on, you had won your victories like a veritable Napoleon. You had everything in your own hands, Napoleon himself was not more the master of what he saw about him than you were. And then what did you do? You voluntarily retired to your Elba. It wasn't that you were beaten and driven there by others; you went of your own accord. Have you ever thought, Thorpe, of this? Napoleon was the greatest man of his age—one of the greatest men of all ages—not only in war but in a hundred other ways. He spent the last six years of his life at St Helena—in excellent health and with companions that he talked freely to—and in all the extraordinarily copious reports of his conversations there, we don't get a single sentence worth repeating. If you read it you'll see he talked like a dull ordinary body. The greatness had entirely evaporated from him the moment he was put on an island where he had nothing to do.

Another clever book is 'The Money Market,' by E. F. Benson (Briggs, Toronto), in which we see a very rich young man engaged to a very beautiful society girl. On his twenty-fifth birthday when he comes into his property the young man learns that his fortune has all been made in the disreputable business of lending money at exorbitant rates. This discovery is a touchstone to both characters. 'The young man cannot think for a moment of keeping a fortune so tainted. The young lady cannot think for a moment of marrying him if he gives it up. So they part, and the young man buries himself for a while in work and study. Then he comes out of his seclusion heart-whole and soon marries a worthy girl. The contrast between the shallow girl and the fine one is well brought out, and the character of the young man who is so highly conscientious, without being at all morbid, is a rarity in modern literature. The conversations are often brilliant. Here is the hero's description of his awakening to the world again after keeping away from all his friends for months:

'It all happened at the Wagner concert. I went into my place like a crab, all sideways, as one does when one is late, past an interminable row of indignant and apparently huge people, and found myself in a stall next Sybil. 'That is good,' said Ernest, 'the British public appreciates that sort of thing. Well?' 'Yes, it would make quite a good scene in one of your stories if you had any sense of style. It is odd to me, considering how much you write, how badly you do it. On the other side of Sybil was Carnegie looking very cool and gentlemanly. For a moment I thought of bolting; but I stopped because I was so frightfully interested to know what she and I would do. At the moment I could not guess. And then I made the grand discovery. 'What was that?' 'That she was more beautiful than the morning and that I did not love her. Carnegie and I smoked a cigarette together, and he told me the marriage would come off after Easter. We went back and I con-

gratulated Sybil with all my heart. I am glad to have known a girl so beautiful as that. But that is the history of it. I went out and I merely danced down Piccadilly.'

SOME OTHER STORIES.

'By Berwen Banks' (W. J. Gage & Co.), is by Allen Raine, an author who has taken to Welsh scenery and Welsh peculiarities for the adornment of his books. The effect of this comparatively novel environment is very pleasing. But the story itself is one which, singular amid a crowd of too-sophisticated books, is almost too innocent. The hero is too innocent to know that he wrongs his wife of a fortnight by telling her to keep the marriage a secret, while he sails to Australia. He reflects enough afterwards to write and tell her she may make it known, but of course the letter is lost and the young husband then has an illness which makes him lose his memory for a year or so. Next, the young wife is too innocent to know that she wrongs her husband more by keeping the promise of secrecy than by breaking it. But what shall be said of the idle young man, sufficiently a cleric to solemnize the marriage, who innocently aids in the romantic escapade of a secret wedding, and so defeats one of the first purposes of book and ring and certificate—a proper publicity?

'Clipped Wings,' by Lottie McAlister (Wm. Briggs, Toronto), tells the experience of a farmer's daughter fitted for a larger sphere than that in which her father's penurious ideas would fain have kept her. As a picture of Canadian village life, and of a gentle but determined girl's good influence, it is pleasant reading. The arguments for woman suffrage, which form a part of the motive of the story, are well presented. Canadian farmers who treat their wives and daughters with thoughtless unkindness have their doings here brought to light.

All around Agnes lived country girls who were helping to provide, in some instances, half a dozen able-bodied brothers with a hundred acre farm apiece. Their share in case of marriage is a cow, some quilts and a feather bed. If, however, there has been a drought or too much rain, they cannot reasonably expect a cow. When father dies he remembers them with fifty or a hundred dollars each. On the division of one such estate the brothers suggested to the sisters that as the male part of the family had so many taxes to pay, and the girls' shares being too small to be mislaid, the best thing the girls could do with their money was to club together and put up a monument in loving remembrance of father.

'As a Man Sows,' by William Westall (W. J. Gage Co.), is the story of a man whose early experiences of rough and reckless life in South America followed him when he wished to make a nobler life for himself in another country. The general effect is rather lurid. 'Shem; A Story of the Captivity,' by J. Breckenridge Ellis (F. Tennyson Neely, New York), is a romance having for background the scripture history of the time of Jeremiah. The prophet himself appears on the scene several times and long quotations from his speeches are given. Otherwise the tale is somewhat in the style of the 'Arabian Nights.'

PRINCIPAL PETERSON'S TEXT OF 'PRO CLUENTIO.'

The fact that Principal Peterson has revised and annotated, or as the academic phrase has it, 'edited' one of Cicero's orations, should be of interest to the public as well as to students of the classics. Four years ago Dr. Peterson published an English translation of Cicero's 'Pro Cluentio,' with an introduction and notes giving the results of special research, and this was so much appreciated that the publishers asked him to prepare a book giving the Latin text of the same oration with notes for the use of students. The present little volume 'Cicero Pro Cluentio,' Macmillan's contains a very carefully revised text with constant references to the manuscripts which disagree in many details. There are also notes on the exact meaning of difficult or ambiguous expressions, and an introduction explaining very fully the circumstances that called forth this speech, 'a speech which apart from the interest that attaches to it as a revelation of the conditions of social life in ancient Italy, will always hold a foremost place in oratorical literature as representing the high-water mark of Cicero's eloquence.' The social conditions referred to seem to have been bad enough. Cicero is defending Cluentius against a charge of having poisoned his step-father. The step-father, Oppianicus, is said to have brought about the murder of eleven persons, including his first wife and two of his own sons. Some of the other parties involved in the history of the case have an equally

startling record of crime. The bribing of venal jurors seems to have been a well-understood game of skill. Oppianicus is said to have done it in a former poisoning case. Cicero's testimony as to these things is valid on the whole, though as a lawyer he was making the most of them. In one place he uses the phrase: 'So that it may be evident to all that I have been as little desirous of evading the facts by suppression as of darkening them by a cloud of words.' 'Compare,' says Dr. Peterson, 'with this appearance of candor, Cicero's subsequent boast "that he had thrown dust in the eyes of the jury at the trial of Cluentius."'

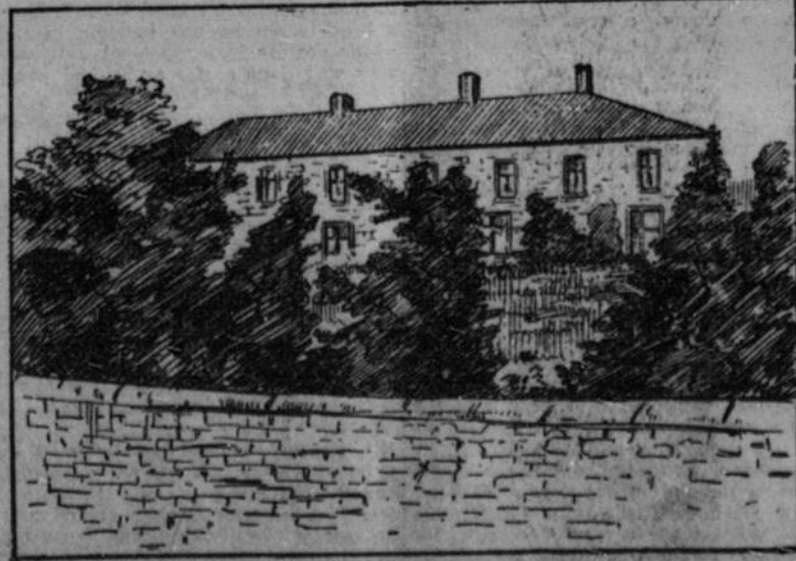
THE 'CENTURY' MAGAZINE.

The half-yearly volume of the 'Century' Magazine covering the numbers from November, 1895, to April, 1899, is specially valuable as containing first-hand accounts of some of the most important events in the 'Spanish War.' Lieutenant Hobson's story of 'The sinking of the Merrimac,' is long and interesting. The 'Personal Narrative of the Maine' is by Capt. Chas. D. Sigbee. Several other naval officers are contributors, and General Shafter tells of the capture of Santiago. The papers which the 'Century' has thus collected while the events are still so fresh in memory will probably be a chief source of material for the constructive historian who writes the full history of this war. Besides the history of the present, the history of the past is beautifully reflected in the pages of the 'Century,' and so the balance is kept of present day interests and the interests of civilization as a whole. Serials on 'Alexander the Great,' by Benjamin Ide Wheeler, and 'Franklin the Many-sided,' by Paul Leicester Ford, are uncommonly fine examples of biographical study; while 'Via Crucis,' a serial novel by F. Marion Crawford, not completed 'in this volume, makes the time of Bernard of Clairvaux and Eleanor of Aquitaine vivid with personality. Among lighter matters may be mentioned Frank Stockton's story of the Wandering Jew, or, as he terms him, 'the vizier of the two-horned Alexander,' and a number of pictures of animals in the boldest black and white style, by Oliver Herford, with humorous verses, of which the following is a good specimen:—

See, children, the Fur-bearing Seal; Observe his misdirected zeal; He dines with most abstemious care On Fish, Ice Water, and Fresh Air, Avoiding condiments and spice, For fear his Fur should not be nice And fine and smooth and soft and meet For Broadway or for Regent street; And yet, somehow, I often feel (Though for the kind Fur-bearing Seal I harbor a respect profound) He runs Fur-bearing to the ground.

SCARCITY OF MEN IN CHURCHES.

'Why Men Do Not Go to Church,' by the Rev. Cortland Myers (Funk & Wagnalls Co.), is a small book which discusses frankly the faults of the Church in the first place. It shows that 'reality will be the only permanent attraction' and that efforts to gain the world by worldliness will be futile. 'Speech is easy, even profession is not difficult; but character is costly, and it is that which is most valuable to the Church in reaching the men.' As for the motives that so often prompt shallow methods of gaining popularity: 'The business of the Church is not to save itself. Its expenditure of effort is usually along that line, and men on the outside understand it.' There is also a chapter on 'the faults of the man' who often has no one else to blame for his neglect of church-going, and a chapter on the vaguer 'faults of society,' by which some men are deprived even of an opportunity for Sabbath worship.



'DOTHEBOYS HALL'; THE HOUSE AT BOWES, LOCALLY IDENTIFIED AS THE RESIDENCE OF MR. SQUEERS.

'DOTHEBOYS HALL.'

(The London 'Daily Graphic'.)

Those who have made trips with the 'Daily Graphic' into Dickens's land, at times when some landmark in that enchanted region is about to disappear, will be interested in a piece of news which comes out of Yorkshire to the effect that the last survivor of the family traditionally identified with that of Mr. Wackford Squeers, of Dotheboys Hall, has recently died, and that the contents of the house have been dispersed. We give an illustration (from photograph by Mr. Yeoman, of Barnard's Castle), and, without expressing any opinion, one way or the other, as to whether this really was the Dotheboys Hall of 'Nicholas Nickleby,' or whether the family that occupied it at the time the book was written, and since, till the death in this year of the last member of it, suggested the family of Mr. Squeers, it may be interesting to bring together, in the compass of a brief article, some of the pros and cons which have attended the identification.

In 'Oliver Twist,' the book which preceded 'Nicholas Nickleby,' Dickens had attacked the Poor Laws and workhouse system of the country, and great was the outcry raised against him by its partisans. He had been guilty, of course, of 'gross exaggeration'; the book was objected to 'on some very high moral grounds in some very high moral quarters,' etc. Dickens did not care, and in his next book he proposed to run a tilt at the Yorkshire schools, those cheap boarding-schools whose hideous cruelties had been partly exposed long years before 'Nicholas Nickleby' was written, and again the year before. Dickens was quite familiar with the actions at law which had thus revealed the state of things. He says so in the preface to 'Nicholas Nickleby':

There are upon record trials at law in which damages have been sought as a poor recompense for lasting agonies and disfigurements inflicted upon children by the treatment of the master in those places involving such offensive and foul details of neglect, cruelty, and disease as no writer of fiction would have the boldness to imagine.

The trials at law to which Dickens here refers were probably those which took place in London in October, 1823, before Judge Park, wherein several parties sought to recover damages against one Shaw, a Yorkshire schoolmaster, for neglect and cruelty to boys who had been placed at his school. It is certain that some of the incidents supplied by these actions against Shaw were used by Dickens in 'Nicholas Nickleby,' though Shaw himself was not the original of Squeers. On the point of the identification of Squeers with any one whatever Dickens himself speaks in that same preface:

'Mr. Squeers,' he says, 'is the representative of a class and not of an individual. Where imposture, ignorance, and brutal cupidity are the stock-in-trade of a small body of men, and one is described by these characteristics, all his fellows will recognize something belonging to themselves, and each will have a misgiving that the portrait is his own.'

The horrors of the Yorkshire schools were in Dickens's mind when he was himself a child.

'I cannot call to mind,' he says, 'how I came to hear about those Yorkshire schools when I was not a very robust child, sitting in bye places near Rochester Castle with a head full of Partridge, Strap, Tom Pipes, and Sancho Panza, but I know that my first impressions of them were picked up at that time, and that they were somehow or other connected with a suppurated abscess that some boy had come home with in consequence of his Yorkshire guide, philosopher, and friend having ripped it open with an ink penknife. The impression made upon me—however made—never left me. I was always curious about them; fell long afterwards and at sundry times into the way of hearing more about them; at last having an audience, resolved to write about them.'

And so, having got the audience—an immense one collected together by the spell of 'Pickwick' and 'Oliver Twist'—around him, he proceeded to collect the material for the smashing up of those horrible places which disgraced the civilization in Yorkshire.

'Soon after the agreement for 'Nicholas Nickleby' was signed,' says Mr. Forster, 'before the Christmas of 1837-8 was over, he went down into Yorkshire with Mr. Hablot Browne ('Phiz') to look up the Cheap Schools in that county, to which public attention had been painfully drawn by a law case in the previous year, and which he was bent upon destroying if he could. He came back confirmed in his design.'

The Yorkshire localities for which

Dickens and Browne made in the winter of 1837 were Barnard Castle and Greta Bridge. On arriving at the George Inn, Greta Bridge, Dickens wrote to his wife describing the incidents of the coach journey, and concluded by saying, 'Having finished our discoveries we start for Barnard Castle, which is only four miles off. All the schools are round about that place.'

Nicholas Nickleby described Dotheboys Hall as 'a long cold-looking house, one story high, with a few straggling out-buildings behind and a barn and stable adjoining.' The house shown in our illustration is the one at Bowes, near Barnard Castle, where Shaw lived and kept school, and it has always been traditionally identified with Mr. Squeers's school. The biography of Mr. C. W. Cope, R.A., published in 1891, contained a reference to Shaw and his school. The driver of the stage coach between Barnard Castle and Darlington, with whom Mr. Cope got into conversation, interested him much, he says, with his comments on Dickens's account of Dotheboys Hall. He had known Shaw and his boys, and maintained that, though there were bad schools, Shaw's was not a bad one, and that Dickens ruined him. 'Then why,' said Mr. Cope, 'should Dickens have singled out Shaw's school for exposure?' To which the coachman replied that Dickens had his information from a dismissed usher, a poisoned source; that he wrote to Shaw asking to inspect his school; was shown in at one door and out at another without seeing it; that Dickens was accompanied by an artist friend, whom Shaw observed making a sketch of him behind Dickens's shoulder, etc. Mr. Cope goes on to say that he visited Bowes and saw the schoolhouse, then occupied by a farmer who had married Shaw's daughter. Further, Mr. Cope's friend, Mr. Harrison, of Stubb House, told him that when he went to shoot over Bowes Moor he stopped at the inn at Bowes to dine and sleep, and generally invited Shaw to dine with him, and he said he was 'excellent company.' The caricature of Squeers in the story, with his one eye, was very like him, said Mr. Harrison. Thus far Mr. Cope in his reminiscences. Mr. Charles Dickens the younger, in his introduction to the reprint of 'Nicholas Nickleby' (Macmillan, 1892), referring to Mr. Cope's observations, remarks that the coachman's story is quite remarkable for circumstantiality, as well as for weakness of foundation. Be this as it may, it is important as showing that Shaw's house—the house of our illustration—is the house which the inhabitants of that part of Yorkshire identified with Dotheboys Hall.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Annual Sales over 6,000,000 Boxes



FOR BILIOUS AND NERVOUS DISORDERS such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Giddiness, Fulness after meals, Headache, Dizziness, Drowsiness, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Costiveness, Blisters on the Skin, Cold Chills, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations. THE FIRST DOSE WILL GIVE RELIEF IN TWENTY MINUTES. Every sufferer will acknowledge them to be

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.

BEECHAM'S PILLS, taken as directed, will quickly restore Females to complete health. They promptly remove obstructions or irregularities of the system and cure Sick Headache. For a Weak Stomach Impaired Digestion Disordered Liver IN MEN, WOMEN OR CHILDREN Beecham's Pills are Without a Rival And have the LARGEST SALE of any Patent Medicine in the World, at all Drug Stores.



FREE CAMERA.

For selling two dozen packages of Toledo Pens at ten cents a package, we give this Camera. It is made by the Yale Camera Co., has a Bausch & Lomb lens, and a shutter that can be used for snap-shot or time-exposures. With it we send full instructions, so that a child of ten years can make, after a little experience, pictures almost as good as those taken by high-priced cameras. Many cameras are sold separately, and the purchaser has to buy the outfit afterward. We give the complete outfit, as shown, with every camera. The outfit consists of: 1 "Yale" Camera, 1 Package Developer, 1 Box Dry Plates, 1 Set Directions, 1 Package Hypo, 1 Toning Tray, 1 Fixing Frame, 1 Package Fixing Powder, 1 Developer, 1 Tray, 1 Package Silver Paper, 1 Package Ruby Paper. We require no money in advance. Send us your name and address, and we will forward the Pens, which you sell for us. Then return the money to us, and your Camera will be forwarded, all charges paid. Toledo Pen Co., Dept. 159, No. Toronto, Can.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

AFTER THE SCOTT ACT DEFEAT IN BROME BY THE BREWERS' MONEY.

Rummy—'Well, how do you feel now?' Temperance Worker—'Oh, I feel pretty much as Lazarus did at the rich man's gate.' Rummy—'And how is that?' Temperance Worker—'Oh, as though I had been licked by the rich man's puppies.'

SAVED THE VASE.

The little son of a Manchester gentleman, in mischievously playing with a vase, managed after several attempts to get his hand through the narrow neck, and was then unable to extricate it. For half an hour or more the whole family and one or two friends did their best to withdraw the fist of the luckless young offender, but in vain. It was a very valuable vase, and the father was loth to break it, but the existing state of affairs could not continue for ever. At length, after a final attempt to draw forth the hand of the victim, the father gave up his efforts in despair, but tried a last suggestion.

'Open your hand!' he commanded the fearful young captive, 'and then draw it out.' 'I can't open it, father,' declared the boy. 'Can't?' demanded his father. 'Why?' 'I've got my penny in my hand,' came the astounding reply. 'Why, you young rascal,' thundered his father, 'drop it at once!' The penny rattled in the bottom of the and out came the hand.

ASSOCIATION OF IDEAS.

'I'm looking for a man that's in business somewhere along this street,' said the perplexed stranger, 'and I've forgotten his name. Had it at my tongue's end five minutes ago. Say, what's the name of that suburb this side of Evanston?' 'Buena Park?' hazarded the policeman whom he had stopped to question. 'No, that isn't it. Isn't there another one? 'Edgewater?' 'Edgewater! That's right!' delightedly exclaimed the stranger. 'Got it now. The name of the man I'm trying to find is Banks. Know him?'—Chicago 'Tribune.'

ART NOT MERCHANDISE.

The recent discovery of Turner's first exhibited picture has set going a Turner story that has not been much spoiled by much telling.

An art patron one day came into Turner's studio when the artist was already famous. He looked at a picture, and he asked what was the price. The artist named the sum he had set upon it.

'What!' exclaimed the buyer, 'all those golden sovereigns for so much paint?' 'Oh,' replied Turner, 'it's paint you are buying? I thought it was pictures. Here,' producing a half used cube of color, 'I'll let you have that cheap; make your own terms,' and turning his back on the astonished patron, he went on painting. —'Tit Bits.'

A RESPONSIBLE PARTY.

A gentleman in a Washington hotel told the negro servant in attendance that he might retire. 'Excuse me, sah,' explained Sambo, 'but I's 'sponsible for de spoons.'

WHAT HE WOULD DO.

Officer—'Now, Patrick, if you were sentry outside a powder magazine which blew up, and you fortunately escaped with your life, what would you do?' Patrick, after mature consideration—'Well, sir, I think I should fire an alarm signal.'

EASILY EXPLAINED.

He—I am surprised that your father gave his consent. She—'Oh, he doesn't know you as well as I do.'

Friend—I heard you had bought the place, but I understood that the title was defective. Suburbanite (bitterly)—'No; the title is the only thing that isn't.'

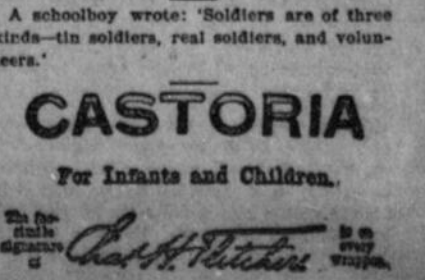
'Do you think,' said he, 'that one can live in New York and remain absolutely ignorant of the ways of this wicked world?' 'No,' was the answer, 'not unless he happens to be the Chief of Police.'—Washington 'Star.'

TWO STEPS.

'When is their marriage to be solemnized?' 'As soon as it has been financed.'—'Puck.'

She—'Most people admire my mouth. Do you?' He (absentmindedly)—'I think it is simply immense!'

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



The Boys' Page.

A Lesson in Wood-Craft.

SOME METHODS EMPLOYED BY WOODSMEN, WHICH ARE WORTH REMEMBERING.

(Robert B. Buckham, in the 'Ledger Monthly'.)

There are no more dexterous and ingenious men to be found anywhere, taking all into consideration, than are the hardy frontiersmen of our country, who spend the greater portion of their lives in the depths of the forest, far removed from the society of their fellow-men, and are consequently thrown, as no others are, upon their own resources and ingenuity. The cunning and artful devices to which these men sometimes resort indicate them to be possessed of a thoughtfulness not to be despised, and such as cannot but inspire the beholder

with admiration and respect. Many of their methods, too, are well worth bearing in mind, should the traveller or sojourner in the woods ever have occasion to make use of them.

I could scarcely conceive of myself ploughing the water with a nail for a skiff and two more for oars; but upon our arrival at our destination, I found that my associate had in a measure spoken the truth.



A WOODMAN'S INGENIOUS BOAT.

Perhaps the most noteworthy feat of woodcraft practiced by woodsmen, as well as that most commonly brought to public attention, is their means of determining which direction is north from the bark and branches of the trees, should the compass have been lost or forgotten. The secret is simple and generally understood—that a forest tree standing in an exposed situation has thicker bark on its north side than elsewhere, as well as fewer limbs and a greater abundance of moss, due to the perpetual absence of sunlight. But the writer once saw a woodsman determine the points of the compass in a manner which he has never before known to be mentioned or practiced by anyone else, and which was certainly adroit, to say the least.

We had lost our way in the mazes of a vast spruce forest, the sun was wholly obscured by clouds, and our pocket compass had been mislaid or left behind.

And again we tried the expedient of examining the bark of the trees, but their growth was so dense everywhere about us, so cutting off the sunlight on all sides, that no variation or distinction in their bark whatever could be anywhere detected. This means failing us, my companion proceeded to climb into the upmost branches of a giant fir, and after having closely scanned the forest, with his keen eye, descended. Motioning me to follow, we continued on for some fifteen minutes, when we came to a forest monarch, dead and withered, the black seam down its blasted trunk indicating plainly that it had been struck by lightning.



A WOODMAN'S IMPROMPTU SHELTER.

My guide now drew his knife, and, after rubbing it for several minutes on one of the moss-covered boulders at the foot of the tree, applied it to a needle extracted from his 'kit.' The needle clung fast to the blade. It is a well-known fact that when lightning strikes the earth it often leaves stones and rocks in the vicinity magnetized, especially if they contain any iron in their composition. Evidently my companion was aware of this, and put his knowledge to good advantage, for when one end of the needle had been similarly applied to the rock and then suspended by a hair, it served as a passable compass, and brought us safely back to camp that night.

This incident is mentioned, not so much as a practicable way of obtaining one's bearings when confused, but as illustrating the skill of the general woodsman for not easily could it be repeated.

A NOVEL CRAFT

Scientists about to depart on some long journey into an unknown land are com-

pressed to exercise the utmost judgment in the selection of instruments and equipments which they shall carry with them, so precious is space with them, and so important every ounce of additional weight. The story is told of a scientist preparing for such a departure, who was found carefully weighing again and again his handkerchief in his scales, and deliberating as to whether he could afford it room among his baggage or must leave it behind. The woodsman is compelled to exercise much of the same discrimination that the scientist does. Often all that he has to depend upon for shelter and sustenance must be carried on his back, and thus space and weight become important items with him also.

On one occasion, when about to penetrate the wilderness to a newly discovered lake, I saw my guide thus thoroughly inspect a dozen stout nails which he held in his hand, and after having made sure that each was sound from end to end and of the proper weight and size, consign them to his knapsack. Upon inquiring as to what their use would be, I was told that they were the craft with which we should navigate the lake. My curiosity was thoroughly aroused at this reply, for

myself was equipped with a small folding tent, barely large enough for one, which I carried in my outfit; but my companion had no such arrangement, and no need of one, as he declared at the outset. The night promised to be cool and raw with a heavy dew, and I was curious to see how my woodsman friend would protect himself from the dampness. My curiosity was soon appeased. Stepping up to a densely matted hemlock sapling, he dealt it a descending blow with his axe a foot or two above the ground, and in such a manner that, although the top fell to the ground, the butt continued to cling to its stump; then throwing down his knapsack for a pillow and crawling beneath his impromptu shelter, he composed himself for the night, as securely protected as I, if not more so.

SHINGLES THREE FEET LONG.

But the conventional camp of the woodsman is no mere makeshift, such as this, but a bona-fide hut, usually made of boughs and as snug and tight as though constructed with beams and boards. The art of building these brush camps is soon and easily acquired, the main thing being to bear in mind that the principle is the same as in laying shingles upon a roof. After erecting a framework of light poles, weave in evergreen branches, tier upon tier, as in shingling, being careful to begin at the ground and work upward and that the branches are always laid with their tips downward. Of course, the larger the work progresses, and those composing the first tier may be three or even four feet in length. Thus I have seen a dexterous guide construct a camp even more rapidly than a skilled carpenter could have done if equipped with a full supply of boards and a well-assorted chest of tools.

A LIVING STOVE.

The front of the shack or hut should be left open toward the fire, which, if well fed, will supply abundant warmth to its inmates, even in the coldest weather. But the feet of the sleeper in one of these open camps must always be turned toward the fire. This is admitted by woodsmen of every class to be an indispensable requisite to healthful rest out of doors, who, one and all, maintain that if the feet be kept warm and dry no baneful consequences are liable to result from sleeping on the ground or in the open air. Numerous odd and unusual methods of guides in dealing with that faithful servant of theirs, the campfire, might be mentioned, as well as of warding off the effects of the cold; but perhaps the most amusing one that I ever heard of was that employed by a Maine hunter, who had trained his hound to lie at his feet at night, and who declared that the warmth of the canine's body had kept him comparatively comfortable during many a night in the snow, when no other means of providing shelter or protection was at hand.

[For the Boys' Page.]

Diamond-Rock.

(By Sandy Johnson.)

There were five of us in the canoe—My sister and myself; Harry and his friend Jenny, a sweet little lady, toying with a gold locket (which Harry had vainly coaxed her to open); and Sam, our talkative half-breed guide; all reclining idly on the wavelets of Lake Superior, rocked in the summer sunlight, High over the rocky wall on the shore before us towered Diamond Cliff—its peak a huge diamond-shaped rock, overhanging a narrow ledge, as if striving to catch a glimpse of the deep canyon below, which opened through the massive granite piles; and through which, over the waters of the lake, entering into the lagoon within, we could see a few pines on the distant hills. Sam was telling us the story of Diamond Rock.

This is the legend, improved in its English, but in its unpoetic, native-born brevity:—

Twenty years ago Paul Gaspar and his only daughter lived in a cabin among yon mountains. His wife was dead and his daughter was almost twenty—so beautiful that he called her the Pride of the Hills. Her twentieth birthday was to be her wedding-day—young Norman Ray had hung a gold locket around her neck and she wore it next her heart. The day drew near. On the evening before Norman came to Paul's cabin, bleeding from a wound in his forehead; he said he had fallen on a rock. His sweetheart ran to the spring behind the hill for fresh water to wash the wound. She did not return. They searched, but could not find her. Three days and three nights bands of searchers wandered miles and miles, but in vain; they gave up in despair, yet none could think her dead.

One night, as Paul was dreaming of her, an old Indian Chief came to his door asking shelter, Paul knew him; he took him in and told of his daughter. In the morning the Indian left. Two nights afterwards he returned for Paul. At his request Paul took his rifle and a hempen rope, and followed him through the darkness until they reached this Diamond Rock, up which they slowly toiled, until they reached the peak. Here the chief spoke long to Paul—then fastening one end of the rope to a jutting piece of the rock, he dropped the other downward and descended to the ledge beneath, taking an unlighted torch with him. Paul drew the rope up and disappeared. In the early morning he was hiding and watching with his rifle beside him behind the peak. Presently a canoe containing two rowers, a young Indian

and another, dressed like a white man, appeared, hugging the mist along the lake shore—it turned into the canyon, entering the lagoon, on the far side of which its rowers landed and disappeared. As they did so, Paul slung his rifle over his shoulder, dropped the rope, and descended to the ledge—the rope dangling down to the water below, for he had slipped two together for this purpose. Crawling into a small cavity opening into the cliff yonder he took his place beside the Indian, who, completely hidden in the darkness, was watching the rocks across the canyon.

They waited. In a short time four figures appeared on the rocks—two men dragging a woman between them and another woman, a squaw, following. They were the men from the canoe; they were dragging the form of Paul's daughter. Paul raised his rifle to fire, but the chief pulled it down in anger, and lighted his torch.

The men drew their burden down the cliff; they dropped her and spoke together not noticing Paul's rope; she raised herself and uttered a cry; they seized her again. The squaw lifted her arms. In an instant the chief sprang from his concealment and shouted in Indian as he whirled his blazing torch. Paul's rifle cracked. The man dressed as a white, fell backward down the cliff without a cry. The other turned to flee. Paul seized the rope and slid down into the canyon. As he disappeared the young Indian paused, drew a pistol, fired and bounded away—the old chief threw up his arms, swinging his torch far over the rock, and as it dropped sputtering into the water below, fell back dead—shot through the heart!

Here Jenny sighed. Paul swam the narrow lagoon and slowly mounted the rocks where the squaw was still standing waving her arms; but he did not see her as he rushed forward and folded to his breast his own loved Pride of the Hills, his daughter, alive and unharmed.

Here Jenny sobbed. 'This is the story: Paul had not shot a white man; but a half-breed—the man who had wounded Norman Ray in a quarrel, and who had carried off the Pride of the Hills, knowing that Norman loved her; taking her to a cave in the rocks, intending to force her to marry him; she had pined the days away in sorrow, and at the wish of that young Indian, his partner in crime, an untamed and blood-thirsty savage, he would have murdered her; but was shot in the act.'

The chief was the young Indian's father, and the squaw was his mother—they had known all his plans, and had carefully arranged the rescue of the captive so that their son should remain unharmed. But the young savage's passion was aroused, and he had shot his father.

The chief was the young Indian's father, and often his spirit is heard crying in pain and sorrow around the place where he fell. Paul and his daughter wept over his grave in the mountains, and Norman Ray put a lock of his hair in the gold locket hanging on his wife's breast.

Here Jenny sobbed again and pressed her little locket to her bosom. 'Forgive me, Harry!' she exclaimed, 'for not opening this locket for you—I could not—the Pride of the Hills was my mother, and this was the locket she wore.'

DISGUISED BY CLEANLINESS.

The 'Youth's Companion' remarks that there is more than one moral to be drawn from a Chattanooga despatch to the Cincinnati 'Enquirer,' which tells how John Mattney, tramp, stole a yoke of oxen from a Mr. Brown, and sold them to the butchers.

Mattney was arrested at Rockwood, and brought to this city and put in jail. He finally secured a capable lawyer, and when the case was called in the justice court, a clean-shaven, well-dressed, good-looking man took the prisoners' box for trial.

When Mr. Brown and the cattle-dealers went on the witness-stand, they were completely taken by surprise at the appearance of the man charged with the theft, and neither of them could swear positively that he was the thief. He was, therefore, discharged, and before further proceedings could be had he had left the city.

His lawyer had had him shaved, his hair cut and a clean shirt and collar put on him, all of which so changed him that his identity was lost.

THE SONG OF A SCORCHING CYCLIST.

He tumbled from his weary wheel,
And set it by the door;
Then stood as though he joyed to feel
His feet on earth once more.
And as he mopped his rumpled head
His face was wreathed in smiles.
'A very pretty run,' he said;
'I did a hundred miles!'
'A hundred miles!' I cried. 'Ah, think
What beauties you have seen!
The reedy streams where cattle drink,
The meadows rich and green.
Where did you vend your rapid way—
Through lofty woodland aisles?'
He shook his head. 'I cannot say;
I did a hundred miles!'
'What villages saw your swift tires spin?
Ah, how I envy you!
To lose the city's dust and din,
Beneath the heaven's blue;
To get a breath of country air;
To lean o'er rustic stiles!'
He only said: 'The roads are fair;
I did a hundred miles!'
—New York Weekly.

Boys' Pets.

THEIR CARE AND MANAGEMENT IN HEALTH AND SICKNESS.

(By Librarian.)

This is the first of a series of articles which will be published in the Boys' Page for a few weeks to come. These articles will fall under two chapters, the first describing the care of the animals when healthy, and the second giving directions for their management in sickness.

I.—THE DOG.

Dogs, as boys' pets, will easily outnumber all other boys' pets put together. Suppose a boy buys a good dog and he is desirous of having it grow up into a good pet; the first thing to be done is to get a place to house it in.

THE KENNEL.

Regular kennels, which carpenters will make for very little, are certainly the best, but something nearly as good is a clean empty barrel. This should be nailed on to a couple of square blocks of wood, which will keep it from rolling. Care should be taken to take out all dangerous nails, and to wash the barrel thoroughly. This washing should be repeated at least once a month, with warm water and soap.

In providing the bedding for dogs straw should be used, which is unsurpassed for this purpose, and to this may be added a few pine shavings. Some boys use sawdust on the bed of the kennel, but this will easily get into the ears and eyes of the dogs. The bedding should be changed not less than once a week. Very few out-door dogs will consent to lie on straw during the hot weather, and will rid themselves of it by scratching it out; therefore, straw should not be put in during the summer. Especial care must then be taken to have the floor of the kennel free from nails and splinters.

The kennel should be placed in such a position that it will be sheltered from the north and east winds.

THE FOOD.

It is well known that there is a good

deal of a dog's goodness that 'goes in at the mouth.' What to feed the dogs with is often a perplexing question among boys. Puppies should be given two good meals a day, one in the morning and one at night. In the morning porridge, and some Spratt's biscuits will make a good meal, and the evening meal should be potatoes and gravy with some bones, which are splendid for dogs, and strengthening their jaws. The meals may be varied with fish, liver, etc.

With old dogs one meal a day is plenty. This should be given in the evening because they will generally go to bed quietly after it. Middle-aged healthy dogs will thrive splendidly on the following bill of fare, recommended by Vero Shaw, the well-known authority on dogs:—

On Sunday the bill of fare may be dried crushed biscuits, followed by some of the bones of sheep's heads. (If they are given at the same time the biscuits will not be touched, and the dogs not have enough food.) On Monday, and Friday the liquor in which the heads were boiled may be given, mixed with meal, green vegetables, and a little tripe. Tuesday and Thursday, biscuit may be given dry; whilst Wednesday's dinner may be the meat of the heads, with a little dry biscuit; an don Saturday, rice, stale bread or pearl-barley can be boiled up with paunch or liver. Such a scale as this is of course only suitable for dogs that have a good amount of exercise, and where this is not the case, the amount of animal food should be reduced with discretion.

Small house dogs can be fed with titts from the table, etc., mixed with a little gravy. A dog should always have plenty of good, fresh water, in easy reach, but care should be taken to keep it in the shade; which will prevent it from getting contaminated by the sun's rays.

EXERCISE.

A dog cannot have too much exercise. Puppies can be provided with a good deal of amusement and exercise by a rubber ball tied on a piece of string, which is fastened to a rod. You throw the ball to him, like you would throw a line to fish, and just keep it far enough in front

to prevent him from getting at it. This will give a good deal of amusement to the dog and master.

A dog should be given one or two hours or as much more as the owner can spare, of romping exercise each day. Swimming is also very beneficial to a dog that can swim. The popular idea is that every dog can swim; but this is not true. Dogs have often been drowned by their masters in their endeavors to make them swim. A good way to get a dog accustomed to the water is to throw a stick just to the edge of the water, and when he brings it back giving him a tit-bit. Two or three times a day this can be done, throwing the stick out a little further each time, until in a little while the dog will take to the water without inducement.

Teaching dogs tricks probably comes under the heading of exercise; but, as the article on the dog is now already unduly prolonged, if space can be obtained, it may perhaps be the subject of a separate paper further on.

WASHING THE DOG.

Never wash your dog in a lake or river because he is liable thus to take cold. When your dog needs a washing a good tub filled with luke-warm water should be provided. Then when you have him tied up to something, so that he cannot run away, lather him well with soap, like that of Pears or Sanitas. When he has been thoroughly lathered the soap should be rinsed off and the dog doused with cold water, to prevent him taking cold.

THE RABBIT.

Rabbits certainly appreciate clean, comfortable hutches. A plan of one of these is found below:

The hutch should be built on legs about one or two feet high, to keep out the dampness of the ground. A board can be nailed to the bottom side of the floor of the living room, and resting on the ground slantwise so as to make it easy for the rabbit to enter. Little pieces of wood about one inch wide and one inch thick can be nailed horizontally on the board, allowing spaces between of about two or three inches. These will serve to rest the rabbits' feet in going up or coming down. The hutch should be surrounded top and sides by a fine mesh-wire, which will allow the rabbits to have a run on the grass without being interfered with. Straw is generally used in hutches of this sort;

THE FOOD.

The following is a good bill of fare for rabbits. They should be given two meals a day, one about eight in the morning, and the other about five or six in the evening.

Sunday morning—Roots and dry oats.

Monday morning—Roots, crushed oats and tea leaves.

Tuesday morning—Soaked oats.

Wednesday morning—Barley, dry.

Thursday morning—Roots and dry oats.

Friday morning—Hay and roots.

Saturday morning—Dry stuff.

Sunday evening—Mash of potatoes and meal.

Monday evening—Bread and meal mash.

Tuesday evening—Dried crusts of bread.

Wednesday evening—Meal and pollard mash.

Thursday evening—Soaked peas.

Friday evening—Meal and potato mash.

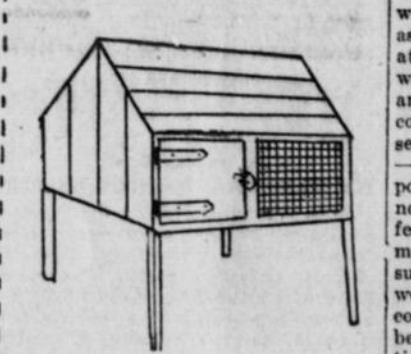
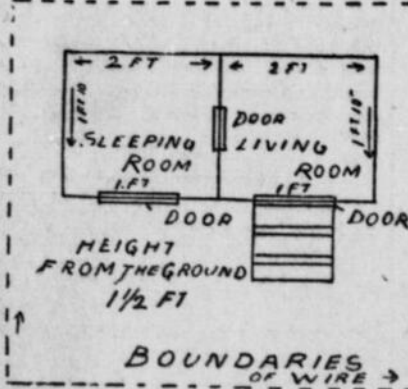
Saturday evening—Bread crusts.

Be regular with their meals and always feed them yourself.

EXERCISE.

Give them as much room as you can inside the wire and they will soon take advantage of this. With clean beds, comfortable hutches, good food and good masters, they ought certainly to thrive splendidly.

Next week Guinea-pigs, Poultry and Pigeons, will be taken up.



PLAN OF A RABBIT HUTCH.

deal of a dog's goodness that 'goes in at the mouth.' What to feed the dogs with is often a perplexing question among boys. Puppies should be given two good meals a day, one in the morning and one at night. In the morning porridge, and some Spratt's biscuits will make a good meal, and the evening meal should be potatoes and gravy with some bones, which are splendid for dogs, and strengthening their jaws. The meals may be varied with fish, liver, etc.

With old dogs one meal a day is plenty. This should be given in the evening because they will generally go to bed quietly after it. Middle-aged healthy dogs will thrive splendidly on the following bill of fare, recommended by Vero Shaw, the well-known authority on dogs:—

On Sunday the bill of fare may be dried crushed biscuits, followed by some of the bones of sheep's heads. (If they are given at the same time the biscuits will not be touched, and the dogs not have enough food.) On Monday, and Friday the liquor in which the heads were boiled may be given, mixed with meal, green vegetables, and a little tripe. Tuesday and Thursday, biscuit may be given dry; whilst Wednesday's dinner may be the meat of the heads, with a little dry biscuit; an don Saturday, rice, stale bread or pearl-barley can be boiled up with paunch or liver. Such a scale as this is of course only suitable for dogs that have a good amount of exercise, and where this is not the case, the amount of animal food should be reduced with discretion.

Small house dogs can be fed with titts from the table, etc., mixed with a little gravy. A dog should always have plenty of good, fresh water, in easy reach, but care should be taken to keep it in the shade; which will prevent it from getting contaminated by the sun's rays.

EXERCISE.

A dog cannot have too much exercise. Puppies can be provided with a good deal of amusement and exercise by a rubber ball tied on a piece of string, which is fastened to a rod. You throw the ball to him, like you would throw a line to fish, and just keep it far enough in front

to prevent him from getting at it. This will give a good deal of amusement to the dog and master.

A dog should be given one or two hours or as much more as the owner can spare, of romping exercise each day. Swimming is also very beneficial to a dog that can swim. The popular idea is that every dog can swim; but this is not true. Dogs have often been drowned by their masters in their endeavors to make them swim. A good way to get a dog accustomed to the water is to throw a stick just to the edge of the water, and when he brings it back giving him a tit-bit. Two or three times a day this can be done, throwing the stick out a little further each time, until in a little while the dog will take to the water without inducement.

Teaching dogs tricks probably comes under the heading of exercise; but, as the article on the dog is now already unduly prolonged, if space can be obtained, it may perhaps be the subject of a separate paper further on.

WASHING THE DOG.

Never wash your dog in a lake or river because he is liable thus to take cold. When your dog needs a washing a good tub filled with luke-warm water should be provided. Then when you have him tied up to something, so that he cannot run away, lather him well with soap, like that of Pears or Sanitas. When he has been thoroughly lathered the soap should be rinsed off and the dog doused with cold water, to prevent him taking cold.

THE RABBIT.

Rabbits certainly appreciate clean, comfortable hutches. A plan of one of these is found below:



FINDLAY DOUGLASS, AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPION OF THE U.S.A.



READY FOR THE DRIVE.



BACKWARD SWING FOR THE DRIVE.



THE FOLLOW THROUGH ON THE DRIVE.



AN IRON SHOT FOR THE APPROACH.



IRON READY TO STRIKE IN APPROACHING.



POSITION OF THE CLUB AT FINISH OF APPROACH.



PREPARING TO PUT FOR HOLE ON THE GREEN.



BACKWARD SWING OF THE PUTTER.



POSITION OF THE PUTTER AFTER THE BALL HAS BEEN STRUCK.

POINTERS ON GOLF.

SOME INTERESTING INFORMATION FOR BEGINNERS.

Findlay S. Douglas, amateur champion of the United States, says:—Golf has certainly come here to stay. Ask any hard-working business man who has taken up the game and he will tell you that it has done him a world of good. He is able to get through more business; he has more friends and he has at least one day's healthful pleasure out of seven. To the beginner I would say:—Read all you can about the game; go to some good instructor and learn to swing a club; at every opportunity follow the matches of the best players, watching closely their methods of play. By watching a few good matches you will, in time, be able to describe in the mind's eye the general motions which the body describes in driving a golf ball. Do all this before you attempt really to play the game. This in itself will not make you swing a club and drive a ball as perfectly as you have seen the expert, but it will enable you to avoid developing a style which can never be conducive to good golf. I know many players who have entirely ruined whatever chance they may have had of play-

ing a successful game by starting in to play before they had the slightest idea of how a club is swung. Some enthusiastic friend lures you to the links; a few old clubs and balls are given you. You see your friend tee his ball, swing his club back over his shoulder and coming down swiftly—whizz!—and the ball has gone fifty, a hundred, or even two hundred, yards, according to his ability. "Oh!" you exclaim, "that's easy." You fail to notice the smile on your friend's face. You are busy building a mound of sand six inches high, pressing your ball down firmly on top. Taking up a position somewhere near the ball you lift the club over your shoulder in the way you thought your friend did (he swung his over his shoulder). You keep both legs perfectly rigid, and, hitting with all your might—bang!—and a large divot, a big chunk of turf, has gone twenty feet. Your friend tells you that you are standing too near the ball. This time you stand well away, stretching both arms to their full extent. Up comes the club; there is a pause, for you are taking careful aim—swish!—and the air circulates. Perhaps you have gone off your feet, for, of course, you have no nails or rubber in your shoes. And so on, you keep aiming at the ball until it comes in contact with the swaying club and is persuaded to move. You argue with your friend that you can't have

played seven strokes, seeing that you only struck the ball once; and he, if he is wise, will not attempt to impress the rules too strongly upon you at first, for he knows well that every hole is his, even allowing you all your miss-strokes. BEGINNERS MAKE TROUBLE FOR OTHERS. "And so you go on from hole to hole. Your ball looks and acts as if demented. Those who have the misfortune to be playing behind you find their ball resting in bunkers, where they were wont, before your passage over it, to know that there, if anywhere, was to be found a good 'lie' on velvety turf. Now, all this may appear exaggerated, but how many golfers of to-day know well that their progress in the game has been stunted and crippled by a too hasty desire to start from the first tee and finish out the eighteen holes. They know, alas! when too late, that they ought never to have attempted to drive a ball until they had mastered some kind of a swing. When they were asked by their friend to come and join his club and play over the links, they ought to have said:—"No; a professional golfer is teaching me how to swing—not to hit at a ball." And so there are many men to-day who, if they had started in that way, would undoubtedly have reached first-class honors; and there are thousands more who, instead of progressing in excellence in their game, are entirely en-

gaged in getting free from faults which are contrary to all rules, because they couldn't and did not know. Watch this man step to the tee. He has been driving and pitching paper balls during spare moments in his office and on his lawn before breakfast, to work up an appetite. He has been carefully following the best professional and amateur players round after round. He has been learning to work on lines which they work on. A CRITICAL TIME IN THE GAME. He will no doubt be a little excited when his turn comes to play, and he sympathize with him when we see his hand shake as he 'tees' for his first round. He takes a pinch of sand, pressing it down with the palm of his hand, and places the ball lightly on the top. Talking about making tees reminds me of a good story I heard Jack Harrison tell during the championship meeting at Wheaton, and which I have never seen in print. Old Willie Park, as was his custom, was directing the starting from the first tee at Musselburgh. A certain player's turn came, and, stepping up to the box of sand, he lifted two handfuls and proceeded carefully to make his tee. Old Willie, catching sight of the quantity of sand being used, exclaimed with fine sarcasm:—"Hey, mon! Put yer fut in it and ye'll hae a bunker on the tein' grund." "But to proceed with our friend, who has teed his ball as it ought to be. He

picks up his driver, and stepping up to the ball takes up a position which has come natural to him after his careful practice. You will notice that as he addresses the ball his knees are bent slightly. The body from the hips is bent toward the ball, the feet are equidistant from the ball, the right foot, if anything, being a little nearer the ball. Many excellent golfers prefer to keep the left foot nearer to the ball than the right. If that "stance" suits you better, good and well. Whichever comes natural to you is correct, just as long drives can be made from off the left as from the right foot. The distance from toe to toe should not be more than twenty-two inches for the man of average height. On the other hand, don't stand with your feet too close. The arms must not be held at full stretch, but should be bent slightly at the elbows. In the upward swing the club head describes a perfect arc. At the top of the swing the hands are on a level with the head. The right knee is kept stiff, while the left is turned inward to allow for the twist of the body. In the downward swing the club head travels in the same arc as in the upward, and at the finish of the follow through will be found to have described a complete circle. A good follow through is most essential. Let your body go after the ball, otherwise your stroke will lack distance.

BRITISH MAHOMMEDANS

SUGGESTED THE DISPERSAL OF THE MAHDI'S REMAINS.

It was thought at one time that a good deal of stress would be laid during the debate upon the vote authorizing a special grant to Lord Kitchener upon the alleged irritation among the Mussulman subjects of the Queen in India in respect of the dispersal of the Mahdi's remains. When, however, one of the main grounds urged in defence of Lord Kitchener's action proved to be that the first suggestions for it came from Mohammedan officers, no further attempt was made to exploit Moslem disapproval, and nothing more was heard about the so-called feeling in India. If this phase of the subject had been developed, several members were prepared to refute the allegation, and one honorable gentleman had at his disposal a letter written by a high Mohammedan dignitary whose opinions on a topic like

this could not fail to carry great weight both in England and India. The following extract from the letter in question will serve by way of illustration:—"As regards the breaking up of the Mahdi's tomb, and the dispersal of his remains, there is no reason why the Mohammedans of India or any other country should feel any more hurt than, say, the Japanese or the Mexicans. The Mahdi certainly was not a Mohammedan in the true sense of the term. He invented a new religion of his own, placing himself on an equality with the Prophet of Islam; destroying every mosque he came across, and stopped all pilgrimage to Mecca. Had he been in Persia or in Turkey, he would most certainly have been burned alive, and not buried at all. The Babi (the Mahdi of Persia), was executed by the late Shah Nasr-ed-din, and his followers, the Babishan, have ever since, whenever found in Persia, been killed. No, the Mahdi was not a Mohammedan. The Sultan of Turkey, the recognized spiritual head of nine-tenths of the Mohammedan world, and the Shereef of Mecca had both publicly declared the Mahdi to be a non-Mohammedan. The disinterment of any human remains and the

dispersal of the body are, doubtless, acts which no one can approve of under ordinary circumstances, but, if I were asked to give an opinion on this particular act, I would not disapprove of it from the purely Mohammedan point of view."

MAJOR MARCHAND

WILL GO BACK TO CENTRAL AFRICA.

According to the London correspondent of the Manchester 'Guardian,' the future of Major Marchand has been provided for. He says that a complete reorganization is contemplated of the French possessions in Central Africa, which have been greatly extended under the terms of the latest Anglo-French convention. The Congo colony, the Gaboon, and the Mobanghi province, with the newly acquired possessions around Lake Tchad, are, it is said, to be constituted into a new administrative unit, to be known as French Central Africa, with its headquarters at Brazzaville, on the shores of Stanley Pool. At present, Libreville is the capital of the

Congo colony, but its position on the sea coast, thousands of miles from the interior limits of French possessions in that part of Africa, makes it extremely inconvenient in many ways. Under the Governor-General of French Central Africa there are, it is said, to be two Lieut.-Governors, one of whom would administer the Gaboon-Ogowee district, and the other the present Mobanghi province, and the countries around Lake Tchad. It is for the latter post that Major Marchand is said to have been selected. These plans, of course, may be modified, or abandoned altogether by the new ministry, but the general opinion that the Major will return speedily to Africa is likely to be justified. It is obviously the easiest way to dispose of a popular favorite who might become dangerous.

TO KEEP AWAY MOSQUITOES.

A package of gum-camphor is a good thing to slip into one's trunk in summer. It is a hint from an Adirondack guide that a small piece of the gum, about the size of a walnut, burned over a candle so as to produce smoke, but not flame, will drive away for that night at least, all mosquitoes in and about one's apartment.

A SUDDEN CALL.

SAD DEATH OF MR. RODERICK McLEOD.

A Dunvegan correspondent writes: Few deaths have cast a deeper gloom over the neighborhood than that of Mr. Roderick McLeod. Mr. McLeod was the victim of an accident, having been kicked by his horse while returning home from the cheese factory. He was picked up unconscious and moved to a neighboring house, where he regained consciousness. He suffered a great deal. Dr. McEwan was called in, but death came three hours afterwards, at 11 o'clock on Friday morning. Mr. McLeod was a prominent and well-to-do farmer and a prominent Orangeman. The funeral took place from his late residence on Saturday and was the largest ever seen here. About two hundred and fifty carriages were in attendance. The Rev. A. K. Gollan, of this place, and a minister from St. Ermo, conducted services before the departure of the funeral procession. He was given an Orange funeral, an Orange

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Radway's Pills

Purely vegetable, mild and reliable. Cause Perfect Digestion, complete absorption and healthful regularity. For the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases.

LOSS OF APPETITE, SICK HEADACHE, INDIGESTION, DIZZY FEELINGS, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA.

PERFECT DIGESTION will be accomplished by taking Radway's Pills. By their ANTI-BILIOUS properties they stimulate the liver in the secretion of the bile and its discharge through the biliary ducts. These pills in doses from two to four will quickly regulate the action of the liver and free the patient from these disorders. One or two of Radway's Pills, taken daily by those subject to bilious pains and torpidity of the liver, will keep the system regular and secure healthy digestion.

Price 25c per box. Sold by all Druggists.

RADWAY & CO.,

7 St. Helen st., Montreal.



SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

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

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

procession of sixty vehicles going in advance of the hearse. The remains were interred in Dunvegan cemetery.

The deceased was married to Catherine, daughter of Donald Norman McLeod, who survives him. He leaves one sister, Mrs. Kenneth McLeod, and a family of four daughters and five sons to mourn his loss. His eldest daughter, Christy Ann, is married to D. McLennan, of Kirkhill, Ont., and Dannie is employed in McCrimmon, Ont. The others reside at home. Mr. McLeod had many friends. He was a member of the Presbyterian church and treasurer of the primary and district lodges of L. O. Association for many years. He was a member of the school board and secretary-treasurer for the school section for many years. He held other positions of trust, and enjoyed the confidence of his fellow-citizens. His name will long illumine the roll of Glengarry's best citizens. He was energetic, enterprising and intelligent, and as a result was in the midst of prosperity when he died.

SPANISH BLOOD IN IRELAND.

(American Quarterly Review.)

When the Spanish Armada was wrecked off the coasts of Clare and Galway counties, many survivors of the disaster who reached the shores were kindly cared for by the Irish people, and considerable numbers of these unfortunates remained in the families of their generous-hearted rescuers.

Spanish Point on the coast of Clare reminds of the disaster to the great Spanish fleet.

In the counties of Clare and Galway there is to be found at the present day, a people differing essentially from any of the distinctive faces existing on Irish soil. The people are the descendants of the Spanish officers, soldiers and sailors who had been cast ashore during the fearful storm which destroyed the Spanish fleet.

The race marks of this people are well defined. Crossed as it has been with the Milesian stock, its Spanish features offer a most interesting study, for they remain prominent. The men are tall, muscular, dark-featured, with black eyes, and black hair. The women have decided Spanish traits in their physique; they are usually tall; brunettes in some cases and fair in others; with large, expressive black eyes and an abundance of black hair. Their beauty reminds of the women of the Basque provinces, while among them are to be found the perfection of the female form in all Ireland.

In a recent lecture delivered at Liverpool, Dr. William Carter pointed out that the deaths directly attributed to intemperance in 1896 were 91 per 1,000,000 among males, and 52 per 1,000,000 among females; that the rate is constantly increasing; and that the deaths are increasing among women far more rapidly and in a far greater ratio than among men.

HOME DEPARTMENT

A BENGALI WOMAN.

In the Canyon—Food For the Invalid—Is Profanity Increasing?

THE QUEEN OF PORTUGAL'S CHARITY.

WHO CARES FOR A BENGALI WOMAN?

Some time ago there was a native man—a doctor, whom we knew. He was well educated, and for years had read the bible and felt convinced of its truth. Finally he and his wife accepted Christ secretly—and prayed and read the bible together daily. After living thus a year or two, they felt they must leave Hinduism and confess Christ openly.

Their intention was soon found out, and when it was known he had come to us to arrange for his baptism, persecution began such as few men ever undergo. His wife was taken from him by her people—afterwards his only child; his practice among the native people was broken up; his house was mobbed and he beaten. He had in his house with him his sister, dying of consumption. I went to see her. She told me she had given her heart to Jesus and was not afraid to die, but wished to be baptized—she and her children—before her death. The other brothers heard of it and to prevent her being baptized came and by force



A BENGALI GIRL.

took the dying woman and carried her away. She died a few hours later, pleading to see her doctor brother. His anguish at the way his dying sister was taken from him was indescribable.

After a lawsuit in which he lost everything in the attempt to get back his wife and child, and after many months of weary waiting his wife was allowed to return but both were kept under guard.

One day, with our help, they had planned to escape, but were caught in the attempt. The wife and child again taken with all their jewels, his diploma, the deed to his house, and the little cash he had left. They had threatened to take his wife's life, and he came to us in great distress. We were afraid she would be poisoned as they were afraid she had become a Christian. We felt we must have help. I determined to go to the governor of Bengal, and taking the doctor with me, I proceeded to his mansion.

I sent up my card requesting an interview concerning a very important matter. After waiting some time his secretary came down the handsome marble stairway, and seeing me, demanded rather gruffly what I wanted. I told him I wished to speak to his lordship, the governor. "You can't see him," he said. "What is the urgent matter about which you wish to speak?" I told him briefly how the doctor's wife had been taken from him and what danger she was in—the doctor himself pleading that help be sent. I said, "If we cannot obtain help soon I fear her life will be taken."

The secretary laughed sarcastically and said as he turned on his heel to go: "What does the governor care for a Bengali woman? You can't see him."

We drove away sadly. The doctor's eyes filled with tears as he said, "Yes, that's it, who cares for a Bengali woman? Whether she lives or dies—no one cares for us."

We never succeeded in getting this woman, and a few days after the doctor, becoming very ill, was taken away and we have never heard from them since, but believe, if living, they still wish to serve Jesus, and we pray for them that the Lord may keep them His own wherever they are and that we in the last day may find them on Jesus' right hand.

No one knows what it costs for the higher class of people to become Christians. My heart aches for our Bengali people. Yet that sentence from that day to this rings in my ears, "What does the governor care for a Bengali woman?" Yes, he in all his

wealth and position may not care, but he is not the only one. How many of our own people at home surrounded with comfort and even luxury there are who never think of these 40,000,000 of Bengali people. Many of them have not enough to eat, and live more like brutes than human beings, and sadder of all, without the bread of life, living without hope and dying as the horse—or with the dread of punishment for sin upon them, and with no knowledge of the way of escape, for they have not been taught about Jesus and His great salvation.

Many of our good Christian people, kind to others, surely would help us to save these millions if they only knew more about the great need. If you could only see and live among these people as we do, I am sure you would feel that a Bengali woman was worth saving.

The picture is of one of our Bengali girls who has been taken, taught and saved, and is now a useful Christian teacher herself. We have over one hundred such girls whom we have taken out of the streets and from miserable homes—and are training for God. Already from these we have a nice band of teachers and ten or more bible women, who are now doing a good work among their own people all about us.—Ada Lee in 'Gospel News.'

[For the 'Witness.'

THE MINISTER OF NARROW GULCH.

(By Graham Pitblado.)
CHAPTER IV.—Continued.

When they reached the canyon the men had already begun their work. Some large trees grew near the edge of the precipice, to one of these the men were fastening a heavy plank, to which a pulley was soon fixed, on the end that overlooked the canyon. The ropes were adjusted and the "doctor" was soon swinging over the fearful abyss. He had a stout stick in his hands, to keep him from the sides of the precipice. Slowly he descended. Reptiles slid away as he passed their rocky haunts, an eagle flapped its wings threateningly above him for a while, then soared down the deep ravine, and out of sight. Some trees grew out of the side of the rock. Surely there about twenty feet from him was a broken limb and immediately below it a rock projected out over the canyon. If he could only get to it! He caught the small trees on the side and worked his way from one to another till he reached the rock, and then at his feet lay Big Joe. He was still alive, but in a semi-conscious condition. The young man held a flask to his lips, and he took a deep draught.

"How did you get here?" he asked.
Andrew pointed to the rope.
"Two can't go up on that."
"No, but you are going first. They'll let the rope down for me. Are you much hurt?"

"I dunno, shoulder hurt. Confound you, why did you do it, anyhow?"
"Never mind; let me get this rope around you. It will be dark down here soon."

Three quick jerks on the rope was the signal for the men to haul up, and Andrew was soon alone. He looked around. He was on a flat rock that projected from the side. Below him he could hear a mountain torrent rushing. On either side small bushes grew out of the crevices of the rock. He thought it would be impossible to climb up with the aid of those shrubs if the rope did not reach him; then the awful thought dawned on his mind, that if they let the rope down in the same place, it would be twenty or more feet from him. He could not reach it. How foolish he had been not to have brought two ropes! Would Joe know enough to tell them? If it were not laid down soon it would be impossible to see it for it was growing dark. Vainly he waited. The shadows grew thicker. The place got colder. At last all chance of seeing a rope disappeared, and nothing could be done but wait quietly for the dawn.

Meanwhile on the bank the men had been plying out rope. Scottie was waving his crutch and gesticulating wildly.

"Fules; born eedlots, every one o' them, tae let a man gang doon a hole like that without a second rope aron his body." Big Joe could tell them nothing. He was found to have some ribs broken and a shoulder dislocated.
"Some o' ye maun jist gang doon an' get him," said Scottie.
"It's too dark to see any thing there now," said the 'professor.' "We might hang a lantern to a rope though. He could see that."

"Ay! an' fairly tantalize him wi' dangin' a light up an' doon afore his een. A light that he canna reach. That would be the very refinement o' cruelty."
"It would be company for him anyhow," answered the 'professor,' "and would let him know that we were still trying."
"Company!" said Scottie, scornfully. "My

certes, is there no a man amang ye a' Here, let me ontae that rope, leg or no, I'll show ye a thing or twa."

But Scottie was not allowed to go. The men resolved that nothing more could be done until the morning, when the 'professor' was to go down.

An' leave him tae be devoured by wild beastes, an' then stang tae death wi' rattlesnakes," said Scottie; "wae me! Oh, wae me! However will I write the ill news tae Janet Dodds, ma ain aunt. Puir laddie, he never kent that his father was ma ain cousin."

He would not go to the canyon the next morning. "There was time enough tae hear ill news without rushin' in the face o' it," he said. He could not stay in the house, however, but wandered between it and the ridge. At last he saw a woman running down from the canyon. He went into the house and sat down.

"He's got!" exclaimed Mag Rand, rushing in all breathless. "The 'professor's' got him an' he's all right."

"Is the 'professor' up tae?" asked Scottie.
"Of course, they're all up. Aren't you glad?"

"I see nae need tae mak sic a splutter over it," said Scottie, picking up a paper.

"Scottie!" said Mag, leaving the house with contempt. "There's no feelin' in any of them."

"Weel, yir back, I see," he said, as Andrew entered the house some time after.

"Yes, I'm none the worse, only cold and hungry. I hope you didn't worry over me."

"Nae a' bit o't. If ye prefer the company o' the mountain panthers an' rattlesnakes, it's naething tae me. I was jist readin' here o' they awfu' atrocities amang the Armenians."

Andrew went into the room with a smile on his face. The old man's haggard looks belied his words.

(To be Continued.)

THE PREVALENCE OF PROFANITY

(From the 'Dominion Presbyterian.')

A good deal of discussion has lately been going on in Toronto and elsewhere over the alleged singularly rude, irreverent and profane manners of a large number of the school children of Ontario. Their language, it is said, is foul with obscenity, and profaneness; their behavior to the old and elderly insolent and offensive in the last degree; their treatment of the helpless and deformed, heartless and unfeeling, and their general sauciness and impertinence, such as to reflect little credit either on their home, or their school training. With not a few, indeed, the greater part of the evil is laid at the door of our system of public instruction, and the public is assured that in spite of all the complicated and expensive educational machinery of the present day, the children are upon the whole not receiving so good a plain, effective workaday training as they did thirty or forty years ago, while their morals are neglected, and their manners have too frequently become a scandal and a heart-break to all who are sensitive about Canada's good name, and anxious to see her taking and keeping her place among the countries of the earth as the home of a free, industrious, progressive and truly moral and religious people.

There is no doubt a good deal of truth in many of these allegations, but the picture has been drawn in colors far darker than the actual facts of the case will justify; while, instead of the 'former times being better than these,' in almost every respect progress and improvement both in morals and manners have been the order of the day. In some things this is universally conceded. There is, for instance, no one who has any right, from actual knowledge, to speak with authority on the subject, but will acknowledge that Canadians in general are a much soberer people than their fathers were thirty or forty years ago; while we are not aware that business uprightness and general integrity have suffered any visible deterioration since, say, Confederation was an accomplished fact. That many youths and maidens, as well as many boys and girls are intolerably 'cheeky' and self-sufficient, may go without saying, but surely no one will allege that this has only sprung up lately, or that it is the result of improved school houses and 'all the ologies.' The miserable little scraps of knowledge on almost every subject under heaven with which Canadian children are now crammed have no doubt a tendency to 'puff up,' and to rather rub the bloom off the modesty of youths. But this tendency was strong even when the school house was log, and when the 'three R's' held all but solitary, undisputed sway. There are, in short, plenty of modest boys and girls yet, and even recent 'graduates' may be found who are ready enough to acknowledge that they cannot with much confidence sing with the Psalmist:

"Thou all my teachers low I have,
More understanding far!"

For all of which there is reason for devout thankfulness.

But what about profanity? Is it so much on the increase as some allege? Do Canadians, young and old, swear more to-day and with greater emphasis and unctious than they did when the present grey-haired men had the first down upon their cheeks? It is to be acknowledged with regret that still too many who ought to know better 'abide and abound' in this vile, offensive, and most senseless of vices. But that there are more than ever who do

so is quite another matter, and not to be taken without proof.

Many, many years ago—so many, indeed, as to be spoken of as 'the days when we wore straps,'—a worthy, but unsophisticated Scot became a temporary resident, as a jurymen, in one of Ontario's county towns. And this is how he regaled his neighbors when he found himself once more safely back to his own bush environments:

'Eh, but it's an awfu' place you—! A' body sweers. The laddies at the schule sweer. The maichants sweer. The doctors sweer. The law-yairs sweer. Jurymen sweer. Of couras polesecemen sweer. Aye, mon, and the shirra sweers. Na but ye ken, and that coves a', the very Judge on the Bench sweers!'

No doubt the worthy man was speaking the plain, unvarnished truth, but could any one say to-day the same thing, and with equal reason of the people of any county town in Canada, even at election times, or during the criminal assizes? It is not to be believed. There are still vulgar ruffians of lawyers, merchants and doctors, who swear as 'our soldiers did in Flanders,' to their own disgrace, and to the disgust of most of those who hear them. Some of our judges may still swear, yes, and it is possible there may yet be members of parliament, nay, even ministers of the Crown, who are foul-mouthed enough in all conscience. But generally these are relics of a by-gone day. This vice, in fact, like drunkenness, has sunk since that time to a lower social stratum, and is sinking all the while. Increasingly it is looked upon as 'bad form,' even by those who make no pretensions to strict-lacedness or religion, but who are still anxious to be mistaken, sometimes at least, for gentlemen. And this is so far well. For though it does not follow that one is a gentleman because he does not swear, the chances are all increasingly in favor of any one who does, being the other thing, and that after a very unquestionable fashion.



NO. 26.

Following up the thought of last week's hymn, "But still to His footsteps in prayer I may go," this hymn impresses by means of repetition the idea of coming to Christ in prayer. It also makes the idea very personal, but the little word "if" saves it from the disadvantages that some hymns of a personal kind have. It can be sung with as much truth by a thoughtless child as by one to whom its words mean much. This is very important. It is a pity to let children get into the habit of singing words that are really a profession of religious experience, such as many hymns contain, without regard to their truthfulness.

If I come to Jesus,
He will make me glad,
He will give me pleasure
When my heart is sad.

If I come to Jesus,
Happy I shall be,
He is gently calling,
Little ones like me.

If I come to Jesus,
He will hear my prayer,
For He loves me dearly,
He my sins did bear.

If I come to Jesus,
Happy I shall be,
He is gently calling,
Little ones like me.



Scrambled Tomatoes.—Peel a dozen firm, ripe tomatoes, remove all hard bits, chop the remainder small, sprinkle with pepper and salt to taste (remember that tomatoes require more salt than any other vegetable) put a little butter in the hot frying pan, and cook the tomatoes, stirring carefully. In a few minutes the small bits will be sufficiently cooked; remove from the fire, stir into them five or six well-beaten eggs, return to fire and stir one way for one minute, and serve at once.

Tomato Cup Salad.—Scald and peel six medium-sized tomatoes, cut a slice from the top and remove all the pulp, pass this through a sieve to keep back the seeds, and add to it one cupful of mixed vegetables (cooked), cut into dice, and three table-spoonfuls mayonnaise dressing. Season rather highly, and fill the tomato cups, put a spoonful of dressing on top of each, dish up nicely arranged watercress or lettuce leaves.

Vermicelli and Tomato.—Boil six ounces of large white vermicelli in salted water for fifteen minutes, drain and put in a saucepan, with two quarts of consommé and a quart of tomato puree, boil for ten minutes, skim, pour into a soup tureen, and serve with grated parmesan cheese on a plate.

Canada Eggs.—Select a number of small, firm tomatoes, one for each person. Cut a small piece from the stem end with a spoon, scoop out the seeds and soft centre. Turn

upside down for a while to drain, then sprinkle the interior with pepper and finely chopped parsley. Drop a raw egg in each, dust with salt and pepper, arrange the prepared tomatoes in a large buttered pan, not too close together, and place in a hot oven until the eggs are set—about eight minutes. Put one tomato on each plate on a thin slice of fried mush, and pour round it a spoonful of thick brown sauce.

FOOD FOR THE INVALID.

It is very necessary that an invalid should eat nourishing food, and a sufficient quantity of it; but it is one of the most difficult feats in the art of cookery to be able to tempt the invalid's palate during the heated term of what is known as dog-day weather, and the skill of both nurse and cook are often taxed to the utmost to provide a variety that will combine the perfection of skill in preparation and of daintiness in serving, and at the same time, be not over-rich or indigestible for a weak stomach.

If one is at a farm house where butter is made, the fresh buttermilk, if liked, is often very strengthening and an aid to digestion. Cases of chronic dyspepsia have been known to be entirely cured by the free use of buttermilk. In cases of nervous disorders it is most beneficial, as it quiets the nerves and often gives relief in troublesome cases of insomnia.

Beef tea with egg is highly nourishing. Beat the white or yolk of an egg and add it to a cup of beef tea not quite boiling hot; stir thoroughly and salt to taste. Sometimes when there is a distaste for the beef tea, the egg will change the taste and make it more palatable. Often the whole egg may be used if there is little inclination for solid food. It will not do to heat it after the egg is added.

An egg-nog that is strengthening, and without alcoholic stimulants, is made as follows: Take one egg, drop the yolk in a large tumbler; beat well with three teaspoonfuls of sugar, a little nutmeg, or any flavoring desired. Beat the whites to a stiff foam, add and fill the glass with milk; mix well. This has a delicious appearance and is generally relished, especially by those recovering from a long illness.

Scrambled Omelet.—Put a tablespoonful of milk into a small saucepan. Add a quarter of a teaspoonful of butter and a tiny pinch of salt. Beat one egg just enough to break the yolk, pour into the hot milk and stir until it begins to stiffen, scraping it from the bottom of the saucepan that it may not burn. Have ready a square of hot toast, pour the egg on it and serve. The secret of success with this dish is to take it from the fire while it is still slightly liquid and the heat of the saucepan is sufficient to finish the cooking, as if left a moment too long it becomes watery.

Eggs with Rice.—An appetizing way of serving eggs for an invalid is to poach or drop them into water. Having allowed a tablespoonful of raw rice to each egg, boil it in salted water, drain and spread on the dish in which it is to be served. Add a few bits of butter and set it where it will keep warm while the eggs are cooking.

A Bird's Nest.—A bird's nest is a tempting-looking dish for an invalid. Beat the white of an egg until stiff, adding a pinch of salt. Cut a round from a slice of stale bread, using a biscuit-cutter; toast it brown and dry, then moisten with a few drops of hot water and a little butter. Spread the beaten white over the toast, make a slight hollow in it and turn in the unbeaten yolk set in a moderate oven long enough to set egg and color slightly.

Celeried Chicken.—What could be more tempting than those directions of an experienced cook, for celeried chicken? Take a few pieces of cold roast or boiled chicken or turkey, such as remain after the portion presentable in slices has been removed; chop them very fine. To each tablespoonful of meat allow a tablespoonful of cream, season with pepper, salt, a little nutmeg and celery seed or celery salt. Put the cream and seasoning in a saucepan and let it come to a boil. Stir in the chicken, remove from the fire and beat until frothy. Pile strips of toast in a broad, low, square on a hot plate, and fill the centre with the celeried chicken.

A QUEEN'S CHARITY.

We hear less about Portugal than about Spain at any time, and of late have heard less than usual. The Queen of Portugal is a sovereign deserving a long mark for her interest in hospitals and hygiene, and also in the welfare of the children of poverty. At Alcantara she founded, in 1893, a dispensary peculiarly for meeting the demands of childish invalids, as pleasantly situated as possible, and spaciouly planned, combining a diet kitchen, consultation rooms, surgical halls, and much of the departmental work of a hospital. Almost every day the Queen herself goes to the establishment, and takes a personal share in the labors of the charity—now waiting in the kitchen distributions, and again assisting in the surgery. Several well known women of her court are equally practical. The general charge of it is committed to a religious order, a favorite of the Queen's, but the eminent Portuguese physician, Dr. Silva Carvalho, heads the staff of medical workers. In one year (1895), there were given in the building, 8,559 consultations, 62,704 rations from the diet kitchen, 22,521 bandagings, 76,480 prescriptions, and 470 vaccinations. The milk and vegetables are furnished gratis by the Queen, and the medical supplies are also defrayed by her. Fifteen hundred babies were treated in one twelvemonth. It is said that there is not any royal charity of the sort in Europe so efficiently managed, with the additional active co-operation of the founder.—'Harper's Weekly.'



Mrs. S. would like the words of a poem containing the refrain, 'And is it uphill all the way!'

The article on 'The prevalence of profanity,' copied from our contemporary the 'Dominion Presbyterian' is in a line with the subject of school-boy rudeness, which we have lately been discussing. Profanity is allied to the lesser forms of insubordination. A boy who is careful of his behavior is not so likely to indulge in swearing as the rude boy.

A friend who sent in the 'Hymn for children' appearing in our correspondence column to-day, said it was not original, but did not give the source. Its thought is a beautiful one for old or young and the peculiar arrangement of the rhymes is very pretty.

THE CRITIC.

DANGER FOR OUR BOYS.

For several weeks we have been reading and hearing daily, numberless and well-founded complaints as to the filthy and insanitary condition of our streets, and all manner of suggestions as to a remedy therefor, and while I am sure there has not been one word too much said on the subject, and I too would raise my voice in protest against the deplorable state of affairs, we hear little, if anything, regarding a very great evil existing in our midst, and one which cannot fail to have a demoralizing effect on the rising generation. I refer to the fast growing habit of cigarette smoking. Any one taking the trouble to walk down St. Catherine street, say, after seven o'clock in the evening, to see for themselves, must be convinced that it is making rapid strides. Upon doing this myself one evening last week, I was very much shocked to see the numbers. I am not speaking of young men, but mere youths and boys in short pants. Sometimes a group of these latter, half a dozen in number, would be met, each with a cigarette between his lips, apparently enjoying their smoke, or perhaps with one between their fingers, from which they take an occasional 'whiff,' with quite the air of an old smoker. Surely it must be that it is only when absent from home that they dare indulge, and that the parents of these an all boys are ignorant of the fact, as all who have thought upon the matter, must realize that baneful effects, both on body and mind, must surely follow the use of the deadly cigarette.

SARA.

Montreal.

HYMN FOR A CHILD.

All have their work to do, appointed by their Lord,
Each should his own marked path pursue,
With girded loins and purposes true,
Obedient to His Word.

Each glittering star obeys its Maker's sovereign sway,
And tho' they shine with differing blaze,
Both great and small proclaim His praise,
Tho' not with equal ray.

The lofty cedar shows His greatness and His skill,
But every little flower that grows
That scents the summer breeze that blows,
Tells of His goodness still.

And you, tho' in the world's esteem, a little feeble thing,
The Saviour did with blood redeem—
That you might cleave with love to Him,
And His sweet praises sing.

Yes! you can love, and love is more than any outward deed;
You may His blessed name adore;
What can the highest angel more,
Your friend in every need.

M.

Mrs. Collette, lately appointed head mistress of the Bedford, England, High School for Girls, receives a salary of £1,000, and the place she fills is looked upon in England as one of the best posts open to women in the world.

The Bedford High School for Girls is part of the system of schools at Bedford, which is supported by the Harpur foundation. Sir William Harpur, Lord Mayor of London in 1561, left a piece of land in London for the endowment of a free school at Bedford, and for portioning poor maidens there; and the surplus income goes to the poor.

Twenty-five years ago the land produced £14,000 a year, and doubtless does much better now. It has made Bedford the best endowed town in England, considering its size. Nearly all the income of the fund goes to support schools, that being found to be the best way to spend it. Families from other towns come to Bedford to have their children educated, but still the fund tends to be over-ample, and the governors, being in constant peril of having money upon their hands, are moved to pay very good salaries. Naturally by so doing they get excellent teachers, and the reputation of the schools is kept at a high standard.—'Harper's Bazar.'

Put a seal upon your lips and forget what you have done. After you have been kind, after love has stolen forth into the world and done its beautiful work, go back into the shade again and say nothing about it. Love hides even from itself.—Prof. Drummond.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON

July 16, 1899.

THE HEBREWS IN THE FIERY FURNACE.—Daniel iii., 14-28.

BY JOHN R. WHITNEY.

Golden Text.—Our God whom we serve is able to deliver us.—Daniel iii., 17.

In the lesson of last week we saw these three young men—Hananiah, Mishael and Azariah—with their leader, Daniel, tested as to their character. Now we see them tested as to their conduct. Then they were just beginning their new life in Babylon. Now, more than twenty years have passed away. The lads of fifteen and sixteen years of age are now men of nearly forty. They have risen to high places of trust and wealth under the government. They have passed through many experiences—seen much of the pleasures and the struggles of life in Babylon—been the objects of envy from many, and of flattery from more. How have they stood the test of life during all these years, and under all of these changing conditions?

The story of events, leading up to this incident, is not only interesting, but it is important. When Nebuchadnezzar captured Jerusalem and took Jehoiakim prisoner, and carried Daniel and his companions captive to Babylon, he was probably only an associate king with his father Nabopolassar, who founded the Babylonian Empire. He may, in fact, have been nothing more at that time, than the commander-in-chief of the army which his father sent against Egypt. But whilst absent on this campaign his father died, and he returned at once to secure the throne.

In the second year (ii., 1) of his reign as sole monarch, with mind and heart elated by his great victories and increasing wealth, he had the mysterious dream spoken of in the chapter preceding our lesson. Daniel and his companions, however, appear not to have been informed of this condition of affairs, until they were sought 'to be slain.' (ii., 13.) Then they at once betook themselves in prayer to their God for light and for deliverance. Both were granted to them. The dream was fully given and its meaning clearly explained. It recognized Nebuchadnezzar's greatness and power, but it plainly declared that it was all of the 'earth, earthy,' and would in due time all pass away. But God—their God—the God of Heaven would set up a kingdom which should 'stand for ever.' (ii., 44.)

Nebuchadnezzar was greatly impressed by this wonderful revelation. He not only rewarded Daniel liberally, but he acknowledged to him publicly, 'Of a truth it is that your God is a God of gods, and a Lord of kings, and a revealer of secrets.' (ii., 47.)

Then several years passed away in which Nebuchadnezzar greatly embellished his capital with magnificent buildings, and enriched his people by conquests, and industries. The rewards given to Daniel and his companions continued undiminished—they were 'over the affairs of the Province of Babylon,' Daniel himself being next to the king.' (ii., 59.) The impression concerning the God of Daniel, however, gradually became less and less distinct, and finally passed away altogether from the mind of Nebuchadnezzar. Nothing remained to him but the thought of his own greatness. It had been the prominent feature of his dream, and for a long time afterwards, probably, was the great subject of his thoughts. The 'head of gold' which crowned the 'great image whose brightness was excellent, and the form thereof terrible' (ii., 31, 32, 38), was himself. This thought grew deeper and deeper as his conquests extended and his wealth increased.

At last he determined to give it a visible form. So he 'made an image of gold whose height was three score cubits, and the breadth thereof six cubits; he set it up in the plain of Dura in the Province of Babylon.' (V. 1.) With its pedestal and all, 'the head of gold' stood probably at least a hundred feet high, and on the level plain it could be seen flashing in the sunlight many miles away. The dedication of this image to the great god, Bel-Merodach—his special deity—presented to Nebuchadnezzar an opportunity not only to impress upon his people a deep sense of his own greatness, but also to unify the various nations under his dominion. So he 'sent to gather together the princes, the governors, and the captains, the judges, the treasurers, the counsellors, the sheriffs, and all the rulers of the provinces, to the dedication of the image.' (V. 3.)

It was a great representative assembly. Each officer stood for 'all the people' under him; what he did, they were recognized as doing. Thus Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego, represented all Jews in 'the province of Babylon.' Whatever stand they took towards the king and his image, would be considered as the attitude of all their captive brethren. When the music sounded, therefore, they must either bow or burn. There was no alternative, for their obedience involved the obedience of many people. If they refused to bow all of like faith would be under a ban, and their condition in captivity would become almost unbearable. Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego, doubtless, realized this position.

This form of punishment in a fiery furnace was not uncommon under the arbitrary governments of the East. Jeremiah the prophet evidently refers to something of the kind in the letter which he wrote about this very time to his countrymen in Babylon. In later times Sir John Chardin, as quoted by

Kitto, says, 'During the death of 1608 I saw ovens heated in the royal square of Ispahan to terrify the bakers and to deter them from deriving advantage from the general distress.'

It is easy to see that the position of Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego, was a very trying one. But it was by no means exceptional. Every child of God is always a representative. As he conducts himself, the world judges all who profess to walk by faith. If he yields to the world's demands, it says, 'Well,' (verse 15); if not, then he must submit to its ridicule, scorn and hatred, often far harder to face than a 'burning, fiery furnace,' and all whom 'he represents will share the penalty. To escape this alternative, many in all ages have invented many very plausible, but very superficial, arguments. But, like Demas, they have all simply 'loved this present world.' (II. Timothy iv., 10.)

Not so, however, with these three men. They well knew that they could not conform outwardly to the demands made upon them and remain true in heart to God. When summoned before the king, he was evidently astonished at their conduct. 'Is it true?' he said, in surprise, 'that ye do not 'serve my gods, nor worship the image which I have set up?' (Verse 14.)

Without hesitation, they answered in effect that it was not only 'true,' but that it was 'of purpose.' (Margin, and R.V.) It was a matter which they had settled after careful and deliberate consideration. On the one hand was the power of the king to condemn and the 'burning, fiery furnace,' to be endured. But, on the other hand, there was the assurance of the Everlasting God. 'When thou walkest through the fire thou shalt not be burned; neither shall the flame kindle upon thee.' (Isaiah xliii., 2.)

Only a few years before, God had revealed to them that the great image of which Nebuchadnezzar had dreamed, and of which he was the 'head of gold,' stood upon a very frail foundation, 'feet part of iron and part of clay,' (ii., 33); that in time it would be dashed in pieces by 'a stone cut out of the mountain without hands,' (ii., 45), and that then their God—the God of Heaven—would set up a kingdom which should never be destroyed,' (ii., 44). So it was not because they trembled at the judgment of Jehovah, more than at the wrath of the king, that influenced their decision. It was not fear, but faith. They had laid hold with a strong grasp upon the revelations, and the promises of the mighty God of Jacob, and—like Moses—they 'endured as seeing him who is invisible,' (Heb. 11., 27.)

What now is the reward of such faith? When Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego were actually cast into the 'burning, fiery furnace'—heated 'one seven times more than it was wont to be heated,' (verse 19)—they were not alone. The king and all of his courtiers saw that there was One 'like unto the Son of God' (verse 25) walking with them. And when they came out of the furnace, it was found that they had not been touched by the flame nor by the heat.

Moreover, their stand brought honor to their God from all the people. He was exalted by the proclamations of the king himself (v. 29); his people, likewise, were not only also honored throughout the kingdom, but every one was strengthened in his faith. So it has always been. So it probably always will be. For thus saith the Lord God of Israel: 'Them that honor me, I will honor.' (I. Sam. ii., 30.) And to this our Lord Jesus Christ adds in his Gospel the larger promise: 'Whosoever shall confess me before men, him will I confess also before my Father which is in heaven.' (Matt. x., 33.)

HOME READINGS.

- 10. M.—Daniel iii., 1-7. The golden image.
11. T.—Daniel ii., 8-18. The fiery furnace.
12. W.—Daniel iii., 19-30. The fiery furnace.
13. Th.—Isa. xliii., 1-7. God's presence in trouble.
14. F.—Isa. lxi., 8-16. An Almighty Helper.
15. S.—I. Peter iv., 12-19. Patience in suffering.
16. Su.—Acts xii., 1-11. The Lord's angel.

DEPARTMENT.

Topic—July 16, 1899. A FRIEND IN NEED.

Luke x., 30-37.

'Who is my neighbor?' (Luke x., 29.) 'A friend loveth at all times.' (Prov. xvii., 17.)

To the question, 'Who is my neighbor?' the answer has been well made, 'The man who has need of me, or whom I can in any way serve.'

Our friends are chosen naturally from amongst those of our own station, those whom we think can best understand us and with whom we can most easily live in harmony. We make friends of those whose amiable qualities make them popular and beloved by many. We bestow our friendship on those who have already many friends, and 'to him that hath much is given.' Meantime, there are lonely hearts growing sad and often embittered by the lack of a friendship or a love on which they could outpour a wealth of affection. Many a heart is breaking with loneliness which, if touched by the magic wand of friendship, would blossom and glow with love and love, thrilling its owner with a new strength and joy in living. Common things, common deeds and common lives become glorified by love. Yours may be

this great privilege of ennobling and strengthening another's life by first bestowing your own sincere love and friendship.

Too many of us imagine that we love our neighbors as ourselves if we simply wish them no harm. The parable of the good Samaritan shows us that love must not be passive, but active. Neighborliness was not shown by the priest or the Levite who passed by on the other side from the poor man. They wished him no harm, but they did him no good. Even the lawyer who was wishing to justify his own conduct could not say that these men had fulfilled the royal law. (Jas. ii., 8.)

Only the man who showed mercy and loving kindness was the true neighbor, or friend.

Our Saviour recommended that when we should make a feast or a supper we should not call to it our rich neighbors and kinsmen, those who could make for themselves just as good a feast, but that we should invite to our feast the poor and afflicted and those who could not themselves repay us, (Luke xiv., 12-14). And is not such a feast the type of true friendship? Are not our neighbors those who most need our friendship? And to share the lovingkindness and tenderness with which our hearts are stored should we not invite the poor and wretched, those whose hearts are starving for friendship, be their outward circumstances what they may?

Is it Christ-like to bestow our friendship only where we are sure of a full return, or upon those who already have many friends. If we bestow our choicest gifts on those from whom we expect no return, not only will we be rewarded by the approval of the Lord Jesus, but those whose lives seemed so dull or unworthy may by human love and sympathy be won to nobler higher ways of thinking. The touch of human love may open the heart to divine love and we may be given the unspeakable joy of winning a soul to our Saviour. On the other hand we may find locked up behind those barriers of reserve a wealth of love and sympathy as great and tender as our own, and find in one of 'Christ's little ones' his own love to us. Thus we find that the royal law is not merely tolerance, but actual loving friendship to our neighbors.

A true friend is one of God's best gifts. A false 'friend' is one of the worst enemies. A 'fair weather friend' is only an outsider. A true friend is as part of one's own heart.

All friendships should be formed in Christ, the Friend that 'sticketh closer than a brother.'

Love, kindness and sympathy are gifts from God—talents which we must use for his glory and the hastening of his kingdom.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

The faculty and students of McMaster University, Toronto, set aside one day each month for the study of missions.

There are 140,000 persons in Jamaica enrolled as members of some Christian Church, which is one in five of the entire population.

During the last year 2,500 sets of books have been sold to reading circles in the Canadian Epworth Leagues, and the Canadian 'Epworth Era' has 4,300 subscribers.

Eleven colleges in Canada have banded together in the Canadian Colleges Mission, and they support Mr. J. Campbell White in his work among 10,000 students in Calcutta, India.

Five hundred and six students were enrolled last year in Mr. D. L. Moody's Bible Institute, covering thirty-eight states and territories and eighteen foreign countries. Thirty-three denominations were represented.

The sisters of the Holy Cross will establish a chain of hospitals through Indiana, erecting one in every city and town in the state having a population of over 10,000. This means eighteen hospitals. They already have three.

More than a thousand French Acts of the Apostles, each containing twelve colored pictures, were given away at Boulogne on Sunday, June 4, by the Rev. M. Baxter, who has recovered from a recent indisposition from influenza.

Two very familiar building materials are changing the external aspect of Jerusalem—the iron girder and roofing tiles. The low stone domes on which the traveller looked down from the Mount of Olives with so much delight are giving way to the straight lines of the red-tiled pitched roofs which cover the new buildings, large and small, and many of the old buildings as well.

Many young people would like to know how to prepare themselves to become foreign missionaries. There is a school for the purpose in Brooklyn which students of all denominations attend. The course of study covers three years, consisting of bible, medical, Oriental languages and other practical branches. Full information given by Mrs. L. D. Osborn, 131 Waverly avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y.

A general movement, says the 'Ram's Horn,' is in progress among down-town endowments. They will always be surrounded by great populations needing evangelizing influences, and yet not willing or able to pay for them in full. The First Church, 'New York city, the Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield, pastor, has recently received \$75,000 as an endowment fund, and has the promise of \$80,000 more.

Miss Larah and Miss Peterson, of Henzada says a Baptist paper, have taken a trip among the Kachins. They speak of them as being a strange people who live in strange houses, long and narrow, where they also shelter their cattle, pigs and fowls. When asked why they built such long houses they replied:—'Our wives' relatives may come to visit us and

we must have room to put them up.' Their hospitality, although primitive, is evidently sincere.

The boys of a junior society at Serampore, India, proposed an object meeting, and managed it without help. The result was exceedingly funny, although it proved that they read their bibles and thought for themselves. One boy brought a dirty piece of rag to represent the skirt of Aaron's garment, to which the oil ran down. Another produced a tumblerful of water as an illustration of the text, 'He leaeth me beside the still waters.' A third exhibited a bottle containing a goldfish, and announced that it symbolized the whale which swallowed Jonah!

It is probable owing to the strongly expressed wish of Mr. H. Price Hughes, that as ex-president he will preach his official sermon, not according to the usage of past years at the Conference Chapel, but in St. James's Hall, on the evening of Sunday, July 23. That afternoon there is to be in St. James's Hall a remarkable gathering calling public attention to the new religious movement in France, when some twenty ex-priests, the ex-abbé Bourrier, leader in this movement, and the Rev. Arnold Thomas, M.A., chairman of the Congregational Union, will take part.

A marvellous change is rapidly showing amongst the millions of the Indian Empire. The work of the Christian missionaries extends far beyond what is indicated by the number of professing converts. An Indian newspaper, the 'Arya Messenger,' states that no less than 6,016,759 little Indian girls between the ages of five and nine are married, and that 174,000 of these are widows, condemned by the Hindu religion to perpetual widowhood—a life of continual degradation and hardship, and often of shame. The 'Arya Messenger,' though not a Christian paper, denounces this outcome of child-marriage in language which would be considered exaggerated if used by missionaries.

A new kind of boys' brigade has been recently started which eliminates the military element. It is known as the 'Boys' Life Guard Brigade.' It has ambulance drill, fire drill, and saving from drowning drill. Its standard of heroism is high and practical; and yet it teaches that true heroism must be a matter of every-day life—entering into all its common details. On its roll of honor will be inscribed the name of any boy who rescues a life from fire, water, or any other peril, or the boy who, by his example, truly influences the lives of other boys. Members must be over the age of twelve, total abstainers, and are required to conduct themselves in a quiet and orderly manner.—'Season Journal.'

At a meeting of the British Army Temperance Association, lately held in Westminster Hall, London, General Sir George White, who presided, said that one-third of the army in India were members of the Association, which statement he bore out by figures. Lord Lansdowne, speaking of tropical warfare, mentioned in regard to a recent campaign, that for every soldier admitted to a hospital for wounds, a dozen or more were admitted on account of fever, dysentery and other maladies, from which abstainers, on the whole, enjoyed immunity. The coolness and intrepidity so necessary on the battlefield were, he added, the natural results of temperance. The Archbishop of Canterbury, who was also one of the speakers, pressed upon the authorities the importance of having as far as possible the morality of the men under their command.

In 1867 Mr. Oscar S. Straus, American minister to Turkey, happened to be walking with the Baroness De Hirsch near her home, and in conversation, a casual remark from the lips of Mr. Straus apprised her of the fact that the Educational Alliance building of New York was not free from debt, but that a mortgage of \$100,000 was one of the burdens which it had to bear. The immediate response of the Baroness was an expression of surprise that this condition of affairs should exist, and she immediately answered that this could not be permitted to continue, and that that debt must be at once cancelled. No sooner said than done. Following this impulse the money was shortly afterwards cabled to this country, and the mortgage of \$100,000 lifted from the building.—'American Hebrew.'

Instead of relaxing evangelistic efforts, a number of churches in New York have banded together for a summer campaign. To this end a large tent has been erected on a vacant plot at Broadway and Fifty-sixth street, where evangelistic meetings are to be conducted during the summer months by some of the pastors of the city and noted evangelists. The opening service was held last Sunday afternoon, when a large audience greeted the principal speaker, the Rev. Dr. A. C. Dixon, of Brooklyn. The active projectors of the experiment, or undertaking, are Drs. MacArthur, Chapman, Dixon, Holloway and others of like prominence. Mr. Moody and many of the other successful evangelists of the United States and Europe, who every summer preach at Northfield, are expected to assist in the movement.

Archdeacon Sinclair says that in London 'only three new churches were consecrated last year, while at least forty are needed.' 'A London Vicar,' writing to the 'Standard,' says:—'I have had some experience of church-building, and am at the present time anxious to raise £3,000 for this purpose. During the last few years I have asked various friends whom I knew were well able to do so, to give this sum. While well disposed to me and the parish I represent, the answers I have received have been substantially the same: 'I have made up my mind to give nothing more for church-building. We see on every hand our churches turned into mass-houses. Everywhere the principles of the Reformation

are being undermined. We have no confidence in the governors of the Church, and we do not know that the churches which we help to build will not be so converted in a few years.'

A Free Church Cathedral is the name which an English paper gives to the new church to be erected at Brighton, in England, for the ministry of the Rev. R. J. Campbell, the young man who has so suddenly come to the front as one of the great preachers of our time. If we are correctly informed, he was originally a Churchman, and is a graduate of Christ Church College, Oxford, where he had a distinguished career as a scholar. He is not much more than thirty years of age, but has moved the city of Brighton as it has not been moved since the preaching of Frederick W. Robertson. Plans are now prepared and on exhibition for a new church in that city to cost \$350,000. It will be perhaps the most expensive church edifice among the Nonconformists of England. It will accommodate about two thousand people. Nonconformist churches in London which would naturally be compared with this are the Westminster Chapel, near Buckingham Palace; Mr. Spurgeon's, Dr. Parker's, and the Union Chapel at Islington. The first three are larger than the one projected.—'Outlook.'

A gentleman writing from Rangoon speaks of being at a service where a young man who had just arrived preached with marvellous fluency. His father was a missionary to the Karens when he was a young child: 'Cholera came, and the missionary died. It seemed the plain duty of the widow to return to America with her only child, that he might be educated. But the thought came, 'If I leave these Karens, who is going to look after them?' She saw it to be her duty to let her son go home by himself while she remained in the jungle to carry out the work. For seven years and a half she toiled, doing herself the full work of a missionary all alone. She preached, baptized, administered the sacraments, buried the members when they died, and saw a great harvest. All the time she prayed, 'God save my boy.' One day a letter came. He was converted, and wrote, 'I think I will be a missionary.' She replied, 'That is what I want; come and take your father's work.' The day before she had welcomed her boy, and now sat hearing him preach. I said to myself, 'If ever Christ had a heroine, this is one.'—'Faithful Witness.'

PUBLIC HOUSE WITHOUT THE DRINK.

There is in the 'Home Magazine' a sketch of the Rev. Charles Garrett, and the writer tells how, many years ago, the men and women of Liverpool first discovered what manner of man had come to live and work among them. It was on the occasion of one of Mr. Moody's sermons that Mr. Garrett made a vigorous speech which brought the whole meeting to its feet:

'We welcome the people into our churches,' said Mr. Garrett, 'but we don't go to them, as Christ said "go," and the speaker went on to point out the great evils of the city life. "If you want to reach and elevate the masses," he said, "why leave the men in the hands of the publicans? There are 10,000 men at the docks, and only one door open to them—the door of the drink-shop. There are no places for the wives and children to wait with the dinners but the drink-shops. If you are in earnest, form a company and establish places where they can get refreshment without the drink.'

The idea was received with immense enthusiasm, and the meeting was so moved that Mr. Moody jumped up and proposed that Mr. Garrett have a quarter of an hour to elaborate his scheme. As Mr. Garrett went on speaking, Mr. Moody left the platform to sit by the late Mr. Balfour, one of the most princely men in the city. 'Here's salvation for Liverpool; will you take hold of it?' pleaded the evangelist, and Mr. Balfour took a thousand shares. Mr. Samuel Smith, M.P., took another thousand, and before Mr. Garrett sat down the whole of the money required had been promised. 'They were throwing money to us on the platform,' said Mr. Garrett. The result of that meeting is well known. There are now eighty houses of the kind sketched by Mr. Garrett, one company alone feeding 30,000 people a day, and the enterprise, so far from being a charity, pays a dividend of six percent.—'Temperance Record.'

SCIENTIFIC TEMPERANCE INSTRUCTION IN SCHOOLS.

Mrs. Mary H. Hunt, to whom we are indebted more than any other, or, indeed, all others, for our scientific temperance instruction laws, recently writes as follows:—

'Evidently the liquor interests are realizing the effect upon their traffic of the fact that 16,000,000 children in the United States are under temperance education laws, and that millions of the future men and women are receiving this warning education; this is manifested by petitions before many legislatures for the repeal of temperance education laws.

'Three petitions for the repeal of the splendid temperance education law of New York were put into the legislature. The Rev. Dr. Mears, pastor of one of the largest Presbyterian churches in Albany, writes me that "it was no educator or teacher who put in these bills, but the brewers; and the fact that the same error appeared in each of the three bills was evidence that they were all put in by one man." The state was aroused, and those bills are pigeon-holed, with no probability of being reported from committee. In Illinois a repeal bill was put in which was defeated in committee. In Pennsylvania a petition asking that the governor appoint a committee to prepare school text-books was presented, which

would have put this instruction into the hands of a political clique. Mrs. Rhoads, our State Superintendent of Pennsylvania, writes us that that bill is pigeon-holed. In Massachusetts we have had a hard battle; a bill was presented which would have greatly weakened our present temperance educational law, practically providing for its repeal. This bill has been defeated in committee, while our petition for a stronger law was granted. Thus you see the greatest enemy that America faces to-day, the liquor traffic, is on the warpath against this education.

'I think you should warn the temperance people of the Presbyterian Church of this fact, that they may be on the lookout for the defence of this most hopeful of all phases of our effort, the temperance education of the children in our public schools.'

For once the great enemy of temperance, usually so vigilant, seems to have been 'caught napping.' Little opposition was encountered in securing these laws which have now been enacted by the legislatures of all the states except Virginia, Georgia and Utah and by Congress for the District of Columbia and the territories. If the enemy regarded this movement as of trivial importance, he has now discovered his mistake, as is manifest from the vigorous antagonism so suddenly developed. Let the friends of temperance and morality be watchful, and with promptness and vigor combat any and every attempt to weaken or repeal the laws which require this vitally important instruction in our public schools.—'New York Observer.'

NOVEL WAY OF PREACHING THE GOSPEL.

Mrs. Blamire, from Spain, speaking at the Women's Protestant Union May meetings, said:—'Over forty years ago I was brought from Jewish darkness to acknowledge Christ as my Saviour, but twelve years after I was thrown into constant contact with Irish Roman Catholics. Since that time I have been



A policeman came up and said: 'Preaching is not allowed.'

permitted to work for God in Spain for some years. We encountered many difficulties in obtaining permission and opportunity to preach the Gospel. When my husband and myself, and a friend of ours and his bride—four of us—arrived at a certain place in Spain, we could find no one who would let us a hall for preaching, or a house to live in. The priests had warned the people against us, and said that we were terrible creatures, more like devils than human beings, and so everyone was afraid to have anything to do with us. We kept praying about the matter, and at last the thought came to us that we must make the people familiar with us, so that they might get over their fear of us, and also listen to the Gospel. Accordingly we went out each day to the parks and pleasure grounds, and sat on the seats there, one at each end. Then we would converse and ask each other questions, so that passers-by might hear. You must know that in Spain people never talk in a whisper. Even ladies shout to each other in the street, and anyone can hear all that passes between them. So we followed their example and did not speak in whispers, but talked loudly one to the other, in this way:—'Can you tell me how a sinner can be saved?' Then would follow a simple explanation of the way of salvation, and many Spaniards going by, and hearing we were speaking of God and Christ—for the priests tell them that Protestants never mention the name of Christ—would stop in surprise to listen, and then would get quite interested, and stay while one of us asked such questions as 'How much money does it cost to be saved?' 'How much time? How much prayer?' Then the other would answer, and give Scripture for each. Sometimes a policeman would come up and say, 'Preaching is not allowed, and we would reply, 'But cannot one friend speak to another?' and then he would leave us alone. We heard the people say as they listened to us, 'Why, these people are talking about God and Christ! They are not praying to the devil, as we were told, and they began to come nearer to us. So we moved about in every public place in that city, having our conversations in this way. At last a gentleman came up to us one day and said, 'I hear that you are looking for a house.' 'We told him, 'Yes, we had been seeking one for a long time.' 'Well,' he replied, 'you know the archbishop would excommunicate us if we let a house to a Protestant, but I don't really care about that. I have a little house to let outside the town, and I want my rent—that is all; so if you like you can have it.' I thought of Jesus and there being no room for him in the inn; he had to go outside; and so there was no place for us in the town, but we found room just outside the town, and there we commenced our work, which has been greatly prospered by God in winning souls for Christ.—'Christian Herald.'

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, 30c per copy.

All the above papers sent free of postage to the Dominion, Newfoundland and United States. For Great Britain add \$1.04 for postage on "Weekly Witness," "Northern Messenger" add 52c; "Daily Witness" add \$3.60.

ADVERTISING RATES.

WEEKLY WITNESS.—Casual advertisements 20c per line per insertion, including cuts and large type. Contract Rates—1 year, \$7.50 per line; 6 months, \$4.00 per line; 3 months, \$2.25 per line. "Farms to Rent," "Farms for Sale," can be inserted for 10 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 ON 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 2c 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; \$10.00 to \$25.00, 8c; \$25.00 to \$50.00, 10c; \$50.00 to \$100.00, 12c. Subscribers in the United States can remit by Post-office order on Rouse's Point, N.Y., or American Express Company, payable at Montreal. When wishing to have your address changed from one post-office to another, it is necessary to give the old address as well as the new. If this be not done such changes cannot be made. Address all letters containing subscriptions or advertising; JOHN DOUGALL & SON, "Witness," Montreal.

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

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

The Witness.

TUESDAY, JULY 4, 1899.

Another hitch in the negotiations of the Alaska boundary modus vivendi is reported from Washington by the avowed semi-official revealer of the diplomatic proceedings which the United States Government is supposed to treat as confidential, and which other governments do so treat. Of course, Canada is represented as being at fault again, and the declaration is made that unless she consents to lessen her demands the negotiations for a modus vivendi, and with them the hopes of a resumption of the conference at Quebec, will be at an end. This story has now come daily for some months and is becoming rather wearisome, if not actually nauseating, to Canadians, and it is about time to consider whether Great Britain should not drop all negotiations for a modus vivendi or for a diplomatic or conference agreement in regard to this boundary question, and make a simple, straight demand for the submission of the whole boundary question to the impartial arbitration of a foreign and independent power. Canada has been willing and ready for this solution of the question from the very beginning, and there is no reason why the United States, which forced the arbitration of the Venezuelan boundary question upon Great Britain, should not be required to submit her own boundary disputes to arbitration upon the same conditions. Great Britain and Canada would have the moral support of the whole civilized world in making this demand, and the United States could not decline it without forfeiting its reputation as the upholder of honorable and just arbitration as a peaceable settlement of international disputes.

M. Deroulède, who attempted to incite the soldiers under General Roget's command in Paris to march to the Elysée, the residence of the President of France, with the object of overturning the republic, and who was most contemptuously acquitted of treason, was no more fortunate in his appeal to the Chamber of Deputies to sanction a proposal for a sort of constitutional revolution. By an overwhelming majority the Chamber brushed M. Deroulède and his absurd proposals aside. That there should be seventy

members willing to vote in favor of a proposition for a 'popular instead of a parliamentary republic' does not signify that there is that number against the present republic, but merely that there is that number who are so discontented or restless that they would be willing to take a leap in the dark in any direction.

The conviction of Captain Dreyfus by the court-martial is possible, of course. We do not believe the story that M. Casimir-Perier when President of France was compelled by the German Government to deliver up the original of the 'bordereau' written by Dreyfus, and that he will testify to that effect before the court-martial. The 'bordereau' not only bore evidence of having been written by Esterhazy, but its contents were proved to be of such a nature that they could not have been written by Dreyfus, nor for that matter by any spy anxious to serve any foreign government, as it was fraudulent. Nor is it probable that any new evidence will be forthcoming before the open, public court-martial which was withheld for state or army reasons from the Court of Cassation sitting in camera. Officers of the court-martial may entertain the idea that they can convict, even if there is no evidence against Dreyfus, but when they are hedged about by legal observances and obligations and procedure they will not find it easy to deliver themselves over openly to unreason and injustice. It is far more probable that the court-martial proceedings will be regular and formal to a degree. Still, the most unexpected thing is said to be the thing that is most likely to happen in France.

The Prime Minister stated in reply to a question by Mr. Quinn that the vacant postmastership of Montreal would not be filled until the present investigation has been concluded. This seems to imply that the intention is to fill it then. By those who want it filled it will certainly be construed into a promise so to do. But the question occurs, why should it be filled at all? Also, who are those that are so anxious to have it filled? It does not seem to be the 'general public.' We, the public, have now been getting on for a great many years without a postmaster, or almost without one, and do not realize any need of one. The late postmaster was a politician and not a postmaster, and no one has marked any injury to the service by his departure from the office. There are people left in the post-office who understand its affairs far better than Mr. Dansereau did, or for that matter, far better than any one likely to be appointed can possibly do. If the government really wants a postmaster, all it has to do is to bestow that title on whoever is now fulfilling the duties, or, if he has in any way proved unfit, then on the person, whoever he is, who ought to be in his place. If politicians have to be rewarded out of the public purse, it would be more straightforward, and far less detrimental to the public well-being, that they should receive direct pensions.

The Detroit lady in the International Council of Women, who on Tuesday 'deplored the fact that the profession of barrister was not open to women,' should pay a visit to Canada on her way home. For two years past Toronto has been able to boast of a full-fledged woman lawyer in the person of Miss Clara Brett Martin. About eight years ago Miss Martin took her B. A., and at once applied at Osgoode Hall for permission to enter the bar. Nine months passed before she received the answer, and then the answer was 'No.' She next directed her appeal to the legislature, and in 1892 a bill was passed legalizing the admission of women to the bar. But the House fought over it fiercely, and it was carried by a majority of only one. Something like another year was spent in finding a firm willing to take her as an articled clerk, and, following that, were three years more of experience which she describes as far from agreeable. From some of her fellow students she says she met with courtesy and consideration, but from others lack of courtesy and petty annoyance, all the more intolerable that it was usually too petty to mention. Then the law, as yet, only allowed her to practice as a solicitor, and she aimed at being a full-fledged barrister. Again the legislature was petitioned, and the necessary bill secured, and this time the legislators were better used to the idea and passed the bill by a majority of thirty-seven. The benches themselves were a harder matter. Seven times in six months her case was discussed behind closed doors, and only late in December of 1896 did Miss Martin receive the longed-for notice that in the following February she might present herself for admission to the On-

tario bar. Since then Miss Martin has been a member of the firm of Shilton, Walbridge & Martin, and is said to have made a specialty of law as it relates to women, their citizenship, estates, children and individual responsibilities.

The Michigan lumbermen who own timber limits in Ontario, and who have been prevented under the statute passed last year forbidding the exportation of sawlogs, from taking them over to the United States to be cut, were some time since advised by eminent law counsellors of that province, Messrs. Christopher Robinson, Q.C., and H. J. Scott, Q.C., that the law did not apply to their limits, as such an application of it would be retro-active. With the permission of the crown, which must be first secured before any action at law against it can be taken, the lumbermen, through their counsel, have entered a suit claiming that the law diminishes the value of their property, and is a virtual breach of the contract under which they purchased their limits. The Ontario Government holds, of course, that the limits were sold and licenses to cut lumber were granted subject to this or any other change in the regulations under which timber is cut on crown lands. There can be no doubt that the Michigan lumbermen have what appears to be a pretty strong case morally, though the principle involved is a dangerous one for a government to admit, namely, that a government may be held in damages for the effect of laws made presumably for the common good. It is true that the right to cut timber was to be subject to any regulations then in existence, or even to any that might be made, but by regulations as to the cutting of timber to attack the fundamental basis upon which American companies bought the timber and cut it, namely, the exportation of the logs, is, they hold, under the mere guise of regulation, to deprive them of the right under which they virtually agreed to purchase. The case will first come before the Ontario courts, and will be carried in due course to the Privy Council, which will finally decide the question.

DOMINION ALLIANCE COUNCIL.

The National Council of the Dominion Alliance for the Total Suppression of the Liquor Traffic is to meet in Toronto on the twelfth of July, being the day following the annual convention of the Ontario branch of the Alliance. The council is composed of delegates from all national prohibitionist organizations, including all the temperance orders and all the ecclesiastical bodies which account themselves in favor of prohibition. The number of delegates allowed to these is practically sufficient to permit of every active prohibitionist who takes sufficient interest in the subject to be present. The coming meeting will be one of the most important ever held, as the country is face to face with the question whether there is to be any legislative outcome from the plebiscite vote or not. There are many who feel very keenly the government's inaction, and who feel that the temperance people have some immediate duty in the premises. There are indeed those who denounce all who do not organize to turn the government out refusing any measure at its hands short of total prohibition. Were it possible by voting against the government to vote for prohibition, this policy would probably rule. As it is, no doubt, there will be many opportunities where temperance people will see their way clear to act in this way. It is not desirable, however, that temperance people should be found denouncing each other about the country. Much better that those who have convictions should go to Toronto and urge them than that they should stay away and find fault with those who do go. It is not possible for all to see alike, but calm, sympathetic and earnest discussion in the presence of the whole situation will bring people nearer together, and will probably evolve a general agreement.

THE TRANSVAAL CRISIS.

In spite of some little wars for supremacy in trade and in naval wars, the British and Dutch peoples have always entertained great regard and esteem for one another. Their championship of Protestantism brought them together, and the Anglo-Saxon had a fellow feeling for the Dutch, who are indeed their next neighbors, in their stern struggle for freedom and their love for individual liberty and simplicity of living. It is an evil fate that in the march of events the British Government should be compelled to threaten war against a small nation of Dutch Boers, who seem to be fighting for

the maintenance of their freedom and simplicity of living in a country to which they fled when it was a wilderness in order to secure their liberty. But the case is not so simple. It must be remembered that when gold was discovered in the Transvaal, the Boers invited and encouraged foreigners to settle in the country and develop its mineral riches, sending agents to London with that object, and British investors and business men flocked in in thousands, and under the laws as they then existed became exceedingly prosperous and wealthy. As they grew in numbers and in wealth, the Boer Government taxed them more and more heavily, then subjected them to monopolies, railway, dynamite and other, and by-and-by to right down injustice and oppression, refusing to provide for the proper sanitation and water supply of the town of Johannesburg and neighborhood, denying them schools for the education in English of their children, and finally subjecting them to intolerable and even illegal police and military tyranny. While subjecting them as aliens to this oppression, civil and military, the Boers made laws preventing the Uitlanders, or foreigners, from attaining citizenship, and thereby securing the power to redress their wrongs by constitutional means. The Boer Parliament was so constituted that one of two chambers was entrusted with nearly all power, and to representation in this chamber Uitlanders willing to become citizens had no prospect of ever attaining, while representation in the other chamber was made a matter of fifteen years' probation.

The injustice of the Transvaal to the Uitlanders was manifest to the Dutch of both the British colonies and the Orange Free State, and a Boer party in the Transvaal itself was in favor of reform and progress until the raid of Jameson and his companions turned the sympathies of the Dutch throughout South Africa strongly toward their brethren of the Transvaal. The British Government was, of course, paralyzed by the raid, and since that event things have gone from bad to worse with both Boers and the Uitlanders in the Transvaal. As Mr. Chamberlain says, the affair has become a running sore in South Africa, which has set Dutch and British peoples by the ears, and has rendered all the colonies and states restless and unprosperous. It has got to be ended. The only way to end it is to give the Uitlanders the franchise and some rights and privileges in view of the heavy taxation they bear, and thus endow them with the means of securing gradually the reforms needed to the progress and prosperity of the people of the Transvaal. The natives of South Africa are said to be growing restless and threatening against the British as a consequence of the Boer attitude. All that is necessary to peace is that the Transvaal should grant the franchise to the Uitlanders who have been in the country seven years and are prepared to become citizens. Great Britain will then be relieved of responsibility for whatever injustice they suffer, as they will be no longer her citizens, or foreigners with a right of appeal to her as the suzerain power. There can be no doubt that Mr. Chamberlain's speech and the military review held on Monday are intended to convince President Kruger and the Boers that Great Britain is in earnest, and will appeal to the arbitration of war if her very moderate demands are not complied with. We have no doubt that a plan of campaign against the Boers as well worked out as that of General Kitchener against the Khalifa has long ago been prepared and improved, but it would be a costly one in blood and treasure, and we hope it will never need to be executed.

MONTREAL AS A NATIONAL PORT.

There is a movement among political and commercial men scattered all over Canada between Halifax and Victoria in the direction of making Montreal the national port of the Dominion. The idea is that the Dominion Government should, in the interests of the nation, take over the harbor of Montreal, which extends from the Victoria bridge to below Longue Pointe; should provide greatly improved and extended accommodations, equipments and facilities, and assume the control and management of the whole, and making the cost of improvement, maintenance and management a national charge, convert Montreal into free port by removing all tolls and charges whatsoever, whether upon shipping or commerce. It is held that if Canada is to reap the full advantage of the scores upon scores, yes hundreds of millions of dollars, which she has invested in railways, highways, canals, harbors and other public works connected with transportation; if she is to build up her ship-

ping and develop her commerce; if she is to encourage the exportation of her farm, forest and mineral productions; if she is to get the full benefit of her great import trade, it must be by enabling Canadian Atlantic ports to compete on as even terms as possible with the Atlantic ports of the United States. During the thirty years of our national life it has been the policy of the government to assist both the lake and sea ports of the Dominion in proportion as they needed assistance. In practice the government has provided all the money for the improvements of those ports which could not undertake to provide any themselves; has loaned money freely to those ports which hoped to succeed in paying their own way if properly improved and equipped, and when these ports failed, has forgiven the interest on the loans, and has gone on spending money in further improvements going so far as to build elevators for two or three, namely, Halifax and St. John.

In spite of this policy, none of Canada's ports have advanced and developed; all have either lost ground or have stood still. Not quite all. There has been one exception. The port of Montreal alone during this depressing period for our maritime trade has progressed and developed, has maintained and improved her own harbor, and that without costing the government a single cent. Its shipping and commerce have borne all the cost. Nay, more, the port of Montreal has contributed two million dollars to the cost of the digging that 'canal under water,' as Mr. Mackenzie called it, the ship channel through Lake St. Peter, which, as the honest, clear-headed old Liberal premier declared, was as justly a national charge as the St. Lawrence or Welland canals. The Dominion Government owes the port of Montreal those two millions of dollars to-day. The port of Montreal, unaided, gradually, though slowly, developed its business during the depressing time in which other Canadian ports, even with the assistance, the lavish assistance in some instances, of the government, failed to hold their own. Now that a time of high prosperity has arrived, Montreal is advancing by leaps and bounds, shipping is crowding her harbor, freight is blocking her wharves, railways are fighting for an entrance to her business sections and her harbor, and private companies are contending for the privilege of building great elevators upon the far too restricted sites immediately available in the central harbor for that purpose at the present stage of its development. Montreal, having done so much for herself and for the Dominion unaided, having demonstrated that her port is capable of great expansion, the question has naturally arisen in the minds of Canada's greatest business men of widest interests whether it is not worth while for the Dominion Government to do for Montreal what it has done for other Canadian ports, namely, take in hand its improvement and equipment on a scale commensurate with Montreal's capabilities and the needs of the Dominion. With the completion of the deepening of the canals, which will take place in August, the water transportation trade of the Dominion will enter upon a new era, in which, it is hoped, great fleets of large grain carriers on both lake and river will take the place of the small fleets of smaller carriers, and will reduce the cost of transportation by the St. Lawrence route to a figure which other routes will find it difficult to rival. The rapid development within the last two years of the Georgian Bay water and rail route has suddenly enlarged Montreal's grain trade and discovered possibilities which can only yet be guessed at, of development, but which promise much.

The extraordinary development of Canada's mineral resources, too, has given a very perceptible impulse and addition to the volume of Canadian trade, especially by way of Montreal, which is rapidly running up to astonishing figures. These, among other evidences of the enormous expansion of Canadian trade and of the promise of even greater development, strongly suggest to the shrewdest and ablest business men of Canada that private, individual or corporate enterprise is no longer equal to the work of improving and equipping the port of Montreal rapidly enough to accommodate all the interests which centre here. The Dominion Government only, they think, can command the resources necessary to a work which is really required on a national scale for a national purpose. Montreal would, of course, be proud and gratified to be recognized by the people of Canada for what it really is, the national port of the Dominion, and is perfectly open-eyed to the great impulse to her trade, manufacture, commerce and ship-

ping which would be given by well-judged national harbor undertakings energetically executed by the government. But it is not improbable that the greatest benefit, both to Montreal and to the Dominion, by the nationalization of the port would lie in the effects of the feeling of national pride and interest awakened in the people of Canada by the possession of a national port. There is far too much provincial and municipal jealousy in Canada. What is needed is national feeling—a patriotic interest and desire for the welfare of each part of the Dominion by the people of all parts, a feeling of the identity of interest and aim of the Canadian people as a whole. If Canadians felt strongly enough in favor of a Canadian national port to be always inclined to use it in preference to American ports, they would soon find that the growth of the business would be so rapid and so great that the cost of transportation would be cheapened. If all importations for Canada west of Montreal in summer came by way of Montreal the western trip of ocean steamers to Montreal would become profitable, and the consequence would be that the eastern rates on grain and other products of Canada, which now have to yield the profits of both trips, would soon be lowered and reduced to the rates prevailing at ports of the United States, whose large import trades are increased by sharing the import trade of Canada, which should come by way of Canadian ports.

THE GRAND TRUNK AND MONTREAL.

Before the opening of navigation this spring there were reports on 'Change that the Grand Trunk Railway Company had arranged to transfer the grain export business from Montreal, its summer port of shipment up to that time, to Portland. These reports were partly based upon the fact that the company had at great cost constructed and equipped piers and elevators and other terminal facilities for a big business at Portland; that a line of steamships which had last summer made Montreal its American port had arranged with the Grand Trunk to make Portland its summer port, and, moreover, the Victoria bridge had been strengthened and double-tracked with a view to this heavy business. The report of the adoption of a deliberate policy of this character was rendered bitter, if not exasperating, to the business men of Montreal by the additional rumor that the Grand Trunk Company was prepared, in order to secure the success of its scheme transferring the summer business from Montreal to Portland, to carry grain from western points to Portland, two hundred and ninety-seven miles past Montreal, at the same rates as it carried grain to Montreal at. These reports were referred to at meetings of the Board of Trade and Commerce, and were denied or explained away by those who were supposed to be in the confidence of the company, if not to speak with authority for its general management.

At the Board of Trade the other day it appeared the matter was again brought up, this time not upon the report of an intention of the Grand Trunk to discriminate against Montreal, but upon the public statement of the fact of this discrimination. As a result, in part, of this policy over two million bushels of oats had gone forward by Portland this summer which had been sold by Montreal grain-dealers and handled by Montreal shippers. These oats had been carried to Portland at the same rates as they would have been carried to Montreal. These are the openly and publicly declared facts. Mr. Read, the foreign freight agent of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, who then replied to these charges of discrimination, did not attempt to deny or even to explain them away, and Mr. Loud, speaking later, seems to admit the fact of discrimination against Montreal, though apparently he does not admit that the discrimination was to the extent of giving Portland, with two hundred and ninety-seven miles additional transportation, the same rates as Montreal. But both Mr. Read and Mr. Loud do attempt to offer excuses explaining why this Canadian company does deliberately discriminate against a Canadian port and in favor of a United States port. We shall deal with those excuses presently, but in the meantime it is enough to say that there can be no excuse for such discrimination, which is simply an arbitrary act of injustice whereby a Canadian public carrying company for its own ends deliberately injures the national business of a Canadian port and of the Canadian people to benefit and build up the business of a foreign port and a foreign people. The Grand Trunk Company knows that

discrimination in rates or character of service against either persons or places is wholly unjustifiable and indefensible, and is so held by all governments. In the United States railway discrimination is illegal—against statutory laws expressly enacted to prevent it, and the Canadian companies profess to observe this law of the United States in the United States. But it appears that this submission to foreign law does not prevent the Canadian company from the glaring injustice of discriminating against Canadian places and in favor of American places. And the method is one which the Canadian railways are supposed to be prevented from resorting to by the Dominion Government through its railway committee.

It is only a few months since the company's underhand grant of discriminating rates in coal oil was exposed and condemned, and it promised to do away with them. The Grand Trunk Company is therefore perfectly well acquainted with the injustice and indefensibility of its methods. Its agents seek to palliate and excuse its conduct. It costs less, the Grand Trunk says, to transfer grain from its cars to the vessels at Portland because there are elevators and more convenient piers and better facilities there. The ocean steamship rates are more favorable, too, it says. Are not the favorable ocean rates a matter of special arrangement between the Grand Trunk and the Thomson line, and was not that arrangement made after the Grand Trunk had decided to do its business by way of Portland for its own reasons, among others that it had built piers and constructed elevators of its own at Portland, and wished to use them in summer as well as in winter. And this brings up to the superior harbor facilities of Portland, which the Grand Trunk says in part explain the reasons for its discrimination against Montreal in favor of that port. If the Grand Trunk Company furnished these superior facilities itself at its own expense it can hardly put forth its own conduct in building up the port in Portland and neglecting Montreal, where it has not built elevators, as a reason for adding injustice as to rates to Montreal to preference as to elevators for Portland. This is doubly indefensible on the part of a Canadian line which has received large grants and aids from Canadian governments and people.

But the Grand Trunk Company's policy is far more reprehensible even when reviewed in regard to its relations with, and position in, Montreal. The company has possession of all the western approaches to the business portion of the city of Montreal and the railway entrances to the western and central part of the harbor, the Windmill Point basin, the guard pier, and so forth. It not only commands and controls these invaluable entrances, but seeks to monopolize them—hold them strictly for its own uses and prevent other railway companies from getting to that part of the city and to that part of the harbor. Every one knows well enough that one of the greatest obstacles to the development of the harbor and its business is this monopolizing position of the Grand Trunk Railway Company in regard to the most valuable business part of the city. It holds the key to the western and central part of the harbor, and wants to use it only to its own ends. It only, among all public land-carrying companies, can profitably build and control west end elevators. But when invited to do so by the Harbor Commissioners, who were willing to grant it the most favorable terms as to the harbor frontage, the Grand Trunk Company was not prepared to do anything. It had its own elevator and terminal facilities at Portland, and was therefore apparently indifferent, if not actually opposed, to the building up of terminal facilities at Montreal. Nevertheless, while monopolizing the western approaches to the harbor, it is neither willing to do anything for the development of the harbor itself nor is it willing to allow any other railway company the means of doing so. And yet it pleads the lack of terminal facilities at Montreal as an excuse for unjust discrimination in rates against this port also. This tyrannical and oppressive attitude of the Grand Trunk Railway Company towards Montreal is intolerable. And it need not be intolerable; it can be mended; the Grand Trunk Railway Company exercises all its powers under authority of a charter and laws which enable the government and parliament to compel it to serve the public or submit to its privileges and powers being shared by other railway companies which will serve the public. As to the hindrances to Montreal's shipping and commerce, which heavy insurance charges form, they are matters for the consideration of the gov-

ernment and of the port authorities; they afford no excuse to the Grand Trunk for discriminating against Montreal; on the contrary, they are rather a reason why a Canadian company should do its best to make up for them by favorable rates.

ADULTERATION.

It has been officially announced in the United States that ninety percent of the samples of food examined are adulterated by the use of cheaper substances, the color or flavor being in many cases preserved by means of chemicals. We presume that these samples are taken from those kinds of food concerning which there is suspicion. There is, of course, a great difference between adulteration which does no harm and that which does. The customer is likely to get the advantage of any merely cheapening process, but who is to make it up to him when the substance used is deleterious. Aniline colors are largely used; the only excuse that can be offered in their favor is that they can produce powerful color effects with very little material. A child recently died in Ontario by drinking butter-colored, aniline color having been used instead of annatto. Annatto is harmless in butter, while aniline color is not, not that either can be safely used as a beverage. Last summer an American hotel lost hundreds of guests, who left after becoming ill from some unknown cause, which was eventually discovered to have been the use of aniline coloring in the kitchen. Adulteration with chemical preservatives is done chiefly by canners, manufacturers of preserves and jams, dairymen and butchers, and although this form of the evil is known to exist in Canada, no searching investigation has yet taken place to determine its extent. The chemicals employed are boracic acid, salicylic acid and other antiseptics, the effect of which is to stop the growth of bacteria. These may check the putrefaction of food, but they are not good food themselves. They injure the stomach and retard digestion, and are hurtful especially to invalids and children. Several firms in the United States are putting up these drugs under various names, and are secretly pushing their sale among farmers and dairymen, advertising them as perfectly harmless, though so injurious are they that their use as food preservatives is prohibited in some European countries. Food adulteration is not as common in Canada as elsewhere, but the people, and especially city people, who buy so much prepared food, should be on their guard. One safeguard is to avoid cheap preparations. When an adulterated food is discovered, the maker will say that he is not in business for nothing, and that the demand for cheap articles is so great that he must adulterate to make his business pay. If people buy food for less than the actual cost of producing and marketing, they must expect it to be adulterated. An American food commissioner recommends every manufacturer of pure food to put on the label just what the package contains, and offer a reward for any discrepancy discovered as a method of advertising his business. It would be only a step farther to make it compulsory and fix a penalty for failure to have the printed and actual contents of a package agree. If the demand for cheap articles continued after that, people would suffer by their own fault. At all events, dishonest competition would end.

SPAIN'S RELEASE.

Spain is winning the respect and admiration of the world by the calmness and dignity with which her government and people are bearing up under their great misfortunes. The sentiments expressed by the lately arrived Spanish consul at this city, Senor Uriarte, are consonant with the speeches of Spanish statesmen, and display a spirit which, if followed with courage and determination, must eventually restore the nation to a position which, if not as imperially great as it once occupied, will be one of greater security and more lasting prosperity. Reports by British consular agents in Spain, recently published, indicate that the loss of the colonies in the West Indies and the Philippines, while causing a great momentary disturbance in national, economical and political conditions, is likely to result beneficially rather than the reverse to the people of the peninsula. Already the stoppage of the drain of men and money to those islands is being felt as a profound relief, while the people are turning their attention to the many splendid but too long neglected opportunities and resources of their own land. One of the reflex evils of colonial possessions was that Spaniards came to look to them for riches and supplies of all things, just as the slaveholder of old days de-

pendent on the labor of his slaves. They never, till the war with the United States, aroused them from their dream, counted the cost. But now they know it. Like the man who tried to swim for his life laden with a belt full of gold, they have had to drop their burden, but the loss gives hope of salvation. Sugar and other products which heretofore were almost wholly imported from the colonies are now being grown at home in largely increasing quantities. This in turn is giving a new and vigorous impulse to other industries and brings a direct return to the cultivators and workers. At the same time, the military and naval expenditure has been enormously reduced, and the flower of Spanish youth is no longer offered as a sacrifice to the vain purpose of keeping rebellious tributaries in subjection. All these things mean a great deal for the restoration of a nation which may yet be destined to play a noble part in the great drama of the world.

FRUITS OF THE CONFERENCE.

Germany has brusquely put an end to the, we fear, somewhat hollow-hearted discussion of the impracticable disarmament proposals of the Czar. Every one, no doubt, wished they were practicable, and nobody wished to do or say anything that might imply that he was out of sympathy with the young potentate's most excellent and, in view of the burdens of his empire, most natural desire. But no nation had the least idea that Russia, or any other power, even itself, could be trusted in the matter either of reducing or of not increasing armament, or of not using improvements in destructive invention that might come in its way, and no nation knew of any means of enforcing such an agreement; so that no one less innocent than the Czar has imagined for a moment that anything would ever come of that the initial feature of the Peace Conference. It has been out of civility to the Czar that the matter has been gravely discussed, and the surprise that was caused by the action of the Kaiser's representative, in putting his heavy foot upon the pretty insect that all the sages were so busy admiring, was only because a snub to Russia was not looked for from Germany. The only practical proposition of the first rank in importance that has come before the conference is that in the promotion of which the representatives of Great Britain and the United States have been practically united, namely, the creation of a court or system of arbitration to which the signatory powers will be morally expected to refer, when possible, their differences; though without compulsion, for which it is impossible to provide, and which could it be provided, would not probably add to the effectiveness of the court as a peacemaker. Germany has signified her approval of this proposal. This is of the utmost importance, as Germany occupies a sort of key-stone position among the powers, and has by her decisiveness in kicking aside one proposition and approving of the other secured to herself the position of umpire among them. The honors of the conference seem at the moment to be divided between the United States, the first advocate of arbitration; Great Britain, the formulator of the winning proposition, and Germany, which has cast the balance in its favor.

CITIZENS OR CHATELLETS?

The family arrangement which has been made for the succession of Her Majesty's grandson, the young Duke of Albany, to the duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, on the abdication or death of the reigning prince, the Duke of Edinburgh, while in itself apparently a most judicious one, is strikingly illustrative of the small development of constitutional principles among the German people. The united duchies of Coburg and Gotha form a limited hereditary monarchy, with a total area of about 700 square miles, and a population of slightly over 210,000. Each duchy has a diet of elected members for the nominal control of its internal affairs, and the two diets united form the legislative body for the duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. There is also provided the usual ministerial paraphernalia to be found in every German principality, big or little. As a matter of fact, except within the narrowest possible limits, the citizens of the duchy have less control over public business or matters affecting the state at large than is possessed in their own sphere by the City Council of Montreal.

Even in the momentous business of deciding upon their future ruler, as in the past so in the present, they are not permitted to have any voice or choice. Beyond the fact that the succession is hereditary in the male line, it is disposed of in the usual fashion of German succes-

sions such as if it related to the transfer of an estate, without reference to the wishes or interests of over two hundred thousand dwellers on the soil. It is true that recently some bold spirits in the Diet, apropos of the acceptance of the succession by the Duke of Connaught, ventured to suggest the desirability of having a prince of German aspirations and training, but the history of the duchy shows that anything like active opposition to the ruling family would neither be tolerated by the greater German powers nor supported by the mass of the citizens. To what extent these petty principalities are regarded as private property by their rulers has been well exemplified by one of the dukes of the state in question. The Congress of Vienna conferred upon Duke Ernest I. the principality of Lichtenberg, which he later sold like any private estate to Prussia for an annuity of £12,000 per annum. The crown revenues of the duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha approach the annual sum of £40,000, so that the Duke of Albany, who has no definite prospects in other directions, and for whom there is no state provision outside the income of £6,000 per year granted to his mother by the British Parliament may be considered fortunate in being selected by his relatives as successor to his uncle. His youth will also enable him to accommodate himself to his German surroundings much more easily than would have been the case with the Duke of Connaught. Moreover, he will assume his new position with all the influence lent him by the facts that he is grandson of the Queen, cousin of the Kaiser, and also of the young Queen of Holland.

It is gratifying to find that the Duke of Connaught prefers the position of an officer in the British army and the enjoyment in England of a much less income than that of a minor German monarch, and that he declines to encourage his young son, in whose favor he might have renounced the succession of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, to become less English than himself. The contrary decision might perhaps have been anticipated, seeing that the Duchess of Connaught is the daughter of Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia—dear to the German army under his cognomen of the 'Red Prince'—probably the new dispositions of the dual succession will give general satisfaction to all the parties immediately concerned, and, under the circumstances, not least so to the population of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. It is quite unnecessary, therefore, to condole with the latter on the fact that they have been entirely ignored in the settlement in question, but it is one which may teach us that our broad interpretation and application of constitutional principles of liberty may often lead us astray in attributing similar views and motives to a people to whom constitutionalism, as we understand it, is as yet little more than a name.

SEIZURE OF SALARIES.

A bill has been introduced into parliament making it possible to attach the salaries of civil servants just like those of other people. We warmly sympathize with that active, well-disposed and forcible statesman, Mr. Richardson, of Winnipeg, in his feeling that there should be no privileged classes in the country. The objection that has been raised to the bill is the same which has led to the discrimination having been acquiesced in so long, namely, that it is not constitutional to make public moneys subject to attachment. For our own part, we do not see much sense in this; that ye kingly servants should enjoy an immunity from seizure because their salary happens to be in the sacred hands of royalty, looks like the survival of an old abuse. We think, however, that the right way to abolish special privilege in the matter is to put all other people in the same position in which the servants of the public have always been, without serious harm to the public well being. We have the testimony of Mr. Haggart to the view that there is really no need for the change which Mr. Richardson is fighting for. We should certainly judge that if the injustice had been very glaring people would not have endured it so quietly and so long. Dealers who sell to civil servants know that they cannot seize their salaries, and act accordingly, much to the advantage of the civil servants and probably to their own. If they were in the same position towards other people the results would no doubt be equally satisfactory. There would be less getting into debt than there is, and that would be all about it. As Mr. Campbell said during the debate, the credit system, as applied to the consumer at least, is the bane and the curse of the country. There would no doubt be fewer things bought

if people could as a rule get nothing that they could not pay for; but one of the terrors of life, debt, would be largely removed from it. In Great Britain public servants have always had this immunity, yet we have been told by a banker in a very responsible position that he never objected to giving money on the mere signature of a British officer, so carefully was the honor of the service guarded, and so great was the peril to any of them who should fail to implement his engagements. The tendency in Great Britain is, Mr. Belcourt said, to extend rather than to decrease the exemptions from seizure of salary, and we believe that, just as imprisonment for debt was gradually discovered to be as useless as it was demoralizing and oppressive, and was finally abolished, so this system of seizing salaries, with all its annoyances to third parties, and with all its possibilities of spiteful persecution, will some day be totally abolished.

BLACK STATES FORMING.

Alabama is one of those southern states in which the colored people have been segregating for a number of years, till now they number in twelve counties 299,832 to the white population of 79,381. It will, therefore, be seen that if the conflict between the two races reported in the despatches should spread to any extent a very serious state of affairs may arise. At the close of the civil war General Sherman proposed a plan for settling the negroes by themselves in the sparsely inhabited lowlands of the Gulf States. It was found, however, that the newly liberated slaves were unfit to shift for themselves, and they remained where they were, cultivating land on shares and working for what wages they could get. With the generation which has grown up since then things are different, but new forces have come into operation. Education, politics and the determination of the whites to maintain their supremacy at all hazards, the terrorism of lynching and other social movements, have had the effect of gradually forcing the colored people towards those parts of the country where their preponderance in number gave them greater hope of security and freedom. As in Alabama, so there are in Georgia, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina whole counties where the colored population largely outnumber the white. This tendency to segregation is becoming more marked every year, for as the negroes move into those sections the whites move out. It is thus expected that in time certain parts of the country will be exclusively occupied by colored people. A partial solution may be found by this movement for the race question, and it is thought that the State of Mississippi will yet become wholly black. As lynchings and similar outrages are most common in those sections where the races are nearly on an equality in numbers, and rare in other parts where either race predominates, the effect is to accelerate the movement of separation.

THE YUKON CHARGES.

Sir Hibbert Tupper's motion for a royal commission of judges to investigate the charges he formulated against the government and the Yukon officials does not seem to have been seriously taken by even the Opposition press. It was at once seen that the charges even as presented were such as could not possibly be considered by a judicial body. Even those intended to be the most serious ones so far as the members of the government were concerned—those against Mr. Sifton, the responsible minister—were such as a commission of judges could not have allowed to be brought before them. For instance, that Mr. Sifton was guilty of nepotism in appointing Mr. Ogilvie chief commissioner of the Yukon because he was a relative by marriage. It turns out that Mr. Ogilvie is married to an aunt of the wife of Mr. Sifton; Mr. Sifton had never seen his wife's aunt, had never met Mr. Ogilvie except once casually in a hotel. Mr. Sifton's relationship with Mr. Ogilvie would no doubt be held a countable one by clannish highlanders, if desirable, but as evidence in support of a charge of nepotism it is not worth considering, especially in view of the circumstances under which Mr. Ogilvie was appointed. He had the confidence of the whole Canadian people and won it by his course in the Yukon, where also he commanded the confidence of miners, police and all other residents, while at work as a government surveyor. The miners themselves, in the absence of duly appointed officials, made him the arbiter of their disputes. Another charge against Mr. Sifton was that former partners, Messrs. Philp and Cameron, had been granted a number of dredging licenses. This charge was, it is said, re-

lied upon to drive Mr. Sifton from public life, which Sir Charles Tupper declared would be the result of Sir Hibbert's indictment. It appears that Messrs. Philp and Cameron were applicants for the dredging licenses, but were not granted them, and that the same public document which set forth the fact of their applications set forth the fact of their rejection. Further, Mr. Sifton never saw nor heard of the list of applications. Another charge was that Mr. Sifton granted a friend a 'permit,' presumably a liquor permit. The fact was that the friend applied for a permit to go in with less than the amount of provisions required by the regulations, provided he returned the same season, and was granted that permit, but was refused the liquor permit for which also he had applied. Such charges as these could not be brought before judges. Another charge was that the surveyor-general has asked Mr. Fawcett, the gold commissioner, to say 'a good word for young Landerkin, as it would please his father,' Dr. Landerkin, the Liberal member for South Grey, the implication being that Dr. Landerkin's son, an official, had thus been unduly favored. It appears that in a private letter the surveyor-general had requested Mr. Fawcett to send a 'few words about young Landerkin, as it would please his father,' the idea being that the father would be pleased to hear of what and how his son was doing—a very different thing. Is this a charge to bring seriously before a royal commission of judges? Again, the charges of intoxication and immorality brought against Major Walsh. Could they be pronounced upon by judges? And to what end? Major Walsh had resigned his position, and his successor had been appointed long before the government or any one in the east had heard of complaints against Walsh. So that the government could not be held to have retained Major Walsh's services longer than it should have done, even were the charges proved, which they have not been. As for Major Walsh's appointment, the whole country approved of it, and none more loudly than the Opposition press. Doubtless there has been official maladministration in the Yukon, but that is not usually a subject for judicial inquiry, and in any case the results of the investigation which has just been held, together with Mr. Ogilvie's report, should be considered before anything more is done.

FRENCH SHORE DISPUTE.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND MINISTRY TAKES A FIRM STAND.

Paris, June 30.—A semi-official note has been issued declaring that there is no foundation for the rumors of a disagreement between the British and French squadrons in Newfoundland waters.

St. John's, Nfld., July 1.—The French flagship 'Isly' arrived here to-day. Commodore Henrique comes to confer with the British commodore, George A. Giffard, and the colonial authorities respecting the recent disputes on the treaty coast. The colonial ministry maintains a determined attitude, and unless the French are prepared to make generous concessions no agreement is likely to be reached.

St. John's, Nfld., July 3.—The British special service vessel 'Columbine' and the colonial cruiser 'Fiona,' which left St. John's last Tuesday under orders to chase and seize the French fishing vessel 'Nouvelle Ecosse,' which put to sea from Cape Broyle, on the southern coast of Newfoundland, after being seized by the colonial customs officials for a violation of the fishery laws, reached here yesterday, having failed to catch or sight her. It is believed now that she has gone on to the Grand Banks, and is engaged in fishing. To-day the colonial government will call upon the French commodore to pledge her surrender on her return.

A DOUBLE TRAGEDY.

Victoria, B.C., July 3.—On June 29 a double tragedy caused a sensation in Hong Kong. Andrew Marks, recently retired from the flagship 'Olympia' at Manila, shot his bride of but six days, and then turned the revolver upon himself. The unfortunate girl wife had been Marie Terrade, a French Egyptian, and the daughter of Cyrille Jolicarton Terrade, a prominent scientist of Algeria. The girl had inherited alcoholism, and was holding her appetite in close check when she met Marks in Manila, he having recently left the navy and established a restaurant for the European and American patronage. The girl, knowing her failing, went to Hong Kong, where Marks followed her, overcoming her objections, and marrying her at St. Louis Cathedral on May 22. The glass of wine at the wedding dinner did the fatal work, for once started, the bride indulged heavily in liquor, finally assuring her husband that drinking was a disease with her, for which there was no cure. 'Yes, there is,' he is said to have replied, 'and you will find it out.' A day or so after, just six days after the wedding, Marks returning home, found his wife inebriated, and shot her dead. Then he killed himself, and the terrible honeymoon was over.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

A Child's Suffering.

MR. WM. MCKAY, CLIFFORD, N. S., TELLS OF HIS DAUGHTER'S CURE.

She was First Attacked with Acute Rheumatism, Followed by St. Vitus' Dance in a Severe Form—Her Parents Thought She Could Not Recover.

From the 'Enterprise,' Bridgewater, N.S. Wm. McKay, Esq., a well-known and much respected farmer and mill man at Clifford, Lunenburg Co., N.S., relates the following wonderful cure effected in his family by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills: 'About three years ago my little daughter Ella, then a child of ten years, was attacked with acute rheumatism. It was a terribly bad case; for over a month she was confined to her bed, and during most of the time was utterly helpless, being unable to turn in bed, or in fact to move at all without help. She could not even hold anything in her hand. All power or use of her limbs had entirely gone and the pain she suffered was fearful. By constant attention after a month or so she began to gain a little strength, and after a while improved enough to be taken out of bed and even walked around a bit after a fashion by means of a support. But now she was seized with a worse ailment than the rheumatism. Her nervous system gave way, appeared completely shattered. She shook violently all the time, would tumble down in trying to walk. In attempting to drink from a cup her hand shook so as to spill the contents all over herself. She was a pitiable object. The doctors were called to her again and said she had St. Vitus' dance in the worst form. She took the medicine prescribed and followed the instructions of her physician for some time, but without apparent benefit. She wasted away almost to a skeleton and we gave her up for lost. About this time I read in a paper an account of a great cure of nervousness effected by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and resolved to try them. I bought six boxes and the little girl began using them. The good effects of the first box were quite apparent, and when four boxes were used she seemed so much improved that the pills were discontinued. She kept on improving and after a few weeks was as well as ever. We were told that the cure would not last, that it was only some powerful ingredient in the pills which was deceiving us and that after a time the child would be worse than ever. All this has proved false, for now nearly three years she has had unbroken good health, nerves as strong as they are made, and stands school work and household work as well as a mature person. We have no doubt about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills restoring to us our little girl, whom we looked upon as doomed to an early grave.'

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a specific for diseases arising from an impoverished condition of the blood or shattered nerves, such as St. Vitus' dance, locomotor ataxia, rheumatism, paralysis, sciatica, the after effects of la grippe, headache, dizziness, erysipelas, scrofula, etc. They are also a specific for the troubles peculiar to the female system, building anew the blood and restoring the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. Protect yourself against imitations by insisting that every box bears the full name, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. 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.

THE ART METROPOLE.

(UNLIMITED.) 131 and 133 Yonge Street, Toronto. Is the Leading House in Canada for Artists' Materials. Designers and Decorators' Supplies, Mathematical Instruments, and Draughtsmen's Materials OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Your Enquiries Solicited. Mention this paper

MAGIC BAKING POWDER PURE AND WHOLESOME. ONE POUND CAN 25¢ LONDON, W. GILLET, CHICAGO, ILL. TORONTO, ONT.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

WHO ARE THE SWINDLERS? (To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—It seems to me writers discussing 'sociological' questions in your columns overlook or ignore agricultural labor. Is civilization a swindle? Messrs. H. Duffett, in the 'Weekly Witness' of May 16, and Thomas McKnight, in that of April 4, appear to assert it, and as a remedy, the latter proposes 'free bread,' and the former 'free life insurance,' but they fail to define whose labor will provide the one, and whose abstinence will accumulate the means for the other.

But who are the swindlers? Mr. Duffett instances men in Toronto who do not receive \$300 per year, evidently under the impression that these are the victims of 'civilization.' According to the report of the Bureau of Industries of Ontario the average wage of farm laborers is \$250 per year, (that is of the fortunate few employed by the year, the majority receive less).

In the 'Witness' of May 16, 'W. D.' Montreal, to get the city unemployed on the land, proposes to 'abolish the isolation of the farm,' 'remove part of the drudgery,' 'farm scientifically,' etc., etc. He also states that 'to establish cooperative farms all over the country by settlers from the cities would require government aid.' Note the true inwardness of the above proposition!

The workers on the farms of Canada are to be taxed in order that the city unemployed may enjoy a farm life denied to them, and mainly to lessen the burdens, and swell the receipts of those who remain in the city, and who receive more than their share already.

In the same paper, you publish a sermon by the Rev. Mr. Reid, in which the same mistake is made, that of calling a part the whole; he would have a clearer field if he would turn his attention from the one that has a million dollars too much, to the million that have each a dollar too much—a much greater menace to public liberty.

It is not only casual writers in the papers who fail to recognize the overwhelming importance of agricultural labor, its condition and limitations. Henry George, in his 'Political Economy' states: 'To-day we must note the monstrous fact that men willing to work cannot always find opportunities.' True, but they do not exist in Canada, for all men at all seasons. Labor agitators should note that in temperate climes nature always rewards labor yearly, not weekly.

Many writers on economic subjects regard competition (in production only) as an evil but evade the discussion of its effects in agriculture, where it is nearly absolute.

In conclusion, I do not propose legislation in the sole interest of agricultural labor, that would probably be impossible, nor the repeal of all existing class legislation; but justice and common sense demand that the conditions of agricultural labor should be the most important consideration in all future legislation affecting labor.

ADAM RUSSELL.

A TRUE CHRISTIAN.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir—A true Christian is a man at peace with God through the blood of his dear Son, Jesus Christ, and in whose Heart the Holy Spirit dwells, The 'fruit of the Spirit is love,' and therefore the true Christian loves God supremely and his neighbor as himself. Were this love supreme in every human heart, it is obvious that all wrongs would be righted. The greatest hindrance to the spread of the gospel, and the consequent reign of love, is that 'form of godliness,' which denies the power. Those who are Christians in name only, but not in heart, bear witness to Christ only as the counter-ut bears witness to the genuine coin. Counterfeit Christianity is Satan's masterpiece.

These can be no greater injustice than to judge Christ by nominal Christianity. The present condition of Christianity is distinctly foretold in the New Testament, and our Lord Jesus Christ has never led us to expect any but a righteous remnant to be ready for his return in glory. Nevertheless the true Christian is not a pessimist, for 'according to his promise, we look for a new heavens and a new earth, wherein dwelleth righteousness.' When Christ comes back, but not till then, 'the earth shall be filled with the knowledge of the glory of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea.'

Meanwhile the true Christian is gladly doing all he can in his Master's name for the souls and for the bodies of his fellow men, and in the true Christian 'the masses' still have confidence. Theirs is but an idle dream who think to uplift fallen and suffering humanity apart from the Cross of Christ and the power of the Holy Ghost. 'If any man be in Christ there is a new creation,' and this new creation is indispensable to man's true uplifting. Every man of us is guilty before God, and to deny or lose sight of that guilt is to paralyze our every effort on man's behalf. The blood of Jesus Christ alone can take away sin, and open heaven to the believer. And this heaven begins here in doing unto others as we would have others do to us. The true Christian is not idly waiting for heaven in glory; he is finding heaven on earth in humbly doing the will of God. And in so doing the true Christian becomes the true so-

cialist; for without 'respect of persons' he is the true friend of every man, and the never-dying foe of anarchy.

G. OSBORNE TROOP, Kingsmere, Que., June 15, 1899.

TREATMENT OF CONSUMPTION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—About three months ago there appeared in the columns of your paper an article entitled 'Fresh air and food,' which contained a detailed account of the treatment of consumptives in the 'Black Forest.' The closing paragraph contained these words: 'Why then are sanitariums not at once erected to cure the hundreds of thousands of those who are ill and who have not the means to go abroad? It is sad to think that all these people must die when they might easily be saved.' A few words in connection with a sanitarium which is within only about two or three hundred miles of Montreal, may here be in place.

Situated in the famous Adirondack Mountains, at Saranac Lake, New York, is the Adirondack Cottage Sanitarium, where the same treatment and the same results can be had as in the Black Forest. This sanitarium is about one mile and a half from the town, and is two thousand feet above sea level. It is conducted by Dr. Trudeau, and was opened for patients on Feb. 1, 1885, with accommodation for nine persons. It has now a capacity for about one hundred patients. It consists of a main building around which are grouped eighteen small cottages and an open-air pavilion for the purpose of affording pleasure and recreation to patients in stormy weather. The cottages are all finished in hard wood, thus permitting thorough disinfection, and are so constructed as to give perfect ventilation, windows being kept open night and day. Each cottage contains one large sitting-room and four bed-rooms opening off this room, thus giving each patient his own private apartment. Meals are served in the large dining-hall, thus rendering necessary constant short walks.

This cottage plan obviates the evil effects and inconveniences which often result from the aggregation of too many patients in one building. The cost of staying in the sanitarium is five dollars per week, which barely covers the necessary expenses for the table. It is an American institution, sustained by private donations and subscriptions. For the first few weeks patients are expected to take no exercise, but sit quietly in the open-air at least eight and a half hours per day, even the night air being considered beneficial. Later, exercise is taken at the orders of the physician, who limits the amount in accordance

with the strength of the patient. Good food is one of the essentials and patients are told to eat all they can—meat, three times a day and a glass of milk between meals. The air gives one a ravenous appetite and it is not unusual to gain three pounds per week. At all seasons of the year treatment is the same, the cold winter air being considered the best. It is not necessary to enter the sanitarium in order to gain all these benefits, as large numbers board in the town under the care of the resident physician—in fact many cannot gain admission to the sanitarium owing to lack of room. Though supported by Americans, about a third of the inmates are Canadians. Here arises the question, Why do not some of our wealthy Canadian men and women erect a few more cottages, thus enabling the consumptives of Canada to more easily regain their health and strength. It would be an act of charity and kindness appreciated by hundreds, who would by spending a few months in this health resort soon gain a new lease of life.

When Dr. Trudeau first began this cold-air treatment he was ridiculed by many physicians and told that the patients would take cold. Experience has taught that where proper care is taken, such is not the case, and wonderful indeed are some of the cures thus made. To all who are afflicted with this disease, especially in its first stages, Saranac Lake air and treatment are worthy of consideration and trial.

ONE WHO IS INTERESTED. Saranac Lake, 1899.

THE B. W. T. A.

Dean Farrar on Hard Consciences.

LADY HENRY'S RE-ELECTION.

(London 'Christian World.')

Queen's Hall was packed in every part when the National British Woman's Temperance Association held its annual public meeting on Wednesday night. Lady Henry Somerset, who was accompanied by Lady Carlisle, had a splendid reception, and, although clearly very tired with a long and arduous day's work, spoke with great earnestness and power. After pointing out that the work of the temperance party in former years was the suppression of drinking, she went on to explain that they had now to combat the organized forces of the trade. It became more and more a matter of supreme importance that every branch of temperance reformers should unite

on leading principles. The watchword of the new century must be 'Combine, combine!' There was a danger as they drew nearer to victory of overlooking the importance of gathering in men and women one by one. They must emphasize the value of total abstinence, and they must also get a clear knowledge of the position of their own and their opponents' forces, and then go forward uncompromisingly. She felt that the drink curse would be wiped out as 'certain as that there is a God in heaven.' Dean Farrar wished that other and younger men might be chosen to advocate the claims of temperance. After speaking for twenty years from Aberdeen to Southampton, he thought the cause needed speakers more full of hope than was possessed by those who had long been in the battle. In spite of testimony, warnings and facts it seemed to him that they could make no effect on hearts as fat as brawn, and on consciences as hard as a nether millstone. His hope was in the public work of women, and in the influence exerted by them in the life of the family and home. He thought more might be done among servants and mistresses. Personally he had had total abstaining servants for many years, and many other abstaining families might, he thought, be similarly served if pains were taken to explain to those employed the principles of total abstinence.

THOSE SHAMELESS APOSTATES.

As a contrast to the Dean's speech, the Rev. Benjamin J. Gibbon, of Bloomsbury Chapel, voiced the optimism and aspirations of the younger generation. He began by going for the 'reverend brewers,' those 'shameless apostates' who ought to be compelled to relinquish their shares or their ecclesiastical position. He then showed that as a party they were in the anomalous position of being victors in theory and vanquished in practice. They had worked hard and—logically—had got the traffic down, only, like the boy in Mr. Crockett's story, it 'winna bite the dust.' The cause of this was to be found in the fact that every section of the temperance party had a pet project of its own, and its strength was spent in forwarding that rather than in fighting for general principles on which all could unite. To show what might be done by united effort he mentioned that on coming to the meeting he had seen a bill announcing 'Death of The Sunday Mail.' The wildest enthusiasm prevailed forthwith. Handkerchiefs were waved and the great audience cheered vociferously. When the outburst subsided Mr. Gibbon urged his point with telling effect. If that could be done by the pressure of public opinion, was it not a good sign that the time was ripe for the pressing the Sunday closing question? At the close of Mr. Gibbon's address the meeting (through Lady Henry) signed a petition in favor of that measure. A pleasing addition to the speeches of the evening was a delightfully telling little address given by Lady Carlisle, who was called upon by the audience. She was all against municipalization and all for prohibition. And, above all, she urged that they 'keep heart,' for the success of the past was prophetic of sure and certain victory in a future nearer than they perhaps expected.

BACK TO THE COUNCIL.

Everybody was in good spirits when the council reassembled on Thursday morning. Reports were given on the work of departments dealing with the sale of drink to native races, food reform, literature, local self-government, temperance, hospital and others. Lady Henry Somerset gave an account of the work at Duxhurst, and of the possibilities of its extension under the Home Office or London County Council. Apropos, Mrs. Lloyd-Jones moved that in the event of such extension all new public inebriate homes should have their religious instruction provided on undenominational lines. Several speakers warmly supported the resolution. In the end, as it was felt that such a resolution might create difficulty at the present moment, it was laid upon the table.

THE NEW OFFICERS.

The flutter of excitement that always prevails when the election of officers is proceeding was as noticeable this year as ever. Mrs. H. Bright Clark was nominated for the presidency with Lady Henry Somerset; the latter, however, came out with 509 votes as against Mrs. Clark's six. It seemed a pity to an outsider that this lady, whose nomination had been made without her knowledge or consent, should have allowed herself to stand and so spoil the unanimity of Lady Henry's vote. But it proved the solidity of the president's position as perhaps an uncontested election would not have done. Anyhow, the result brought the council to its feet with a spontaneous outburst of applause. Her ladyship thanked them for this new expression of their sympathy and trust, and hoped to do more work this year than her health permitted last year. She had not guarded her strength selfishly, but from a conviction that the time was coming when every worker would need his and her utmost powers. A great struggle was inevitable, and in that day of battle she hoped God would give her strength to serve the cause to the fullest possibility. All the other officers were re-elected: Miss Agnes Slack, corresponding secretary; Miss Gorham, treasurer; Mrs. Pearsall Smith, recording secretary. The latter again chose Mrs. Osborne as her assistant—a very popular appointment. Miss Gorham's re-election was celebrated by the presentation of a handsome travelling bag, subscribed for by members of the council in acknowledgment of her untiring devotion in the administration and collection of the funds. Mrs. Eva MacLaren was reappointed to the vice-presidency. In view of the meeting of the W.W.C.T.U. in Edinburgh next June,

it was decided to hold the next council meeting in Edinburgh, also three days before the World's Convention.

THE LATE MRS. PARKER.

One of the most touching items of the programme is always the memorial service. This year an unusual number of names were read out, the second being that of Mrs. Joseph Parker, who brought 'brightness and sunshine wherever she went,' and 'whose death,' said Lady Henry, 'we all most deeply lament.' The service closed with the singing of a hymn written by Miss Willard and set to music by Lady Henry Somerset—'Love's light illumines the pathway ye trod.' The solo was taken by Mrs. G. Clark (Durham). Resolutions were passed in support of direct veto and Sunday-closing; against gambling, smoking among women and girls; against the further endowment of vivisection; and in favor of the interdiction of the sale of tobacco to young men under eighteen. The formation of slate clubs was recommended. Work in Sunday-schools was made a new department. Resolutions sent in by three branches, that it be made illegal for any president to hold office for two or three consecutive years, fell through for want of support. In connection with the new plan of electing members of the council in the counties, as reported last week, it was decided, after much discussion, that the rate of representation be one for every 500 members. In Scotland and Wales it stands as hitherto, one to every 2,000. The interest in the work of the council was sustained throughout, and when the parting hymn was sung by far the larger number of delegates were present.

A MEMORABLE SESSION.

'The session will be remembered,' says our representative, 'for its unanimity on all vital subjects, for its general peaceableness, for its earnestness, for the high order of its speaking power and for the excellent temper shown in every debate. The tact, kindness, mental alertness and general managing power of the president were never seen to better advantage. Lady Henry's illness has left her less self-conscious, more mellow and more anxiously careful of the feelings of others than ever. She is a president born. Her judgment grows sounder, her outlook wider and her purpose more unflinching. At this juncture it is to be doubted whether another woman could be found so perfectly fitted for the work of leader as is this gifted president of the British Women's Temperance Association. These women will win the battle yet.'

THE LATE MRS. RYAN, OF MILLE ISLES.

(From a Correspondent.)

At her old home, in Mille Isles, on April 25, 1899, there passed away to her rest one of the pioneer settlers of Argenteuil County, P.Q., in the person of Anne Patterson. The venerable lady was the relict of the late Thomas Ryan. Mr. and Mrs. Ryan came to Canada from Ireland in 1837. The deceased was the mother of ten children, seven of whom survive her, as follows:—John and William and Mrs. Thos. Taylor, who live in Mille Isles; James, who resides in Kemptville, Ont.; Richard, whose home is in Island Brook; Mrs. John Alex. Crozier, a resident of Lachute; and Robert, who has removed to Wisconsin, United States. Mrs. Ryan was much loved and highly respected for her many good qualities. Besides her family she leaves a large circle of sorrowing relations. She was a friend and counsellor to all around her, and to her own family a tender, loving, self-denying mother. She was a great sufferer for about four weeks, but bore her sufferings with the utmost patience and Christian resignation. She was able to converse with those around her to the last, and left tender farewells to absent members of her family, hoping to meet them in heaven. She was calm and passed away peacefully, trusting in the all atoning merits of her Saviour. Although nearly 82 years of age, she was in full possession of all her faculties till the last. Her husband died nearly nine years ago at the ripe old age of ninety-two years.

They shall sleep, but not forever; In the lone and silent grave; Blessed be the Lord who taketh; Blessed be the Lord who gave.

THE JIGGER.

(Saturday Review.)

De Africa semper aliquid novi. The novelty it has just furnished to India is one which that home of insect pests could well spare. The jigger, defined to be 'a true flea,' is an inhabitant of East Africa, and it finds the human foot a convenient intermediate host for the deposit of its eggs and the care of its offspring. Interfered with, it revenges itself in ulcers. The employment of Indian laborers and soldiers for Uganda and its railway has led to the appearance of the jigger in India, where conditions for its propagation are thought to be favorable. The English authorities are now trying to devise a quarantine against it.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

HUNDREDS OF THEM. Hundreds throughout Canada are talking the praises of FOOT RLM for tender, sweet feet. It gives immediate relief, and all druggists sell it at 25 cents, or five for \$1.00, or sent post-paid. STOTT & JURY, Box 15, Bowmanville, Ont.

TUMORS. We have lately made some truly wonderful cures without knife or plaster. Write for address and particulars. STOTT & JURY, Box 15, Bowmanville, Ont.



THE 'HUMBLEST ROYAL RESIDENCE' IN ENGLAND. THE COTTAGE IN KEW GARDENS.

Mr. H. W. Brewer, writing to the London 'Daily Graphic,' says: A certain amount of disappointment has been caused by the announcement that the cottage in Kew Gardens is now open to the public. In order that people may not be misled into the notion that if they go to Kew they will be allowed to wander at will through the pretty wilderness and enter the cottage, it is as well to state what is the actual position of affairs. The cottage is closed, and the wilderness surrounding it is still shut off from the public, but the drive, which affords beautiful views of the little building and its surroundings has been thrown open to the public, and from it everything can be seen that is worthy of inspection, for although this humblest of all 'Royal residences' in England is very quaint externally, with its broad eaves, heavily-thatched roof, and creper-mantled walls, yet internally there is nothing to distinguish it from the most ordinary cottage which has suffered from neglect and want of repair. The only curious features are the four large barn-like doors, two on either side, and placed

exactly opposite each other. The origin of the building is uncertain, but the large entrance to which we have alluded suggest the idea that the building may really have been the dairy which was erected by Queen Caroline, the wife of George II. This Queen is known to have erected a number of curious garden structures at Kew in addition to the dairy; one of these contained a menagerie, another was called the Hermitage, and was adorned with busts of Sir Isaac Newton and Locke; there was also 'Merlin's Cave,' which contained several wax figures. Stephen Duck was made keeper of these places by Queen Caroline, and Pope refers to this in the following lines: Lord! how we strut thro' Merlin's cave to see No poets there, but Stephen, you and me. Stephen Duck took holy orders afterwards, and became chaplain to Kew Gardens. Vast congregations used to assemble there each Sunday to hear the former custodian of Merlin's cave. The novelty, however, seems soon to have worn off; the poor man became insane, and drowned himself at Reading. Charlotte, the wife of George III., seems to have favored this cottage, which no doubt appealed to her homely taste. The accompanying sketch is taken from the drive.

THE CAROLINES.

GEMS OF THE PACIFIC—SPANISH TYRANNY.

The Caroline Islands extend two thousand miles, east and west. They consist mainly of groups of islands at remote distances from each other; although there are a few solitary islands, as Kusaie, at the extreme east, a hundred and fifty miles distant from its nearest neighbor, Pinzelpa. There are two classes of islands, the high and low. The latter are the most numerous, and of coral formation, rising only a few feet above the ocean; the coral reef that surrounds them preventing their being submerged by the ocean waves. These islands are called barren, compared with the tropical luxuriance of the high islands, which are of volcanic origin and mountainous. The principal high islands are Kusaie, Ponape, Ruk Lagoon and Yap. These high islands are veritable fairylands of tropical loveliness, and are well named 'the gems of the Pacific.' Streams starting from the mountain sides fall in beautiful cascades, and then glide through green valleys to the sea. Ferns are abundant, while among the fruits are oranges, pineapples, mangoes and a dozen kinds of bananas. Ruk Lagoon is one hundred miles long by forty in width, containing ten large islands and numerous islets. The climate of the Carolines is perpetual summer. There are frequent showers, generally several a day, followed by sunshine. The temperature varies on different islands, but never falls below seventy-two degrees or rises above ninety degrees.

Although the Carolines were discovered by the Spaniards as early as 1543, no attention was paid to them by civilized nations until 1852, when the American Board sent out six missionaries to begin mission work in Micronesia. They were joined at Honolulu by two Christian Hawaiian families as assistants. Stations were founded on the Gilbert and Marshall islands, and on Ponape and Kusaie of the Caroline group. For the first five years they worked under great discouragement. For several years no vessel arrived from home, and they were completely shut out from the civilized world, in the midst of a barbarous people. Opposition from foreigners on trading vessels, and the dense paganism of the inhabitants, combined to try the faith and courage of these earnest, self-denying men and women. The missionaries, by their kind attention to the people in sickness, secured their confidence. Smallpox was the scourge of the islands, multitudes falling victims to its ravages. This was held in check by vaccinating the natives. Schools were established. The children were also taught the use of tools, sewing and what else would best promote the comfort and well being of the people. The language of the different groups of islands is quite distinct; there the missionaries on Ponape must learn a new language before they could teach the inhabitants of Ruk, and still another for the Mostlocks, and so on. Five lan-

guages have been reduced to writing. Portions of the bible, hymn-books, and various school-books, have been printed. As a specimen of the written language, the sixteenth verse of the third chapter of St. John's Gospel, is as follows, in Kusaie:— 'Te God el lunsul fualu ou ini, tu el kitamu Mven sievwun isuala natal, tu met e nu kemvu su lalafuni k'el elos tin mise, a mol lalos mapatpat. The first line of the same verse is as follows, in the Mostlock version:— 'Pae an kot a tane fanufan mi vapur, ie mi a nana na an Alaman.' As the natives became Christians, many of them volunteered to go to adjacent islands, where, learning a new tongue, they began teaching the good tidings. From time to time other missionaries were sent out by the Board, and in 1857 the ship—'Morning Star,' built by the Sabbath-school children of the United States, was sent for their service, thus enabling them to reach distant islands, and the work spread until thirty islands were included. Mrs. Francis M. Price, of Ruk, at the annual meeting (1898) of the Woman's

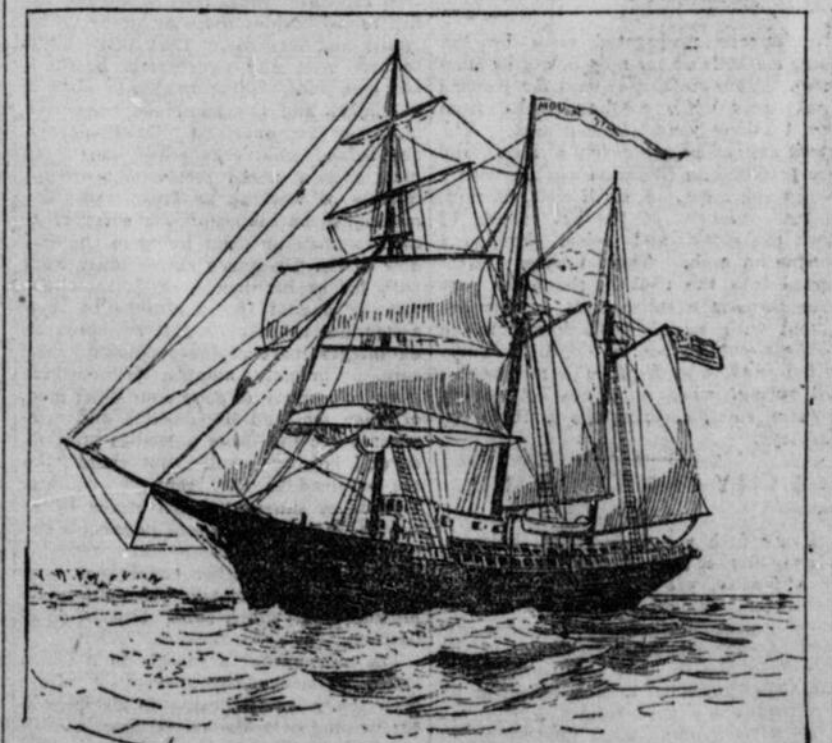
Board of Missions, gave the following vivid picture of the result of the work: 'Take the little island of Pingelap. Twenty years ago the inhabitants were naked savages. To-day they are a crowd of well-dressed people. Almost every one on the island can read and write, and all are nominal Christians. There is much to wish for yet, for no white teacher has ever lived among them, but the change that has been wrought is simply wonderful. In Ruk lagoon are several islands, which one year ago had never heard a prayer, and the name of Jesus had never been spoken on them. Just before Christmas, they sent for Mr. Price to come and bring them the gospel. He went; a crowd of naked savages greeted him on the shore. They were kind and attentive, and he left a teacher with them. He went over in two months, and large numbers had put off heathenism and put



MISSION BEACH, KUSAIE.

of \$17,000; but the missionaries have never been allowed to return to the island, and the 'Morning Star' has been forbidden to land. The work continues to be carried on, on some of the more western islands, although the missionaries live in fear of the Spanish authorities ordering them to leave. During the past year the governor of Ponape imprisoned Henry Napepe, the 'once heathen, now Christian, chief,' and otherwise antagonized the natives, who have risen in rebellion. If Spain continues to misrule the Carolines, the result may be the same as on the Ladrone, where, when the Spanish Jesuits sent out by Queen Mariana, in 1667, found 40,000 natives, they are now nearly exterminated.

When Byron—grandfather of the poet—visited the islands in the eighteenth century he found one island entirely depopulated, every native having been forcibly removed by the Spaniards. The



THE 'MORNING STAR.'

on clothing. He went in May, only five months from the landing of the teacher, and the whole island had renounced heathenism and become nominally Christian. Were they all Christians? No; but they were trying to the best of their light to live clean, pure lives, and I doubt not many of them will rise in judgment and condemn some who live in Christian America.' Up to 1885 no nation had laid claim to the sovereignty of the Carolines. In that year Germany sent a ship to Ponape and hoisted the German flag. And then, after ignoring the islands for over three centuries, Spain put in a claim of ownership. The difficulty between the two nations was settled by selecting the Pope as arbitrator, who gave the islands to Spain. During the controversy, the Spanish Government had made repeated assurance that the missionary work and property should not be molested. In 1886 a Spanish vessel with officials for founding a government, arrived at Ponape. One of their first acts was to seize the mission property, which the missionaries had purchased from the natives; and because one of the missionaries, a venerable man, who had labored on the islands thirty years, tried to de-

present inhabitants of the Ladrone are mainly descendants of colonists from Mexico and the Philippines. M. A. B.

[For the 'Witness.' A SONG OF WATCHING.

Ever the roar of the rolling waves, The tramp of the winds by the sea, But never a glimmering of the sail, That is bringing my love to me. I lean my ears to the wand'ring waves, That have roamed the breadth of the sea, If perchance I might catch some whispering Of the one that is far from me. Here, with my feet in the foam, I stand, Keeping watch, where he went from me, Put the wail of thy waves shall be his dirge, Till thou dost restore him, O Sea! J. C. M. DUNCAN.

[For the 'Witness.' HOLI THE FIRE PRINCESS.

AN ORGY OF PAINT.

(By the Rev. Norman Russell, of Mhow, Central India.)

There is a story told that many years ago a certain King of India longed eagerly for the boon of immortality, and for this he prayed devotedly at the shrine of Mahadeo, the great Shiva. The god was propitious and granted his request on condition that all the king's subjects should worship only Mahadeo and take the name of no other god on their lips; for there is no love lost between the various deities who are supposed to weave the destinies of India's millions. In some obscure corner of the king's capital there lived a kumar (potter) and his wife. This good woman's cat had just brought forth a litter of kittens and unknown to her had bestowed them for safety in an earthen pot which was about to be placed in the fire. What then was the poor woman's consternation, with her sacred regard for life, to find by the cat's antics round the fire that she had consigned five precious lives to the flames. In her grief and fear she called upon the name of Ram, one of the forbidden gods, and as misfortune would have it, the king's son was passing by and heard her. The woman being accused, stuck to her prayer and offered to test its truth by the outcome of the event. To this the prince agreed, and as the story has it, the kittens were saved, and the king's son converted to believe in Ram. When this terrible resolve was made known to the king he was very angry and sought to put his son to death. This he tried to accomplish in a strange way. The young prince had a sister called Holi, whose custom it was to bathe in fire and the father ordered her to take her brother in her lap when next she performed her strange ablution. The flame was extra hot, but alas for the murderous intent of the fire-eating young lady, she was burned to a cinder and the young prince, so the story goes, came out unscathed. Be there truth behind this legend or not, this or some similar myth is accountable for one of the wildest saturnalia known in India, the celebration of Holi. We have just passed through it and the din and noise of its unlicensed revellings are still in our ears. At midnight Holi is burned amidst wildest shoutings and the heaping of filthiest abuse on the offending princess. For three days no respectable woman dare appear on the streets on pain of being insulted by filthy abuse or song. For days before and after old and young carry about long syringes with which they squirt colored water on every passer-by, the evil significance of which can be imagined by the great desire of respectable people to keep free from it for the stains will remain for many a day. It is a time for license in other respects also. Bhang opium and drink are freely indulged in with their baneful accompaniments. The name of sin seems to be abolished and every license is pardonable. A few nights before the Holi we were interrupted in our bazaar preaching by men who, in their sober moments, would have been ashamed to show us the slightest rudeness. On the way home we passed the shop of a wealthy and respectable merchant who, with his friends were sporting themselves like so many schoolboys. The shop-front was reeking with the red liquid and these usually respectable men were simply drenched, turban, hair and clothing, while their faces were smeared with paint. Such are some of the orgies carried on in India under the sanction of religion. Perhaps nothing is more significant of the change wrought by Christianity than that those of the Christian community who were not employed at their trades spent a part of each of these days in special prayer. The Holi festival usually ushers in the hot weather, not that they have any special connection, however. Gradually a change has been creeping over the delicious breezes of the cold season, as though their course had been diverted across some heated furnace, there is a sting in them that is piercing and fiery. Hot winds, blinding dust storms, hard dry roads, colorless fields and leaf-stripped scraggy trees, to say nothing of the positive fierceness of the sun overhead do not make life out of doors very attractive and one is glad to hurry home after the morning visit to the villages and schools to the shelter of the old bungalow. And here let me put in a word for the roof that still covers the heads of nine-tenths of the Europeans in India. I mean the real old-fashioned Indian bungalow, with its brick in mud walls, its tiled roof and long low verandahs. It may be a collection of different periods of architecture, of built-up verandahs and out-growths of bath-rooms. It may be a crazy-quilt of doors and windows, with some wall built around them—doors that never fit and windows that were not meant to close. But it is cooler, more picturesque and much more in keeping with the genius of the country than those heavy brick-roofed buildings introduced by some foreign engineer. The picture nails may not hold and occasionally a piece of mud plaster gets tired of its place on the wall. But with a good tincture to keep it off the rain-soaked ground and a few improvements in the matter of doors, windows, etc., no Indian building could be made

ADVERTISEMENTS.

There's Always Someone... BELL PIANO... Containing the Orchestral Attachment... FULLY WARRANTED BY THE BELL ORGAN & PIANO CO., LIMITED, GUELPH, ONTARIO.

NOXON No. 8 Light Steel Binder... THE NOXON CO. LIMITED, INGERMOLL, ONT. THE NOXON LINE OF MOWERS... OUR RAKES.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

DOUBLE EVIDENCE.

Two Letters Which Throw Light on the Case.

Both from the One Man Dated Years Apart—But they do not Conflict in their Testimony.

Toronto, June 30.—In April, 1896, the case of Mr. Charles Gilchrist was reported in the Canadian press. His own statement was printed, and the gentleman referred to in a despatch published last week, has a clipping in his scrap-book which describes Mr. Gilchrist's case in his own words. 'I have been a sufferer,' he said, 'for ten years, with Diabetes and Kidney disorder. At times my urine was of a dark brick color, which would cause intense pain in passing. I have tried everything in the way of medicine and about everything in the way of doctors, but could get no help. I was advised to use Dodd's Kidney Pills. I did so and am happy to say was cured.' This was what Mr. Gilchrist had to say about Dodd's Kidney Pills in 1896. In 1899, three years after, his cure still held good. And further he was still grateful for the medicine that brought it about—Dodd's Kidney Pills. The following letter was lately received from Mr. Gilchrist: Port Hope, May 26, 1899. Dear Sir,—Your letter came to hand this morning. I was in a pretty bad state when I first used Dodd's Kidney Pills. I had a fearful pain in my back and was in perfect misery all the time. I am well now and I owe it all to Dodd's Kidney Pills. I have answered fifteen other letters to parties who said they saw my testimonial and a good many people of this town came to me and I told them Dodd's Kidney Pills were first-class. Yours truly, CHARLES GILCHRIST. Dodd's Kidney Pills are for sale by all druggists or will be sent on receipt of price by the Dodds Medicine Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

DOUBLE EVIDENCE.

Two Letters Which Throw Light on the Case.

Both from the One Man Dated Years Apart—But they do not Conflict in their Testimony.

Toronto, June 30.—In April, 1896, the case of Mr. Charles Gilchrist was reported in the Canadian press. His own statement was printed, and the gentleman referred to in a despatch published last week, has a clipping in his scrap-book which describes Mr. Gilchrist's case in his own words. 'I have been a sufferer,' he said, 'for ten years, with Diabetes and Kidney disorder. At times my urine was of a dark brick color, which would cause intense pain in passing. I have tried everything in the way of medicine and about everything in the way of doctors, but could get no help. I was advised to use Dodd's Kidney Pills. I did so and am happy to say was cured.' This was what Mr. Gilchrist had to say about Dodd's Kidney Pills in 1896. In 1899, three years after, his cure still held good. And further he was still grateful for the medicine that brought it about—Dodd's Kidney Pills. The following letter was lately received from Mr. Gilchrist: Port Hope, May 26, 1899. Dear Sir,—Your letter came to hand this morning. I was in a pretty bad state when I first used Dodd's Kidney Pills. I had a fearful pain in my back and was in perfect misery all the time. I am well now and I owe it all to Dodd's Kidney Pills. I have answered fifteen other letters to parties who said they saw my testimonial and a good many people of this town came to me and I told them Dodd's Kidney Pills were first-class. Yours truly, CHARLES GILCHRIST. Dodd's Kidney Pills are for sale by all druggists or will be sent on receipt of price by the Dodds Medicine Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

DOUBLE EVIDENCE.

Two Letters Which Throw Light on the Case.

Both from the One Man Dated Years Apart—But they do not Conflict in their Testimony.

Toronto, June 30.—In April, 1896, the case of Mr. Charles Gilchrist was reported in the Canadian press. His own statement was printed, and the gentleman referred to in a despatch published last week, has a clipping in his scrap-book which describes Mr. Gilchrist's case in his own words. 'I have been a sufferer,' he said, 'for ten years, with Diabetes and Kidney disorder. At times my urine was of a dark brick color, which would cause intense pain in passing. I have tried everything in the way of medicine and about everything in the way of doctors, but could get no help. I was advised to use Dodd's Kidney Pills. I did so and am happy to say was cured.' This was what Mr. Gilchrist had to say about Dodd's Kidney Pills in 1896. In 1899, three years after, his cure still held good. And further he was still grateful for the medicine that brought it about—Dodd's Kidney Pills. The following letter was lately received from Mr. Gilchrist: Port Hope, May 26, 1899. Dear Sir,—Your letter came to hand this morning. I was in a pretty bad state when I first used Dodd's Kidney Pills. I had a fearful pain in my back and was in perfect misery all the time. I am well now and I owe it all to Dodd's Kidney Pills. I have answered fifteen other letters to parties who said they saw my testimonial and a good many people of this town came to me and I told them Dodd's Kidney Pills were first-class. Yours truly, CHARLES GILCHRIST. Dodd's Kidney Pills are for sale by all druggists or will be sent on receipt of price by the Dodds Medicine Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

DOUBLE EVIDENCE.

Two Letters Which Throw Light on the Case.

Both from the One Man Dated Years Apart—But they do not Conflict in their Testimony.

Toronto, June 30.—In April, 1896, the case of Mr. Charles Gilchrist was reported in the Canadian press. His own statement was printed, and the gentleman referred to in a despatch published last week, has a clipping in his scrap-book which describes Mr. Gilchrist's case in his own words. 'I have been a sufferer,' he said, 'for ten years, with Diabetes and Kidney disorder. At times my urine was of a dark brick color, which would cause intense pain in passing. I have tried everything in the way of medicine and about everything in the way of doctors, but could get no help. I was advised to use Dodd's Kidney Pills. I did so and am happy to say was cured.' This was what Mr. Gilchrist had to say about Dodd's Kidney Pills in 1896. In 1899, three years after, his cure still held good. And further he was still grateful for the medicine that brought it about—Dodd's Kidney Pills. The following letter was lately received from Mr. Gilchrist: Port Hope, May 26, 1899. Dear Sir,—Your letter came to hand this morning. I was in a pretty bad state when I first used Dodd's Kidney Pills. I had a fearful pain in my back and was in perfect misery all the time. I am well now and I owe it all to Dodd's Kidney Pills. I have answered fifteen other letters to parties who said they saw my testimonial and a good many people of this town came to me and I told them Dodd's Kidney Pills were first-class. Yours truly, CHARLES GILCHRIST. Dodd's Kidney Pills are for sale by all druggists or will be sent on receipt of price by the Dodds Medicine Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

DOUBLE EVIDENCE.

Two Letters Which Throw Light on the Case.

Both from the One Man Dated Years Apart—But they do not Conflict in their Testimony.

Toronto, June 30.—In April, 1896, the case of Mr. Charles Gilchrist was reported in the Canadian press. His own statement was printed, and the gentleman referred to in a despatch published last week, has a clipping in his scrap-book which describes Mr. Gilchrist's case in his own words. 'I have been a sufferer,' he said, 'for ten years, with Diabetes and Kidney disorder. At times my urine was of a dark brick color, which would cause intense pain in passing. I have tried everything in the way of medicine and about everything in the way of doctors, but could get no help. I was advised to use Dodd's Kidney Pills. I did so and am happy to say was cured.' This was what Mr. Gilchrist had to say about Dodd's Kidney Pills in 1896. In 1899, three years after, his cure still held good. And further he was still grateful for the medicine that brought it about—Dodd's Kidney Pills. The following letter was lately received from Mr. Gilchrist: Port Hope, May 26, 1899. Dear Sir,—Your letter came to hand this morning. I was in a pretty bad state when I first used Dodd's Kidney Pills. I had a fearful pain in my back and was in perfect misery all the time. I am well now and I owe it all to Dodd's Kidney Pills. I have answered fifteen other letters to parties who said they saw my testimonial and a good many people of this town came to me and I told them Dodd's Kidney Pills were first-class. Yours truly, CHARLES GILCHRIST. Dodd's Kidney Pills are for sale by all druggists or will be sent on receipt of price by the Dodds Medicine Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

DOUBLE EVIDENCE.

Two Letters Which Throw Light on the Case.

Both from the One Man Dated Years Apart—But they do not Conflict in their Testimony.

Toronto, June 30.—In April, 1896, the case of Mr. Charles Gilchrist was reported in the Canadian press. His own statement was printed, and the gentleman referred to in a despatch published last week, has a clipping in his scrap-book which describes Mr. Gilchrist's case in his own words. 'I have been a sufferer,' he said, 'for ten years, with Diabetes and Kidney disorder. At times my urine was of a dark brick color, which would cause intense pain in passing. I have tried everything in the way of medicine and about everything in the way of doctors, but could get no help. I was advised to use Dodd's Kidney Pills. I did so and am happy to say was cured.' This was what Mr. Gilchrist had to say about Dodd's Kidney Pills in 1896. In 1899, three years after, his cure still held good. And further he was still grateful for the medicine that brought it about—Dodd's Kidney Pills. The following letter was lately received from Mr. Gilchrist: Port Hope, May 26, 1899. Dear Sir,—Your letter came to hand this morning. I was in a pretty bad state when I first used Dodd's Kidney Pills. I had a fearful pain in my back and was in perfect misery all the time. I am well now and I owe it all to Dodd's Kidney Pills. I have answered fifteen other letters to parties who said they saw my testimonial and a good many people of this town came to me and I told them Dodd's Kidney Pills were first-class. Yours truly, CHARLES GILCHRIST. Dodd's Kidney Pills are for sale by all druggists or will be sent on receipt of price by the Dodds Medicine Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

DOUBLE EVIDENCE.

Two Letters Which Throw Light on the Case.

Both from the One Man Dated Years Apart—But they do not Conflict in their Testimony.

Toronto, June 30.—In April, 1896, the case of Mr. Charles Gilchrist was reported in the Canadian press. His own statement was printed, and the gentleman referred to in a despatch published last week, has a clipping in his scrap-book which describes Mr. Gilchrist's case in his own words. 'I have been a sufferer,' he said, 'for ten years, with Diabetes and Kidney disorder. At times my urine was of a dark brick color, which would cause intense pain in passing. I have tried everything in the way of medicine and about everything in the way of doctors, but could get no help. I was advised to use Dodd's Kidney Pills. I did so and am happy to say was cured.' This was what Mr. Gilchrist had to say about Dodd's Kidney Pills in 1896. In 1899, three years after, his cure still held good. And further he was still grateful for the medicine that brought it about—Dodd's Kidney Pills. The following letter was lately received from Mr. Gilchrist: Port Hope, May 26, 1899. Dear Sir,—Your letter came to hand this morning. I was in a pretty bad state when I first used Dodd's Kidney Pills. I had a fearful pain in my back and was in perfect misery all the time. I am well now and I owe it all to Dodd's Kidney Pills. I have answered fifteen other letters to parties who said they saw my testimonial and a good many people of this town came to me and I told them Dodd's Kidney Pills were first-class. Yours truly, CHARLES GILCHRIST. Dodd's Kidney Pills are for sale by all druggists or will be sent on receipt of price by the Dodds Medicine Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

DOUBLE EVIDENCE.

Two Letters Which Throw Light on the Case.

Both from the One Man Dated Years Apart—But they do not Conflict in their Testimony.

Toronto, June 30.—In April, 1896, the case of Mr. Charles Gilchrist was reported in the Canadian press. His own statement was printed, and the gentleman referred to in a despatch published last week, has a clipping in his scrap-book which describes Mr. Gilchrist's case in his own words. 'I have been a sufferer,' he said, 'for ten years, with Diabetes and Kidney disorder. At times my urine was of a dark brick color, which would cause intense pain in passing. I have tried everything in the way of medicine and about everything in the way of doctors, but could get no help. I was advised to use Dodd's Kidney Pills. I did so and am happy to say was cured.' This was what Mr. Gilchrist had to say about Dodd's Kidney Pills in 1896. In 1899, three years after, his cure still held good. And further he was still grateful for the medicine that brought it about—Dodd's Kidney Pills. The following letter was lately received from Mr. Gilchrist: Port Hope, May 26, 1899. Dear Sir,—Your letter came to hand this morning. I was in a pretty bad state when I first used Dodd's Kidney Pills. I had a fearful pain in my back and was in perfect misery all the time. I am well now and I owe it all to Dodd's Kidney Pills. I have answered fifteen other letters to parties who said they saw my testimonial and a good many people of this town came to me and I told them Dodd's Kidney Pills were first-class. Yours truly, CHARLES GILCHRIST. Dodd's Kidney Pills are for sale by all druggists or will be sent on receipt of price by the Dodds Medicine Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

GARDEN TALKS.

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

June 20.—It is the longest day of the year. I wonder if Old Sol realizes that he is turning his back on us again. There is a sadness in this date, for we know that the 'sweet o' the year' has passed. But the charm of the season has been less than usual for want of rain, the intense drought telling upon the flowers, that hardly came to us before they withered; the small annuals shrivelled and were too weary to live, and the grass burned to a crisp brown. Even the birds became languid in their flight, and the clouds were anxiously watched. To-day it came, the blessed rain, and we welcomed it although it did overflow the water-spout and stop work for a while. It also drenched the chickens, who were unwary enough to be far from home, and some of them gave up the fight by the wayside. But the flowers look glad—even the leaves having a language of their own, when suffering and when satisfied. The 'showers of blessings' will not save the early strawberries—Crescent, Sharpless, Wilson and Dominion were too far advanced and have ripened and hardened immature, as some really sound natures grow sour and seedy for want of showers of human kindness. The currants show their long green strings and the first peas are garnered. Late strawberries are at their best and the flavor of a Grenville or a Kirkwood much appreciated by the garden's visitors, the birds and the children. The early Richmond cherries have been appropriated by the catbirds and the robins—it is the toll we pay for their help in our fight with insects.

June 21.—The grey grub is busy in the kitchen garden, eating through the stems of young cabbage and cauliflower. It is such a sneaking enemy, for it works in the dark, and you do not know it is injuring you until the mischief is done and the plant lies prone and withered on the ground. Paris green mixed with bran and strewn near their haunts is said to destroy them, but it must not be used if within reach of the fowls.

June 22.—I have been up and down the garden paths trying to eradicate the weeds—some one has recommended salt, but I find thumb and finger does the best work.

June 3.—It is time that the shrubs were pruned and old seed stems removed, while the same may be said of the perennials that have finished blooming. The little yellow birds sing upon the slender stalks of the columbines and eat the seed, so that only the pods are left, and the Iceland poppy sheds its seed upon the ground if not gathered. The currant bushes show tints of red here and there already, and a second crop of caterpillars have been discovered there to-day—so that hellebore must again be brought into requisition. And so the busy days pass, in a wealth of beauty in plant life that is at its best.

FLORAL CLUB.
PLANTS FOR NAME.

Lorna Doone.—The plant specimen sent is silver weed or potentilla auserina. It is a native of Europe and Asia as well as of this country. The fruit is not poisonous, but it is not edible as it is not at all like a strawberry, but is dry and chaffy, not at all fleshy. It seems to grow everywhere, but its yellow flowers are not desirable, but quite inconspicuous. It grows from seed or division of roots easily, as most weeds do, although there are cultivated varieties as well. A species of marsh mallow was sent some time ago, caltha palustris, which is a hardy herbaceous perennial, common in marshy places. The flowers are borne in clusters in May and the leaves are used as a pot herb.

Calgary.—I was so pleased to get the little package of plants, but the flowers and leaves were so faded and decayed that it was quite impossible to name them. Try drying and pressing a plant of each one for me and the name shall be sent as soon as received. I am very much interested in the wild flowers of the Rockies, and one little bulb that showed a slight vestige of growth was planted carefully, but the journey and heat was too much for them.

Miriam.—The flower you send for name is saponaria or soapwort, the bruised leaves of which form a lather, very much as soap does when agitated in hot water.

Curiosity.—The plant enclosed is simply garden thyme—though you say it grows along the roadside. Its fragrance is refreshing, and its name from thumos, courage, seems very suitable. It is a native of Spain, I believe, but I cannot tell much about it. Hundreds of acres of it are grown in the vicinity of New York, and it is dried for flavoring purposes. There are several varieties, yours being the commercial spreading sort. The upright is not used, and the gold and silver leaved are used as border plants, and very ornamental in hanging baskets. You have evidently found a 'bank where the wild thyme grows.'

BEST 'SHRUBBY TREE' FOR FOLIAGE.
'Foliage' asks what 'shrubby tree' will make the most dense foliage to plant as a screen near the kitchen, something different to a shrub, yet not a forest tree. Ans.—There are a few trees that have low-growing leaves forming a dense foliage, and yet are not spreading like the elm, or slow-growing like the oak. Among them we find the catalpa answers this purpose, with its tropical-looking foliage and long sprays of white flowers, spotted with orange and purple. The trees



MOUNTAINEERING IN THE TYROL.

A HAZARDOUS CLIMB ON THE DOLOMITES.—London 'Graphic.'

The tall pinnacles of bare rock which characterize the mountains of the Austrian Tyrol, offer unlimited scope and variety to the mountaineers. Seen from below, or from a distance, many of the peaks appear to be perfectly inaccessible, but there are very few of them that have not been scaled. The Tyrolean peasants, who act as guides, are born rock climbers. Their daring is only equalled by their ingenuity, and no precipice can defeat them. In some places a man must be lowered by a rope for a hundred feet before he can get a grip, and in others he will crawl along a ledge where no chamois could find a foothold, and where the slip of a hand or foot would launch him into eternity.

when young make rapid growth and one valuable characteristic is that they are entirely exempt from the ravages of caterpillars.

This is a very good feature in this year of insects, and I can safely recommend this as a kitchen screen. Then there is virgilia lutea, or yellow wood, which has been a revelation to me this season. It is a moderately-sized tree with a round, bushy head, has large leaves, not unlike the hickory, and retains them until frost. The flowers were beautiful in early June, large clusters of pure white pea-shaped blossoms, six to eight inches long, that hang gracefully in panicles from the branches. It is very suitable for the lawn and we have found it hardy. It was certainly a surprise to find such a quantity of beautiful flowers on such a leafy tree.

Either of these would be very satisfactory in the position required. If necessary to choose but one I should recommend a catadpa for reasons given.

BATS AND BEES.
'Westmount' writes a very interesting note, asking information on these subjects. It says:—'In one of your articles you mention bees as being useful in fertilizing fruit. Will you explain this usefulness? I always thought of them as hovering over flowers for their perfume, and as stinging people. Do you think bats are any use at night among the fruit?'—Ans.—It is well known that the bees take a large and industrious part in fertilization—not only the honey bee, but the long-tongued Bombus, the bumble bees, big bees and little bees. Not only bees, but butterflies and moths take part in this process; for without the aid of insects many flowers are incapable of becoming fertilized—and producing perfect flowers. It is well known that the color and odor of many flowers are designed by nature to attract insects. I suppose every one has noticed what a strange fascination the Delphinium, or bee larkspur, has for the bumble bee, how he clings to the flower, and pays but little attention to finer species while those blossoms remain.

As for bats, they seem the fitting companions for all ghostly things, and are mostly seen early in the night in pursuit of the lepidoptera, that are busy around the flowers. They live chiefly on insects: though in the tropical regions there are fruit-eating bats that are destructive. But they only do mischief here by destroying the moths and butterflies; treating friends and enemies alike. Linnaeus classed them with the monkeys, the English name seems more suitable, which is frittermouse. They

fly rapidly and wheel about in the air in pursuit of their insect prey.

EVERGREENS.
A reader asks if it is too late to plant evergreens, and in answer we would advise not to plant now, unless a rainy season sets in; as growth begins in May, and the soft wood will wilt, and spoil the appearance of the tree. There must be a good ball of earth to each one, and the roots must not be injured. It is of some importance to know if the removal is a long distance, for if so there is more danger in transplanting, for at this season of the year the risk is too great. Better wait until early autumn, and even then it is as well to heel them in until another spring, and then plant early.

VIOLETS.
'Querist' asks how best to grow violets. Ans.—During the summer they take care of themselves if set out like any other plant, simply to grow; but as soon as cold nights approach they should be put into cold frames, that preserve them from frost and give all the artificial heat required. These frames must be banked up with stable manure, and covered with matting in cold weather, but care must be taken to air them properly.

For window gardening they are not a success, unless purchased plants in autumn, and put into a very cool room. They require shifting into large pots, as the roots spread, and plenty of water and sunshine; though a low, moist, temperature, is necessary for the growing and budding time.

An old bed that is to be used for winter plants must have the runners kept off, and have a top dressing of rich loam and decayed fertilizer. Water must be given if the season is dry, and they do better in partial shade. The Neapolitan, Russian; fragrant English and California, all have their champions. The Czar can be cultivated to form a miniature tree; but it requires three years of pinching and training. The tender, restful tints, of this much-beloved flower is a proof that the sweetest blossom, like the sweetest human flower; is not always the most brilliant in form or color.

GRAFTING.
'Student,' asks if 'grafting is mentioned in the bible, and what particular way is whip grafting.' Turn to Romans the eleventh chapter and twenty-fourth verse. 'For if thou wert cut out of the olive tree which is wild by nature, and wert grafted contrary to nature into a good olive tree,' etc. Pliny speaks of the mulberry growing on the briar, and

the Romans propagated trees by the same methods as are now in use in nurseries. Whip grafting is used for grafting fruit trees when seedling stocks, from one to three years old are used. The stock and scions are nearly of a size, and are prepared in the same manner with a long sloping cut. A small cleft, or split, is made midway of the cut portion of both the stock and scion, forming a tongue on each. These tongues are inserted into the cleft in the other part thus forming a splice graft. They are bound with waxed cloth, heeled in, in boxes about a foot in depth in finely sifted sand, and kept in a moist-cellar till spring, when they are set out in nursery rows, covering the graft to the first eye.

A CITY OF THE INSANE.

Every fifth person in Gheel, Belgium, a lively market town of 10,000 inhabitants, is a lunatic, yet a tolerably observing person may remain here a week without even suspecting the great enterprise carried on—the wholesale treatment of the insane by the simplest and most natural methods, guaranteed to be effective by five centuries of good results.

As Brooklyners take intuitively to boarding-houses and church-going, so are Gheel men and women born madhouse keepers, and the youngsters take to the task of managing employing and amusing maniacs as naturally as to their native diet of potatoes, bacon and coffee. In fact, to give up part of one's house or bedroom accommodation to crazy strangers is as much of an industry here as agriculture, tanning and cloth and sabot making. And no wonder, for the town owes its origin to the mother-protectress of the mentally diseased, St. Dymnna, who has had a shrine on the spot where the city now stands since time immemorial.

The burgomaster told your correspondent that long before the present town was thought of, in the thirteenth century, a bishop of Antwerp recommended pilgrimages to the saint's tomb—then situated in a waste country—as a means of securing the holy Dymnna's intercession for insane relatives and friends at the throne of the Almighty. The mother-protectress seems to have worked miracles in those days, but as a general thing, she took her time about them.

As the pilgrims had to remain with their charges in the neighborhood until a cure was effected, they waited often months and years, in some cases their whole lifetime. Thus a temporary settlement grew up around the shrine, then a

village. The latter has developed into a town whose community achieved fair success in various industries, yet withal stuck to the occupation of the earliest settlers.

THE PATRON SAINT OF LUNATICS.

St. Dymnna herself is almost forgotten nowadays, but the legend of her powers lives among the people, and wherever in Belgium or Holland a lunatic bobs up, his folk's first thought turns to Gheel, where insane man, woman or child can find board and lodging at the rate of \$10 to \$100 per month, and be cured into the bargain if there is the slightest chance for recovery.

A patient brought to the old town loses that depressing title of character the moment he enters his new surroundings. Whether the State Medical Board controlling the classification of new arrivals sends him to one of the upper districts where 'dangerous' cases, according to medical parlance, are kept, or whether he is at once assigned to ordinary lodgings, the Gheelers call him 'innocent' or 'friend.' Such words as lunatic, insane, or madman are not in the town's vocabulary; common consent banished them from conversation, and the superintendent of schools told your correspondent that his teachers never allude to expressions of the sort.

The doctors' work ceases with the act mentioned. Knowing as they do each family's capacity for handling certain forms of insanity, they dispose of new cases by giving each madman the keeper his peculiar condition demands, and there, as a general thing, the matter ends, though for appearance's sake a sort of professional supervision is occasionally exercised.

The Gheelers, then, are the real medicine men in this mental health resort to-day, as their ancestors were before them, but, their success notwithstanding, they remain simple-minded peasants as of old. Common sense is their strong point, and medical science is so much out of their line that there are not more than two native doctors in the place. On the other hand, they pride themselves on two never-failing household remedies, simplicity and patience.

EACH FAMILY HAS A SPECIALTY.

As to each family's specialty, there are the Steens for instance. For the last two or three centuries they have made a specialty of taking care of epileptics, the experience gained in the treatment descending from father to son. They could give points to many a college professor, you may be sure. The 'Vrooms are just as well up in mania of persecution as the Steens are in the other branch of suffering. And so it is with the Van Zekens, hereditary attendants of delirium tremens; the Brealmonts, the Bergeres, the Boulangers, Bruits, and Maasns, who have a reputation for managing victims of melancholia, monomania of fear, or suspicion, or pride, or of emotional madness respectively.

But while all Gheelers are professional mad-house keepers, more or less, none are allowed to engage in this business exclusively, each family, no matter how high its reputation in any special branch may be, receiving only as many boarders as their house can hold without being turned into an asylum. The authorities calculate thus: Tenrik Steens has five rooms besides those he needs for his family and servants. That entitles him to two male and two female boarders, and epileptics, willing or able to work in a tannery and the household respectively, apply for quarters. Or Boulanger, the baker, who owns a big house, can have over a dozen melancholia friends capable of working at bread and cake-making, or on his farm. For every crazy man, woman or child living in the shadow of St. Dymnna's shrine must work with his or her hands, or go to school. That is one of the conditions of their acceptance as patients. It is, moreover, an integral part of the successful Gheel cure. Complete absence of coercive measures, plenty of good nourishing food, of fresh air, and of sunshine and temperance are the other remedies prescribed and insisted upon. But these rules are enforced in the gentlest manner. Friends or innocents must never be irritated, else cure becomes impossible and the peasant-doctor loses caste with his fellows. As a further consequence the authorities immediately shut down on his supply of 'milk cows,' that is, crazy boarders.

The entrance of a lunatic in a Gheel family is marked by a feast. A tablet with the word 'Welcome' in glaring colors is hung over the street door, and all members of the household dress in their best. Paterfamilias, styled Oom (uncle) for that occasion, introduces the newcomer as a distant relative, cousin or brother, and the reunion is celebrated with many cups that cheer after the manner of the country. In the evening neighbors call, who keep up and emphasize this delusion, which henceforth and for all practical purposes becomes a fact.

ALL THE LUNATIC WORK.

Immediately after breakfast next morning the friend is assigned to an occupation in his Oom's household, the shop, or on his farm, the choice of duties being left to him. He accompanies his pseudo brothers, sisters and cousins, among them usually several afflicted like himself, to the scene of usefulness and all begin work in earnest. Friends are encouraged to sing and to play practical jokes on their comrades, but the same among the latter never repay in kind.

At noon all return home, where a bountiful meal awaits them. For the newcomer there are tit-bits, and Oom pulls him into a corner for an extra drink; in short, everything is done to make the friend like his new surroundings. Yet this indulgence never goes far enough to permit dispensation from work. Six to eight hours of manual labor is the mini-

mum, and if a friend doesn't take kindly to it he is persuaded by the Heer Oom's paternal authority or by presents in kind or in money. Many lunatics like to work sporadically, but that won't do at all. Gheel's doctor-population knows that its earliest crazy settlers got cured, with St. Dymnna's aid, by working for their living at farming, house-building, etc., and with the perseverance that is one of the chief characteristics of the Flemish character, chronic lazybones are barred from the resort. 'We can't cure loafers,' they say. 'Let them go to an asylum. We don't want hopeless cases unless they can be made useful in a way.'

Two hundred of Gheel's lunatic population receive regular wages from their keepers, and have money in the savings bank; five hundred more earn their tobacco and drinking money. Among those paid in kind are numerous women who receive premiums in the shape of jewellery, trinkets, ribbons, and the like.

Aside from their regular employment, the friends enjoy almost unrestricted liberty. They may visit saloons, and if one announces his intention to travel the landlord willingly helps pack his grip and send him to the station with many good wishes. The ticket-seller, of course, recognizes his customer and sells him either a worthless ticket that the ticket-taker confiscates or keeps him waiting until the train is gone.

The saloon-keeper follows a similar mode of conduct. He has always one glass of beer, or wine, or schnapps for a friend, but no more. 'We have just run out of the stuff, and the next barrel won't be tapped till to-morrow.' The whole population works hand in hand to give the insane the illusion of being entirely unrestricted, and these unhappy people stop yearning for their liberty because it seems always at their elbow.

The result of this treatment, or absence of treatment, is astonishing. An officer of the State Medical Board told your correspondent that quite sixty per cent of friends are cured, while all, almost without exception, find relief and comfort in Gheel. Those that at home were raving maniacs become harmless after a two or three weeks' stay.

'The fact that we treat the insane like reasonable beings impresses itself upon their sense of honor,' continues the doctor. 'They make it a point to behave, and many give themselves up in the 'dangerous' district as soon as they feel an attack coming on. After that is over they return to their boarding-house and to their daily labors as cheerfully as ever, and no one remarks upon their absence.'

THE TACT OF THE PEASANTS.

The tact of these peasants is indeed wonderful. Even in conversation with your correspondent they refused to admit that there was anything abnormal about the mental condition of their charges. When told that maniacs are generally regarded with fear, they could not understand it. 'Why,' they said, 'all the friends carry knives, while axes, sledge-hammers, hoes, etc., are their every day tools, and yet the town annals have no record of any act of violence committed by a friend in two centuries.'

'Occasionally,' said the town pastor, the Rev. Mr. Hoogstraeten, 'we have a violent fellow, and then call in the assistance of the children. A neighbor of mine once had a friend-guest who insisted on smashing all the available crockery every day or two. When persuasion failed, the woman gave him her baby to hold, the moment she saw an attack of frenzy coming on. "Mind your little sister well," she said; "don't break it, or God will punish you." It worked like a charm, and though since then hundreds of babies have been employed in the same fashion none ever got hurt.'

Other children are frequently used to help cure mischievous friends by assisting them in their crazy pranks and afterwards receiving mock punishment for the trouble they had taken. That works upon the lunatic's feelings, and many have reformed for the children's sake.

Gheel has numerous lawn tennis and bowling clubs, composed almost entirely of lunatics; insane people perform every Sunday of the year on the city's amateur stage, and there are several good actors and actresses among them. A philharmonic society, the leader of which is an intermittent maniac, gives most creditable concerts, and the male and female choir, of St. Dymnna's Church, is celebrated throughout the province for its wonderful voices, all lunatics.

It may not be amiss to emphasize in conclusion that the methods now in vogue are those adopted by the earliest settlers five hundred and more years ago. While all Europe was hunting insane people like wild beasts—a practice legalized in England by act of Parliament in 1573—while Germany, in particular, treated her insane Kaiser, Rudolph, to irons, and set the public executioner and swoon tormentor to mount guard over him, while thousands of victims of melancholia and hysteria were burned and flayed and broken on the wheel in all corners of the world as witches and devil-possessed—the last died in Madrid at the stake as late as 1826—the pious and good-hearted peasants of Gheel adopted humanitarian principles in dealing with their mentally diseased brethren and sisters. The text-books do not record this, but it is true, nevertheless.—Correspondence of the Boston 'Transcript'

ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Non-Irritating Cathartic

Easy to take, easy to operate—

Hood's Pills

REMINISCENCES

Of a Trip Between Carillon and Greece's Point, Seventy Years Ago

WITH SOME HISTORICAL FACTS HITHERTO UNPUBLISHED.

(By Colin Dewar.)

How many fond memories seem to cling and cluster around our early associations—our early companions—our early habitations, and the region of country where in we dwelt, and if we begin to compare the present with the past, the chances are that the greater part has vanished, leaving scarcely enough to form a comparison.

The writer has in his mind the country from Carillon to Greece's Point, as it appeared to him, seventy years ago, going by the highway, which for quite a distance ran along the river bank. At that time, and for several years afterwards, the name of the village, 'Carillon' as it is now called, was then almost unknown, and the only name commonly used was 'the foot of the rapids,' and this was often shortened to the 'Foot,' as Grenville was known as the 'Head of the Rapids,' likewise shortened to the 'Head'—names which had descended through the early raftsmen and voyageurs.

As all goods and merchandise for points beyond had to be carted by oxen and horses from there, it was in consequence a very busy place in the summer season. The village did not number as many houses as at present, but the inhabitants were, if anything, greater, especially in the summer.

But it is with the country west of the village that we wish to deal, and as we leave on our trip, starting from Sam Schagel's Stage Hotel, on a lovely morning in the month of June, passing Paddy Murphy's British Flag Tavern on the left, down the slight decline to where the locks of the old canal are situated, then up the hill—from whence we have a splendid view—we halt for a moment, in order to take it all in, and such a magnificent sight! Before us on our left pours that great body of water, known to this generation as the Ottawa, but to us of the olden time as the Grand River. As it comes down, seething and foaming, untrammelled and unfettered by either dam or slide, but just as it left the hand of the Great Architect of the universe; as we gaze upon the constant and ever-varying change of wave succeeding wave, and the more turbulent tossing of the great white swells as they throw the spray from one to the other, and the sullen roar of that white swell in the distance, the cause of which has never been satisfactorily explained, all we know of it is that it has been a terror to raftsmen and was known to them by the name of the 'Cellar.' Standing there, as we have stood many a time since, in silent wonder and amazement, gazing upon that mighty, turbulent river, with a fascination that never wears, and that never grows old—the sight and sound of which is ever new—it is not to be wondered at that we lift our hearts and thoughts in humble adoration and awe to 'him who hath divided a water-course for the overflowing of waters,' who 'cutteth out rivers among the rocks, and weigheth the waters by measure.'

We now turn our eyes to the right, and pass the dwelling of Mr. Asher Davis, which was shortly afterwards expropriated by government, and which is still standing. As we move slowly along, our senses are regaled with the sight and smell of the beautiful wild flowers, the hum of the bees, and the sporting of myriads of swallows and martens, as they dart hither and thither. On our way we pass three or four nice little cottages, neat and clean, with their well-kept gardens, and arrive at the foot of the 'fishing ground,' near where the upper locks of the new canal are situated. A slight rise brings us to the top of the bare ledge of rock, which runs westward from here for nearly a mile, in some places rising unpleasantly sloping off the level, making timid passengers fear that they will be precipitated into the foaming waters below. It was always a dangerous place—many accidents having taken place there, some of them accidental, but some, there was reason to fear, were otherwise. True, a fringe of small trees or bushes grew along the edge of the precipice, but it only served to hide the danger, but did not in any degree prevent it. As we reached the highest point, we find we have passed through a mass of wild flowers, sweet brier and honeysuckle, and the countless array of wild flowers which are indigenous to every new country. The sweet brier can be detected by that sweet peculiar perfume, long before they are seen, and the wild roses, although greatly lacking the beauty and fragrance of the cultivated ones, have still much that is beautiful and delightful, while the honeysuckle covers the rocks and bushes, or trails along the roadsides, giving out a fragrance all their own; and the morning glory, with its rich purple flowers are in great profusion, and as they cling to the bushes, and hang in graceful festoons, the sight is lovely in the extreme. At this point also, looking beyond these, we see the virgin forest, covered with a heavy growth of hardwood, as yet untouched by the woodman's axe, but which in less than two short years was destined to be cut away, at the approach

of modern progress and civilization. From this point the ledge slopes gradually westward to the level plateau where the old distillery stood, the remains of which are still visible. The distillery was built and operated by Mr. Hugh Chisholm for several years. It was a long narrow building, and had all the necessary plant and outfit for converting good whole-some grain into that which ends in vice, misery and death. It does not appear to have been a very profitable investment, as the stuff was usually sold at from three to four shillings per gallon, and an American would be justified in asking the usual question 'Where does the profit come in?' A short time after Mr. Chisholm gave up the business the government took possession of the building and made it the headquarters of a detachment of the Royal Staff Corps, erecting a bell tower, sun dial, etc., from which the time was taken all along the line, as by this time operations had begun on the new canal.

On the opposite side of the road from the distillery lived Peter and David Thomson, who opened up a general store about the time, and afterwards sold out to James Thomson, who for many years kept what was known far and wide as 'Thomson's store.' The next thing of interest were the remains of the oldest saw-mill on the Ottawa river, although there is no record of when, or by whom it was built, but tradition places it about the last decade of the last century. The remains of the dam were visible about sixty years ago. We now pass two farm-houses, at one of which a herd of splendid cows are enjoying the comfortable shade of two magnificent elm trees, and under the shade of which the road passes, a few steps further on, a beautiful spring of most delicious water gushes out from beneath a huge boulder, inviting the weary traveller to quench his thirst, and rest himself beneath the shade of the thick bushes opposite.

We now come to the humble dwelling of Mr. Alexander Goudie, a contemporary of Scotland's great poet—the immortal Burns. Born in Ayrshire a few years before the poet, he passed his early years in his native place, and the two often met and conversed together, while Burns was still the ploughman peasant.

A short distance from here are the remains of an old burying ground, where a few grassy mounds are all that is to be seen of those that sleep beneath; no stone nor mark of any kind to tell the names of the silent denizens of a forgotten age.

We are now at the 'Point' (the present residence of the Dewar Bros.) a place that has both a local and historical interest connected with it. Other 'points' have invariably an affix or a prefix to them, as 'Point' Fortune, 'Point' Claire or Greece's Point, 'Rouse's Point' and many others, but this one stands out pre-eminently as the 'Point.'

It will no doubt be interesting to the present generation of the township to learn that this was one of the most lovely spots to be found on the banks of the Ottawa river, and a short sketch of it, and its original owner, may not be out of place. As we learn from reliable tradition, it was the first settled farm in the township, and was part of a grant of 6,300 acres of land that Colonel Daniel Robertson received from the government, he having served in the British army through the Revolutionary war.

There is no official record of him extant as according to the archivists' report for 1888, all trace of him has been lost in the mists of obscurity. All that is known of him is, that at the close of the above war, or about 1784, he came to Canada with his family and servants, and settled at that place, clearing up the lots 10 and 11, and getting them into a good state of cultivation. But it was upon his residence and grounds that he seemed to take particular delight. For nearly one-third of a century there was no house in the township that could compare with his, and the same could be said of his spacious and beautiful garden, which consisted of a square piece of land of about an acre in extent, enclosed with a good cedar fence. On the north and east sides were rows of apple and plum trees, bearing most delicious fruit. The west and south sides were filled with lilac and sweet brier bushes, with honeysuckles and other clinging plants hanging gracefully between them, while inside the space was laid out in squares, with all the known varieties of currant and gooseberry bushes, in rows along the walk, while here and there were all sorts of flowers to please the eye and regale the senses, such as roses, peonies, lilies, morning glories, etc., and one can form some idea of what a bright sunny morning during the month of June would be, with the apple and plum trees, the lilac and other shrubs in full bloom, and sending out such a delicious odor and such a sweet perfume.

His residence was a large, low building of sided timber, one and a half stories in height, with wings at each end, and had this peculiarity, that it was shingled on the sides as well as on the roof. It stood within forty feet of the river, about the centre of the point from which it derived its name, having a row of stately black oak trees of immense size growing along the river front, forming a most delightful shade. The hot weather in summer was scarcely felt, being fanned by the cool, gentle breeze from the river, which made it a most inviting spot.

There was a separate dwelling for his servants, which stood in the bay to the west, and within a short distance of the farm buildings, which consisted of a large frame barn (the first and only one in the township for many years), stables, sheds and other outbuildings, such as are seen on every well appointed farm. Among the servants which came with him to Canada, were some of African descent, but it is not known whether they had been slaves or not.

When he sold the farm in 1819 to the late Peter Dewar (the grandfather of the present owner) he reserved a life lease of part of the rear of one of the lots, to the last surviving member of his servants, an old quadroon by the name of Mary Ann, who lived on that reserve until her death about the year 1836. The writer remembers her quite distinctly as being a good, kind, motherly old body, fond of having children around her, and many a time she treated him to generous helpings of home made bread and good maple syrup.

Such is a brief description of this lovely spot, which was destined in a few short years to be completely obliterated. The only authentic information in regard to its early days was given to the writer by tradition, from some of the early settlers, and they stated that the place had attained the zenith of its beauty and prosperity before the close of

the first decade of this century, after which it gradually began to show signs of neglect and decay, owing, no doubt, to the increasing years and infirmities of the owner. For several years after it came into the possession of Mr. Dewar, it still bore some traces and evidences of its pristine beauty, and although far into its waning years when the writer first saw it, there was even then much to admire, and much to be seen of what it once was, and there is no doubt in his mind that the information he received was in no wise exaggerated. The causes which led up to such destruction of all that was beautiful, and to such a complete change in its appearance, are not difficult of explanation.

The expense of keeping up such an extensive garden and grounds was very great, and from a farmer's standpoint it was unnecessary, and did not pay, and when the fruit trees were showing signs of blight, and were dying off it was deemed advisable to root up all the rest and have the space brought into the cultivated field, so that for the last sixty-five years not one vestige of its former grandeur has been visible. The rise and fall of empires have also their counterpart in the rise and fall of individuals, and in the teachings of Scripture 'change and decay' are inscribed on all terrestrial things.

The next place of interest to visit is 'Greece's Point,' at the foot of the 'Long Sault,' and where the outlet of the Grenville canal is. As there are extensive locks to be built here it promises to be a place of some stir and activity in the near future, besides being one of the few places where a ferry for horses, etc., can be maintained with the opposite shore.

Apart from these facts, there is an historical transaction which the writer, although born and brought up in the immediate vicinity, never heard of until the last few years, when it was brought to his notice by Mr. Thomas, the author of the 'History of Argenteuil,' in an article entitled 'The Heroes of the Long Sault,' and it is with that important event that we wish to deal. Greece's Point is the supposed historic battle ground of the French and Indians, which took place about the first week in May, 1660. We say the 'supposed' place, because the exact site is unknown and other places are contending for the honor, and it may be with some show of good reason. We hope that the day is not far distant when the exact site may be established without the shadow of a doubt.

What a change has taken place in the world, since that eventful morning, when that small band of twenty men, shut themselves up in their little palisade fort, knowing they would never come out alive; but they had counted the cost, and were willing to sacrifice themselves for the good of their country; and thus save it from the Iroquois. We cannot but admire such intense heroism, such patriotic devotion, even if we do not approve of their manner of displaying it, and yet, from their standpoint, it was the only way of accomplishing their end, and we know that desperate diseases, require desperate remedies. We may be pardoned for quoting once more, from the 'History of Argenteuil,' where Mr. Thomas, dealing with this article, says, 'for many years subsequent to that event, Daulac (or Sieur Des Ormeaux) was remembered by his countrymen in Canada, as their deliverer, and his name was

reverenced as that of a hero and martyr. But to the shame of Canada, be it said, no monument marks the spot of this memorable defence, and even its location is a subject of conjecture. Indeed, it is surprising to find how great the number, even in this section of Canada, who declare that they never heard of the event. We can well understand why Daulac's contemporaries failed to mark the spot with an appropriate monument, as they were few in number, and waging incessant warfare with poverty, as well as Indians.'

We do not know enough of the early history of our country, and can blame our school books for our lack of information. It would be well for the Minister of Education to see to this matter, and have it, and kindred subjects, published in our school books, that our children may grow up to know what heroic deeds have been performed in our own country, as well as in distant lands. The defence of Thermopylae by Leonidas and his companions, is published in many of our school books, the authors forgetting, or perhaps not knowing, that here, at our very doors, we have the exact counterpart; without being aware of it. It is to be hoped that steps will soon be taken to establish beyond a doubt, the exact site of that memorable defence, and when it is established certainly, then may our school-books come out with the true historic record, and our tourists' guides, and books of travel take up the refrain and say, 'Here is the spot where the blood of heroes was spilt; here is the Thermopylae of Canada.'

And now, when the exact spot is known, thither would we, as 'citizens of no mean city,' repair, and as we stand with uplifted hat and bared brow, would reverently bow our head to the memory of Sieur Des Ormeaux and his sixteen companions, 'The heroes of the Long Sault.'

We now retrace our steps to the site of the projected new canal, where Col. Duvernay, Lieut. Stoddart and other officers and men of the Royal Staff Corps, have been actively employed for some time surveying and laying it out, so that the contractors could begin operations. Apart from these duties, there was the right of way for a new main road, or highway, as well as for the canal, which had to be obtained, the settlement and adjustment of claims along the whole length of the canal; the granting of contracts; the opening up of quarries, where stone suitable for the locks could be obtained; and which they were fortunate in getting from the ledge a little to the west of the old distillery. With the exception of the building of the dam, at the head of the deep cut, which was done by the government by days' labor, the rest was all done by contract, and as far as the opening of the canal was concerned, it could have opened in September, 1833; but owing to the delay in finishing the Chute au Blondeau locks, it did not take place until April 24, 1834, when it was opened for traffic.

It may not generally be known to this generation of the county of Argenteuil that another route was projected, if not actually surveyed by Lieut. Stoddart; which started from the mouth of the North River, past St. Andrews and Isle aux Chats, to where Dewar's Creek enters the North River, from thence it followed the low lands, or beaver meadows, up to Fuller's Mill, when it turned west through a natural depression, nearly all the way to Grenville, coming out to the river through low-lying lands, a little to the north of the present canal. There were no engineering difficulties to con-



THE SMILE THAT FAILED.

Sir Alfr-d M-in-r again sings:—
There was a 'High Comm.' who said, 'Now
I've conferred with this wily old cow!

I have sat on this stile,
And continued to smile,
But it's had no effect on the cow!" [Exit.—'Punch.'

tend with, and it would have cost much less than the other canal, and would have obviated the necessity of building the present canal and dam; but the local influence along the river was too much for it, and the site had to be abandoned. The writer distinctly remembers Col. Duvernay, as he was frequently at his father's house on business. He was a man of medium size and height, wore side-whiskers and moustache, slightly grey; blue cloth cap with a gold band, and usually had a blue cape or cloak over his shoulders, reaching down to the saddle. The only means of travel in those days was on horseback; he rode a fine grey horse, nicely equipped; and had a fine military bearing. Lieut. Stoddart was quite a young man, tall and spare, was very active on his feet, and had remarkably long legs. He was always dressed in dark trousers, blue cloth cap with shining band, and the usual uniform of a British officer.

Ottawa, 1899.

BLUSHING,

IS IT A DISEASE?

The general idea that blushing is due to fulness of blood in the brain is incorrect, according to the new theory of a French expert. It arises from the relaxation of the arteries of the face, neck and breast, thus allowing an extra quantity of blood to rush to the skin. Those arteries have in their walls a layer of rings of muscular fibre, which contract or relax according to the condition of the patient, and so permit the arteries to become more or less full of blood. When they are extra full, which occurs in weakness, the patient blushes.

Blushers are more liable to redden in damp or stormy weather than in the cold days of winter or the hot days of summer. If this glowing of the face were the result of emotion, why this difference? If it be due to weakness the fact assumes the appearance of probability.

There are two closely allied causes of blushing. One is named 'erythrophobia,' that is the ordinary cause—weakness, and the extreme sensitiveness and other conditions caused by it. The other is designated 'erythrophobia,' and is the fear that one will blush unconsciously at awkward moments.

The latter is a peculiar form of the disease. The individual in question, although not given to blushing, becomes gradually possessed with a fear that he will do so at some inopportune time, and this fear grows upon him until it completely masters him and makes him grow red in the face when there is not the slightest reason for it.

At the most simple question the color rises and he is placed in the most absurd situation. He is looked upon with suspicion, because other people accept his confusion as consciousness of guilt; he recognizes the fact, and of course his condition grows worse. Weakness is responsible in this case also for the deplorable state of things, for when the sufferer is taken in hand and gets 'braced up,' he smiles at his former fears.

It must be a very strong emotion that causes a flush to come to the face of a really healthy man or woman. Whatever they may feel they will not show it any more than they will show fear when confronted by great danger. In the latter case there is no doubt about the danger; it is fully understood that there may be a feeling of fear within, but it is not shown by the face. A similar remark applies to the sense of shame under reproach. That feeling will not be betrayed by a blush, because the individual is not afflicted by the disease.—'Pearson's.'

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SURPRISE

IS THE NAME OF THE SOAP

that has peculiar qualities for washing clothes and is good for all uses.

HIGHEST IN QUALITY.

CADBURY'S COCOA, ABSOLUTELY PURE, THEREFORE BEST NO CHEMICALS USED.

Wholesale Agents for Canada, Frank Magor & Co., 15 St. John St., Montreal.

FITS STOPPED FREE PERMANENTLY CURED INSAFETY PREVENTED BY DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORE

BRITISH NEWS.

ENGLISH.

The Labor Department of the Board of Trade is collecting information on the subject of wages of domestic servants.

A man named Robert Arnison, about thirty-eight years of age, was the other day found drowned in a tun of stout, at Carlisle Old Brewery.

At Devonport, a Royal Marine named Daniel O'Connor, was sentenced to six months' hard labor by court-martial for striking a lance-sergeant, and with being drunk on board the 'Benbow.'

The objection of the Queen to the publication in full of all her letters to Lord Beaconsfield, never very strongly pressed, has, as a matter of fact, been entirely removed by the death of Mr. Gladstone.

The six survivors of the 'Stella,' who were picked up by the French tug 'Mar-souin,' have not forgotten their rescuers. As tokens of their gratitude they have sent to the crew a telescope and fourteen watches.

Two men quarrelled in a public house at Worcester Park near Kingston, Surrey, and went outside to fight. After a couple of rounds one knocked the other down, and as the latter lay apparently lifeless, he was removed to the hospital, where he died. The other man was arrested.

The Mayor of Denbigh (Councillor Turnour) died suddenly a few days ago of heart disease. He had ridden on horseback to Llysmierchion, and was watching an operation being performed upon a horse, when he suddenly fell forward and expired.

The purchase of the Sheffield Electric Light and Power Company by the Sheffield Corporation, has recently been completed, when the shareholders in the company received a final distribution of assets. The purchase money has been sufficient to pay £7 19s on every £7 share.

On Monday, June 12 last, at an inquest at Westminster, on James Baxter Bailey, a medical man, who had lately been residing at a home for inebriates, and who was found poisoned at the Grosvenor Hotel, it was stated that 480 grains of chloral were found in the stomach. A verdict of suicide during temporary insanity was returned.

About half-past five on Saturday morning, June 10, an extraordinary and very pretty sight was witnessed in Jersey, when about 11,000 pigeons were liberated from St. Helier's Pier. The birds belong to the Northern Federation of Flying Clubs, and the race thus begun forms one of a series over different gradually extending distances from different places in the South of England and in France.

At a meeting at Oxford recently on the subject of home-work trades, Sir John Gorst delivered an address upon the 'Employment of School Children.' He stated that, from returns obtained by the government, it was known that large numbers of school children were so employed, and were sent to school in such a state of exhaustion from overwork that it was impossible for them either to be taught or to learn.

A serious outbreak of enteric fever has occurred at the Leavesden Asylum, which contains 2,000 patients. The most careful and complete arrangements are being made to cope with the attack, every suspicious case being at once placed under observation and removed to a specially isolated block of buildings. A large staff of trained and experienced nurses from London is at work night and day, and the services of a medical specialist have been secured.

Mr. Lawson Tait, the famous surgeon, who died at Llandudno, made a somewhat remarkable request during his last illness. He desired that his remains should be interred in a romantic cave in his garden, called Gogarath Cave, which was in olden times within the gardens of the ancient Abbey. This request of the deceased will be complied with as far as possible, and, in further accordance with his known wish, the funeral will be of a strictly private character.

A correspondent writes:—Though Old Queen street, Westminster, is hardly a rural district, it is sometimes visited by denizens of the country, to wit, on Friday last, when a pheasant flying into the open window of No. 19, proceeded to lay an egg in the waste paper basket. Unfortunately, in its exit, which was somewhat hurried owing to the anxiety of the office boy to obtain possession of the bird, in addition to that of the egg, it became entangled in a ventilator pipe outside the window, and broke its leg.

There is a probability, says the 'Daily Chronicle,' that Major Marchand will be asked by the Royal Geographical Society to visit London, and deliver a lecture on his travels in Africa. Everything, however, will depend upon the nature of the Major's address before the Paris Geographical Society. If it is then apparent that he has achieved important geographical results, an invitation will, we are officially informed, be sent to him by the British Society.

Recently, at Chelmsford, which is lighted by electricity, several dogs have disappeared. It appears that there has been a leakage at one of the electric lighting standards, and light shocks could

be felt through the soles of the feet. Dogs were more seriously affected, and one, a valuable whippet, when passing the spot, was seized with apparent madness, for it jumped over a fence and disappeared. Several other dogs are missing.

The business of the Returned Letter Office is, despite all the warnings issued from St. Martin's-le-Grand as to insufficiency and inaccuracy of addresses and the like, seriously on the increase. As a consequence of this the authorities have decided to make a considerable addition to the staff, a large section of the new officials being females. The additional business is not in any way due to the cheapened Imperial postage service. As a matter of fact, the addresses of letters sent to the colonies are invariably characterized by a greater accuracy than those sent to home districts.

Sir Spencer Walpole and Mr. Clemens (Mark Twain) were the guests at a dinner of the Authors' Club, held at the Club, Whitehall Court, London, the other day. The chair was taken by Mr. E. W. Bradbrook. Mark Twain, who was greeted with enthusiasm, wished to extend his thanks to the Authors' Club for constituting him a member. He added that he had been engaged for the past eight days in compiling a pun, which he brought to lay at their feet, and not to ask for their indulgence but for their applause. It was in these words:—'Since England and America have been joined together in Kipling, may they not be severed in Twain.' (Laughter and cheers.)

SCOTCH.

The Rev. Dr. Gordon wrote to Lord Balfour of Burleigh on June 16, anent the disgraceful condition in which the Royal Vault at Holyrood has been kept for many years, and Sir Colin Scott Moncrieff has written from the Scottish office stating that 'the subject will receive due attention.'

The body of the Rev. Wm. Boc, who was drowned at Portobello on May 18 last, has been found in the Forth, near a rock called the 'Penny Bop,' at Seafield, Leith. The body, which was much decomposed, was taken to the Leith Police Mortuary, where it was identified by the sister of deceased.

Newhaven and North Leith—for the two in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries were virtually one—were of much more importance in those early times than they have been since. Before Leith harbor was improved the great depth of water at Newhaven made it a place where frequently historic personages landed or departed from Scotland.

Mr. J. A. Kerr, late first-class surveyor at Leith, has, on the occasion of his retirement, been presented with a set of fish knives and forks in a polished oak case by the staff of the customs house, Leith. Mr. Kerr joined the service on Sept. 25, 1853, at Greenock. After passing through various grades he occupied the position of surveyor for seventeen years, the last twelve being spent in Leith.

An agitation having arisen among some of the mill hands in Arbroath for an increase of wages, and a partial strike having taken place, one of the mill-owners granted an increase to those who came out on strike; but the factory hands, mechanics, flax-dressers, and others, constituting a very large proportion of the population of Arbroath, were not included in the advance, and the agitation was likely to have become general. Anticipating this, the mill and factory owners in the town met to consider how far the advance should extend and it was agreed that an advance of about five percent should be given to both mill and factory workers.

The remains of the late Dr. Wallace, M.P., were interred in Kensal Green Cemetery, London, on Saturday, June 10, the funeral cortege starting from the deceased member's house in Beaufort street, S.W. The chief mourners were Mr. William Wallace, brother, and Mr. James Wallace and Alfred Wallace, sons. Many parliamentary colleagues of the deceased were at the graveside. Wreaths were sent by Lord Rosebery, the London Fife Association, and a number of friends. Amongst others present at the funeral were Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Sir William Wedderburn, Mr. Munro Ferguson, Mr. Michael Davitt, Mr. Augustus Birrell and Mr. J. C. Stark, president of the East Edinburgh Liberal Association.

Monday, June 12, was very warm in Edinburgh, the maximum shade temperature running up to 79.6 degrees, after having been down to 48 degrees in the early morning. There are only four instances during the last fifty-nine years of a shade maximum higher than the above occurring before the middle of June, the dates being the 9th, 1892, 81.1 degrees; the 2nd, 1846, 81 degrees; the 5th, 1840, 84 degrees, and the 6th, 1846, 82 degrees—three of the cases, it will be noticed, occurring during the very warm June of 1846. The drought on Wednesday entered on its fourth week, no rain having fallen since May 28. The only longer dry period during the last forty-five years was in 1869, when no rain fell between June 24 and July 22—a period of twenty-nine days. The longest drought recorded in Edinburgh occurred in 1786, there being thirty-three consecutive days in May and June of that year without rain.

The marvellous adventure and hair-breadth escape of Thomas Walker, an old Scotchman, is related in the 'Daily Telegraph.' He is seventy years of age, and has just arrived at Scarborough, having sailed from Aberdeen in an open boat, the keel of which is only fourteen feet long. The old man started on his perilous voyage nine days ago, and the little craft was twice filled with water, and nearly swamped. His cooking apparatus and provisions were washed away, and for two days and nights he was without a particle of food. In conversation the old salt stated that twenty-five years ago he made a similar voyage, being then accompanied by his wife, who is now in Aberdeen. He brought fishing tackle, with him, and he intends to fish at Scarborough. His voyage is looked upon by the local fishermen as a remarkable one, and they regard it as nothing short of a miracle that the old man arrived safely at his destination.

Colonel Thomas Stanhope Gildea, commanding the 75th Regimental District at Aberdeen, died early on Saturday morning, June 10 last, in Edinburgh, after a lingering illness of two months. Colonel Gildea joined the 23rd Foot in December, 1863, was transferred to the 72nd Foot in April, 1864, promoted lieutenant in November, 1867, captain in March, 1876, major in July, 1881, and lieutenant-colonel in the Gordon Highlanders on Feb. 14, 1891. He commanded the 1st Battalion of the Gordon Highlanders for a period of four years, was placed on half-pay in February, 1895, with the brevet of colonel, when he assumed command of the 75th Regimental District at Aberdeen on April 1, 1897, in succession to Colonel, now Major-General, J. E. Boyes. He served in the Afghan War of 1878-79, was in a reconnaissance in force, and the assault and capture of Peiwar Kotal, and passage of the Chappri defile. He was mentioned in despatches and received a medal with clasp.

IRISH.

Sir G. Larrent, Bart., Colonel of the 58th Connaught Rangers, shot himself on June 18 last.

The late Lord Herschell's trustees are directed by his will not to invest upon security of landed estate in Ireland.

The Earl of Arran has discovered gold on his Irish estate, in combination with copper; and a new kind of marble has been found in fair abundance near Galway.

Mr. Carnegie has sent word to the chairman of Banbridge Town Commissioners intimating his intention to present \$1,000 to the Free Library fund being organized in that town.

A man named William McCann, a slater, residing at North road, Drogheda, recently died in that town, after a few days' illness, from blood poisoning, caused by cutting a corn on his toe.

The scheme for the erection of a Protestant cathedral in Belfast has been taken up, but with little enthusiasm. It is evident that the movement is viewed by many Irish Episcopalians with suspicion.

Great rejoicing has been caused in the counties of Mayo and Roscommon, by the announcement that the Congested Districts Board has purchased the whole of Lord Dillon's estates, about 90,000 acres, with 4,000 tenants, paying a rental of nearly £20,000 per annum.

Sir Thomas O'Connor Moore, Bart., is in a bad way. The poor man is so hard up that an ejectment order has been made out against him in Cork for non-payment of 13 weeks rent of rooms for himself and family in a humble part of the city. His baronetcy is one of the oldest in Ireland, dating from 1681.

District Inspector Louis M. Lanyon, of the Royal Irish Constabulary, who was in charge of the Dundrum headquarters district, county of Dublin, for a number of years past, has retired from the force after twenty-eight years' service. Mr. Lanyon was appointed third-class district inspector in December, 1871, second-class, April, 1879; and obtained first-class rank in May, 1887.

The other night, while a man named Michael Dunne, of Hill street, Dublin, was in the act of removing a stone from the hoof of a donkey, his property, at Hill street, the animal suddenly turned on him, tearing his clothes and biting him severely in the leg. The man immediately proceeded to Jervis Street Hospital, where he had his wounds cauterized.

A rather serious riot amongst the militia regiments stationed for training at Blackrock, near Dundalk, is reported. It appears there was some old grudge between Louth and Down Militia Regiments, and the recruits of both fought the matter out with their belts and other handy weapons on Saturday night. The small force of police were powerless to cope with the disturbance, and the rival parties held the place in a state of siege for a considerable time.

The other day, at Pallasbeg, near Cappamore, in the county of Limerick, Christopher O'Brien, a young farmer residing in this district, was fired at while working on his farm, and wounded by a bullet, which passed through his left shoulder. O'Brien is the tenant of a substantial farm of some forty-five Irish acres, and a dispute which has arisen in connection with the tenancy is the cause assigned for the outrage. The wounded man's elder brother, Patrick

O'Brien, was arrested on the charge of shooting his brother Christopher.

A tramp named John Meara, who is alleged to have used offensive language, and to have attacked two women on the road between Nenagh and Toomevara, lies in Nenagh Workhouse Infirmary in a badly bruised condition, as a result of the pounding with stones to which he was subjected by the women. A magisterial inquiry was held in the infirmary the following day, when one of the women who were in custody was discharged, and the other was remanded.

On Saturday afternoon Mr. J. H. Gordon Casserly, of the Indian Staff Corps, who resides at 9 Upper Leeson street, Dublin, met with a serious accident while playing polo in Phoenix Park. It appears that his horse bolted, and he either fell off, or, finding that he could not control the animal, jumped off, with the result that he sustained a slight concussion of the brain. He was taken to Stevens's Hospital and treated by the house surgeon, Dr. McLaughlin.

On Saturday, between seven and half-past in the evening, a large shark was observed off Howth. It was first noticed coming round the Head, from the south-east, and then swam in near the shore in the direction of the pier, after which it made off towards Ireland's Eye. Its movements were watched by groups of people in various directions. It had apparently followed a shoal of fish inshore, and, though very unwelcome as a visitor, may, perhaps be hailed as an indication of a good fishing season.

As a gentleman was driving along the Holywood road, near Belfast, his horse, which was a very spirited animal, bolted and galloped down the street opposite the military barracks, at a most terrific pace, the gig to which it was attached swinging from side to side in a manner highly dangerous to passers-by. The road was thronged with cyclists at the time, and Constable J. Deasy, who was one of them, seeing the animal, approach, jumped off his machine, and by an almost superhuman effort stayed the progress of the runaway, and undoubtedly saved life by his intrepid conduct.

The other day, between half-past eight and nine o'clock, whilst a number of men were bathing at a spot on Dollymount Bull Dublin, known as 'Curley's Hole,' a most dangerous spot on the shifting sands, but easy of approach, and affording deep water at all times, a man (a constable of the C Division), who was bathing with several comrades, got beyond his depth, and was being carried off by the current, which is at this point extremely strong. He had gone beneath the water a couple of times, and his comrades were unable to render him any assistance, they also being unable to swim. Fortunately for him, Mr. William Herbert, of 15 Summerhill parade, happened to be swimming in the same locality, and he, with the assistance of Mr. Thomas Gilroy, ultimately succeeded in bringing the drowning man ashore; but not until Mr. Herbert had been seriously bruised by the other's grasps. Mr. Herbert is already in possession of no less than three certificates for saving life from drowning from the Royal Humane Society, and it is to be hoped that on this occasion a more substantial record of his conduct may be awarded him.

TO FIND PRIME BEEF CUTS.

PRACTICAL INFORMATION ON THE VALUE OF VARIOUS PARTS.

The prime steer used for beef purposes weighs about 900 pounds. Of this amount there are in the carcass two sets of first-quality ribs, consisting of seven ribs in each set, and weighing about forty pounds per set. There are also two loins weighing about forty pounds each. There is on an average 175 pounds of choice beef in each well regulated steer, but some butchers have been known to sell porterhouse from a carcass after everything was gone but the horns. The remainder of the beef after the choicest has been cut away, is called the 'misnomer,' from the fact that it sells at a lower price. A large percentage of the most nutritious meat is found in the coarser cuts, but nearly every one demands a part of the 175 pounds, which is a false idea of domestic economy as well as judgment.

Practical experience has demonstrated that the utilization of the chucks, the best part of the round, the rump, flank, the plate and brisket, gives the best results, and is conducive to better health than the higher priced meats. Such parts need more attention while cooking, however, yet the many tempting dishes that may be made from them more than repay for all extra trouble. The average housewife may not know it, but nevertheless it is a fact that butchers who are daily and hourly handling all kinds of cuts of beef almost invariably choose for their own consumption flank steak. They say it is more savory and just as tender as tenderloin, which cut the butcher seldom eats. The flank steak is situated between the inside and outside layers of creamy-colored fat in the flank, and when taken from well-fed stock is excellent. It costs at the market about half as much as porterhouse or sirloin.

An old butcher says that the best piece of meat in the bullock for making a dish of boiled beef, is the close-grained top piece over the shoulderblade. Meat adhering to the ribs makes much more satisfactory steak than the so-called sirloin, and costs but little. This piece may be larded and served as is fillet de boeuf. It is also quite acceptable as mignon steak.

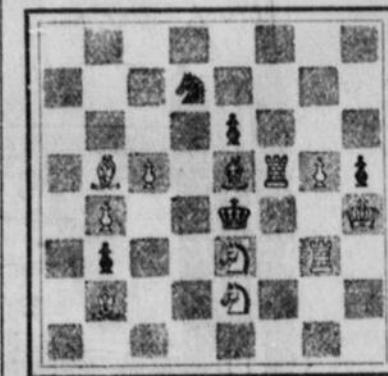


Communications should be addressed to the Chess Editor, 'Witness,' Montreal.

Tuesday, July 4, 1899.

PROBLEM NO. 16.

By J. J. Seanor, Manchester. Black—6 pieces.



White—10 pieces. White to play and mate in two moves.

SOLUTIONS. Problem No. 12, by Dr. S. Gold, in two moves, is solved by 1, K-Q 2. Variations:

- Black. 1 K-Kt 6, 1 K x P, 1 B-Kt 6, 1 B-Kt, 1 B x P, 1 B x P, 1 B else, 1 P-R 4, 1 P-Kt 3, 1 P-Kt 4. White. 2 Q-B 3 mate, 2 Q-Q 5 mate, 2 Q-B 5 mate, 2 Q x P mate, 2 B-Q 5 mate, 2 Q x P mate, 2 Q-K 4 mate, 2 Q x P mate, 2 Q-B 3 mate.

Problem No. 13, by J. Crowther, in three moves, is solved by 1, R-K 5. Variations:

- Black. 1 Q-B 2 or Q 3, 2 Q-Q sq, 1 R-B 7 ch, 2 Kt-B 2, 2 Q-B 2. White. 3 Kt-B 3 dis ch, 3 R x Q mate, 2 Q x R ch, 3 Kt-B 7 mate, 3 Kt-B 7 mate.

Allow me to express my appreciation of the fine games you publish. They are one of the best features of your splendid column—Hudson Heights.

In order to make more room for our games, the next acknowledgment of solutions will be on July 11, when the winners in our First Quarterly Tournament will be announced.

Game 18—Ruy Lopez. The great encounter between Lasker and Blackburne, in which the Englishman administered the first defeat to the world's champion. This game is one of the finest specimens of chess ever produced in tournament play, the winning combination being a very deep one, and overlooked even by Lasker. Blackburne adopted the much-decried Steinitz defence to the Ruy Lopez, as he did in 1885 at Hastings, when he also defeated the champion. The game may win Blackburne the brilliancy prize of the tournament. Score:

Table with columns for Lasker and Blackburne, listing moves and piece positions.

Game 19—King's Bishop Opening.

One of the best in the minor tournament: Jackson. Marshall.

- White. 1 P-K 4, 2 B-N 4, 3 P-Q 3. Black. 1 P-K 4, 2 Kt-K B 3, 3 P-Q 4.

INTERNATIONAL TOURNAMENT, LONDON, 1899.

Table showing results in the first half for various players like Blackburne, Lasker, etc.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Soldier Boys DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT. Ex-Sergeant Wm. Johnston, 10th Royal Grenadiers, Toronto, writes: 'It is impossible for me to speak too highly of Dr. Chase's Ointment for piles and any itching or irritation of the skin. It is simply invaluable. Many of our men used it while in camp in the hot summer months, and received excellent results.'

A FRENCH COLONY WHERE THERE ARE FEW FRENCHMEN. Mme. Darmesteter, writing in the June 'Contemporary' on 'The Social Novel in France,' speaks as follows of a new author: What M. Barrès and M. Estauinié have done for educational reform, a younger novelist still, M. Louis Bertrand, in his new novel, published last month, has done for another question of the hour—for the colonial question. M. Bertrand, a young professor of rhetoric at the Lycee of Algiers, has been, I think, much impressed by the genius of Kipling. What Kipling has done for Anglo-India he has striven to do for French Algiers. And he has, in truth, produced an extraordinarily brilliant and moving and animated picture of France beyond the seas, which, by a tour de force, is at the same time a social thesis of an ingenious audacity.

For the 'Witness.'

IDOL WORSHIP.

A Visit to a Chinese Joss House.

MRS. A. H. JONES, WINNIPEG.

We had been told by a lady in Vancouver not to miss seeing the Joss House in Victoria. 'But,' she added, 'be sure that you get the right man to go with you. Ask for Mon Kow. Anyone can tell you where to find him.'

Chinatown is near the centre of the city and consists of a few short, wide streets running from Government street, towards the bay. After visiting several large dark-looking shops crowded with specimens of Chinaware, from cheap dishes to expensive jars of exquisite finish, we stood on the sidewalk wondering how we should find Mon Kow. Noticing a sign, 'Wang Lee, interpreter,' we enquired if Mr Wang Lee could tell us where to find Mr. Mon Kow. But Wang Lee professed to know nothing about Mon Kow. 'Well, can you tell us where the Joss house is?'

'No,' said Wang Lee, 'I don't know anything about it.'

Down the street, a few doors away, a great noise of drums and voices came from within a house which was plastered with red Chinese characters, and in the doorway of one of the large shops stood a fat, consequential Chinaman whom one could easily tell by his air to be a Tighe, one of the nabobs who secure immigrant Celestials for bond-servants, by paying the \$50, without which they must not land.

A young Englishman passing called out, 'Hello, Long! What is all the noise about?'

The Tighe with a contemptuous shrug replied, 'Oh, Highbinders.'

Leaving Chinatown we met Mr. J. B. McK., an old Winnipegger. After kindly greetings we enquired if he could tell us where to find Mon Kow, the interpreter.

'Oh! yes. Mon Kow is in the Custom House. He is the agent of the C.P.R. among the Chinese and speaks very good English. He is the very man to take you to the Joss house. I had the pleasure of going there myself with him, accompanied by two or three ladies. I will give you his address and an introduction.'

Two or three hours after this conversation, nearly seven o'clock on a late September evening, we knocked at a large door in Chinatown. Numbers of Chinamen wandered up and down in an aimless, restless fashion, just as one has seen flies move on a window pane. After a few minutes Mon Kow appeared, and bowing politely, requested us to follow. He is a short, thin man, dressed in Chinese costume. His manner suggested entire self-respect, without a trace of vulgar self-assertion. In very pure English he said, 'You would like to see our Joss house. I shall have pleasure in showing it to you.'

In a neighboring street, nearly opposite the sign of 'Wang Lee, interpreter' we turned to a large open doorway and followed Mon Kow up a long, wide stairway. As we stood in the hall at the top of the stair, loud voices sounded near us. Mon Kow opened a door, and stepping back, motioned us to look in. 'This is the Chinese Board of Trade,' he said.

A number of men were sitting round a table in a very large room and appeared to be all talking at once, while one man sat in an arm chair on a raised platform. 'They are a little excited,' said Mon Kow, 'they are discussing the rates of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.'

We followed Mon Kow up another flight of stairs, he then opened another door, saying, 'This is our Joss house, excuse me for a few minutes.'

He left us standing in the dark with a faint glimmer of light reflected from the strange objects around us. Our eyes were hardly accustomed to the gloom enough to make out our surroundings, when with a lamp in his hand Mon Kow appeared from behind a screen at the other end of the apartment or hall. The Joss house, into which we had entered, was a room about sixty feet long, by twenty-five or thirty wide, with a high ceiling. There were no seats of any kind. At our left, as we entered, were two large windows, looking out on the street. On our right, and stretching across the middle of the room, leaving a space at each end, was a high table or counter of carved wood. On this were large vases and jars of exquisite porcelain, and ornaments of bronze and ivory. These were offerings to the Joss. A few feet farther from the door was a kind of screen, four or five feet high and ten long, divided into three compartments. Mon Kow knelt down before this and held the lamp so that its light would shine directly on the gilded carving of the screen. 'This,' said Mon Kow, 'is what we call the bird cage. It is said to represent the sacred bird cage of the Emperor. For there is a temple near his palace where there are a hundred kinds of birds. These are allowed to fly away every morning and they return every night. If you look closely at this carving you will see that there are a hundred different kinds of birds in the central division.' We stooped, and looking throughout the meshes of the wire netting which protected the carving, we admired the beautiful, artistic handiwork.

'And this,' said Mon Kow, pointing to another part of the screen, 'represents the battles and events in the life of Chen Wen Lo.' The carving in this was as minute as in the bird-cage. It represented Chinese warriors grouped around a central figure seated on a throne. A few feet beyond this gilded screen was an erection which reached nearly to the ceiling, and extended quite across the room, except where a passage was left at one end. From the top of

this partition were draped silk curtains, looped back so that the figure of Joss stood prominently on a kind of dais nearly six feet from the floor. Joss is a dreadful-looking black image. It made me think of the phrase, 'as ugly as sin.' It is about three feet high, sits in a squatting position, and is flanked on each side by a smaller black image partially hidden by the curtains.

I had been told that Joss was the spirit of evil, and that he is worshipped in order to propitiate him, and that he may not harm his devotees.

That is different, however, from what Mon Kow told us.

In front of Joss, and lower down, was the bust of a Chinaman, like the pictures we see of mandarins. It had a clear, bright, good face. Before this bust were set out some little china saucers of tea.

'This,' said Mon Kow, 'is Chen Wen Lo. He was the saviour of China. He has come from heaven three times to save China. The last time was thirteen hundred years ago. China then had the civil war, when the people of the land were fighting and killing one another, and the whole country was in a very bad state. Then Chen Wen Lo was sent down to bring order out of this confusion. He fought many battles, but he found that the wars could not be brought to an end without a sacrifice of himself. When he submitted to this his mission was accomplished. He was killed in a battle, and then peace was proclaimed; for Chen Wen Lo had conquered though he was killed.'

None of us will ever forget the earnestness with which this story was told, nor the wistful expression on the face of Mon Kow as he added, 'You see, our religion is very like your Christian religion, only—only—different.'

'When Chen Wen Lo came from heaven,' Mon Kow continued, 'Joss was sent, too, to watch over him and see that no harm befel him till his work was done; and Joss went back to heaven when he did.'

'This smaller image represents the Emperor's sister, who was a very noble woman, and did so many good works that she was thought worthy to have her image set beside that of Chen Wen Lo. We know that this is all true because two weeks after Chen Wen Lo was killed, and his head cleft in two, his eyes moved, so that we know his spirit still lived.'

A little hanging lamp was burning with a tiny flame above our heads as we stood in front of Joss and Mon Kow, pointing to this, said, 'That light is always burning to remind us that our lives should be as bright and clear as that of Chen Wen Lo.'

A little jar of small tapers stood on a table near by. Taking one in his hand Mon Kow said, 'These are the candles or sticks that are burned in front of this altar just as in your church.'

'Turning towards the wall opposite the door, we saw something like a long umbrella-rack in which were many large, heavy spears and battle-axes, placed in an upright position. The first one, which was about fifteen feet long and very heavy, was the fac-simile of the spear used by Chen Wen Lo.'

'The others,' said Mon Kow, 'are used in our religious processions.' Behind this rack the walls were decorated with rich silken hangings and above them, near the ceiling, were ornaments, covered with large written characters.

Going towards the door Mon Kow held the lamp so that the light shone on a large piece of gilded carving suspended in a slanting position from the ceiling.

'This,' he said, 'is the best of all. If you had a good light you would see that the carving on this piece is very beautiful.'

Between this and the window hung an enormous chandelier, brilliantly colored, and hung round with pieces of silk, covered with Chinese characters. One of the party suggested that this might be a praying machine. Mon Kow said it was a lantern. There were many costly articles hung on the walls, which he said were offerings to Joss or Chen Wen Lo. Mon Kow informed us that this was the only joss house in Canada, though there are several in the United States. A lady of our acquaintance said that a joss house had just been opened in Vancouver, and there had been a great celebration of the event, with Chinese music and fireworks.

'Oh, no,' said Mon Kow, 'that was only a highbinders' club-house. They are a political party against the government. They do not think that the present Emperor is the rightful one and they wish to put on the throne an emperor of the old dynasty. We do not agree with them in that. This joss house has nothing to do with politics. It is a benevolent institution and the funds of the society are used to care for the aged who have no friends, and for orphans and for the sick and the poor.'

The time was drawing near for us to board the steamer for Tacoma. Mon Kow handed the lamp to a Chinaman who had come out from behind the screen and had stood looking on, and smiling every time we had looked at him. I could scarcely look at him, without a shudder, for a friend had told us how she and two or three others had prevailed on a Chinaman to take them behind the high partition. A small door there, she said, was opened by their Chinese friend, and a man stood beside the entrance with a drawn knife in his hand. The guide spoke to him; after which the party were permitted to enter a gruesome place. The room was lit by one small lamp, and on rough couches lay several poor stupefied

wretches. This place behind the benevolent institution was an opium joint, and I suppose this man who stood watching us and listening to Mon Kow's explanations was the keeper of the den.

Mon Kow piloted us down the two long flights of stairs and accompanied us to Government street, where he left us with an invitation to call again if we should ever re-visit Victoria. We left the gentlemanly little man with kindly feelings.

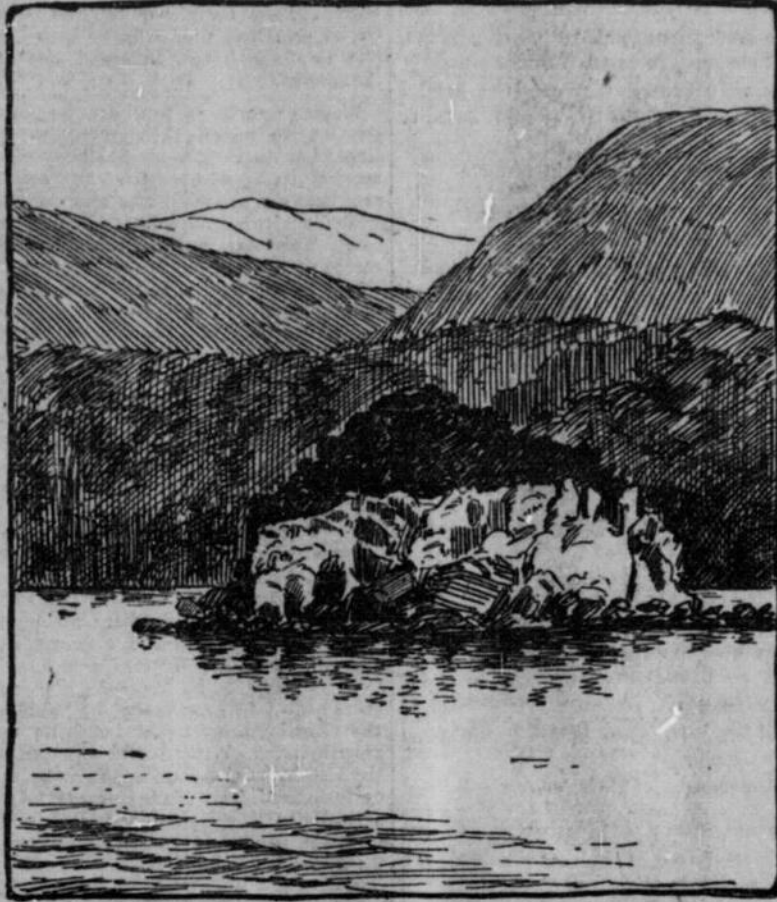
May God be his instructor and help him to say, not, 'I know these things are true because the eyes of a dead man were seen to move 1,300 years ago,' but 'I know in whom I have believed for the Saviour of the world, who is the Light of the world, has come into my heart and dispelled its darkness.'

THE LAKES OF KILLARNEY.

The lakes of Killarney, for the purchase of which as a gift to the people of Ireland, two or three movements have

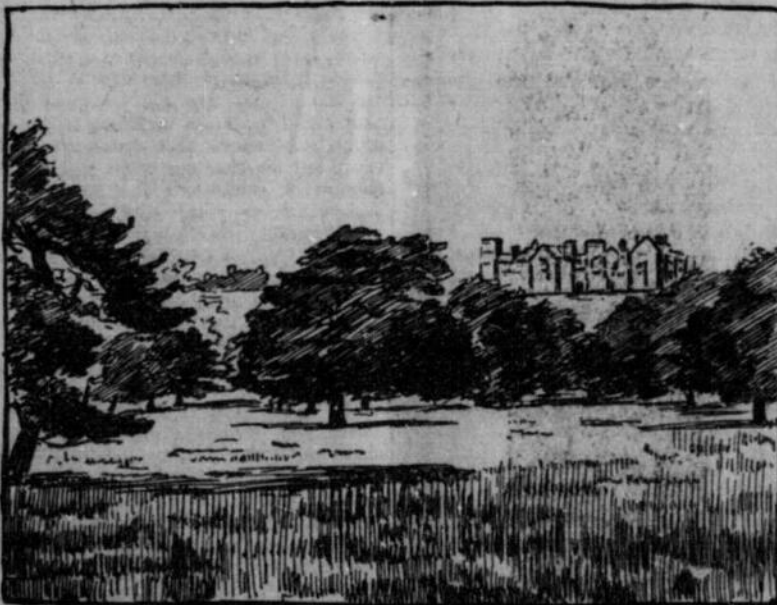
the season with tourists, who come to 'do' the lakes. The latter are situated in a basin in the midst of the mountains of Kerry, some of which rise abruptly from the water's edge, densely clothed with trees from base to summit. The lowest in geographical fact, yet the uppermost in popular estimation, is Lough Leane, which is some three hundred feet above the level of the sea, and has an area of 5,001 acres. The highest mountain in Ireland is in the neighborhood, the summit of Carrantal being only fifteen miles from the town of Killarney. A mountain of 3,414 feet might seem to some but a small affair, but seen under the purple haze of an Irish sky the rocky eminence looms up in a grandeur all its own. Its harsh sides are clothed with heather, its great form sweeps down in beautiful curves, and its sky lines have the undulating effect which gives a sense of beauty, strength and grace combined. Rich foliage ornaments the foreground, and the whole is mirrored in the crystal flood beneath.

The lake is studded with richly wood-



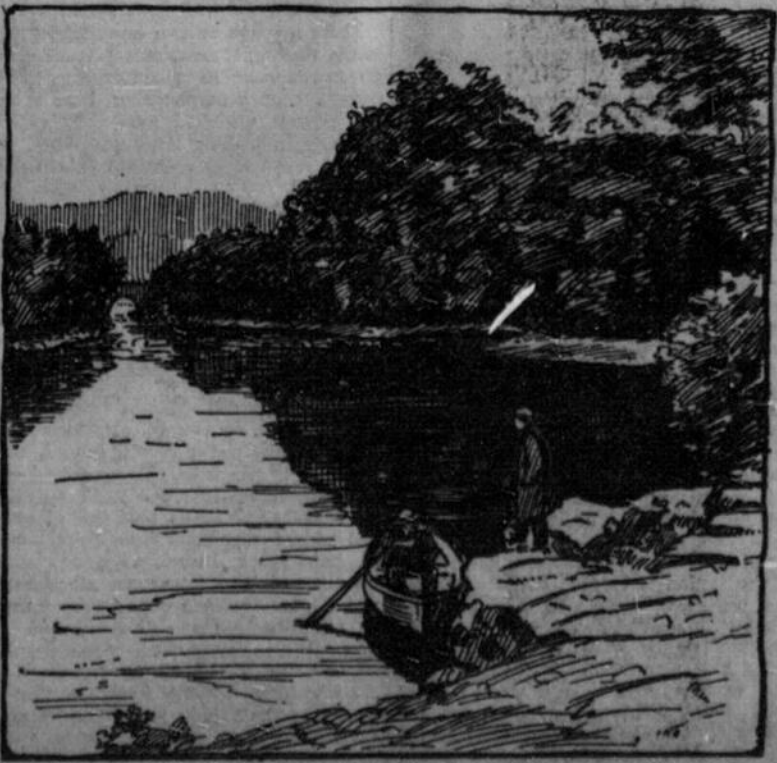
DEVIL'S ISLAND.

been made in different quarters, notably one by a syndicate of Irish-American capitalists, have for many years been considered to form together a region of islands, among them the 'sweet Innisfallen,' of Moore's song. As seen from the water it seems embowered in great trees and gigantic evergreens, but the



KILLARNEY HOUSE.

the loveliest scenery that Ireland can show. Killarney itself is a small, but picturesque market town, from which the lakes take their name, crowded in



MEETING OF THE WATERS AND OLD WEIR BRIDGE.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

What is

CASTORIA

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

Castoria.

"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."
DR. G. C. OSGOOD, Lowell, Mass.

Castoria.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."
H. A. ARCHER, M. D. Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF

Chas. H. Fletcher

APPEARS ON EVERY WRAPPER.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 27 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Here are the scattered ruins of a monastery which tradition asserts was founded by St. Finian, the Leper, about the year 600. This holy man being desirous of the honors of martyrdom, is said to have taken from a child the infection of leprosy, and was consequently covered with worms, which he called his fellow-citizens. He gathered around him a community of monks, who wrote the famous 'Innisfallen Chronicles.'

Ross Island is larger, and only less famous than Innisfallen. Here stand the ruins of Ross Castle, a tall, embattled tower, apparently growing out of the rocks, with traces of old buildings around it. Ross Tower was the seat of the O'Donnoghues.

The upper lake covers some four hundred and thirty acres, and is also studded with islands. Between the two is Lough Tor, or Turk Lake, covering six hundred and eighty acres.

Connecting the upper with the lower and middle lakes is the Long Range, a beautifully wooded and picturesque winding stream some two and a half miles long. Between the lower and middle lakes are the fine ruins of Muckross Abbey, founded by the Franciscans in 1440. Right on the estuary are the ruins of Aghadee, which is one of the finest groups of the almost prehistoric Round Towers in Ireland.

In December, 1896, a landslide, beginning near Rathmore, threatened to overwhelm the lower lake, and Killarney itself, not only with a bog that had cast loose from its moorings, but with the debris of houses and trees destroyed by the avalanche, and with the carcasses of domestic animals that were swept into the lake. The landslide fortunately ceased before any serious damage was done.

TRUE ENGLISH PLUCK.

May be it was at Isandula, with Lord Chelmsford's army, or it may have been elsewhere in Africa, but, at any rate, during the Zulu war, after an engagement in which the British troops were defeated by Cetewayo's black warriors, and were compelled to fly for their lives, an English cavalryman, whose scraggy little pony limped from an assegai slash, detached himself from the retreat and galloped back upon the charging Zulus. A glance over his shoulder had shown him a dismounted comrade, stumbling painfully along trying to jam some cartridges into his clogged revolver. When the trooper's pony lotted up the Zulus were almost upon the two soldiers; fortunately they had discarded their spears and were mishandling captured carbines. Now, in a melodrama, or in a realistic novel edifying to schoolgirls, the language of these two gallant soldiers, one to the other, there amid the squealing Zulu bullets, would have been noble, lofty, inspiring, and godlike. This is what they really said:

'Get out o' this, Bill, ye bloomin' jitt—the black beggars'll skewer you!' gasped the wounded man.

'You climb up on this 'orse or I'll punch your bloomin' head off!' was the reply from the trooper.

And it is delightful to be able to say that he did climb up, and they both escaped from the 'black beggars,' and the trooper got the Victoria Cross.—'Collier's Weekly.'

A CHANCE

For Machinists, Newspaper Proprietors and Manufacturers. Useful Articles, Machinery, &c., for sale.

IRON PULLEYS.

No. Pulleys.	Diam.	Face.	Bore.
1	5 in.	2 1/4 in.	1 3/8 in.
1	10 in.	4 1/2 in.	1 7/8 in.
1	12 in.	6 in.	1 7/8 in.
1	12 in.	12 in.	2 in.
1	13 in.	6 in.	1 7/8 in.
1	13 1/2 in.	6 1/2 in.	1 7/8 in.
1	14 in.	7 in.	1 7/8 in.
1	16 in.	6 in.	1 7/8 in.
1	16 in.	7 1/2 in.	2 in.
1	16 in.	8 in.	1 7/8 in.
1	17 in.	8 in.	1 7/8 in.
1	18 in.	6 in.	2 in.

IRON SPLIT PULLEYS.

1	24 in.	4 1/2 in.	2 1/2 in.
---	--------	-----------	-----------

IRON CONE PULLEYS.

1	4-speed 14 in. to 6 1/2 in. 3 in. face 2 1/2 in. bore
2	5 in. to 4 in. 1 1/2 in. face 1 1/2 in. bore

DODGE WOOD PULLEYS.

Diameter.	Face.
1 12 in.	4 1/2 in. face.
1 15 in.	5 in. face.
1 16 in.	6 in. face.
1 20 in.	6 in. face.

FOR NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS.

One Drum Cylinder Press, 46 in. x 22 in.
One Drum Cylinder Press, 50 in. x 32 in.
One Forsyth Folding Machine.
One Chambers Folding Machine.
One Stone's Folding Machine.
These machines will cut and fold, and will be sold for \$200 each.
One Stereo Casting box, 1 ft. 7 in. by 2 ft. 2 1/2 in.

Address or apply to
J. BEATTY, "Witness" Office, Montreal.

'Witness' Workers Attention

is called to a very much admired photograph of His Excellency

The Earl of Minto,

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

1834 1899

J. A. MATHEWSON & CO.,

62 McGill street, Montreal.

IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE GROCERS.

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

Orders Carefully Attended To.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Backache.

Mr. A. Lepine, 460 Sanguinet street, Montreal, says: "For more than six months I suffered with backache until I made use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. After three weeks use the pain entirely left, and to-day I consider myself cured."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills,

The world's greatest kidney cure. 25 cents a box, at all dealers or Edmanston, Bates & Co., Toronto.

LIVE STOCK.

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

Advertisement for Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure. Includes an illustration of a horse's head and text: "There's No Risk in Using FLEMING'S LUMP JAW CURE. It cures any case of Lump Jaw that is worth curing. Does it quickly and for good. Hundreds of cases cured during the last year. Easily applied. Safe to use, and sold under this GUARANTEE: That if it fails your money is to be returned. Price, \$2 a bottle. Sent by mail upon receipt of amount. Illustrated treatise on Lump Jaw FREE to readers of 'Witness'."

ABOUT THE JEWS.

The 'Faithful Witness,' of Toronto, has collected the following interesting items about the Jews: According to the latest statistics, the population of Russia is 129,211,113. Among them are 4,000,000 Jews. 'Jewish Daily News.' Fourteen percent of the Jewish inhabitants of Italy are in the Italian army, and one out of every five Jewish soldiers is an Italian officer. 'Jewish Daily News.' According to the records of the War Department, 4,000 Jews have borne arms in the Spanish-American war, to revenge the death of the fifteen Jews who perished in the 'Maine.' 'Jewish Daily News.' Statistics show that out of 100,000 births at the end of five years, 24,679 English children and 26,912 American children will have died; but only 13,844 Jewish children will have passed away. 'Morning Star.' Riots in Russia, riots in Germany, riots in Bohemia, bitter hatred in Austria, great conspiracies in France, expulsions in Roumania, murders in Algiers, and darkness everywhere—this is the condition of the Jews in the old world in the last year of the 19th century. A rich Jew, one of the elders of a Reformed congregation in Bucharest, has given 800,000 crowns for a fund, the interest of which shall be given to ten Jewish boys in the high school who excel in the knowledge of the Old Testament, especially in Jewish history. The boys will be examined by a special committee. 'Jewish Daily News.' How distressing is the condition of the Jews in Tripoli may be seen from the fact, that the congregation, consisting of 10,000 Jews, have had, since the beginning of the year, a hospital with only six beds, and have been obliged to ask the English Jews to establish a larger hospital. 'Die Welt.' In the neighborhood of Jerusalem a multitude of locusts have appeared, which reminds one of the terrible plague in the time of Joel the prophet. The government has at once taken means to get rid of this unwelcome guest, and thousands of people are sent to the fields to destroy the locusts and their eggs; but they cannot destroy them as quickly as the locusts multiply; and the Jews of Jerusalem are using the same old remedy which they have been accustomed to use from olden times, viz., to read the Psalms and to fast. 'Jewish Daily News.' Now that the Pope has been restored to good health, after a serious and painful operation, Jews may feel the more delighted that it was a Jew who was his surgeon. This is not an unusual thing with popes, as the history of Jewish physicians abundantly shows. One fact in regard to this operation deserves, however, special mention in this connection. It was only after the Jew had helped him back to health that Leo XIII. opened his lips to discontinue, even in his own diplomatic way, the work of the anti-Semites in France, the activity of the Jesuits there in connection with the Dreyfus crusade, and the un-Christian utterance in this same connection of the Vatican organ, 'l'Opinatore Romano.' 'Exponent.'

TO THE NOBLE ARMY OF THE INDISTINCT

Gentlemen,—Your name is legion—you are many. You abound in the pulpit, you swarm on the platform, you mutter in parliament, your indistinct utterance destroys many a public meeting. Some of your speak indistinctly from sheer downright laziness: You resemble the preacher a Gaelic friend of mine described in this way: 'Our man he shunt lean his stomach on the pulpit and speak so you not hear him six feet.' The good man gave this as a reason why the congregation did not give more to the schemes of the Church. Is there a treasurer, or convener, or agent, or any other kind of church official who would say the reason was not fairly good. Some of you men who mutter do so because you think it is good form to speak so that only a select few can hear you. You imagine that it is 'vulgar' to make your voice heard by anybody except those quite near. I have seen some of your tribe talk to the men around them in a reserved, conversational sort of way, and utterly ignore all the other people in the room. If the other people had ordinary self-respect they would put a man like that down with suddenness. Some men speak indistinctly because they have no convictions. They are not in earnest about anything. They lack the accent of conviction. Judged by the standards of the elocution master neither Principal Caven nor Dr. MacLaren has a good voice. It would be difficult to name two men who are better heard in the General Assembly. They are men of high moral purpose and strong convictions and a man of that kind always speaks distinctly unless he has been spoiled by an irrational teacher of elocution. Some of you men who are not heard well have had your voices injured by an elocution master, who told you that you ought to speak in deep ore rotundo tones. The only thing you learned was to speak with the wrong end of your tongue. Nature intended you to speak with the tip of your tongue mainly, and the tip is left loose for that purpose. You try to speak with the end that is fastened and the plan does not work well. A fight against nature always fails. Nature wins in the end and punishes the man who breaks her laws. The best lecture on elocution I ever heard was delivered by Chancellor Boyd in one sentence. The learned chancellor and a brother judge were holding an election trial. There was the usual difficulty in getting the witnesses to speak so that they could be heard. The lawyers yelled, 'Speak out' but the more they yelled the more nervous and indistinct the witness became. The chancellor said in a quiet tone: 'Witness, look at the wall and throw your voice against it.' The witness raised his chin, looked at the wall, threw his voice at it, and every body heard him quite distinctly. If preachers who mutter out the hymns they want to have sung, and the Scripture lesson they want to read, would first look at somebody in the other end of the church and throw their voices at him they would mightily help many of their hearers to find the place. Some of the politicians in your noble army are indistinct because they have heard something about what they call in England the 'House of Commons style.' This alleged style consists in addressing in a low, conversational way a few people around the speaker without any attempt at oratory, not to say anything about eloquence. Did John Bright speak in that way? Did that prince of English orators, William Ewart Gladstone? Did any high-class British statesman ever speak in that dudish style? Gentlemen who mutter in the ore rotundo style, did it ever dawn on your minds that the higher tones are heard very much more easily than the deep tones you are training your throats to cultivate? If you never knew that make this experiment. The next time you fail to catch the number of a hymn announced by a preacher or your class just wait until the lady soprano of the choir sings the first line and then see how every lady in the church will turn up the hymn. Gentlemen, why do you mutter? Is it because what you say is of no importance? Then don't say it. Perhaps your estimate of your matter is quite correct. Anything that is not worth saying distinctly is not worth saying at all. Is it because you are not in earnest? For a preacher not in earnest Regeneration is the only cure. Is it because you think it good form to be indistinct? I hope the next audience you insult with your dudish trick will handle you so roughly that you will learn some sense in the school of experience. You may find the fees high in this school but the lessons are often useful. Remember, gentlemen, that in a climate like ours there will always be catarrh, and where there is catarrh there will always be more or less deafness. It is your business to make people hear. That is what some of you are paid for. Let those who are preachers remember that in every congregation there is likely to be some ripe old saints whose hearing is dull. They are very near the end, and in the land beyond they may stand nearer the throne than the man who preaches to them. They want to hear the word a little longer, and it is your duty to try and speak so that they can hear the word they love and hunger for. The preacher who laughs at these people, as I once heard a youth do, should have

his white tie snatched from his neck and his license torn before his face. How much of Mr. McCaughan's great popularity arose from the fact that he could be heard in every corner of St. Andrew's Church without any craning or straining on the part of his audience. Gentlemen, I may pay my respects to you again.—'Knoxonian,' in 'The Westminster.' [For the 'Witness,' LET THERE BE LIGHT. O Father of Love, we are blind, are blind, And we grope thro' a world unknown; And the sheaves we hoped that our hands should bind, And the joys we grope in our dark to find, Ere we reach their place are flown. We deem there's a prize and a work to do, In the future far and fair; But we fail in the common days to view The humbler tasks thou hadst set us to, That waited for us there. We deem that our life-path, nobly spread, Runs straight to the Home above; But we fail to see that our Lord has led To humbler paths He would have us tread, And bless with the light of Love. We deem it ours to help the weak In toiling Life's ascent; But we fail the word of hope to speak, And we pause till toil has paled the cheek. And our time to help is spent. We deem that our heart's love, lit from Thine, Should bright the life-path all; But the earth shades thick that over-twine, And the floating folds of the death-smog, O'er shade us like a pall. We deem that our love to all extends, As broad as the boundless sea; But we pass the hearts that long for friends And for love, that life its brightness lends; And naught of their longing see. We deem that our lives should combat still The powers of sin and wrong; But we daily pass as a trifling ill The sin we should fight with heart and will. In the might of our Leader strong. We deem that our eyes Thy love should read In landscape, sea and sky; But our narrowed vision fails to heed, In the common sun, and the common seed, The life from the Love on high. We deem that our hearts Thy hand should see In life in a myriad ways; Yet we plan what this and what that shall be, Nor think that each hour with its deeds by Thee Is ruled,—'mid these common days. Yea, Father, in life we are blind, are blind, Tho' children of Thine we be; And our footsteps fail Thy paths to find, And with weakling flesh, and with erring mind, We wander afar from Thee. Shine in, O Light from the Homeland dear, The Land of the Cloudless Sky, Shine in, that our souls may see full clear The work and the joy of the pathway here, Each common day of each common year, Till the longed for By-and-by. WM. R. WOODS. Riverbank, Ont. NAPOLEON AT ST. HELENA. (From a Diary of St. Helena. Lady Malcolm.) His hair of a brown black thin on the forehead, cropped, but not thin in the neck, and rather a dirty look; light blue or gray eyes; a capacious forehead; high nose; short upper lip; good, white, even teeth, but small, (he rarely showed them); round chin; the lower part of his face very full; pale complexion; particularly short neck. Otherwise his figure appeared well proportioned, but had become too fat; a thick short hand, with taper fingers and beautiful nails, and a well-shaped leg and foot. He was dressed in an old threadbare green coat, with green velvet collar and cuffs; silver buttons, with a bear engraved upon them; his habit dechasse, (it was buttoned close to the neck); a silver star of the Legion of Honor; white waistcoat and breeches; white silk stockings and shoes with oval gold buckles. She was struck with the kindness of his expression, so contrary to the fierceness she had expected. She saw no trace of great ability; his countenance seemed rather to indicate goodness; at a second interview she remarked that it would change with his humor.

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.] FARM GLEANINGS. The New Jersey station experimented to test this a few years ago. A bushel of clubbed turnips were fed to a cow, and the manure was spread upon a plot. Every cabbage and turnip grown upon this plot was clubbed. In no case known has manure from animals that were fed upon clubbed roots been used upon land—though there never before had been roots grown upon the land—that cabbages and turnips on such land were not clubbed. In this connection warning should be given against the danger of manure from towns and cities, which is often infested with these germs. Clubbed roots, therefore, should never be fed to stock, but should be deeply buried. Deep burial will kill the germs. Or, if practical, they may be boiled for two or three hours, this will also kill the germs. Ringing grapes is practiced by many growers to secure early maturity and larger bunches. It consists simply of removing a ring of bark from the bearing arm between the main vine and the buds which are to produce fruit the first season. This does not interfere with the ascent of the sap, but it does prevent the return of the food that has been formed in the leaves. The parts of the branch above the ring can draw upon all the food formed in the leaves of that branch. As a result the overfed bunches grow faster and become larger than they otherwise would. This matter is fully treated by F. H. Hall in Bulletin 151 of the New York experimental station, where the results of quite extended experiments are recorded. These experiments tend to show that ringing will mature grapes of some varieties earlier and will also produce larger and more compact bunches. The difference will vary with the variety, season, condition of foliage, amount of fruit allowed to mature on one vine, etc. The quality of fine flavored grapes, however, is liable to be lowered. This may be remedied to some extent by trimming the ringed vines so that but little new growth forms. With careful management the vitality of the vines need not be seriously injured. The whole question of the desirability of ringing and the profit from the process is one which the grower must decide for himself. That we can, by proper cultivation, retain the moisture in the soil to tide us over a period of drought is comparatively a new idea to most farmers. We used to think when we had planted our crop in good shape and cultivated it enough to keep the weeds out we had done our whole duty and if failure came we could look upon it with a clear conscience; but now a few specialists tell us we have enough moisture even in our driest years to produce a good crop of we will so cultivate as to stop evaporation and let all the moisture go to our crops. I believe this statement to be true; but whether our crops will pay for this extra cultivation is a question for each of us to decide. The harrow is the cheapest weed-killer and moisture-saver we have and it should not have any rest as long as it will not injure the crop. Cultivation should be deep the first time and eight small shovels are preferable to four large ones; but any cultivator leaves the surface too rough to retain the moisture. A weeder can be used after the cultivator and it leaves the surface of the land in good shape and works the fine dirt around the plants as can be done in no other way. A crop can be cultivated several times to advantage with the weeder if the field has been kept clean. If no heavy rains harden the surface a large acreage can be covered at a very small cost, but if heavy rains come a cultivator will have to be used to loosen the soil. When any crop attains some size and the roots begin to reach out, cultivation should be shallow, for we cannot destroy the feeders of any plant without damaging it to a greater or less degree, according to the moisture in the soil. There are one or two important points in the making of bordeaux mixture which do not appear in the formula: Fifty pounds copper sulphate or blue vitrol, five pounds unslaked lime, fifty gallons water. In making large quantities, one should make stock solutions of both the lime and copper sulphate. This can easily be done by putting forty pounds sulphate into a gunny sack or basket and hanging it into the top of a barrel containing forty gallons of water, allowing the sack or basket to be immersed in the water. It will dissolve in this way in a short time and you will have a stock solution, one gallon of which will contain one pound of copper sulphate. In another barrel slake as much lime as you can and do it well. If this is kept covered with water it will form a stock solution of the lime. To make a barrel of bordeaux mixture ready for spraying, fill your barrel about half full of water and add five gallons from your copper sulphate stock barrel, then dip out a quantity of lime from your stock barrel and dilute it with a considerable quantity of water. From this dilution dip lime into your spraying barrel, constantly stirring the mixture as you pour it in. At this point what is known as the potassium ferrocyanide test is to be used. This consists in simply pouring a few drops of test liquid on to the surface of your mixture in the spraying barrel, and

if no change takes place in the color of the test liquid you have added enough lime. If the test liquid suddenly changes to a very dark brown color, it shows that the mixture is too acid and that more lime is needed to neutralize it. This test liquid is made by dissolving five cents' worth of the yellow prussiate of potash in half a pint of water; its use obviates the necessity of weighing the lime. When your test signifies that you have added enough lime, put in another gallon or two of the lime to make sure, and then fill your spray barrel with water and your bordeaux mixture is properly made and ready for business. The whole essence of the above description of how to make bordeaux mixture is to never put together concentrated solutions of copper sulphate and the lime. Always dilute both of these ingredients with several times their bulk of water before putting them together. LIVE STOCK NOTES. Hogs must have some sort of condiment. Where charcoal cannot be had, ordinary bituminous coal answers very well and hogs eat large quantities of it. The ordinary coal slack which is too fine for use can be obtained from the mines, if they are close at hand, for nothing. Every farmer should have pride enough about him to discard the scrub from his premises. Every farmer knows that the scrub is a failure. Then why persist in raising him. Why not make the farm profitable by raising the very best horses, cattle, sheep, swine and poultry obtainable? Select the best breed and discard the scrub. Select any breed rather than breed scrubs. In about a week after the sheep are sheared, if there are any ticks they will all be on the lambs. The lambs are then thoroughly dipped, which kills every tick, so there is no more trouble from this source during the season. As it takes only a couple of hours to dip quite a large flock of lambs, nothing pays better, because no man who keeps sheep can afford to raise ticks. For producing the heavy draft horse good purebred Clydesdale sires bred to good rooney mares is the plan recommended by many experienced horsebreeders. A popular line of breeding in the Western States to increase the size and bone is to breed grade draught mares, Normans or Clydes, to the big Shire stallions. Whatever plan is adopted none but purebred sires of the best quality and mares of the right type should be used. One of my neighbors let over one hundred hogs run on his barley field all last summer. They kept a narrow strip all around the field from heading, eating the young shoots as fast as they started up on this strip. From the balance of the field 1,800 bushels of barley were threshed, when the main object had been to let the hogs have the field and no barley had been expected. He did so well with his hogs and barley last year that this year he put 300 acres of barley to feed to his hogs, both while it is growing; and after it is harvested and ground. Other farms are watching the outcome. Much damage may be done to a ewe flock by turning the animals out on cold nights immediately after shearing, and a yard with thatched hurdles or a well-sheltered paddock will be found serviceable at this period. Better still is to put off shearing until the weather is warm, and the loss of the fleece can be borne without risk. One day's starvation will tell injuriously upon ewes. They should not be allowed to become ravenously hungry or to be mistimed in feeding, as such mismanagement may easily result in losses at lambing-time. While the farmer who is not a horseman cannot produce breeders, and should let fast horses alone, he has certain advantages as a horse producer that ought to be recognized, and that ought to shape his course. These advantages are:—First, a large amount of cheap feed, which puts this feature of the industry on much the same basis as beef production, and leads to the common statement that it costs but little more to grow a horse than to grow a steer. Second, abundant range for proper exercise of growing animals, and, third, he is himself an extensive user of horse labor. Here is an important matter. It is probable that few men except those engaged in handling horses about the markets and in the centres of horse-raising industry have realized the smallness of the number of suitable breeding stock to provide for the rapidly increasing demand for really good horses. The shortage is in all classes, except those that are not fit for any demand. Not only is there a deficiency of good brood mares for producing the fashionable coach horses, roadsters and saddlers but the draft stock of the country is in the same condition.—'Live Stock.' The head of the horse should always be protected from the hot sun. It is simply a wonder that more horses are not sunstruck. The top of the head is exposed to rays of the sun that heat even brick walls through and through. The harness-makers now have a shade that is easily attached to the top of the head, and it furnishes the most convenient means of protection to the horse's brain. A green, broad leaf of some kind, or a bunch of weeds, however, will answer. So will a wet sponge. In our experience we have found that if the work in the field is abandoned in the middle of the day, on very hot days—beginning earlier in the morning and working as long as you can see at night—the same amount of work can be done, and done, of course, with much more comfort to both man and beast.

Bulls of the special dairy breed are being used by only a small proportion of the farmers of Canada, a very great majority of whom favor the beef breeds, and believe, perhaps rightly, in the beef grade or general purpose cow as being best suited for the purposes of the general farmer. The cow which will give a fair flow of milk, and will produce calves which, fed on her skim milk and properly cared for, can be made to fill the bill for export beef at two and a half to three years old, will always, and properly, meet the approbation of the bulk of our farmers. But the question is, are the men of this great army who profess to believe in the merits of this class of cattle doing their share in the work of raising the standard of the class? There can be but one answer. They know they are not. Probably from no one thing does the horse suffer so much as from lack of water. We go into the field on a hot day, and take with us a jug of water to quench our thirst. Without this provision language could hardly describe the sufferings we should endure. But the horse, which is compelled to go without water for half a day, needs it as often as a man does. The animal should be watered frequently, and it would last longer, if some means could be provided for watering at least once from morning to noon and from noon to night. It would not be much trouble to provide the means, especially when a waggon is taken to the field. A can, such as Waukesha water is shipped in, would hold enough water to furnish a 'sup' for four horses. All that is needed, therefore, is a can of this kind and a pail. We, as farmers, are very much like a flock of sheep, if one sheep jumps a fence the whole flock goes over; so, a few years ago, when the price of horses went down, nearly everyone quit raising horses. Many arguments were advanced to prove that the time had come when no more horses would be needed. Among these arguments we heard that the bicycle had come to stay, and that people would ride a 'bike' and save the feed and care of a horse. During the mucky time which has just passed the bicycle was laid aside, and while a great many are still in use, there is a greater demand for good saddle and driving horses than ever before. Again, we are told that the horseless vehicles such as carriages, drays, etc., will take the place of the heavier class of horses, but in reading articles written on these subjects the horseman must remember that there are thousands of places where it will be impossible to use anything but the horse. Lack of sunlight is death to the little pigs, and no man was ever wise enough to have first-class success with little pigs in a dark pen, no matter what the temperature and sunlight was outside. Sunlight is absolutely essential to these little fellows, and the breeder who carries his pigs out to catch even an hour or two of sunshine in warm weather does a wise thing. Therefore, in providing quarters for little pigs look out first for sunlight. Damp beds are fatal; but lack of sunlight with good beds is equally fatal. If your brooding pens are dark, go and buy some cheap sash, make an opening in the side, put in the sash during the early season, and, later, when the weather becomes warm and the flies had, take out the cloth and nail cheesecloth or burlap over the window to keep out the flies and let in the air. Thousands of pigs die every year for lack of these simple precautions. There is no danger at this time of year of getting too much sunlight, for either pigs, calves, lambs or colts.—Exchange. Before weaning the pigs should be well started on pastures of good quality, blue grass or clover both will work no injury. If the sows can be limited as to the amount of pasture for a time, it will hasten the drying up of the milk. If the milk flow is partially checked before the pigs are taken from the sow it will be much better for the sows, and the danger from caked teats will be reduced to a minimum. When separated leave the pigs in their old runs and at the same troughs, and put the sow in a dry lot or shed. Keep them separated for twelve hours or a day, and not longer the first time, or the pigs may lose their taste for fresh milk and refuse to suck at the risk of injury to the sows. Leave them together but a short time and then separate again for twenty-four hours. After this there will seldom any harm result to the sows if the pigs do not suck any more. While the sows are shut away from the pigs their feed should be a little dry corn with plenty of good fresh water. It would not be incorrect to say that more than half the entire number of our domesticated animals are the offspring of immature sires, and this will hold true in every line unless it be in the breeding of horses. The plan most commonly adopted in breeding cattle is to purchase a sire when a calf, or, at least, when under one year old. He is put to service, to some extent at least, as soon as the procreative powers are sufficiently developed to admit of his becoming a sire. He is used too freely during the whole period of immaturity, and is more generally sent to the shambles when not more than four or five years old. There may be a necessity for purchasing sires when young as matters stand at present in order to obtain those possessed of good individual merit, but there is no imperative necessity for using them to anything like so great an extent as they are used while they are so far from being matured. It is one of those practices, which seem to rest upon convenience and ease of management, rather than upon intelligent consideration. The great fundamental law of breeding tells us

that, as a general principle, like begets like. The extent of the injury from using immature sires could not easily be defined. It is only one of a number of factors, each of which under one system of artificial management, is antagonistic to the highest degree of development and more particularly antagonistic to the retention of robustness of constitution and bodily vigor.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

[We devote 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 post-address of the sender, and no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.]

GENERAL

THE CHINESE IN MONTREAL.

H.J.—1. How many Chinese are living in Montreal? 2. How many are Christians, and to what religious denomination do they belong? 3. How is the work of evangelization progressing amongst them? Ans.—1. About 500. 2. About 400 have made some kind of profession of Christianity. There are seventeen or eighteen schools in Montreal, working, the greater number, under Presbyterian auspices, so that the converted are chiefly of that persuasion. There is not possible to state the precise number belonging to each religious organization. The Roman Catholics have not taken up this work at all. The Church of England and the Methodist have members of their respective communions engaged in the work of teaching and evangelization, but have no separate institution for instruction. Congregationalists and Baptists are also doing good work, but the Presbyterians lead, one of their congregations, that of Knox Church, having three kinds of Chinese mission work in operation. 3. Evangelization is progressing steadily and the Chinese make consistent converts as a rule. The missionaries, however, find it difficult to prevail upon their newer hearers to abandon the system of ancestral worship, which they are as a rule much attached to. Yet the truths of Christianity find a more ready acceptance in the hearts of those who are already converts, and who find even though it be idol worship than they find amongst those who avow themselves atheists and sceptics.

HELPS FOR THE STUDY OF MUSIC.

A. Y. Ethel.—State the titles and prices of some good helps for the study of music. Something of a more advanced type than Jousse's Musical Catechism. 2. State where such work may be ordered. Ans.—The following are recommended by prominent teachers of music, some of the work being text-books for the preliminary examinations for musical degrees, viz.: Technical Studies, by L. Fialdy, published by Breilkopf & Hurlst; price 35 cents. Pianoforte Primer, by Franklin Taylor, also 35 cents; Primer of Harmony by Steiner, 4to., price 70 cents, published by Novello; Harmony, by J. Goss, 4to., price \$1.40, published by Cramer. Elements of Harmony, by G. Macfarlane, published by Cramer, price \$1.50. These last three books constitute a complete course in themselves. Scientific Basis of Music, price 35 cents, published by Novello. Primer of Counterpoint, also Primer of Double Counterpoint and Canon, both published by Novello and composed by J. F. Bridge, price 70 cents each; Pianoforte Primer, by Pauer, published by Novello, price 70 cents. 2. Order from F. Kelly, 66 St. Antoine street, Montreal; from J. W. Shaw & Co., 274 St. Catherine street, Montreal, or from A. & C. Normandin, 213 St. James street, Montreal, Que.

LIFE AND WORK OF RUDYARD KIPLING.

H.D., Sault Ste. Marie, Mich. gan.—1. Give a sketch of Rudyard Kipling's career. 2. What are his strong points as an author and poet? 3. Quote some of his poetry. Ans.—1 and 2. Rudyard Kipling, the son of John Lockwood Kipling, and of Alice Macdonald Kipling, was born in Bombay, India, on Dec. 30, 1865. His education was held for over twenty-eight years in important positions in the Indian Educational Service, and is now upon the retired list. When Rudyard was born his father was architectural sculptor in the Bombay School of Art, and was subsequently principal of the Mayo School of Art, and Director of the Central Museum at Lahore, 1878-1881. In 1881 Mr. Kipling, senior, published a work entitled 'Man and Beast in India.' Rudyard Kipling was educated at the United Services College, 'Westward Ho,' Devon (N.), England. From 1882 to 1889 he was assistant editor in India of the 'Civil and Military Gazette' and 'Pioneer.' He has travelled extensively in Africa, Australia, China, Japan and America, having lately resided at Brattleboro, Vermont. Kipling's first publication, 'Departmental Ditties,' was published in 1886. It was bound in the style of an official report, and consisted of eight rhythmic poems. His life in the style being sometimes cynical, sometimes humorous, and again sad, and then again lively. Copies of this publication are now rare and valuable. 'Plain Tales from the Hills' followed in 1887. Then in 1888-89 came 'Soldiers Three,' in 'Black and White,' 'The Story of the Phantom Rickshaw' and 'Wee Willie Winkie Life's Handicap.' In 1890 'The Light that Failed,' 1891, 'Barrack Room Ballads,' 1892, 'Many Inventions,' 1893, 'The Jungle Book,' 1894, 'The Second Jungle Book,' 1896, 'The Seven Seas' (poetry), 'Soldier Stories,' 1899, 'Captain Corcoran,' 1901. Mr. Kipling's stories of jungle life told from the point of view of the individual animals, birds, and reptiles, and contributed to 'McClure's Magazine,' introduced a new style of fiction or fable. For centuries, authors have been writing tales descriptive of the actions and supposed thoughts and feelings of animals. But they have always made the beasts and birds express the thoughts and instincts of mankind. Kipling, on the other hand, attempted an independent representation of animal life, introducing into his narrative a single human being—a boy who, however, was reared in the jungle, and who had learned the language of its inhabitants, his most intimate friends were 'Baloo,' the bear, and 'Bagheera,' the panther, by whom he had been named 'The Man Cub,' the human race in general being known among the beasts as the 'Red Pack.' All denizens of the jungle are shown to have distinctive and unchangeable habits, except the monkeys, who, under the name of the 'Banders-Loo,' are regarded with contempt by the rest of the living creatures, as possessing no defined personality among the beasts as the 'Red Pack.' The human characteristics of the man cub show out in strong contrast to the talk of reasoning powers, and want of capacity by design of his friends, 'Baloo' and 'Bagheera.' Human nature everywhere strongly manifested by Mr. Kipling's characters, though they move in a civil or military life. One critic writing about Kipling's work, says: 'To my own

taste, after all, it is a question of taste, his tales of animal life in many banks, religions, and nations, are his best. The confessions of an opium smoker in 'The Gate of a Hundred Sorrows,' defeat De Quincy on his own ground. 'The Strange Ride of Morrowbe Jukes,' who fell into a village of thieves, who should be dead, and yet lives, in a nightmare more potent and terrible, I think, than anything of Edgar Allan Poe's.' Mr. Kipling then has met with great success as a writer of short stories, and has lately attained to some celebrity as a poet. There is a manly ring about his poetry as well as his prose. It remains to be seen whether he will be as successful in the composition of more lengthy works. He himself has said that a man cannot expect to be a successful novel writer until he is at least forty years of age. It is but stating the truth, however, about Mr. Kipling's work to say that at times it appears to him that the spirit of the butchery of animals. Publishers pay a high price for Mr. Kipling's work. This year one of the magazines is paying him at the rate of \$1.175 each for eight stories; this amount being paid merely for the English serial right, in addition to which the author receives a percentage on sales in the United States, and other countries, which will, it is expected, bring the value of each story up to about \$2,500, giving an income for the year of nearly \$20,000 from this source alone. These prices are not likely, however, to be maintained. Mr. Kipling is said to be free and genial in his manner towards everybody, with the exception of would-be interviewers, whom he treats with scant courtesy. Ans. 3. The following extracts are characteristic of his work:

THE LAST CHANTEY

'And there was no more sea.' 'T'was said the Lord in the vault above the Cherubim, Calling to the angels and the souls in their degree; 'Lo! earth has passed away, 'Lo! the time of Judgment Day; That our word may be established, shall We gather up the sea!'

'Loud sang the souls of the jolly, jolly, jolly mariners, Plegue upon the hurricane that made us furl and furl, And that war is done between us, In the deep the Lord has seen us, Our bones we'll leave the barracout, and God may sink the sea.'

'Then said the soul of Judas that betrayed Him; 'Lord, hast forgotten Thy covenant with me? How once a year I go, To cool me on the foe? And ye take my day of mercy if ye take away the sea.'

'Loud sang the souls of the jolly, jolly mariners, Plucking at their harps, and they plucked unhandily; Our thumbs are rough, and tarred, And the tune is somewhat hard, May we lift a Deep Sea Chantey, such as seamen use at sea?'

'Loud sang the souls of the jolly, jolly mariners, Crying under heaven, here is neither lead, nor sea, Must we sing forevermore, On the windless, glassy floor? Take back our golden saddles, and we'll best to open sea.'

THE 'EATHEN.

'The 'eathen in 'is blindness bows down to wood and stone, 'E don't obey no orders unless they is 'is own.'

'E keeps his sidearms awful; 'E leaves them all about, 'An then comes up the regiment an' pokes the 'eathen out.'

'The young recruit is 'aughty; 'e drafts from none knows where, They bid him show 'is stockings, an' lay 'is mattress square; 'E calls it bloomin' nonsense—'e doesn't know no more, An' then comes up the company, an' kicks 'im round the floor.'

'The young recruit is 'appy; 'e throws a chest to suit, You see 'im 'grow mustaches; you 'ear 'im slap his boot; 'E learns to drop the 'bloodies' from every word 'e sings; 'An' shows an 'ealthy brisket, when 'e strips for bars an' rings.'

THE RECEPTIONAL.

'God of our fathers known of old, Lord of our far-flung battle lines, Beneath whose awful hand we hold Dominion over palm and pine; Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet, Lest we forget—lest we forget.'

'The tumult and the shouting dies, The captains and the kings depart, Still stands Thine ancient sacrifice, An humble and a contrite heart; Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet, Lest we forget—lest we forget.'

'Far called our navies melt away, On dune and headland sinks the fire, Lo! all our pomp of yesterday, Is all but a wreath of dry leaves; That to our dying shall be light, Lest we forget—lest we forget.'

'For heathen heart that puts her trust, In reeking tube, and iron shard, All valiant dust that builds on dust, And guarding calls not Thee to guard, For frantic boast and foolish word, Thy mercy on Thy people, Lord.'

TO OBTAIN GOLD FOR A BANK NOTE

L.M.E., Mount Forest, Ont.—1. May the holder of a five dollar note, say, of the Ontario Bank, claim gold for it at any branch of that bank? F.C.H., Ottawa.—2. Are banks obliged to redeem their notes in gold? Ans.—1 and 2. Holders of Dominion notes can secure the equivalent amount in gold coin, either British or American, or United States eagles or dollars, by presenting the notes at the offices of the Canadian Receiver General, in Montreal, Quebec, St. John, N.B., Halifax, Toronto, Winnipeg, or Victoria; the Receiver General being at liberty to redeem the notes in either form, at the convenience of the holder. He usually consults the convenience of the note holder. Holders of notes or bills of Canadian

banks cannot compel the banks to redeem their notes in gold; but the holder may demand that the bank pay in Dominion notes, which, as shown above, are easily converted into gold at the offices of the Receiver General. As a rule, however, the banks are quite willing to accommodate their customers or note holders. It is convenient for travellers to change their bank notes into gold before leaving for England or the United States, as gold is not subject to discount, is everywhere taken readily, and may at any time be exchanged for the paper, silver, or copper of the national currency. If the traveller intends to carry with him sums of over one hundred dollars he will find it convenient to buy a draft on some bank of the country to which he is going.

AIR RIFLES AND PISTOLS.

C.E.T., Sherbrooke.—Where can air rifles and pistols be obtained, and at what prices? Ans.—The 'King' air rifle costs \$1.35; the 'Columbian,' costs \$2.50. This last is a magazine rifle and holds five hundred shots. It is self-charging and needs no air pump. Air pistols cost from fifty cents to \$1.50. Order from 'Coates,' 1224 Notre Dame street, Montreal. A cheaper rifle, costing \$1.05, the 'Dewey,' may be had of the S. Carley Company, 1771 Notre Dame street, Montreal. This rifle also is a magazine one, and is self charging.

BOOKS ABOUT WILD FLOWERS.

D.J.L., Toronto.—1. State names and prices of some works descriptive of wild flowers. 2. Where may they be purchased? Ans.—1. A very good work for collectors, and elementary student, 'Wild Flowers,' by Maud Goepp (E. M. Harding). This work, together with its index, has 371 pages of letter press with 55 illustrations; price of third edition, 1894, one dollar. Another very good work, 'How to Know the Wild Flowers,' by Mrs. Dana, price \$2.50. Works dealing with botany in general should be consulted at the same time; for instance, works by Asa Gray, 'How Plants Grow,' and others; also the later works, by Wood, which may be consulted with advantage by the more advanced student. 2. Order from W. Drysdale & Co., 222 St. James street, Montreal; or from W. Posters & Co., corner St. Catherine and Mansfield streets, Montreal.

TO LEARN ENGRAVING.

C.W.L., Picton.—1. Which department of engraving would prove the most profitable for a young man who must depend chiefly upon his own resources for his support, and who has a knowledge of chemicals, some experience in photography, and is dexterous with his hands? 2. State the names of any firms which would be likely to receive apprentices. Ans.—1. Engraving is a profitable trade, as a rule, those employments which are the least remunerative at first generally prove the most lucrative, and afford their professors the best social positions in the long run. It is often more difficult for beginners to secure an opening than it is for those having some experience to obtain work. Engraving establishments have generally more applications from boys than from the skilled workmen, whom they have a constant demand for. It is difficult to offer specific advice in a case of this sort. 2. Address one of the following firms, namely, Messrs. P. Adams & Co., 130 St. Peter street; the Atlas Engraving and Publishing Company, 8 to 16 Little St. Antoine street, Montreal; the Bishop Engraving and Printing Company, Limited, 283 St. James street; the Canada Engraving and Lithographing Company, map engraving, bonds, certificates, etc., No. 9 Bleury street; T. W. Matthews, 25 St. James street; the Standard Photo Engraving Co., 30 St. Helen street; Messrs. Desbarats & Co., 73 St. James street, Montreal; photographic, zinc, line and half tone engraving. Of these firms, address, first, the Canada, the Standard, and the Desbarats Engraving Companies.

'THOU ART GONE FROM MY GAZE.'

Reader of 'Witness.'—I noticed in your paper that at the empire concert, on May 22, the old English ballad by Linley 'Thou art gone from my gaze,' was sung. If it is not too much trouble I would like very much if you would give me the words of the song in your paper. I have tried to get them for a long time but could not succeed.

'THOU ART GONE FROM MY GAZE.'

(Composed by Thomas Linley, of Bath, in memory of his daughter.)
Thou art gone from my gaze
Like a beautiful dream,
And I seek thee in vain
By the meadow and stream;
Oft I breathe thy dear name
To the wind floating by,
But thy dear voice is mute
To my bosom's lone sigh.
In the stillness of night,
When the stars mildly shine,
My heart fondly holds
A communion with thine;
For I feel thou art near,
And where'er I may be,
Thy spirit of love
Keeps a watch over me.
Of the birds in thy power,
Now 'tis simple wild flower,
E'er I simply wild flower
I prize for thy sake;
The deep woods and dark wilds
Can a pleasure impart,
For their solitude suits
My sad sorrow-worn heart.
Thou art gone from my gaze
Yet I will not repine,
Ere long we shall meet
In the home that's now thine,
For I feel thou art near,
And where'er I may be,
Thy spirit of love
Keeps a watch over me.

BANTING'S SYSTEM FOR CORPULLENCE.

H. McK., Broadview; J.A.C.K.; and Mrs. J. H. S., Moira, Ont., enquire where William Banting's book on the treatment of corpulence may be obtained. We have had other queries as well as those above mentioned. Ans.—Banting's book, price 25 cents, may be ordered from Messrs. W. Drysdale & Co., 222 St. James street, Montreal. Another very good work on the same subject is 'Corpulence and its treatment,' by E. Stein. The English translation of this work costs \$1.25 and may be ordered as above, post paid.

HOUSE INFESTED BY FLEAS.

W. F.—If a house is so infested with fleas that it is impossible for its occupants to sleep in it will this render the lease null and void, the house being rented annually? 2. If a doctor's certificate be produced stating that the house is uninhabitable from this cause might the tenant give up the house? Ans.—1 and 2. Nothing of this sort can be done except by process of law. The tenant must pay the rent of the house from May to May, unless he can establish the facts in a court of law. This, however, in your case should be an easy matter from your statement of the case. A doctor's certificate would be of value in proving your contention before the judge, but the mere possession of such certificate without legal process will not make void the lease. Nor can you leave the house before taking such legal action unless you can prove the nuisance to be deleterious to life and health. A lease has recently been declared void because of a tenant being

infested with other vermin, so that your plea would probably procure you release in a court of law.

LEGAL.

QUEBEC.

INSURANCE POLICY—RIGHTS OF WIFE.

Subscriber.—A, an unmarried man, takes out an insurance policy payable to executors. A has since married and has children. Should A die, can wife claim all, or would half of the money be kept till the children are of age? Ans.—The wife could not claim anything under the policy, the benefits of which would pass entirely to the children. Should the husband desire to dispose of it otherwise he could do so either by leaving a will, or a deposit written and signed by himself attached to the policy.

IMPOUNDING CHICKENS.

X.Z.—Please tell me through your Saturday paper if there is a law to prevent your neighbors' chickens in the country coming over and running even through the house, also destroying garden, tearing up lawns, etc. Ans.—You are entitled either to impound the chickens yourself, or to hand them over to the pound-keeper of the municipality. The owner cannot demand their delivery except upon payment of a penalty of five cents for each chicken, together with the expenses incurred in keeping them, and the amount of any damage which they may have caused. These damages in default of agreement are fixed by arbitrators. (Municipal Code, Articles 425-445.)

ONTARIO.

TROTH PLIGHTED AND BROKEN.

Constant Reader, Ont.—A and B are engaged to be married. A gives B an engagement ring. He afterwards wishes to break the engagement, explaining he has changed his mind. What legal claim has he on the ring? Ans.—None whatever.

MARSH MUD.

Subscriber, N.B.—A owns a marsh, out of which he has formerly dug mud. About two years ago rafts of logs belonging to B have come up stream with the tide and remained, consequently preventing A from using marsh mud as before. B has been notified twice to either have the logs removed or pay for the use of the marsh, while the logs have remained there they have not. Can A compel B to pay for use of the marsh, and what action should he take against him as he has paid no attention to the notification? Ans.—Apparently A is entitled to recover damages from B by action of trespass.

PURCHASE OF LAND BY A MINOR

—SNAKES IN THE GRASS.

Mantoulin Island, Ont.—A boy 18 years old buys a lot of land and pays down \$150. He afterwards finds out that the land is worthless. Is the agreement binding? Can his parents demand money back? Ans.—It is probable that as to anything further required to be done by the boy thereunder the agreement could not be enforced, but as to the money already paid we do not see in your statement of case any sufficient ground upon which he or his parents could go in an attempt to recover it by legal proceedings.

HOLDING A NOTE.

N.B.—I have a promissory note written in the usual manner, signed by a man and his wife. Now, shall it be necessary to notify them before the note is due to be given due in a year? Or will it be legal to receive interest on it and let it run? Ans.—No. 2. Yes.

CONVEYANCING—VINEGAR—EXCISE.

Piggotty, Ont.—A man wishes to give his wife the deed of a farm upon which there is a mortgage in which she has barred her dowry. Is there any way of transferring the deed other than giving a new one? 2. Will there have to be a deed of mortgage? 3. Is it obligatory to get a deed registered? 4. If so, is there any stated time in which it must be done? 5. Can a person legally make vinegar for his own use without paying excise duty? Ans.—1. It is the transfer of the title that is in order, and that must necessarily be effected by deed of conveyance. 2. No. 3. No. 4. No. 5. No. 6. No. 7. No. 8. No. 9. No. 10. No. 11. No. 12. No. 13. No. 14. No. 15. No. 16. No. 17. No. 18. No. 19. No. 20. No. 21. No. 22. No. 23. No. 24. No. 25. No. 26. No. 27. No. 28. No. 29. No. 30. No. 31. No. 32. No. 33. No. 34. No. 35. No. 36. No. 37. No. 38. No. 39. No. 40. No. 41. No. 42. No. 43. No. 44. No. 45. No. 46. No. 47. No. 48. No. 49. No. 50. No. 51. No. 52. No. 53. No. 54. No. 55. No. 56. No. 57. No. 58. No. 59. No. 60. No. 61. No. 62. No. 63. No. 64. No. 65. No. 66. No. 67. No. 68. No. 69. No. 70. No. 71. No. 72. No. 73. No. 74. No. 75. No. 76. No. 77. No. 78. No. 79. No. 80. No. 81. No. 82. No. 83. No. 84. No. 85. No. 86. No. 87. No. 88. No. 89. No. 90. No. 91. No. 92. No. 93. No. 94. No. 95. No. 96. No. 97. No. 98. No. 99. No. 100. No. 101. No. 102. No. 103. No. 104. No. 105. No. 106. No. 107. No. 108. No. 109. No. 110. No. 111. No. 112. No. 113. No. 114. No. 115. No. 116. No. 117. No. 118. No. 119. No. 120. No. 121. No. 122. No. 123. No. 124. No. 125. No. 126. No. 127. No. 128. No. 129. No. 130. No. 131. No. 132. No. 133. No. 134. No. 135. No. 136. No. 137. No. 138. No. 139. No. 140. No. 141. No. 142. No. 143. No. 144. No. 145. No. 146. No. 147. No. 148. No. 149. No. 150. No. 151. No. 152. No. 153. No. 154. No. 155. No. 156. No. 157. No. 158. No. 159. No. 160. No. 161. No. 162. No. 163. No. 164. No. 165. No. 166. No. 167. No. 168. No. 169. No. 170. No. 171. No. 172. No. 173. No. 174. No. 175. No. 176. No. 177. No. 178. No. 179. No. 180. No. 181. No. 182. No. 183. No. 184. No. 185. No. 186. No. 187. No. 188. No. 189. No. 190. No. 191. No. 192. No. 193. No. 194. No. 195. No. 196. No. 197. No. 198. No. 199. No. 200. No. 201. No. 202. No. 203. No. 204. No. 205. No. 206. No. 207. No. 208. No. 209. No. 210. No. 211. No. 212. No. 213. No. 214. No. 215. No. 216. No. 217. No. 218. No. 219. No. 220. No. 221. No. 222. No. 223. No. 224. No. 225. No. 226. No. 227. No. 228. No. 229. No. 230. No. 231. No. 232. No. 233. No. 234. No. 235. No. 236. No. 237. No. 238. No. 239. No. 240. No. 241. No. 242. No. 243. No. 244. No. 245. No. 246. No. 247. No. 248. No. 249. No. 250. No. 251. No. 252. No. 253. No. 254. No. 255. No. 256. No. 257. No. 258. No. 259. No. 260. No. 261. No. 262. No. 263. No. 264. No. 265. No. 266. No. 267. No. 268. No. 269. No. 270. No. 271. No. 272. No. 273. No. 274. No. 275. No. 276. No. 277. No. 278. No. 279. No. 280. No. 281. No. 282. No. 283. No. 284. No. 285. No. 286. No. 287. No. 288. No. 289. No. 290. No. 291. No. 292. No. 293. No. 294. No. 295. No. 296. No. 297. No. 298. No. 299. No. 300. No. 301. No. 302. No. 303. No. 304. No. 305. No. 306. No. 307. No. 308. No. 309. No. 310. No. 311. No. 312. No. 313. No. 314. No. 315. No. 316. No. 317. No. 318. No. 319. No. 320. No. 321. No. 322. No. 323. No. 324. No. 325. No. 326. No. 327. No. 328. No. 329. No. 330. No. 331. No. 332. No. 333. No. 334. No. 335. No. 336. No. 337. No. 338. No. 339. No. 340. No. 341. No. 342. No. 343. No. 344. No. 345. No. 346. No. 347. No. 348. No. 349. No. 350. No. 351. No. 352. No. 353. No. 354. No. 355. No. 356. No. 357. No. 358. No. 359. No. 360. No. 361. No. 362. No. 363. No. 364. No. 365. No. 366. No. 367. No. 368. No. 369. No. 370. No. 371. No. 372. No. 373. No. 374. No. 375. No. 376. No. 377. No. 378. No. 379. No. 380. No. 381. No. 382. No. 383. No. 384. No. 385. No. 386. No. 387. No. 388. No. 389. No. 390. No. 391. No. 392. No. 393. No. 394. No. 395. No. 396. No. 397. No. 398. No. 399. No. 400. No. 401. No. 402. No. 403. No. 404. No. 405. No. 406. No. 407. No. 408. No. 409. No. 410. No. 411. No. 412. No. 413. No. 414. No. 415. No. 416. No. 417. No. 418. No. 419. No. 420. No. 421. No. 422. No. 423. No. 424. No. 425. No. 426. No. 427. No. 428. No. 429. No. 430. No. 431. No. 432. No. 433. No. 434. No. 435. No. 436. No. 437. No. 438. No. 439. No. 440. No. 441. No. 442. No. 443. No. 444. No. 445. No. 446. No. 447. No. 448. No. 449. No. 450. No. 451. No. 452. No. 453. No. 454. No. 455. No. 456. No. 457. No. 458. No. 459. No. 460. No. 461. No. 462. No. 463. No. 464. No. 465. No. 466. No. 467. No. 468. No. 469. No. 470. No. 471. No. 472. No. 473. No. 474. No. 475. No. 476. No. 477. No. 478. No. 479. No. 480. No. 481. No. 482. No. 483. No. 484. No. 485. No. 486. No. 487. No. 488. No. 489. No. 490. No. 491. No. 492. No. 493. No. 494. No. 495. No. 496. No. 497. No. 498. No. 499. No. 500. No. 501. No. 502. No. 503. No. 504. No. 505. No. 506. No. 507. No. 508. No. 509. No. 510. No. 511. No. 512. No. 513. No. 514. No. 515. No. 516. No. 517. No. 518. No. 519. No. 520. No. 521. No. 522. No. 523. No. 524. No. 525. No. 526. No. 527. No. 528. No. 529. No. 530. No. 531. No. 532. No. 533. No. 534. No. 535. No. 536. No. 537. No. 538. No. 539. No. 540. No. 541. No. 542. No. 543. No. 544. No. 545. No. 546. No. 547. No. 548. No. 549. No. 550. No. 551. No. 552. No. 553. No. 554. No. 555. No. 556. No. 557. No. 558. No. 559. No. 560. No. 561. No. 562. No. 563. No. 564. No. 565. No. 566. No. 567. No. 568. No. 569. No. 570. No. 571. No. 572. No. 573. No. 574. No. 575. No. 576. No. 577. No. 578. No. 579. No. 580. No. 581. No. 582. No. 583. No. 584. No. 585. No. 586. No. 587. No. 588. No. 589. No. 590. No. 591. No. 592. No. 593. No. 594. No. 595. No. 596. No. 597. No. 598. No. 599. No. 600. No. 601. No. 602. No. 603. No. 604. No. 605. No. 606. No. 607. No. 608. No. 609. No. 610. No. 611. No. 612. No. 613. No. 614. No. 615. No. 616. No. 617. No. 618. No. 619. No. 620. No. 621. No. 622. No. 623. No. 624. No. 625. No. 626. No. 627. No. 628. No. 629. No. 630. No. 631. No. 632. No. 633. No. 634. No. 635. No. 636. No. 637. No. 638. No. 639. No. 640. No. 641. No. 642. No. 643. No. 644. No. 645. No. 646. No. 647. No. 648. No. 649. No. 650. No. 651. No. 652. No. 653. No. 654. No. 655. No. 656. No. 657. No. 658. No. 659. No. 660. No. 661. No. 662. No. 663. No. 664. No. 665. No. 666. No. 667. No. 668. No. 669. No. 670. No. 671. No. 672. No. 673. No. 674. No. 675. No. 676. No. 677. No. 678. No. 679. No. 680. No. 681. No. 682. No

A GREAT GATHERING.

Delegates Expected From all Over the World.

THE 'DETROIT '99' CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR CONVENTION.

The eighteenth international convention of the Christian Endeavor Societies will be held in Detroit, Mich., from July 5 to 10. Few cities possess more attractions for the traveller and sightseer than Detroit, with its history dating back to before the Pilgrim Fathers. It has changed its flag five times, and has been the scene of more than fifty battles. At present it is chiefly noted for the width and cleanliness of its streets, which make it a paradise for bicyclists.

The Christian Endeavorers of Detroit are planning to make the coming convention the best on record. The following are some of the speakers who have been secured:—

Dr. Burris A. Jenkins, president of the University of Indianapolis. He is



CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Headquarters for Canada at the Detroit Christian Endeavor Convention.

the youngest man in the country holding such a position, and one whose personality has proven most attractive to Endeavorers.

The Rev. F. W. Gunsaulus, D.D., of the People's Church in Chicago, who has recovered from his long illness, and is expected to be present at the convention. Dr. Gunsaulus is considered one of the most eloquent men of the country.

Booker T. Washington, the powerful colored orator; Robert E. Speer, the missionary secretary of the Presbyterian Board, whose missionary spirit is known throughout the ranks of the Student Volunteers.

The Rev. P. S. Henson, of Chicago, may be depended upon for some of the brightest, wittiest speeches of the convention. This is accredited to him and is said to be a fair sample: The other day a friend met him standing disconsolately inside a big dry goods store, and asked him what he was doing. The Rev. Mr. Henson replied, 'Obeying the Scriptural injunction, "All the days of my appointed time will I wait till my change come!"'

The Rev. Wm. Patterson is the 'Scotch Irish-Canadian-American' from Toronto, whom Endeavorers have learned to love through the conventions of the past. That he will again be a convention speaker is a welcome announcement. Mr. Patterson's genuine Christian Endeavor spirit is evidenced in the fact that his society in the Cooke's Presbyterian Church at Toronto is the largest in the world, numbering 600 members. Four of its former members are in the mission fields; one in China, one in Africa, one in South America, and one in the North-West among the Indians. Nine are ordained ministers and fifteen are studying for the ministry.

'When the Christianity of the world gets together it will be irresistible,' says the Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, author of 'In His Steps.' A man with that sort of a conviction, and who believes that this can be made a realized ideal early in the twentieth century, is just the kind that will amalgamate with a Christian Endeavor convention. Mr. Sheldon's proposed pastors' conference on 'Parish reforms' will be one of the features of the convention.

Among the women to be heard are Mrs. F. E. Clark, the modest and charming wife of the president, Dr. Clark, who holds Christian Endeavor interests quite as dear as does the doctor himself; Miss Jessie Ackerman, of Chicago; the Countess Schimmelmann, whose unique work among sailors is of so much interest, and Mrs. Howard M. Ingham, of Jefferson, Ohio.

The six days of the convention will be full of all kinds of meetings—each one better than the last. Wednesday, July 5, will be taken up with business meetings and addresses of welcome; the other days, the regular programme begins with a 'Quiet hour,' 8.15 to 9.20 in the morning. Then follow services in one or both of the two mammoth tents erected for the purpose. In the afternoon there will be two simultaneous 'conferences,' 1.30 to 2.20; one on 'Bible study,' the other for personal workers. After these there will be, on Thursday, denominational conferences in the different churches; on Friday, conferences for pastors, and for district and city union officers; on Saturday, a grand excursion to Belle Isle; on Monday, Junior rallies and a missionary conference. There will also be evening meetings. On Sunday there will be the regular

church services in the morning, a 'Sabbath observance' meeting in the afternoon, and in the evening twenty-six simultaneous consecration meetings in as many churches.

Speaking of the development of the Christian Endeavor movement, the Rev. John Pollock, member of the British Council and Scottish Executive, wrote two years ago:—

'It may be safely asserted that no organization, social, political or religious, in any age of the world's history, can compare with Christian Endeavor in the rapidity and steadiness of its expansion. In the short period of sixteen years it has increased to over 50,000 societies, with a membership of upwards of 3,000,000. It has struck its roots deep in every continent, and has blessed many of the dark places of the earth. Christian Endeavor surrounds the world. Its sun never sets. It is advancing at the rate of one branch every two hours, or nearly 1,000 members a day.'

The first society was formed in February, 1881; in March, 1884, the first junior society was organized by the Rev. J. W. Cowan, at Tabor, Ia. In 1888 the foundation of Christian Endeavor was laid in Great Britain. The year 1890 marked a specific departure in operations, when the work was begun among sailors. The first floating Society of Christian Endeavor was formed on the United States revenue steamer 'Dexter,' at Woods Hall, Mass., where, in April of that year, twelve of the sailors took the pledge, organized a society, and held their first consecration meeting. The first society in the United States navy proper was formed at the Brooklyn navy yard, November, 1892. Then there are the several army societies of Christian Endeavor, those organized among convicts, in insane asylums, work-houses, schools for the deaf, kindergartens, in factories and printing offices, in schools and colleges.

Christian Endeavor has been an interdenominational movement since its early days. Among the Friends it has found the warmest of its supporters; the Reformed Presbyterians have heartily adopted the Christian Endeavor movement; the Christian denomination has received it with enthusiasm; the Congregational Church accepted the society with little question; the Reformed Church in America early welcomed it; in the Presbyterian Church practically no rival society exists; and the Reformed Episcopal Church has always been in hearty sympathy with the movement.

The denominational figures furnish instructive statistics on interdenominational growth, but to give them all would occupy too much space; two years only will be given, 1897 and 1898. In the United States in 1897 the Presbyterian societies led, with 5,531 young people's societies, and 2,934 junior societies. The Congregationalists came next with 4,153 and 2,407 junior; the Disciples of Christ third, numbering 3,208 societies, and 1,322 junior; Baptists, 2,640 societies, and 1,089 junior; Cumberland Presbyterians, 867 societies, and 361 junior; Methodist Protestant, 971, and 251 junior; Lutherans, 869, and 324 junior, and so on, till nearly forty different varieties have been enumerated. In Canada the Methodists led with 1,062 societies, and 170 junior; Presbyterians, 1,056, and 146 junior; Baptists, 168 and 35 junior. In the United Kingdom the Congregationalists, with 1,216, led the Baptists by only six societies. Then followed the Presbyterians and Primitive Methodists. Under the Southern Cross, in Australia, the Wesleyan Methodists were the most numerous.

In England in 1898 the Baptists stood first in Christian Endeavor; in Australia the Wesleyan Methodists, and in Canada the Methodists. In the United States the Presbyterians led with 5,005 young people's societies and 3,109 junior; the Congregationalists were next, with 4,165 and 2,469 junior; then followed the Disciples of Christ, with 3,208, and 1,483 junior; the Baptists, 2,629, and 1,130 junior; the Methodist Protestants, 1,605 and 364 junior; the Cumberland Presbyterians, 880, 414 junior; Lutherans, 801, 355 junior; and so on until more than thirty different denominations have been listed.

HOW TO OPPOSE LICENSES.

THE LAW IN THE CASE.

A correspondent asks us to make clear the law regarding oppositions to liquor licenses.

In addition to the provisions of the law to prevent all licenses in a municipality, as described in the 'Witness' on Saturday, Article 842, Revised Statutes of Quebec, as amended, reads (sub. sec. 3):

'Such certificate shall be refused if it be proved to the satisfaction of the council, (Municipal Council).

'That his demand for a license is opposed in writing by the absolute majority of the electors resident in the municipality, or polling sub-division, as the case may be, in which he intends to open a tavern.'

A majority of the resident municipal electors, signing a petition against the granting of a license to any particular person, and presenting this to the council can prevent the license being issued. A majority petition against granting any licenses would have no legal value. The petition must be directed against a definite application, and should have the name of the person applying for the license clearly stated.

Temperance people possessing the ne-

cessary qualifications for municipal electors should see to it that their names are entered upon the valuation roll. Widows and spinsters who own property or are tenants have the same right to be entered on the valuation roll, as men. Attention should be given to this matter now wherever the roll is being made or revised. This applies to all municipalities outside the cities.

[For the 'Witness.' DOMINION DAY.

(By the Rev. W. M. MacKeracher, B.A.) Where the stately monarch mountains Rear their summits crowned with snow, Haughty lords of all the riches In the rocks and streams below; Tow'ring to the purple heavens, Gazing on the azure sea: There to-day, O wide Dominion, Thine own children honor thee.

Where the shadeless open prairie Spreads its lone expanse unstirred By a sound of living creature Save the lowing of the herd, And the half-grown wheat in verdure Reaches thickly to the knee, There to-day, O fair Dominion, Thine own children honor thee.

Where the south wind from the bushes The large, luscious berry shakes, And the commerce of the cities Meets the traffic of the lakes, And the thunderous Niagara Sings the psalm of the free: There to-day, O strong Dominion, Thine own children honor thee.

Where the deep, majestic river Bears upon its solemn tide, By the haunts of ancient story And the seats of former pride, Ocean argosies to markets Where the world is held in fee: There to-day, O great Dominion, Thine own children honor thee.

Where the stalwart sea-girt peoples Keep the gateway of the land; In the meadows of New Brunswick, On the Nova Scotia strand, In the Gulf's fair island garden, Sheltered by the maple tree: There to-day, O blest Dominion, Thine own children honor thee.

In thy cherished mother country, In thy sister lands afar, On the burning eastern desert, Underneath the southern star, 'Midst the speech of alien races, Whereso'er thy children be, There to-day, O dear Dominion, Loyal hearts remember thee. Maisonneuve, 1899.

[For the 'Witness.' DREYFUS'S FAREWELL TO EXILE.

Lone island of horror and pain, Sad prison of hope and despair, They have broken the infamous chain Whose clanking has whitened my hair. Have they dragged from its covert the wrong That doomed me to exile and shame? Have they humbled the necks of the strong, Whose calumny blackened my name?

I have walked in the shadow of death, I have lain 'neath the stars in a tomb, Inhaling with every breath The fever pervading its gloom. To freedom and honor restored, To country and kindred—O God In my heart I have hidden the sword On which in their malice they trod.

I have counted the pitiless days, Stretching out to a desert of years; At last, O at last, shall I gaze On her who awaits me in tears?

On her whose devotion has kept My soul from revolt against life, Who has pled for me, prayed for me, wept, My more than an angel—my wife.

Farewell to the desolate isle, To exile, my couch and my cell, Never cheered by the light of a smile, Thou dismal Gehenna, farewell.

GEORGE MARTIN.

GRIMSBY PARK.

Grimsby Park, the great Methodist camp ground, on the south shore of Lake Ontario, promises to attract many visitors during the summer season. A very attractive programme has been prepared and much distinguished talent secured. Among the special attractions during July and August will be classes in literature, calisthenics, elocution and oratory, and Shakespeare. Edison's projectoscope will be shown and on Aug. 17 there will be a grand Masonic celebration. The best pulpit and platform speakers in Canada and the United States have been secured, and several regimental bands will provide music. The park is now open. Programmes and other information may be obtained from H. B. Andrews, general manager, Grimsby Park.

CANADIAN BUTTER TRADE.

Exports Increase About 1,000 Percent in Six Years.

WHAT SHOULD BE DONE TO SECURE THE PRINCIPAL BUSINESS WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

Some six years ago British butter importers, those of London especially, looked askance upon shipments of Canadian butter, and, in fact, it was a matter of difficulty to find any one who had a good word to say for it. To mention Canadian butter to a London importer in a large way was to touch upon a grievance, and complaints and attendant queries induced were many.

'The butter was of a distinctly inferior quality'; 'the tubs in which it was packed were ill-suited in every way for the trade, when compared with the 56-pound cube boxes in which butter was sent from New Zealand and Victoria'; 'the packing in paper was a bad system, and, in a great many cases, further deteriorated the quality of the butter'; 'will not handle it at all except on order'—all these and many more remarks were uttered in the autumn of 1893 by wholesale butter merchants of first standing in London to a Canadian newspaper man who was interviewing them on the subject. The importers further asked what the Canadians were about that they did not see the natural advantages they possessed for manufacturing a good article, and also why it was that Canada, having worked up such a trade in cheese, should not do the same in regard to butter.

Mr. William Gunn, of the firm of Campbell, Shearer & Co., butter importers, of London, who is at present in this city, in speaking with a 'Witness' representative on the subject of the Canadian butter trade, alluded to the great changes in the same which have taken place since the period above mentioned.

'The increase,' Mr. Gunn remarked, 'is a wonderful one. From 36,000 packages of butter exported to Great Britain by Canada in 1893 the quantity had increased to a total of some 350,000 packages last year—nearly ten times the export in 1893, while up to the present this year the quantity of butter already exported shows a material increase over the quantity exported up to the corresponding date of last year.'

It may here be parenthetically remarked that every one interested in commercial matters is aware that this great increase in the export of Canadian butter is due to the inauguration of a better system of manufacture, the establishment of a refrigerator service for transportation by both sea and land, careful selection and supervision of the cows, well-appointed dairies, and the use of up to date appliances that in 1893 were conspicuous by their absence. Mr. Gunn, however, who is in a position to know all the ins and outs of the trade, while admitting this all round improvement, does not think that this country has yet done all that it can do in the matter.

'I must say,' continued Mr. Gunn, 'that the quality of Canadian butter is far from being perfect as yet. The Canadian product at present compares very favorably with that of Australia and New Zealand, and in some instances is not to be excelled, realizing in the English market prices equal to those given for the very best Danish. The uniform quality, however, must be raised.

'For some years past no less than £6,000,000 annually has gone to Denmark for butter, whereas, although the export of the article on this side has increased no less than 1,000 percent, the amount the Dominion receives for it is considerably under £1,000,000. There is no reason whatever why Canada should not take as good a place in supplying butter to Britain as she has done in regard to cheese. Both in quantity and quality Canada is able to rank first in the United Kingdom, and she possesses every possible natural advantage that can enable her to achieve this end, namely, a good climate, a splendid soil, and an excellent water system.

'Australia, on the other hand, has to contend with inequalities of climate and meteorological caprice. Every now and again that country suffers from terrific droughts, and the recurrence of these prevents uniformity in its butter output. For instance, the output four years ago was no less than 13,000 tons in the year. Since then, owing to the prevalence of drought, the shipments have diminished fully one-third.'

'You have, I believe, Mr. Gunn, visited Australia and New Zealand, and have seen the system of butter manufacture in vogue in those countries?'

'Yes, I have, and I have also visited a number of the dairies in operation in this country, and I am glad to say that those of the Dominion compare most favorably in every way with those I have seen in Australia and New Zealand.'

'Great Britain imports largely from the Continent. Is not this trade, by reason of cheaper transportation owing to shorter distance, government assistance and cheapness, too firmly established for Canada to compete with?'

'By no means. Great Britain can buy every pound of good butter that Canada can export. There is at present a vast quantity of oleomargarine used in Great Britain both in its ordinary condition, simply colored, and mixed with butter, in which latter case it is put up like butter and sold as such.'

'There is at present a bill before the House of Lords which will, when law, by

ADVERTISEMENTS.

OUR GREAT JULY OFFER! A \$12 Waltham or Elgin Watch For only \$5.00. READ EVERY WORD. We want every reader of the 'Weekly Witness' for a customer. We have a large stock of Genuine Waltham and Elgin Movements in Solid Silver Metal Cases, Screw Back and Bezel. We guarantee these cases to be as good as Coin Silver. The Movements are seven-jewelled Ruby Movements, and we warrant them for ten years. We make all repairs free of charge for ten years. OUR GREAT OFFER. Send us 25 cents, and we will send you one of these watches, Ladies' or Gents' size, to your express office. You can examine it, and if it is just as WE SAY, pay the express, \$4.75, and take your watch. If you send us the cash with your order, we will send you a handsome plated chain, with compass charm free, and send you the watch by registered mail to your express office. This offer is only good for this month, July. Mention the 'Witness' when you order. Address The Standard Silverware Co., 246 St. James Street, Montreal, Canada.

forbidding the coloring of margarine, its admixture with butter, and its being sold after being thus mixed with butter, greatly diminish the sale of margarine in the United Kingdom, and thereby increase the consumption of pure butter. There is no likelihood, as far as I know, of any opposition to the bill, which will, no doubt, become law in due course. 'I would say, then, that it is the duty of this country to try and be at the head of butter-exporting countries, as it is at the head of cheese-exporting countries. To do this she must aim at securing a uniform good quality and endeavor that the export shall not merely consist of the best grade in a few isolated cases, and the bulk of a medium grade, but that the whole be of a very high standard of quality. In order to attain to this pitch of perfection, the animals must be above even the suspicion of disease, the sheds and stables must be always scrupulously clean, and the pasture and water both of good quality. Under these circumstances, with the other advantages the country possesses in respect to transportation, appliances and cold storage facilities there is no reason to doubt that the export of Canadian butter to Great Britain will continue to increase, and that ultimately the trade will take the same relative position in respect to the same trade of other countries as that of cheese has done already.'

THE LATE DR. NORMAN KERR.

Dr. Norman Kerr, so well known throughout the civilized world on account of his work in the temperance cause, whose death occurred recently at Hastings, as cabled at the time, was born at Glasgow in 1834, being the eld-



THE LATE DR. NORMAN KERR.

est son of Mr. Alexander Kerr. Adopting the medical profession he graduated at Glasgow University, receiving his diploma as M. D., in 1861, and thirteen years later settled in London. For ten years after his graduation he travelled in the United States and Canada, during which time he took much interest in everything pertaining to temperance. He had already been a member of the United Kingdom Alliance since 1853. Returning to England he practiced for a short time at Bedford, but went to London in 1874, and soon became recognized as one of the leading authorities on the treatment of alcoholism. He read numerous papers before the British Medical Association and other scientific societies, on the mortality caused by intemperance, the relation of drink to insanity, the medical administration of alcohol, the cure of inebriates, and kindred subjects. In addition to his 'Etiology, pathology, treatment, and jurisprudence of inebriety,' which is the standard work on alcoholism, Dr. Kerr was also the author of some thirty other works dealing with the subject. He was chairman of the Inebriates' Legislative Committee of the British Medical Association, honorary member and corresponding secretary of the American Association for the Cure of Inebriates, consulting physician to the Dalrymple Home for Inebriates, which he founded in 1864, and a Fellow of the Obstetric and Medical Societies of London.

DOMINION ALLIANCE.

THE MANITOBA PROHIBITIONISTS CONGRATULATED.

The Quebec provincial executive met last Thursday night in the Y. M. C. A. building.

Major Bond, chairman of the executive, presided.

The secretary in reporting the defeat of the Scott act in Brome, expressed the deep regret felt by the prohibitionists of the province that their flag had been lowered in this temperance stronghold, but the probabilities were that under the local option privileges of the provincial law, a large portion of the county would not permit any license to be issued.

In the Georgeville license case, which has entailed so much trouble and expense upon the Alliance in its heroic efforts to maintain the rights of municipal councils to refuse to confirm liquor licenses, the Alliance has been notified that the unanimous judgment rendered in its favor by the Court of Appeal, is to be carried to the Supreme Court.

The executive decided to instruct Mr. S. P. Leet, who successfully defended the case before the Court of Appeal, to take the necessary steps to defend the judgment before the Supreme Court.

The call of the Dominion Council of the Alliance for the annual meeting, to be held in Toronto, on July 12, was read. This will be one of the most important conferences of the prohibition leaders of the Dominion, ever held. The policy of the Alliance, regarding the government's refusal to introduce any prohibitive legislation as a result of the plebiscite, will be decided upon.

The following delegates to represent Quebec, in addition to the officers of the Alliance, were elected:—Major Bond, Mr. S. J. Carter, Mr. Walter Paul, Mr. G. M. Webster, Mr. E. A. Dyer, Mr. Albert Dyer, Suttor; the Rev. G. G. Huxtable, the Rev. J. McKillican, Mr. W. S. MacLaren, Huntingdon, the Rev. A. A. Radley, Lachute; Mr. W. R. Hibbar, St. Andrews; Mr. Michael Auger, Mr. S. P. Leet, Mr. S. J. Craig, Compton; the Rev. A. W. Main, Danville; Mrs. Ludington, Miss Dougal.

The executive congratulated the Alliance of Manitoba on their success in forcing the issue of prohibition upon the Provincial Government. The following resolution was adopted:—

'That we congratulate the Alliance of Manitoba on the decided promise given by its government to obtain as extensive powers in the direction of provincial prohibition as can be obtained, and to use such powers to the utmost.

'That we urge our friends in Manitoba not only to aid the government in giving effect to its promise, but to press the Dominion Government to make provision for effective prohibition.'

DOUKHOBORS.

Quebec, July 3.—After communication with the Provincial Government the Doukhobors at Grosse Ile have sent nine delegates to Lake St. John to examine and report upon the country, with a view to the settlement of a number of families there. It is stated that though none of the Doukhobors speak English, several of them speak French very fluently.

FUTURE OF CHINA.

Tecoma, Wn., July 3.—The recent Japanese papers say that Marquis Ito, former Premier of Japan, in a recent address, declared his firm belief that the partition of China among the powers of Europe is only a question of time. He added that Japan must take steps for her own protection, making every effort to maintain a rate of progress equal to that of the countries by which she will be confronted.

ONTARIO CROPS.

RAINS BADLY NEEDED IN MANY SECTIONS.

Merrickville, Ont., June 27.—All kinds of crops are looking fairly well, but rain is required in some localities. Prospects are good for grass; but grain and fruit will be scarce owing to grub ravages.

Lanark, Ont., June 27.—Fall wheat is only a partial crop; hay has been killed in some parts, but is making up. With June showers it will be above the average. Spring crops of all kinds are good, never showed better appearances, pasturage is good.

Rockland, Ont., June 27.—Hay—New meadows, exceptionally good; old meadows, generally light; on the whole, promise of fully, or, perhaps, more than an average crop. Fall grain not sown in this district, spring wheat, oats and peas, exceptionally good, and well advanced for the season. Present indications are for an abundant crop. Corn is generally backward, on account of lack of warm, corn-growing weather; but it is too early to predict a failure. With reasonable weather there is yet ample time for the production of a good crop. Root crops are generally up, and present indications point to a good crop. Have had reasonable rains, and pasturage never was better. Live stock is in fine condition.

Plantagenet, Ont., June 27.—Wheat, peas and oats have a fine appearance. Hay is not as strong a growth as last year; but will be of a better quality; root crops promise well. The fruit crop is a failure.

Mattawa, Ont., June 27.—Hay crop and fall wheat never looked better. Spring season being somewhat later than usual the spring wheat and root crops are backward, but with prospects of a good yield.

Brantford, Ont., June 27.—In this section crops of all kinds are suffering very much from the dry season; rain wanted very badly. Oats very poor; short straw and rusty. No spring wheat. Hay very short in stock. Small fruits, medium crop; apples hardly up to average crops.

Woodstock, Ont., June 27.—Owing to the dry season crops in this section are looking very poor; wheat and all other grains not up to average. Hay crop poor; apples and other fruits suffering greatly for want of rain and hardly up to the average.

St. Catharines, Ont., June 27.—Wheat looking fairly well and will be an average crop; oats will be a good crop. Barley and rye, small acreage sown; looks well. Hay rather short and light, about two-thirds crop. Rain very much needed.

Napanee, Ont., June 27.—There will be plenty of grain of all kinds in this vicinity. Hay is only about half a crop, and fruit of all kinds is scarce. Apples most particularly.

Stratford, Ont., June 27.—Fall wheat promises to be about half a crop; spring grains looking very well; hay comparatively light.

Windsor, Ont., June 27.—All crops in Essex county will give up to or more than an average crop, except winter wheat, which was badly damaged during the winter and spring. Corn is looking especially well up to date, and is largely sown. Some of the wheat fields have been ploughed up and corn planted. Fruit is also promising a good crop, except peaches, nearly all trees having been killed by the severe weather.

Huntsville, Ont., June 27.—Hay crop generally good; oats, wheat and barley prospects of a better crop, roots of all kinds good.

Sarnia, Ont., June 27.—Fall wheat is practically a total failure in this district. Hay, light crop, not more than half; spring grains will be fairly good if rain comes down soon.

Kingston, Ont., June 27.—Wheat below average; barley, very little sown in this district. Oats results largely depend on weather conditions. More rain needed. Hay probably not more than half a crop. Apples, many blossoms killed by frost; crop will fall considerably short of average. Potatoes and other root crops promise abundant yield.

Simcoe, Ont., June 27.—Hay, half crop. Average, small; wheat poor, half crop left; large acreage ploughed up. Oat crop looked well, but is going back for want of rain. Barley good but little sown. Peas look well. Corn looks well, double acreage planted. Potatoes and root crops coming on nicely; fruit crop short. Berries drying up on account of drought. Scarcely any apples, no peaches, quite a few plums; dairy interest suffering as pastures are drying up. General outlook not promising.

Bienheim, Ont., June 27.—Fall wheat badly winter-killed; about one-third crop. Hessian fly doing considerable damage; spring wheat acreage small, but looking well. Corn, a very large acreage; crops looking good. Barley looking well. Oats promise well. Beans healthy and coming on well. Hay, average crop. Small fruits, abundant crop. Peaches, about one-third crop. Apples, about average. Conditions for good crops are favorable; hay and harvest will be somewhat later than former years.

Port Colborne, Ont., June 27.—Wheat short of average. Corn, large acreage; rye, good; oats, turning brown for want of rain; peas, very few sown; hay, half a crop; grass, very short and dried out. All fruit very small crop.

Amherstburg, Ont., June 27.—Fall wheat almost a complete failure, eighty percent of it was ploughed under, and

corn and oats substituted, and they are looking well. Cherries and berries an abundant crop. Peaches and plums are not looking well. Barley a little better than the usual average.

Owen Sound, Ont., June 27.—Fall wheat will be an average yield. Spring wheat coming on nicely. Barley, peas and oats promise well. Potatoes and other root crops have a good start. Small fruits abundant; apples and plums only fair crop on account of ravages of caterpillars.

Hamilton, Ont., June 27.—The general outlook for crops in this section is unfavorable on account of the very dry season. Berries and the root crop are small in consequence of lack of moisture and hay will be a short crop. The fruit crop will be nearly an average yield if the weather proves more favorable, but the crop on the whole will not come near last season's yield. Peaches promise a fair yield and grapes will be plentiful.

Beeton, Ont., June 27.—Spring crops looking well; fall wheat below average. Owing to late spring harvest will be later this year than usual.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

In the case of Miss Eliza Smith, an elderly woman, run down and fatally injured by a female bicyclist, in Toronto, as noted last week, the coroner's jury rendered a verdict that the death was accidental; but the coroner remarked that he hoped the woman cyclist who caused the accident and escaped detection, would be reminded by her conscience from time to time of her unenviable connection with the aged woman's death.

Toronto milkmen, to the number of over one hundred, sold out their milk routes last week to an American syndicate, which is expected to control the milk supply when they manage to get the grip of the business necessary for the purpose.

Alderman Malloch, while at work in Malloch & Co.'s factory, on Fullarton street, London, Ont., last Tuesday afternoon, was caught in the machinery of the planer, and he probably would have been killed had he not proved stronger than his clothing, for he was stripped naked and badly shaken before he finally escaped the danger. It is believed he will recover.

An Arrprior despatch states that William Wallace, who resides near Renfrew, was 'flam-flammed' out of \$400 by two sharp tricksters, who pretended they wanted to buy his farm. He was induced to go into a game in which he deposited \$400 in a tin box with \$600 which the others also deposited. They left him the box, but took the money.

Three masked desperadoes in what is known as Mulligan's settlement, are said by a Brantford despatch of last Tuesday, to have attacked Mr. David Lyons, subjected him to great cruelty, and stolen seven dollars from him. He was known to have sold his horse for seventy dollars on the previous day, and the ruffians thought they would have got that sum.

The congregation of Noble street Presbyterian Church, Williamsburg, has, says a New York despatch, called the Rev. Thomas W. Campbell, a Canadian.

John B. Hill was run over and killed by a street car in Vancouver B.C., a few days since. He leaves four children, to remember that liquor was the cause of the accident.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

Her Majesty the Queen, the Duke of Cambridge, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, Grand Duke Michael of Russia, the Duke of Connaught, and General Lord Wolsey, Commander-in-Chief of the Army; with a number of princes and princesses, were among the brilliant group at the saluting base, at Aldershot, on Monday, June 26, when the pick of the troops there, eighteen thousand in number, marched past the saluting base. Fifty field-guns and 3,600 horses, comprising artillery and cavalry regiments, with some fifteen thousand infantry, made up the spectacle. Of the cavalry there were the 1st Royal Dragoons, of which the Emperor William of Germany is honorary colonel, and other famed regiments. In the infantry were the Royal Scots Fusilier Guards, the famous 'Cameronians,' or Scottish Rifles, and other heroes of the Zulu campaign, the whole host forming a splendid spectacle. It was described by a correspondent as a forest of shimmering steel, overhanging a scarlet sea.

The German troops have been pushing the open door in China wider. They were annoyed near Kiao-Chau, recently, by native attacks, upon their railway builders. The Chinese lost ten men in the fighting, and the Germans advanced upon Kiao-Mi, and it was surrendered.

Riots in Saragossa and Seville, and excitement in Madrid, marked the announcement of the government's new budget. The government seemed able to keep the unruly in check, and made many arrests. Nineteen persons were seriously hurt.

The Italian alleged spy, General Giletta di San Giuseppe, charged with covertly sketching the French military defences at Nice, was convicted last Tuesday. He was sentenced to five years' imprisonment and a fine of 5,000 francs, a sentence much applauded by the Nice people.

Two famous horses died on Wednesday, the charger of Lord Roberts, 'Voulet,' and 'Perdita II,' the well-known mare of the Prince of Wales.

Ten battle-ships and thirty-two cruisers will take part in the operations of the Channel fleet, which is ordered to

mobilize at Chatham on July 11, for the annual manoeuvres.

A Sydney, N.S.W., despatch of Wednesday, states that the British war cruiser 'Pylades,' which has been in the port of Montreal on occasions, had gone hard and fast ashore on the north-west reef. She is a third-class cruiser; but very serviceable.

A reciprocity treaty has been arranged between Bermuda and the United States, and the Bermuda commissioners left Washington last week with the draft of the treaty. The treaty with Jamaica is progressing toward completion.

UNITED STATES.

A colored girl named Norah Barrett, 16 years old, either insane or grossly wanting in humanity, confessed in Dover, Del., last Tuesday that she had set fire to the dress of a child she nursed, because she was tired of caring for it. She called the family to make it appear the burning was accidental; but the child was beyond all human help by that time.

News from Havana last week shows a state of anarchy in the district about Guanajay, Cuba, and rumors are rife that brigandage, in which some officers and men of the late native Cuban army were concerned, had been punished by American troops and several rioters shot.

Yellow fever is reported in Havana. If the United States troops root it out of Havana as they did under General Butler out of New Orleans, the Cuban war will have achieved one good deed at least.

Mrs. George B. Barrow, the woman found guilty of kidnapping the baby, Marion Clarke, in New York, which aroused such widespread sympathy for the parents of the child two months ago, was last week sentenced to twelve years and ten months in prison.

The steamer 'Pawnee' was burned and wrecked on June 26, while on her voyage between Charleston, S.C., and Boston. She belonged to the Clyde line, and her crew were all saved, some thirty-four in number, having been picked up by the 'George W. Clyde,' which reached New York last Tuesday forenoon.

The New York Central Railway Company has leased the Boston & Albany Railway for a term of 999 years, and has given a guarantee of eight percent on the stock. This is something the Vanderbilt interest has been seeking for years.

It was discovered last week in San Francisco that two dies had been ordered to be made similar to those used for stamping the certificates granted by United States and British officials at Hong Kong to students and merchants of China giving them leave to enter the United States. The dies, it is believed, are intended to be used for stamps for fraudulent passports.

TELEGRAPH NOTES.

In the Milwaukee flower parade on Thursday Governor Theodore Roosevelt was openly cheered as candidate for the next President of the United States. The shout was 'Roosevelt for President!' He won with the boys in blue, and he will be our President, too. This was the prevailing sentiment.

M. Berteaux, a socialist deputy, and M. Millevoye, nationalist, fought on Thursday with swords, the duel having resulted from heated debate on the previous day. When M. Berteaux had been wounded on the cheek, the pair shook hands, and their honor was satisfied.

The jewellery of Mrs. Phyllis E. Dodge, seized some time ago in New York, on the arrival of the liner 'St. Paul,' was released on Wednesday, as proof was given that all had been purchased in New York with the exception of three lots. Among the latter is said to be a diamond necklace valued at \$30,000.

Samuel Pack, a carpenter, employed at Des Joachins, fell from a scaffold on Thursday, and died soon afterwards. His body was taken to Pembroke, Ont., for burial.

A Birmingham, Ala., despatch of Wednesday states that three negroes are dead and one will probably die, the outcome of a riot between the whites and negro miners at the ore mines near Cardiff, Jefferson county. The whites fired volleys into negroes whom they alleged to have ill-treated a white man. It was the old story—a lynching with a new name. It was called a negro riot.

The Sons of Scotland at the biennial session of the Grand Camp in Toronto on Wednesday killed a proposition to establish woman's camps. They regarded the idea as invading the sanctity of the home.

The annual camp of the militia at Lewis, Que., was filled last week with three thousand men, very raw material to make an army out of, but willing to learn. The Shefford Field Battery was noticeable among the artillery.

MONTREAL NEWS.

A bright little boy named Young, who resided on Drolet street, was run over by a cabman's horse and cab on Drolet street last Tuesday. He was much hurt.

Thomas Gallagher and Joseph Champagne, boys who interfered with switches on the C. P. R. tracks at Hochelaga, were on Thursday locked up by the Police Magistrate to await sentence.

The sewage farm in St. Denis ward is making progress, and the managers find the soil as favorable as could be desired. They are to use coke in the filters instead of broken stones—this at the sug-

gestion of the Provincial Board of Health.

Mrs. Arthur Martel, while looking out of a window at her residence, 30 Mance street, on Wednesday morning, fell a distance of twenty feet to the pavement, and was taken to the General Hospital, where compound fractures of the left leg and internal injuries are being treated, with every hope of a successful result.

The Standard Life Assurance Company was instructed by the Superior Court last Tuesday, Judge Lemieux presiding, to pay to the heirs of the deceased, Isidore Poirier, the insurance policy on his life of \$1,000. It will be remembered that he was murdered by his wife at St. Canut, for which she and her paramour were afterwards hanged.

Mr. B. Ferland, who resided with his parents at 1075 De Montigny street, while carrying a load of boards on the wharf on Wednesday evening, was struck by a freight train and killed instantly. He had inadvertently walked upon the railway track, not knowing the train was in motion.

In the Montreal Presbyterian last Tuesday the Rev. Mr. Cruikshank's resignation as pastor of St. Matthew's Church, Point St. Charles, was accepted, in order to permit him to go to Brantford Ladies' College, as principal.

Mr. A. J. Jones, advocate, has handed in at the 'Witness' Office, a letter post-marked Rawal Pindi, India, May, 1890, from a soldier engaged in the Tirah campaign against the Afridis. The letter is addressed, 'Mr. A. J. Jones, official stenographer, 13th Judicial Circuit, Clayton, Montreal, Canada,' and is signed 'Jack.' The addressee can have this letter by applying to the 'Witness' Office.

Mr. Joseph St. Hilaire, who belonged to the 7th Voltigeurs of Chateauguay, and acted as cook with them in the camp at Laprairie, was struck down while at the religious services in camp on June 28, and died on the following day. Excessive heat or sunstroke was the cause of death.

Constable Leboeuf captured William Henderson, and last Tuesday charged him with highway robbery, he having caught him in the act on the previous Saturday night. He had an accomplice who escaped. As Henderson was trying to get away, he threw down a revolver, and he was also found to have revolver cartridges upon him. He was locked up for trial.

In the Montreal General Hospital is a lad of sixteen years, Harry Smith, who will remember the twenty-second of June. He was caught with the electrical power of the Lachine Hydraulic Company while on the roof of a building on Cherrier street. His hat was knocked off in a boyish prank by some of his companions, and while leaning forward to get it again he touched the live wire, and was so severely shocked before he could be extricated that he will lose his right hand. He also was severely hurt otherwise.

Liquor again played a part in an assault upon an aged woman whom none but a drunken or depraved wretch would strike. Mrs. Daley is 76 years of age, and it was her son-in-law, Thomas Costello, 45 years old, who, she says, assaulted her with an axe on Tuesday, just before the midnight hour. An ugly gash endangered the woman's life, and Costello was arrested at once. He denied striking the blow, and said he was out buying liquor for a friend when it was struck. Doctors at the hospital hope for the woman's recovery.

The experiment of trying to float the new municipal loan of \$220,000 by means of a popular loan in coupon bonds of \$50 each has not been particularly welcome. Two actual offers for these bonds were received, one asking for the allotment of \$10,000, the other for the allotment of \$2,000. These applications were made under the erroneous impression that all the bonds were to be issued at par instead of according to the amount of premium bid. They were returned to the tenderers with this explanation, and have not been renewed.

The premature publication of news concerning a proposal to give Sir Wilfrid Laurier a hundred thousand dollars as a popular tribute to his worth has somewhat embarrassed friends who desired to keep news of the effort among the number who might subscribe. There was a story started that Lord Strathcona would give the whole sum himself, but this absurdity probably came from a response by his Lordship that he would be glad to assist if the testimonial should take the form of a token of esteem from personal friends.

The Street Railway Company seeks to run a track up Beaver Hill Hill, the steepest hill in the city, in order to accommodate the uptown traffic. Those who have been denied a track up Cote des Neiges hill because, as the company contends, it is too steep, have been 'winking the other eye,' and say now that the city should compel the railway to complete the Cote des Neiges track before they permit them to locate the other.

The Association of American Railway Accounting Officers held its annual convention in Montreal, commencing last Wednesday. It was the first occasion of its meeting being held in Canada. Apart from the social element, the object of the association is the simplifying of methods of traffic and passage on railways.

The convenience of the travelling public means also uniformity in railway accounting. The meeting lasted two days. The last business was the election of officers, which resulted as follows:—Mr. H. D. Bulkley, comptroller B. & O., president; Mr. I. G. Ogden, comptroller Canadian Pacific, first vice-president; Mr. A. Douglas, general auditor St. Louis & San Francisco, second vice-president. Bos-

ton, Mass., was chosen for holding the next annual meeting, on the last Wednesday in May, 1890.

There is some talk of important litigation to be instituted in connection with the ownership of the old Recollet Church property, at the corner of Notre Dame and Recollet streets. Mrs. Little, of New York, a lady of French-Canadian origin, claims, it appears, a title to that property, under the will of her grandmother, whose name was Tarte dit Lariviere. The allegation is that the Tarte dit Lariviere family had ceded that piece of land for the building of a church, one of the conditions being that if it should cease to be used for that purpose, then it would again revert to the family. Old Montreaisers remember that church, which has since been replaced by large stores. It appears that Mrs. Little can produce the original deed of donation, the conditions imposed therein, but the question of prescription will no doubt be a serious objection to meet if the claim is brought before the courts.

A few days ago a horse attached to a hack had been left at the corner of Mount Royal and St. Lawrence street, while his owner, Hilaire St. Jean, and the person who had hired him, were in Valiere's hotel, close by. The horse, apparently tired of waiting, suddenly started at a brisk trot diagonally across Mount Royal avenue and, ascending two steps leading to the veranda in front of Wiseman's hotel, on the opposite corner, caused considerable consternation among the people present by rushing into the bar-room. The carriage, which stuck in the doorway, kept the excited animal from penetrating further into the bar-room, and one of the men inside seized the intruder by the bridle and forced him back into the street. Besides breaking a part of the harness and a shaft, one of the centre doors leading to a reception room was broken by one of the wheels striking against it. A yardman who had tried to stop the horse when he first started was knocked down and considerably bruised.

FRANCE AND DREYFUS.

The attention of press and people centred upon Dreyfus and his homeward bound voyage last week. The announcement last week that he had arrived turned out to be premature. The 'Sfax,' which had the captain on board, is a slow-going vessel, because of foul bottom, and that accounted for her arrival later than she was expected.

Expectation as to the defeat of the Waldeck-Rousseau Government turned out to be wrong. There were scenes of great excitement in the Chamber of Deputies, but the new government was sustained. Its majority in the Chamber of Deputies was 26. The Senate approved its declaration by 187 to 25.

The following comprise the court-martial to meet at Rennes for the trial of Captain Dreyfus:—Colonel Jouanet, president; Major Brohniart, artillery; Major De Greol, artillery; Major Profilet, artillery; Major Merle, artillery; Captain Parfait, artillery; Captain Beauvais, artillery.

CLYDE SHIP-BUILDING BOOM.

Glasgow, June 30.—The Clyde ship-building returns for the half-year just ending, beat all previous records. They show that 125 vessels were launched, representing an aggregate tonnage of 234,877. No fresh orders were placed this month, but there is six months' work at full time on hand.

A DISASTROUS STORM.

Calvert, Texas, July 1.—The most disastrous storm for several years in this district occurred last night. The streams and river have overflowed their banks, and much property was destroyed by the floods. A number of lives were lost. So far only five bodies have been recovered, all negroes. A large number of houses in the lower part of the city are flooded. The railway bridges at both ends of the town have been destroyed. It is reported that the Little and Big Brazos rivers have met. It is impossible to get between the two rivers to ascertain the extent of the damage in the intervening country. The water is said to be from 10 to 20 feet deep in many places. In the Calvert coal mine camps the water is six feet deep. The damage to property is incalculable.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

'WITNESS' PREMIUM.

Gentlemen's Sets.

Comprising 1 pair Cuff Links, 3 Front Studs, and 2 Pointer Buttons.

The Links and Studs are rolled gold plate, warranted 10 years, and are made in the celebrated one piece unbreakable style. Dull or polished finish as desired.

Will be sent postpaid and registered. Free to 'Witness' subscribers only who will send us one strictly new subscription to the 'Daily' at \$2.00; or two strictly new subscriptions to the 'Weekly Witness' at \$1.00 each; or, if preferred, a set will be sold to any one for \$1.50.

Our premiums are described honestly. If they are not considered to correspond with the descriptions they may be promptly returned and money will be refunded.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, Montreal.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

'ALWAYS TIRED' A Condition Frequently produced BY CATARRH OF THE NERVES.



This obscure disease makes half of our chronic invalids. They may seem to have 'nothing special the matter.' But they drag along weak, always tired, 'blue.' The tainted blood has poisoned the entire nervous system, the very well-spring of life and energy.

The victims try remedy after remedy, with only temporary benefit. For neither 'blood medicines' nor tonics can cure this Catarrh of the Nerves. There is only one way. Kill out the Catarrh germs. Otherwise the former state is sure to return.

This is frequently repeated until friends and relatives lose patience, and decide that it is 'all imagination.'

'Brace up,' they say, 'and you will feel all right.'

This only adds to the discouragement and nervous exhaustion of the victims.

They are, as a rule, already doing more than they have strength for. They wake up each morning exhausted from the previous day and dreading the one to come.

Such sufferers need the tenderest sympathy, for their condition is far worse than mere pain. Yet it can be easily and permanently cured. Dr. Sproule has done it for thousands.

If you need it he will do it for you. He will not tell you to 'stop working.'

He will make you feel so well that you will WANT to work. Take courage and try once more.

The following are the most common symptoms of

CATARRH of the NERVES.

- Do you get giddy? Is your mind dull? Is your memory poor? Are you easily dazed? Do you have headache? Are you easily excited? Do your temples throb? Do your hands tremble? Does your heart flutter? Are you easily irritated? Are you always anxious? Do your muscles twitch? Is your temper irritable? Is your brain fagged out? Suffer from sleeplessness? Are you easily frightened? Are you tired in the morning? Do you forget what you read? Do you have horrible dreams? Does the least thing annoy you?

If you have some of these symptoms, mark them and send this with any other information to Dr. SPROULE, B.A. (formerly Surgeon British Royal Naval Service), English Catarrh Specialist, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12 Doane St., Boston. He will examine your case with understanding and sympathy and diagnose it free.

BARAINS IN PUMPS.

Anti-Freezing Well Pump

We furnish this Pump with wrought iron set length connected to the cylinder as shown in cut. Suitable for wells up to 30 feet deep, though it may be used to excellent advantage in wells from 40 to 50 feet deep, by lowering the cylinder to within 20 feet or less of the water. Price, with 3-inch iron cylinder, \$5.00.

New Cislern Force Pump, with Brass Cylinder

For elevating water to bathrooms or tanks, or forcing to any part of the house, or for fire protection, it has no equal. It has the polished brass barrel, brass hose connection, long fulcrum, brass stuffing box and plunger rod. By raising the lever to its extreme height and tripping the valves, prevents freezing. Fitted for iron or lead pipe.

1 1/2 in. Brass Cylinder fitted for 1 in. pipe \$4.30

3 " " " " " " " " \$4.80

PRICE WITHOUT AIR CHAMBER.

2 1/2 in. Brass Cylinder fitted for 1 in. pipe \$3.70

3 " " " " " " " " \$4.00

PITCHER SPOUT PUMP.

This Pump is extra heavy and well finished, polished cylinders, and patent closed top, which prevents the water from flying up when pumping. By raising the lever to its extreme height and tripping the valves, prevents freezing; fitted with either lead or iron. Do not class these with the cheaper grade of pumps that are on the market.

2 1/2 in. Iron Cylinder fitted for 1 in. pipe \$1.85

3 " " " " " " " " \$1.90

3 1/4 " " " " " " " " \$2.00

3 " " " " " " " " \$2.30

2 1/2 in. Brass " " " " " " " " \$3.40

3 " " " " " " " " \$3.80

Quotations cheerfully given for Pumps, Fittings, and Iron Pipe, cut to proper lengths, ready to be connected. Send for our Pump Catalogue.

For Galvanized Steel Windmills, Pumps High Grade Sewing Machines, Boot and Shoe Repairing Outfits, Blacksmith's Outfits, etc., address

THE BAILEY-DONALDSON CO., P. O. Box 289, No. 151 Peter st., Montreal Dept. W. S.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper Reiterated His Charges of Yukon Mal-Administration.

THE HON. MR. SIFTON'S DEFENCE SUSTAINED.

The Senate Called a Halt on the Drummond County Railway Bill Until Further Figures Shall Be Given.

In the course of a reply to a question by Mr. E. F. Clarke, the Minister of Militia, stated in Parliament, at Ottawa, on June 26, that 11,578 applications have been received for the Canadian general service medal, of which number 7,291 have been passed upon, and 161 decisions reserved pending the receipt of additional information. Four hundred and forty-one applications have come in within the past few days, and with the exception of these all have been classified and arranged for investigation. The question of how the distribution will take place, and where, have yet to be decided upon. It may be stated that probably half the number of applications are from volunteers who are entitled to but one medal and two or three clasps; each requiring a separate application.

ATTACHMENT OF SALARIES. The House next went into committee on Mr. Richardson's bill providing for the attachment of the salaries of public officers and employees of the government. The bill enacted that 'in future all money and salaries due by the Government of Canada to any public officer or other person in the employ of the said government shall be liable to be seized by way of attachment in each and every of the provinces of the Dominion of Canada in such proportion as may be determined by the laws in force in such provinces. It is further laid down that a copy of the writ of attachment shall be served on the head of the debtor's department who shall make a sworn declaration to the Court of the amount due or to become due to the employee. The salary shall then be seized in the proportion allowed by the provincial laws and the amount deducted by the government. Regulations may be made by the governor-in-council for carrying out the provisions of the act into effect, and an amount of not more than ten percent of the monthly salary may be deducted to cover the expenses and costs incurred by the government.'

The discussion of the measure was very full and lasted for more than two hours. Those who supported the proposed legislation included Messrs. Richardson, Bell (P.E.I.), McMullen (North Wellington), and Fortin (Laval), took the ground that the warrant is ample for wiping out the special privilege which now appertains to civil servants of immunity from all liability to pay their debts. The government was represented by Sir Louis Davies, who urged several objections to the measure. He did not believe the legislation would be constitutional. He wanted to see the evil minimized. The Minister of Marine moved that the committee rise and report progress to allow of the question being further gone into by the Justice Department. Mr. Richardson replied that he would not proceed further with the measure if this was done. He wanted the bill passed or killed. The vote was taken at eleven o'clock, and resulted in 26 for and 17 against. The committee then reported progress and the House adjourned.

Ottawa, June 28.—In the House of Commons yesterday Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper spoke for six hours in condemnation of the conduct of government officials in the Yukon and adduced charges of a grave character, which of themselves took almost an hour in the reading. Concerning Major Walsh's appointment to the commission of Yukon Sir Hibbert found that the result of an enquiry into his conduct in the Mounted Police should have prevented his reappointment to a position of trust.

GRAVE CHARGES. The Minister of the Interior had, he charged, appointed officials incapable, incompetent and corrupt and had shown favoritism and partiality in the administration of the laws; that he had sanctioned and approved of the registrar's (Mr. Wade) taking up and holding mining claims contrary to the law; that insubordinate conditions were allowed to prevail in the Yukon district; that gross abuses existed in connection with the issue of liquor permits; that Dawson, with a population of twenty-five thousand, was without a road, drain, ditch, lighting, or means for disposing of refuse or any other public improvement; that these conditions conducted to outbreaks of typhoid fever; that the government had shown partiality to the North American Transportation Company; that Major Walsh adopted a policy which tended to create disgust with Canadian government and wrought injury to the Queen's subjects; that he was guilty of acts contrary to the design of his office and had interfered with liquor permits and allowed certain persons to evade the law.

That Major Walsh had carried on a liaison with one Lucille Elliott, who was afforded unusual privileges; that he had been guilty of intemperate and immoral conduct, which involved him in irregular acts in the performance of his duty, and brought contempt on Canada; that the regulations were not properly enforced. That Mr. Wade had acted as legal counsel in cases coming before him in

his official capacity as registrar and Crown prosecutor; that Mr. Wade was financially interested in the property known as the water front.

THE OFFICIALS IN GENERAL. That government officers were guilty directly and indirectly of accepting offers of gifts and considerations for work done and were guilty of fraud and breach of trust; that unfair and fraudulent use was made by officials of knowledge acquired in the discharge of their duties.

That Mr. Justice Dugas while judge of the Yukon Territory and a member of the territorial council became and is peculiarly interested in mining claims in the Yukon district.

That confidential information was given out.

That gross and scandalous irregularities existed in the customs and post-office departments.

That timber inspectors were themselves interested in timber properties.

That one Wilson, of Simcoe, Ontario, was misused through the refusal of him of title to a valuable timber berth.

That Mr. W. H. P. Clement, the legal adviser of the council, was a member of a firm practicing in Dawson.

That one Russell, who was unfitted for the position, was appointed inspector of steamboats.

That the death rate in Dawson was abnormally high, as the outcome of insanitary conditions.

That the laws of the district and their enforcement were lax and that the universal opinion in Dawson was that not only the laws but the officials were corrupt.

ROYAL COMMISSION ASKED FOR.

Finally, Sir Hibbert proposed that as the only effectual means of getting at the facts an address should be presented to His Excellency asking that a Royal Commission be appointed consisting of two judges of the Supreme Court of Canada or of any of the Superior Courts, to make full and exhaustive enquiry to discover the truth of the charges aforesaid.

Sir Hibbert announced himself as ready to place his services gratis at the disposal of the Attorney-General, whether in Ottawa, in Dawson or in both. He would be prepared to abide in any event by the finding of that tribunal, but added, by way of challenge, that by failing to substantiate the charges made he would forfeit his right to sit in parliament or to hold any office in the gift of the Crown.

This he did to convince parliament and the country of the sincerity of his stand, recognizing that in so doing he incurred a risk which was no small matter to any man, even of ordinary ambition.

MR. OGILVIE'S APPOINTMENT.

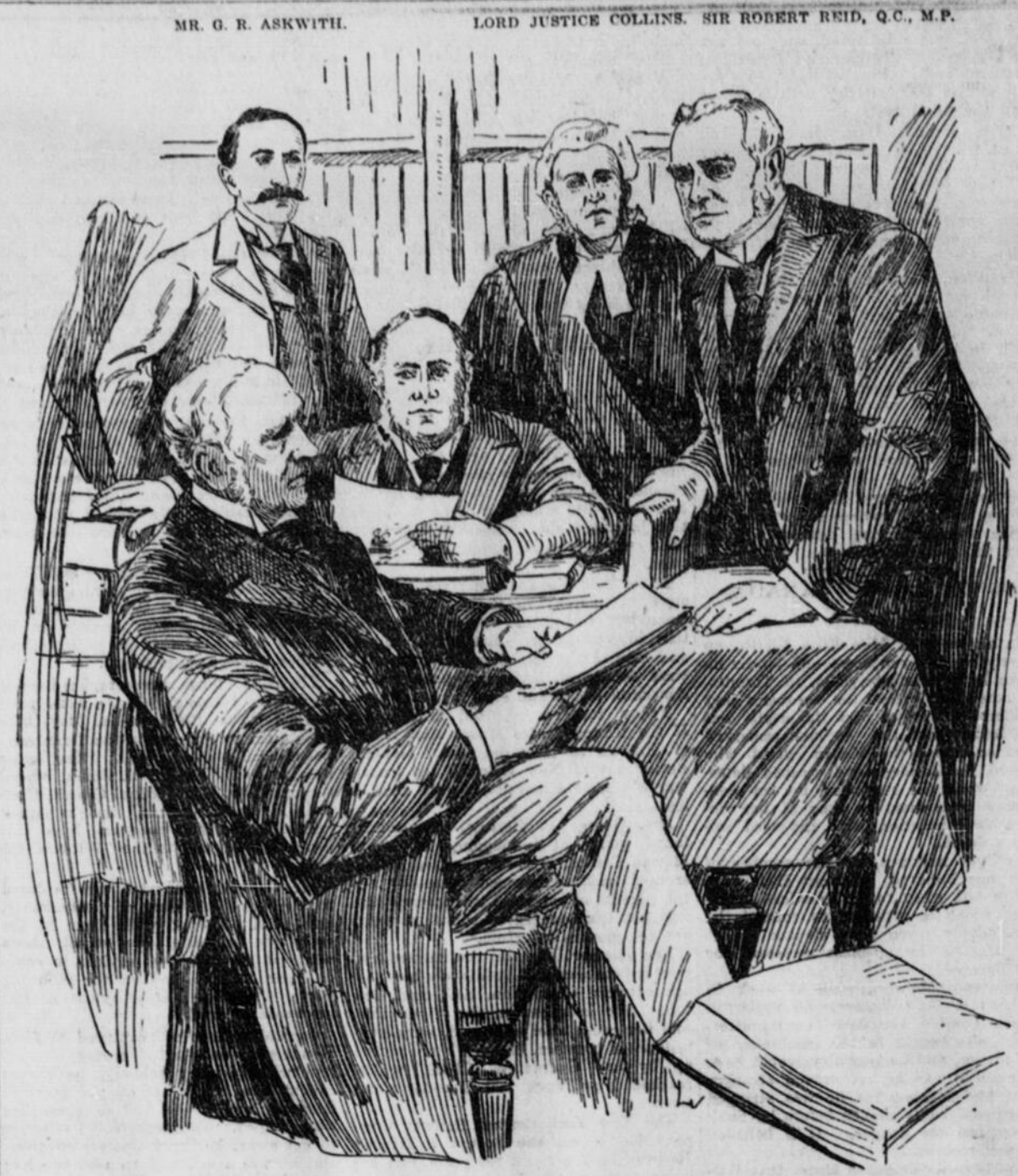
Sir Hibbert directed attention to what he felt to be the very regrettable action of the government in ignoring the protest against the enquiry including only matters up to the date of its issue here in Ottawa. The Minister of the Interior was, he said, well aware that by the statute of limitation many of the officers might be able to prove that two years had passed since the theft and fraud and corruption was committed by which they would be able to escape from payment of the penalties for their wrongdoing. Sir Hibbert found particular ground for criticism in the choice of Mr. William Ogilvie as commissioner since that gentleman, as Mr. Sifton's wife's uncle, would not feel like convicting men like Wade, Norwood and others of corruption since such a decision would have meant the death sentence of the Minister of the Interior. In view of the relationship he did not think that any judge would, under like circumstances, have undertaken the commission. The very fact of Mr. Ogilvie's acceptance of the position showed his unfitness to fulfil its obligations.

Other compacts of an improper nature in Yukon were, he said, those of Walsh and Walsh, Willison and Willison and Landerkin and Landerkin.

CONDUCT OF THE INVESTIGATION

Sir Hibbert quoted from the evidence in connection with the closing of Dominion Creek, and referred to the granting of a permit to one Mrs. Koch, Major Walsh's cook, by the gold commissioner, at the request of the Major, to prospect on Dominion hills, benches and creek, when these claims were supposed to be all tied up pending the decision of the officials. So that even women who came to whisper in the gold commissioner's ear that they came to get privileges, by order of Major Walsh, got them. These people then had wind of the opening of Dominion Creek, and these women with others had an immense advantage over the general public. The gold commissioner had stated in his evidence that his permission to Mrs. Koch was given unthinkingly. When Major Walsh heard of it he exclaimed: 'This is all a mistake; one permit would throw open the whole of Dominion Creek.' Subsequently Mrs. Koch had her claim recorded.

Sir Hibbert also read a portion of the evidence to prove that the commissioner, Mr. Ogilvie, had been insulting to one McDougall in his conduct of the enquiry.



LORD RUSSELL. SIR RICHARD WEBSTER, Q.C., M.P. BRITISH REPRESENTATIVES AT THE VENEZUELA ARBITRATION COMMISSION IN PARIS.

The work of the arbitrators chosen respectively by the British Government and by that of the Republic of Venezuela to define the boundary line between British Guiana and that of the Spanish-American Republic, and finally to settle the question in dispute, which occasioned much controversy three or four years ago, has lately recommenced in Paris, at the French Foreign Office in Paris. The British arbitrators are Lord Russell of Killowen, Lord Chief Justice of England, and Lord Justice Collins. An immense pile of documents extracted from the archives of two or three centuries past—Spanish, Dutch, French and English, besides reports and plans of repeated local surveys, and nearly two hundred maps, have been collected for this investigation.

What had been revealed in the evidence before the commission had been but a glance at some of the transactions of government officials in Yukon. Regardless of every principle and duty the government had clothed unworthy parties with authority.

At 10.40 Sir Hibbert reached his resolution, which comprises the charges, a summary of which is given in the first of this report.

Ottawa, June 29.—In the House of Commons yesterday afternoon Sir Hibbert Tupper resumed his speech in arraignment of the conduct of the Minister of the Interior and of the government officials in Yukon. He went on to say:

When the rush occurred into the Yukon the Minister of the Interior found that he was without any adequate staff there. His officers called attention to the desirability of preparing for emergencies, so when Mr. Sifton did set to work it was with a rush of appointments and instructions which well won for him the name of the Napoleon of the west. Without a shadow of authority of any kind the Minister of the Interior had appointed by wire Major Walsh to a high position without the knowledge or approval of His Excellency. Following this came a system of arbitrary government which was without parallel in the history of the country. This conduct was in itself enough to turn the man's head, as it evidently had done. The Governor-in-Council at Ottawa might have some limits to its powers, but not so with Major Walsh, commissioner of Yukon.

MAJOR WALSH'S RECORD.

Sir Hibbert went over the history of Major Walsh's service in the North-West Mounted Police, alleging that Sir John A. Macdonald had advised his retirement from the superintendency rather than meet prosecution. Sir Hibbert would not say that there was any shortage in the supplies under his charge but referred to the investigation conducted by Col. Irving, now in charge of Stony Mountain Penitentiary. The papers in the case had been destroyed by fire, but he had been furnished by the chief officer of the Police Department with certain information which, however, he was not allowed to lay in official form before the House. Instead, Sir Hibbert contented himself by quoting from the Regina 'Leader' of September last, a paper supporting the Laurier Government.

Without desiring to detract from Major Walsh's reputation for courage in connection with his capture of the famous In-

lian chief, Sitting Bull, in which he served the country to good advantage, Sir Hibbert had heard another version of this transaction in the west from what is generally accepted in the east.

The lease of the Dawson water-front he regarded as corrupt and illegal. The Minister of the Interior, Mr. Fawcett and Mr. Wade all differed in their account of the transaction, but Mr. Wade had no right to grant the lease. He had been told by a member of the House that Mr. Wade got ten thousand dollars for giving this lease to Messrs. Macdonald and Morrison.

Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper concluded his speech in these words: 'The responsibility is on parliament and I say seriously that I do charge the government with gross neglect and incapacity, followed by a carnival of corruption in Yukon, and had as all the crimes in that district have been it would be a national scandal and shame to refuse to grant a judicial enquiry on the fair and reasonable terms which I have placed in your hands. The statements therein I have already read and wish to be held responsible for.'

MR. SIFTON'S DEFENCE.

Ottawa, June 30.—The Hon. Clifford Sifton, Minister of the Interior, yesterday afternoon, replied to the charges preferred against him, and the officials of his department in the administration of the Yukon territory, by Sir Hibbert Tupper. His speech lasted, including interruptions of one kind and another, about two hours and a half, and was cheered to the echo by his colleagues and supporters.

Mr. Sifton, on rising, was accorded a generous measure of applause, from the government side of the House. In opening, he remarked that it had been a matter of common knowledge, before the meeting of Parliament, that Sir Hibbert Tupper would move a resolution charging mismanagement and neglect in the administration of the Yukon territory. Those charges had been made, and replied to, as he thought, to the satisfaction of the people of Canada. The honorable gentleman seemed to have thought it necessary to back up his case by some very strong statements. These had been disproved. From this Sir Hibbert had probably learned caution, and it had been thought that his succeeding attacks would have been more definite and specific. But, what is the fact? They are even less specific than those already disposed of. In the former discussion a charge had been made against himself of improper dealings in connection with the issue of a liquor permit. That charge had been denied. But here again the question is raised, in slightly different

form, to unfairly convey the idea that the old charge was being renewed. Officials of the government were charged with being guilty of fraud. Would Sir Hibbert have the whole Yukon district indicted?

Turning to the charges which Sir Hibbert had especially emphasized that he had shown favoritism in the issue of dredging leases to his former law partners in Brandon, Mr. Sifton produced an effective reply. It was, in a word, that none of the gentlemen referred to had obtained any such concessions, as Sir Hibbert could very easily have found by a perusal of the return to parliament moved for by himself earlier in the session.

As to charges against himself that he had been personally interested in mining claims, Sir Hibbert's statements were based on the statement of a third party and were so couched in the motion. There was an insinuation, but no specific charge. The honorable gentleman was afraid to charge him openly. If he dared take up the challenge he knew that the question before fifteen minutes were over would be referred to the committee on privileges and elections. But he would have a commission of judges sent up to Yukon to investigate the facts in connection with what this other man had said.

THE OFFICIALS.

The Minister dealt at some little length with the general question of neglect in the Yukon district. The selection of officials was made with a view to the particular aptitude and ability for each. Mr. Ogilvie was an honest man, and so were the others in the service, according to the very best proof, attested to by Liberals and Conservatives alike. Mr. William Ogilvie, whose relationship to Mrs. Sifton had been referred to, was a man he had never seen in his life till he met him in Vancouver in 1897. Mr. Ogilvie, it was true, was Mrs. Sifton's uncle, but who could seriously urge this as an objection to his selection as commissioner, and what ground was there for the statement that a report against Yukon officials would have meant his resignation as a Minister of the Crown. Mr. Ogilvie was the only man at all available for the office of commissioner, for it was well known that a judge could not have been sent in over the ice at that time of the year.

He had complete confidence in Mr. Ogilvie as commissioner.

How could it be pretended that the Ogilvie commission was unduly limited in its scope when the charges of Miss Flora Shaw were all preferred prior to Aug. 25, and, therefore included in the enquiry. It was grossly unfair to Mr. Ogilvie to charge him with not wanting

to get at the facts, when the truth was that he had even begged the public to come forward with their charges.

The minister tendered a full explanation of the circumstances in connection with the issue of a prospecting permit on Dominion Creek to Mrs. Koch when the creek was supposed to be closed. The fact was that information had come to Mrs. Koch through an Indian servant of Major Walsh. There had been a mistake on Mr. Fawcett's part in issuing the permit. But who shall say that there was any suggestion of dishonesty?

CHALLENGE A BLUFF.

Sir Hibbert had boldly challenged the investigation of these charges on the security of his seat in parliament. But he (Mr. Sifton) had yet to learn that that seat was any valuable commodity. It was well known that Sir Hibbert had already abandoned his constituents of Pictou, Nova Scotia, and did not intend going back thither. He was therefore without responsibility for his stand in this matter and proposed laying hands on a British Columbia constituency if he could get one misguided and reckless enough to elect him.

The Minister of the Interior touched a weak point in his adversary's armor in reference to the charges against Judge Dugas's conduct and pointed out that this was an improper and unconstitutional way of dealing with this case, the law laying down a very specific means by which judges are to be indicted.

Sir Hibbert Tupper replied that he had not impugned Judge Dugas in his judicial office; but, as a member of council.

MAJOR WALSH'S CONDUCT.

Dealing with the conduct of Major Walsh he pointed out that his belief was that, with immense discretionary power, that gentleman had not done one act that he did not believe to be in the public interest. For Major Walsh's private character he was in no wise responsible, though he would rather stand in his defence than in the position of the man who hounded him.

Judge McGuire could not well be held to blame for his advising the local council since he had frequently been called on to give the benefit of his knowledge in the North-West.

CANADA'S FAIR NAME.

Sir Hibbert Tupper's offer to sacrifice himself on the altar of his country, Mr. Sifton characterized as claptrap. The honorable gentleman talked of the fair name of Canada. 'I will tell him,' replied the Minister, 'what the fair name of Canada is involved in. The fair name of Canada is involved in the character of her public men. (Hear hear.) It does not depend on whether a cook gets a claim in Dawson or whether an Indian dog-driver improperly takes a bribe; it depends on the character of the public men of Canada, and the hon. gentleman's resolution is a certificate that as far as he knows our public men are above reproach.'

THE PRIME MINISTER.

The Prime Minister could not help agreeing with Mr. Sifton's opinion that this motion had merely been put forward for the purpose of having it defeated. Sir Hibbert disclaiming such a motive Sir Wilfrid returned that he accepted the statement but could not commend his judgment. What an extraordinary and unprecedented course, too, was that of Sir Hibbert in proposing his motion on going into supply that no amendment might be proposed thereto. The reference to Major Walsh's alleged intemperance was most odious. Let him who was without fault cast the first stone. (Loud Liberal applause.)

At this stage Sir Hibbert Tupper rose with a pale face to ask whether there was any insinuation against his own sobriety in this remark.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier—When I have any charge to make I will not insinuate, I will charge.

Passing on to Sir Hibbert's charge of Major Walsh's liaison with one Lucille Elliott, the Prime Minister remarked that it was wanton cruelty to Major Walsh and his defenceless wife and family.

Mr. Foster spoke bitterly of the Minister of the Interior's masterly evasion of the whole point of Sir Hibbert Tupper's attack. Instead of replying to the questions involved he had practiced the successful tactics of a tricky lawyer and yet left a most favorable impression on the government side of the House.

The division was called at half-past three, and seven minutes later the question was put. The first three to vote were Messrs. McInnis (Vancouver), Richardson (Lisgar) and Oliver (Alberta) on the Liberal side, all of whom voted for the Opposition resolution. These were the only dissenters and the vote was a purely party one. The resolution was lost on a vote of 32 yeas and 82 nays, a government majority of 50.

The division was as follows:—

- Yeas—Beattie, Bell (Pictou), Bergeron, Broder, Carstairs, Clancy, Clarke, Cochran, Davis, Dugas, Grant, Foster, Hodgins, Henry, Kloepper, Lariviere, McAllister, McDougall, McInnis, McInnes, McNeill, McCort, Mills, Morin, Oliver, Prior, Richardson, Robertson, Tupper (Sir Charles Hibbert), Turcott, Wallace, Wilson—22.
- Nays—Angers, Bain, Bastien, Beauvolet, Beth, Balcourt, Bernier, Bertram, Blair, Borden (Kings), Bostock, Bourassa, Bourbonnais, Brown, Bruneau, Burnett, Campbell, Carroll, Casey, Champagne, Costigan, Davies (Sir Louis), Davis, Dechen, Demers, Dupre, Edwards, Erb, Eubier, Featherston, Fielding, Fisher, Fraser (Gamboro), Fraser (Lambton), Frost, Gauthier, Godbout, Graham, Haley, Harwood, Holmes, Jobe de Lotbiniere (Sir Henri), Landerkin, Lang, Laurier, Lavigne, Lemieux, Lewis, Livingston, McDonald (Huron), Mackie, McGregor, McDugan, McHugh, McIsaac, McLellan (Prince), McMillan, McMillan, Malouin, March, Maxwell, Meigs, Minahan, Moncton, Morrison, Mulock, Parmelee, Patterson, Prefontaine, Proulx, Rogers, Ross, Rutherford, Savard, Seriver, Semets, Sifton.

Stetsinger, Stinson, Stubbs, Talbot, Tucker.

The House then went into committee of supply and passed an item of \$194,000 to cover items unprovided for in 1897-8, and, on rising and reporting, the House adjourned at 3.30 a.m.

Ottawa, July 3.—A brief discussion across the floor of the House of Commons, on Friday, plainly indicated that the leader of the Opposition is prepared to lend his assistance to the government in bringing the present session to a conclusion with all legitimate despatch. Saturday sittings will be inaugurated and the House will meet at eleven o'clock each morning instead of at three o'clock in the afternoon, so soon as the more important committees have disposed of the business before them. The Prime Minister moved to take Mondays from this week on for government business, provided that an hour be devoted to private bills on Wednesday and Friday evenings. By this step notices of motion standing in the name of private members and public bills all lose their chance of adoption this session, with the single exception of Mr. Flint's resolution respecting prohibition, which will be taken up according to the Premier's promise, so soon as the redistribution bill has been put through.

Sir Charles Tupper said that he was not sorry to see this motion pass as the session had reached a stage at which everyone was anxious to finish the business of the House as rapidly as possible. It had been stated that he intended to sail for Europe on Aug. 3, but the statement was news to him. He intended to stay in the House till the finish, but the earlier the better.

Mr. Britton (Kingston), asked the Premier if the government could give any idea of the length of the session.

The Prime Minister replied that the government had no new business to introduce except such as was generally expected. The supplementary estimates for 1890 would be brought down early in the week, and in addition there will be the Senate reform resolution.

In reply to a question by Sir Hibbert Tupper the Prime Minister promised to make to-day a statement of the government's purpose in connection with Chinese immigration into Canada.

SPREAD OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Dr. Roddick introduced an interesting subject as to the policy which the government should pursue to prevent the spread of tuberculosis, and urged measures which the Congress of Berlin recently framed as the means of wiping out the disease, human and bovine. He referred to the contagious nature of the disease.

Sir Charles Tupper remarked that fifty-six years ago when he obtained the degree of doctor of medicine in the University of Edinburgh, theories like those now propounded for the control of this disease would have been laughed at. One of the few blots upon the constitution of Canada, as adopted at Confederation, had been the delegating to the provinces of the control of public health. The government had, however, power to wipe out tuberculosis among cattle and should use that power at once.

Dr. Sproule, in the course of the discussion which ensued, pointed out the danger to Canada which arises from the importation of Galician and Doukhobor and other immigrants from countries where this disease is most prevalent.

The Minister of Agriculture said it was quite impossible to attempt either the compulsory testing or slaughter of diseased cattle. The government had already established a system of volunteer test, of which all farmers might avail themselves. Mr. Fisher did not think the statement about the prevalence of this disorder in Austria and Russia could be true.

Dr. Roddick stated that consumption was more prevalent in Russia and Austria than in any of the other countries of Europe, being perhaps ten percent, as against about two or three percent in Canada.

DRUMMOND COUNTY LEASE.

COMPROMISE REACHED ENSURING THE PASSAGE OF THE BILL THROUGH THE SENATE.

In the Senate on Tuesday the bill to amend the winding-up act, was read a third time, and passed.

Senator Dandurand, on the orders of the day, moved that his usury bill be referred back to the Committee on Banking and Commerce. He said that a desire had been expressed that the bill should be reconsidered, when he hoped a plan would be agreed upon which would be acceptable to all concerned. He thought the Senate was all one in a desire to check extortionate rates charged by some money-lenders.

Senator Power felt that though the House knew the feeling of the committee in this matter was one of sympathy with the object of the promoter, he saw no good reason why the bill should not be referred back to the committee. The motion was adopted.

The Hon. R. W. Scott then moved the second reading of the Drummond County Railway bill. He reminded the Senate that the matter had been before them before, and had been fully discussed. The government did not wish to increase the debt of the country by purchasing this railway; but to enable the Intercolonial to pay for its own extension to Montreal. The proposition was to acquire the road by paying for it \$1,000,000, which formed the basis of the former negotiations. He referred briefly to the advantages of extending the Intercolonial to Montreal, and claimed that the inquiry of last year had removed doubts

which had existed when the former proposition was made to Parliament. He quoted from the evidence given by the Hon. John Haggart, before the committee of inquiry, to show what importance he attached to the extension. He spoke of the past experiments with the Intercolonial as being most unfortunate. The railway, 714 miles long, was finished in 1877, at an expenditure of over seventeen million dollars. He traced its history since that time, giving the amounts it had cost the country year by year. During the fourteen years there had been \$1,700,000 spent on the road. In view of these facts he thought the house would agree that it was worth while to make an experiment of bringing the road to Montreal where it would be in a position to compete for traffic. It was too soon yet, he claimed, to judge of the results of the experiment. Returns brought down showed very favorably since the commencement of the experiment, as compared with former years. He had been unable to get the returns of the revenue and expenditure on the Drummond County Railway; but believed that it would of itself be small; but in connection with the returns for the whole of the Intercolonial line, it would show up well. He read a letter from Mr. Schriber, stating that the accounts were not kept in such a way as to show the revenue and expenditure on the Drummond County section of the road alone. The earnings of the Intercolonial up to April 30 of the present year showed a profit of \$62,000. This he regarded as a hopeful sign. He could not say what had been expended on capital account.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell said that without the latter the figures were useless. Sir Mackenzie Bowell moved the adjournment of the debate first, to enable the Secretary of State to ascertain whether the information he had alluded to could be obtained or was in the possession of the department over which he presided, and secondly, to enable the Senate to consider the Grand Trunk lease bill along with the bill now under consideration. The proposition before the House was a simple one, but it wanted the fullest information. He was not going to compare this present proposition with that of two years ago, but he wanted to have a definition of the real meaning of the supplemental traffic agreement with the Grand Trunk Company. The agreements under discussion in the bill were for ninety-nine years, which amounted almost to perpetuity. What he wanted to know was whether under the supplemental traffic agreement the government was bound to do certain things for all time to come. There was no arrangement made for the abrogation of this agreement, so far as he was able to see.

The Hon. R. W. Scott did not desire to unduly press discussion and would agree to the adjournment of the debate.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell suggested that the order for second reading of the bill should remain on the paper. The debate was allowed to stand adjourned. On motion of the Hon. David Mills, the motion for a second reading of the Grand Trunk bill also stood over.

Senator Masson wanted it distinctly understood whether both bills were to be discussed together or not.

The Hon. David Mills thought the parliamentary procedure was clear. The bills referred to two separate transactions.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell said he had made what he considered a common-sense proposal. He had suggested a few days ago that the two bills, by consent, should be considered together. Of course it could only be done with the consent of the Senate. The bills would remain in the charge of the Minister of Justice, who could do with them as he had done with other bills, if he liked, drop them. He had already pointed out that in his opinion the traffic agreement was objectionable, inasmuch as it bound the country for ninety-nine years.

After some further debate the committee rose and reported progress, and the Senate adjourned.

In the Senate on Wednesday, bills respecting the Canada Plate Glass Insurance Company, and to amend the winding-up act, were read a third time and passed.

On motion to resume the debate on the second reading of the Drummond County Railway bill, the Hon. David Mills said that the two bills were no doubt intimately connected, but still very different. He had thought it would be better to consider them separately, taking the Drummond County bill first. If the fate of the one appeared to depend upon the fate of the other, it could also be gone on with. He had no objection to both being discussed together, but urged that they should be considered separately.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell could not consider this proposal satisfactory. The Minister of Justice evidently wanted to get the House committed to the principle of the purchase of the Drummond county road. He knew all that was to be said in favor of that proposition, but it was not wise to take up the consideration of that question and decide upon it until the Grand Trunk agreement had been considered. He suggested this course because he did not want any member of the Senate to pledge himself to the principle of purchasing a road without ends and without considering the question of terminals.

The Hon. David Mills said that if Sir Mackenzie had taken this position some days ago the government would not have gone on with the other bill first. The order accordingly stood over and the Senate adjourned.

In the Senate on Thursday the Hon. David Mills, in moving the second

reading of the Grand Trunk Lease Bill, in connection with the extension of the Intercolonial, said he regarded it as a matter of vital importance, not only to the Intercolonial but also to the country generally. Its object was to secure for the railway a fair proportion of the traffic of the country, especially that portion pertaining to the Manitoba provinces.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell said—The government, by refusing to comply with the definite promise of Sir Oliver Mowat, that a strict account of the results of the experiment of leasing the Drummond County Railway would be kept, had placed the Senate in a position to throw out these bills without even considering their merits, and they had nothing to go upon as to the value of the connection. Taking up the figure, Sir Mackenzie spent considerable time discussing the question of the capitalization of the amount involved in the transaction now proposed and that contained in the bills of two years ago, showing that under the present arrangement there was a saving to the country of \$753,535, due to the action of the Senate in refusing to ratify the first bargain.

Senator Kirchoffer disclaimed that in objecting to this bargain the Senate was espousing the cause of the C. P. R. as against the G. T. R. By the clause in the traffic agreement providing for the exchange of all unconsigned freight at Montreal the bill was either going to stand or fall. The money to be paid to the Grand Trunk under this agreement was sufficient to buy the whole line from Victoria bridge to Levis. He contended that the agreement included all ocean-borne freight, and that 99 percent of the whole freight carried would, under that agreement, be handed over to the G.T.R. at Montreal. The Government would be bound for a hundred years. They must look forward to the future, and in one-fourth of the time the agreement was to run they would have another transcontinental line, which would be forever debarred from securing any of this freight. In case of the government wanting to sell the Intercolonial it would find this agreement would discount its value by fifty percent. The Senate was in duty bound in this matter to look to the future and this traffic agreement ought to be altered ten times in the hundred years for which it was to run. All the increasing western freight would go to American lines and the government and the Intercolonial employees would be nothing but a set of agents for American lines. The Minister of Justice had introduced this measure as if his heart was not in it, and with his innate instincts of right he would never have done so had he not been forced by his colleagues.

Senator Wood moved the adjournment of the debate and the Senate adjourned.

Ottawa, July 3.—Arrangements have been made between Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Conservative leader in the Senate, and certain representatives of the Liberal party, which will ensure the passage of the Grand Trunk bill through the Upper House. It is in the nature of a compromise and will provide that instead of traffic arrangements being for ninety-nine years and terminable only on agreement between the government and Grand Trunk, the government shall have the right to withdraw at any time on one year's notice. No such right of withdrawal is given to the Grand Trunk.

I. O. G. T. SUPREME LODGE.

FIVE HUNDRED DELEGATES IN ATTENDANCE AT THE CONVENTION.

There were about five hundred delegates in Toronto on Tuesday forenoon last at the International Supreme Lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars, which opened in that city. The delegates are from Norway, Sweden, Denmark, India, England, Ireland and Scotland. Some of the visitors do not speak the English language, and are accompanied by interpreters.

CHIEF TEMPLAR'S REPORT.

The report of the Grand Worthy Chief Templar, Mr. Jos. Malins, supreme head of the order for the World's Grand Lodge, says the spread of the order is

like a romance, and its working is a grand reality. The laws regarding the liquor traffic in Canada are referred to by Mr. Malins, and he shows the extent to which legislation has effected reforms. The plebiscite of last year is mentioned, and the statement is made that the 'Friends are going in for prohibition by provinces.' The order has become established firm-

ly in the United States, and has carried on active and aggressive work throughout the length and breadth of that country. In several states, however, there has been a decline. The report says that the south in some parts is under a cloud, and needs practical sympathy in the shape of substantial help from the strong lodges.

In the British Isles the Templars have done exceedingly well during the year, and increases all along the line have been made. The order there has maintained its influence and has continued as a factor in the education of the people.

The Grand Lodge of Sweden is the largest in the world, numbering 115,000 members. In the other countries of Europe, temperance sentiments are slowly making headway. The difficulties in connection with the work there are enormous, and in the whole of France there is only one lodge.

TEMPERANCE IN AFRICA.

Regarding the progress of temperance in Africa, Mr. Malins says:—'British troops in Egypt have for many years had lodges and a few natives have been ini-

tiated at times. The natives are Mohammedans, and commonly refrain from intoxicants unless 'Christianized.' In recovering possession of the Soudanese provinces down to Khartoum and Fashoda, the British and Egyptian troops (including several lodges) had to traverse about 2,000 miles towards the equator. In the middle of the expedition Colonel (now Lord) Kitchener, as 'Sirdar,' closed all 'wet' canteens and demolished the liquor stores of camp followers. It was thus a teetotal army which won Omdurman and recovered Khartoum where, after a memorial service to General Gordon, a Good Templar Lodge, 'The Pride of the Soudan,' was instituted. The campaign

cost \$1,650, and \$300 for expenses; R. W. G. Superintendent of Juvenile Templars, salary and expenses, \$720; Chancellor of the Good Templar course of study, \$400.

The election of officers resulted in the re-election of the chief officers: R. W. G. T., Joseph Malins, Birmingham, England; R. W. G. C., J. F. Cotterell, Washington; R. W. Vice Templar, Mrs. D. C. McKellar, Scotland; R. W. G. Superintendent of Juvenile Templars, Miss Jessie Forsyth, Boston; R. W. G. Secretary, Benjamin F. Parker, Milwaukee; R. W. G. Treasurer, the Hon. Martin Jones, New York.

ONTARIO GOOD TEMPLARS.

OPENING OF THE GRAND LODGE OF CANADA.

Toronto, June 28.—The I. O. G. T. Grand Lodge of Canada, of which the Supreme Lodge is in concurrent session at the Temple Building, opened in annual session at the Richmond Hall this morning. Mr. George Spence, Grand Chief Templar, presided. In the course of his address he said:—

Prohibitionists are greatly dissatisfied with the refusal of the Dominion Government to introduce legislation giving effect to the will of the people as expressed in the plebiscite on the question of prohibition, taken on Sept. 29 last.

The officially stated majority in the whole Dominion of 13,916 in favor of prohibition is a substantial one, and a very important and noteworthy feature is that a great majority of the parliamentary constituencies voted in favor of prohibition. There are 213 members in our Dominion Parliament; 128 of them represent constituencies favorable to prohibition, and 85 represent those that are opposed to it, so that if the members of parliament were to correctly represent the views of their constituents there would be a clear majority of 43 members in favor of prohibition. Yet, notwithstanding the foregoing, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in a letter to the secretary of the Dominion Alliance, gives the decision of the government in the following words: 'In our judgment the expression of public opinion recorded at the polls in favor of prohibition did not represent such a proportion of the electorate as would justify the introduction by the government of a prohibitory measure.'

GAIN IN MEMBERSHIP.

The Right Worthy Grand Secretary, Col. B. F. Parker reports that for the first time in several years there has been a gain in membership. There is promise of improvement and progress in the near future. The total membership of the order at the end of the year, May 1, was 403,287, as against 390,359 last year, an increase of 12,828. The number of lodges was 8,631, as against 8,850 last year, a decrease of 219. The

juvenile lodges number 2,935, with 151,451 members. The grand total of membership was 554,738. The receipts during the year amounted to \$31,908, and the disbursements to \$29,649, leaving a balance of \$2,259.

Toronto, July 3.—The closing public meeting in connection with the biennial meeting here of the Supreme Lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars was held in the Horticultural Pavilion yesterday afternoon, and vigorous speeches urging continued and increasing activity for the advancement of the prohibition cause were made by prominent delegates.

The result of the voting in the Supreme Lodge on the establishment of National or Right Worthy Grand Lodges was the rejection of the proposition by a negative majority of 75.

The necessity of vigorous propaganda work was recognized by the adoption of a proposal to raise a jubilee mission fund of one million dollars.

The salaries and expense allowances for the R. W. G. officers were fixed at: R. W. G. T., \$1,000; R. W. G. Secretary,

about this result, and which pledges the Liberal party, if returned to power, to give the people of Canada an opportunity to express their views upon this question, and the government in power must necessarily carry out the expressed will of the people. There is no doubt that this is what the Liberal party would do, for we know their pledges can be trusted.

ATTITUDE OF QUEBEC.

It is claimed by some the great majority recorded against prohibition in the Province of Quebec justifies the government in declining to enact legislation contrary to the will of the people there. But if that be true of Quebec, it surely cannot be right that the liquor traffic should be forced on the other provinces of the Dominion against their expressed will. It must be regarded as very unfair on the part of the government to decline to do anything whatever for the seven provinces and territories that so largely favor prohibition, because the eighth one is opposed to it, and the course of the government in declining to take any action whatever in the premises is certainly nothing short of a breach of faith, deserving of the severest censure.

Towards the close of the recent session of the Ontario Legislature an attempt was made to amend the license law so as to provide that liquor might be sold in hotels on Sundays to 'bona fide travellers and lodgers.' The proposal, if carried into effect, would practically have annulled the law against selling liquor on Sunday, as any person who chose might go to a hotel, take a room and distribute liquor to his friends. The bill was introduced by Mr. German, member for Welland. The Dominion Alliance promptly took action to frustrate the attempted outrage, and communicated with members of the legislature and with the government, asking them to oppose such an iniquitous and uncalculated measure. The bill did not come again before the House, but the incident shows the need of constant vigilance to prevent any relaxation of the restrictions in our present license laws, which as it is are not abreast with the sentiment of the vast majority of the citizens of our province.

DOMINION ALLIANCE.

The great work done by the Dominion Alliance during the plebiscite campaign is deserving of our highest commendation. A statement recently issued by the executive committee of the Alliance shows that the expenditure was heavy, and the amount of literature circulated was enormous; 8,807,000 documents were sent out, including over 26,000,000 pages, the educating effect of which has been very great. The total amount paid out on this account was \$5,680.31 and the expenditure on other general work was over \$3,000 additional. The Alliance is the organization through which all our churches and societies work unitedly, and this Grand Lodge is represented on its executive council. There is still much to be done, and the officers of the Alliance will be thankful for any contribution, large or small, that will help them in carrying on their great work. Subscriptions may be sent to Mr. F. S. Spence, secretary, or to Mr. R. J. Fleming, treasurer, Toronto—either of these brethren will be glad to receive and acknowledge any sum sent to them. The work of the Alliance and its object merits the most cordial support we can give.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

Toronto, Ont., June 29.—The elections at the Grand Lodge of Canada, of the I. O. G. T. to-day resulted as follows: Grand chief templar, Mr. George Spence, Toronto (re-elected unanimously); grand councillor, the Rev. J. W. Andrews, London; grand vice-templar, Miss M. E. Sturdy, Manchester; grand superintendent of juvenile Templars, F. S. Morrison, Hamilton; grand secretary, Duncan Marshall; grand treasurer, R. J. Bird-whistle, Ottawa; representatives to International Supreme Lodge, Miss R. M. Scott, Ottawa, and Mr. F. S. Spence, Toronto; G. W. Powell, Peterboro, and the Rev. J. W. Andrews, London, alternates; grand auditors, Messrs. E. D. Farnham, Constance, Que.; Daniel Rose; deputy right worthy grand templar, Jas. Armstrong.

Toronto, June 30.—The Grand Lodge of Canada, I.O.G.T., concluded its labors this morning by electing officers as follows: Grand assistant secretary, Mr. A. R. Scobie, Toronto; grand chaplain, the Rev. T. B. Aylesworth, L.L.B., Kintour; grand marshal, Mr. W. J. Sinden, Toronto; grand deputy marshal, Miss Eva Mardy, Thompsonville; grand guard, Miss Eva Powell, Peterboro; grand sentinel, Mr. C. E. Mallery, Gifford; grand messenger, Mr. R. B. Youngusband, Dunrobin. The committee on union during the morning reported in favor of a scheme to amalgamate the Good Templars, Royal Templars of Temperance and the Sons of Temperance. The matter was referred by the Grand Lodge to the Supreme Lodge, now in session. The next meeting of Grand Lodge will be held in Ottawa next year, commencing on the last Wednesday in June. The report of the committee on prohibition calling on the Dominion Government to give effect to the plebiscite vote was adopted.

DEATH OF ARTHUR TENNYSON.

London, June 28.—Arthur Tennyson, younger brother of the late Lord Tennyson, the poet laureate, whom he strikingly resembled in appearance, died yesterday.

AUSTRALIAN FEDERATION.

Melbourne, Victoria, June 29.—The Federal Enabling act passed the Legislative Assembly to-day.

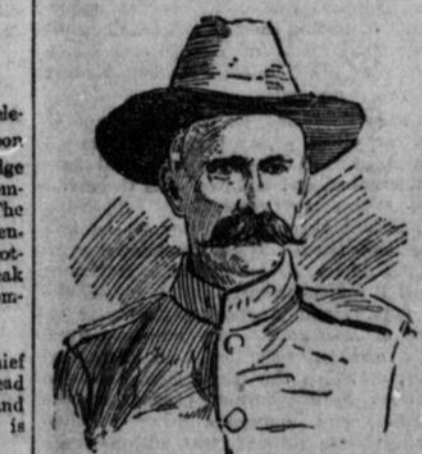


THE TEMPLE, TORONTO.

Where the Convention of the I. O. G. T. Supreme Lodge is in session.



MR. JOS. MALINS, R.W.G.T., Birmingham, England.



LIEUT.-COL. B. F. PARKER, R.W.G.S., Milwaukee, Wis.

COUNCIL OF WOMEN.

Lady Aberdeen Says a Word for the Fathers.

ARCHBISHOP IRELAND'S SPEECH.

The International Council of Women opened in London on Monday, June 20, in the Convocation Hall of the Church House.

The Countess of Aberdeen, president of the council, in her address, after cordial words of welcome, sketched the duties of the council. She said international arbitration should ever be placed foremost in its programme; advocated the establishment of an international bureau of information regarding all that affects women, and warned women against arrogating to themselves alone the duties of curing all evils, saying:— 'It may be well to have unions of mothers, but do the fathers count so little in the home that their counsel is not needed? The redemption of the race can only be compassed by men and women joining hands and making common cause in every department of life.' In conclusion, the Countess deprecated the idea usually formed about women's congresses, that they were bent upon devising plans whereby women might be emancipated from home duties, saying: 'This congress holds fast to the belief that woman's first mission must be her home.'

Lady Aberdeen afterwards introduced Mrs. May Wright Sewall, of the United States, vice-president of the council, who was enthusiastically received as a possible successor to the presidency. A delegation of Chinese women was next introduced and afterwards Lady Aberdeen presented representatives of twenty-six nations, among them Miss Susan B. Anthony, who subsequently attended the debate in the House of Lords on the bill legalizing the election of women as councillors and aldermen.

London, June 28.—The International Council of Women, which assembled on Monday in the convocation hall of Church House, Westminster, is divided into five sections, or meetings, which are all crowded.

Great interest is taken in the political section, which discussed to-day the 'Parliamentary enfranchisement of women,' the vice-president of the council, Mrs. Wright Sewall, of the United States, presiding. Miss Susan B. Anthony, one of the American delegates, detailed the progress of the movement in America and the announcement that a paper would be read in behalf of an American woman's society opposing female franchise was met by a storm of hisses. Mrs. Sewall protested against this intolerance, pointing out that no one was obliged to stand it, but that each one's duty was to listen courteously to all speakers. The paper was then read, punctuated by ironical cheers and derisive laughter. It was written by Mrs. Frances Scott, of Massachusetts.

In the professional section Madame Antoinette Stirling created some excitement by declaring with much emotion, that she thought the speakers were too hard on the men, and adding that women only realized the full value of a husband when the latter was lost.

In the legislative section Mrs. Kelly read a paper on the condition of tenement house labor in New York, and Mrs. C. Tyler described the operations of the factories and shop acts in Ontario and Quebec.

Miss Octavia Bates, of Detroit, deplored the fact that the profession of barrister was not open to women. Miss Bates said there was great need of the development of the public conscience, and the knowledge of the law would give the feminine side of marriage and divorce, 'now only treated from man's standpoint.'

The Duchess of Bedford presided at the meeting of the prisons and reformatories section, where Mrs. Johnson, of Washington, described the success of women's reformatories in Massachusetts, advocating a system of trades, whereby women might regain their self-respect.

INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION. Mrs. Boomer, of Canada, read a paper on 'Paternal responsibility,' and Mrs. Maria Weeke, of the United States, one on 'Education as a preparation for life.'

An immense meeting, attended by more than two thousand persons, was held in Queen's Hall in the evening, the Countess of Aberdeen presiding for the discussion of a resolution, proposed by the Baroness Von Suttner, of Austria, calling upon the International Council of Women to do all in its power to advance the interests of international arbitration.

Letters were read from Cardinal Gibbons, of the United States; Cardinal Vaughan, of England, and Cardinal Logue, of Ireland, all of whom wrote strongly in favor of the resolution.

Lady Aberdeen then introduced Archbishop Ireland, who said: 'I come because we Americans know that Lady Aberdeen is devoted to every great and noble work, and how unsparing she is of herself when she can do anything for God and humanity. I come also because the object of the meeting is peace through arbitration. Very glad am I to see this vast gathering of women ready to use such a means. It is worthy of women to work for such a cause. I believe that in such matters as this they should be admitted on a footing superior to men, because they can and will do more. Men do not have the time, and it may be, not the tenderness of mind and heart which would induce them to work with the unsparing efforts of women. Public opinion holds the sceptre to-day. This is an age of pub-

licity, when rich and poor, strong and weak, speak out. Let us only work on public opinion in all countries and we shall succeed. What is war before battle but the massing together of engines to kill men. What is it during battle but men dealing death blows while the ground drinks blood and corpses lie thick as autumn leaves. What is it after battle but the sending of grief throughout the land which nothing can assuage. 'Should not humanity do all in its power to stop this shame to humanity? Two thousand years after the angels sang out "Peace on earth," there are wars. Let meetings be held in every nation beneath the sun and let men say they are the patriots who seek to save the lives of men. Let justice reign; and let there go forth from this great city of London to-night a message to the world, that justice is reigning and that peace universal will be secured.'

The speech was received with great enthusiasm.

Mrs. Miller advocated her well-known views on physical development through the reorganization of the food question, but the chairwoman, Mrs. Stevenson, intervened and declared that questions in the shape of the kitchen preparation of food were hardly within the scope of the discussion. To this Mrs. Miller replied that rational and physical education was the only question she wished to discuss, and suggested that, perhaps, it had been placed on the wrong programme.

The audience finally invited Mrs. Miller to continue, which she did, meeting with much applause.

At a meeting devoted to women inspectors, the Hon. Mrs. Lytton presiding, a paper was read by Miss Carlyle, of Canada. It showed the strides made in Canada in regard to female inspectors and labor legislation generally.

The scientific treatment of domestic servants was the subject discussed at St. Martin's Town Hall. Mrs. Gates, speaking of the necessity of training the lady of the house as well as the servants, complimented the Queen, saying: 'Think not that this queenly woman and womanly queen has not had an influence upon us in wifehood, motherhood and mistressship.'

A notable feature of the proceedings has been the numerous recruits from the ranks of society. Lady Helen Graham and Lady Cynthia Vincent attended the discussion on literature to-day, at which Mrs. Flora Steel, the novelist, who for some years was provincial inspector of government and aided schools in the Punjab, spoke. Lady Frederick Cavendish, daughter of the Duke of St. Albans, and wife of Mr. Frederick Cavendish, Unionist member for parliament for the North Lonsdale division of Lancashire, addressed another section.

The reception given in the evening to the delegates by Lady Battersea at Furry House, was attended by the Duchess of Sunderland, Lady Randolph Churchill, Lady Aberdeen and Lady William Vernon Harcourt.

NINE LIVES LOST.

STEAMER 'MARGARET OLWILL' WENT DOWN IN A STORM ON LAKE ERIE.

Chicago, June 29.—The steamer 'Margaret Olwill,' owned by Mr. L. P. Smith, of Cleveland, went down in the storm off Lorraine, Lake Erie, last night. Nine people were lost, including Captain John Brown, his wife and son, and Miss Baldwin, a passenger. The 'Olwill,' of 554 tons, was bound from Kelly's Island to Cleveland with limestone, her cargo shifting in the heavy sea, sending her down by the stern. A seaman named Coyle was picked up by the steamer 'State of Ohio' to-day.

John Smith, mate; Alex. McRae, and the engineer, Schecki, were picked up by the steamer 'Sacramento,' and taken to Lorraine. This makes the number of drowned nine.

According to Coyle's story, the steamer left Kelly's Island at six o'clock on Wednesday night, bound for Cleveland, with a cargo of stone. There was little or no wind and everything was favorable for a pleasant trip. Afterwards the wind began to blow from the northwest and the boat began to go at a lively clip. At ten o'clock the gale commenced, and the wind blew at the rate of fifty miles an hour. Captain Brown found that the boat was making little headway and concluded the only thing to do was to turn back and go with the storm. It was two o'clock when the captain gave the order to turn about. The vessel had turned half-way round when the rudder chain parted, and in an instant the boat was at the mercy of the storm. She was caught between two waves, and as she was borne along on the top of one of them, she rolled over on the side. The cabins were torn loose and floated on the water, while the rest of the ship went to the bottom. Coyle caught hold of part of the after cabin and climbed upon it. Hofferon, the wheelman, was clinging to a part of the same cabin.

Captain Willoughby, of the steamer 'State of Ohio,' sighted the wreckage about 5.15 o'clock in the morning, directly in the course from Cleveland to Toledo. The big steamer immediately put into service her life-saving crew, and after sailing around for an hour and a half, Coyle was rescued. Hofferon was thrown a line, but he was too weak to take hold of it and went down in the presence of a large crowd on board the steamer. Several attempts were made to get the yawl boat into the water, but the sea was still running high and the work was extremely perilous. Coyle was more dead than alive when taken in.



THE REFRACTORY PUPIL.

JOHN BULL—Now, are you going to spell Reform or not?

THE TRANSVAAL.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S SUMMING UP OF THE TRANSVAAL SITUATION—CLAN-NA-GAEL INTRIGUE ALLEGED.

The 'St. James's Gazette,' London, on Tuesday last drew attention to the efforts of the Clan-na-Gael in the Transvaal, and the 'Pall Mall Gazette' on the same day stated that it had discovered two agents of the Clan in London making arrangements to help the Boers. A report that the Boers had placed an order with an American firm for ten six-gun field batteries, which obtained currency on Wednesday in London, was denied at Washington by the authorities, who stated to Captain Lee, the British military attaché there, that such an order could not be filled by any ordnance firm in less than a year.

The air in London was full of war rumors last week as to the Transvaal. The significant utterance of Mr. Chamberlain to the Birmingham unionists shows that the Boers are certain to have an opportunity of testing their shooting and prowess with British and colonial marksmen sooner or later, unless President Kruger alters his methods.

Capetown, June 29.—A meeting of 4,000 Loyalists under the presidency of the Mayor of Capetown was held here last evening, and adopted with the greatest enthusiasm resolutions supporting Sir Alfred Milner, Governor of the Colony and British High Commissioner in South Africa, in his recent negotiations with President Kruger and thanking the Canadians and Australians for their offers of assistance. An immense overflow meeting was also held. The former, at which the Right Hon. Sir John Gordon Sprigg, former premier of the colony, and numerous other political leaders were present, was addressed by several Johannesburgers. Sir Gordon Sprigg also addressed the meeting, declaring that unless Sir Alfred Milner was absolutely supported, there was danger that Cape Colony would secede from the Empire. He declared himself convinced that Great Britain was solidly behind the Imperial Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, whose recent speech before the Unionists of Birmingham, England, dealing with the Transvaal problem, he warmly commended.

London, June 29.—The Johannesburg correspondent of the 'Standard,' says:— 'President Kruger, it is understood here, persists in his demand for arbitration as an essential condition in any settlement. In the meantime the Transvaal is buying provisions and war material, and has arranged with the Netherlands Railway Company to have absolute control of the railway lines in the Orange Free State, in the event of war.'

London, June 28.—It is persistently rumored here, says a despatch from Johannesburg, to the 'Standard,' that Great Britain has acquired possession of Inyack Island, in the mouth of Delagoa Bay.

London, June 30.—In the House of Commons yesterday Mr. Joseph Chamberlain said that compensation had been demanded from the Transvaal Govern-

ment on the ground that the Englishman Edgar, who was shot by a Boer policeman in Johannesburg in December, 1898, was killed by a government officer without any justification.

London, June 30.—The 'Diggers' News,' the Boer organ in London, prints a despatch from Johannesburg to-day announcing, on reliable authority, that the Volksraad will be asked on Monday to confirm an arrangement made by the executive council, acceptable to the British High Commissioner, Sir Alfred Milner, and the British Government. It is believed the arrangement grants a retrospective franchise to Uitlanders resident in the Transvaal before 1890 who will be immediately admitted to burghership, with other modifications in the naturalization laws.

ARBITRATION SCHEME.

Crushing Blow to Russian Disarmament Proposal by Germany.

A despatch from The Hague of Monday, June 26, says: The first committee examined to-day the Russian proposals relating to military effectiveness and budget. Colonel Gross Von Schwarzhoff, of the German delegation, declared that Germany could not enter into any engagement to cease her naval and military effectiveness. The committee referred the Russian proposals to the special committees of the naval and military sub-committees. The drafting committee on arbitration adopted the first reading of the proposed code of procedure or arbitration.

London, June 27.—The correspondent of the 'Daily News' at The Hague says: 'The German delegates have privately informed their colleagues that they had received instructions to accept the principle of a permanent tribunal of arbitration as outlined in the Anglo-American plans. This and the speech of Colonel Gross Von Schwarzhoff plainly intimating that Germany had made up her mind against the Russian idea of disarmament, and had reached the conclusion that the time had arrived to tell the world so, are the two great events of the whole conference. Neither has been published as an official act of the German Government, but everybody knows that Germany will not recede from the position thus taken up. To-day I interviewed many delegates, some friendly to Germany, others hostile. They were unanimous in declaring the Schwarzhoff speech a smashing blow, pulverizing the argument of General Den Beer Poortgael and Col. Jilinski. The effect was tremendous within the conference when Schwarzhoff pointedly exclaimed: 'Germany is not ruined. On the contrary, her wealth, contentedness and standard of life (he used these words) are daily increasing.' Altogether his speech was the greatest sensation of the conference, hitherto nobody expecting Germany to reject the Russian proposals in so brusque and unconditional a manner.'

London, June 28.—The correspondent of the 'Times' at The Hague says:— 'As the result of a protracted informal discussion of the committee's report yesterday, the Russian military disarmament proposals were declared unacceptable.'

SIR JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

RUMOR THAT HE WILL RETIRE FROM WASHINGTON.

London, June 30.—The correspondent of the 'Standard' at The Hague telegraphs that he has had an interview with Sir Julian Pauncefote, British ambassador to the United States, and head of the British delegation at the Peace Conference, and has been assured by him that he intends to retire from the Washington embassy in April next. The correspondent says: 'Sir Julian will stay in England after the conference until October, unless the Alaskan affair calls him to Washington earlier. He thinks that some agreement outside of the conference might be possible with a view of stopping the growth of navies, and that no power is likely to increase its military strength unless threatened with war.'

ADMIRAL HORNBY DEAD.

London, June 28.—Admiral Sir Wyndham Hornby, K.C.B., retired, died suddenly of apoplexy this afternoon, while presiding at a meeting of the Hotchkiss Ordnance Company.

Admiral Sir William Hornby was born on July 23, 1812. He was educated at the Royal Naval College at Portsmouth, whence he entered the Royal Navy. He attained the rank of Lieutenant in 1833; Commander, in 1841; Captain, in 1846; Rear-Admiral, in 1865; and Admiral, in 1877. From 1877 to 1892 he was one of Her Majesty's Prison Commissioners.

A NURSE'S FATAL MISTAKE GAVE CARBOLIC ACID INSTEAD OF MEDICINE TO A PATIENT.

Toronto, June 30.—An inquest at St. Michael's Hospital to-day into the death of Miss Alice Pollard, a girl patient, which took place there suddenly yesterday, showed that a terrible mistake had been made. Sister Columba (Miss Theresa Hayes), in charge of the hospital dispensary, had, by an error, put carbolic acid in a bottle labeled sulphate of magnesia. The nurse, thinking it was sulphate of magnesia, gave the patient the carbolic acid. While administering the dose she felt her fingers burn as a drop of the medicine fell upon it, and at once called for aid. The physicians administered an antidote, but it was too late, and the patient died in agony. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death, exonerating the nurse, and advised that poisonous medicine be kept hereafter in blue bottles.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

London, June 30.—Lord Rosebery's mansion at Mentmore was struck by lightning on Wednesday evening and greatly damaged. The Duke of Westminster's stallion 'Orme' and the yearling 'Mail,' son of 'Ben D'Or,' had a narrow escape from death or injury by Wednesday evening's storm. The roof of the stable in which the animals were kept was struck by lightning, but fortunately neither horse was injured.

PREPARING FOR WAR.

CHINA GETTING READY TO DEFEND HERSELF AGAINST HER ENEMIES.

Vancouver, B.C., June 29.—Advices from China per the Canadian Pacific liner 'Tartar,' which arrived here yesterday afternoon, state that China would have Europeans believe that she is spoiling for war. Special edicts, under the seal of the Empress Dowager, have been issued to a number of viceroys and governors, to put all military forces under their jurisdiction on a war footing, owing to the menacing and threatening attitude of Germany and Italy in China. The Chinese forces are, however, ordered to be on the defensive, until the aggressors shall have struck the first blow, when permission is given to high military officials to take what active steps they may, under the circumstances, see fit. Perfect freedom is given to viceroys and governors of provinces named to dispose of their forces as they deem best when hostilities begin. In spite of the repeated requests of the Tsung-Li-Yamen to the German Legation to withdraw German troops now quartered at Jeh-Chau, Shan Tung, the latter refuse to do so, giving as a reason that they must remain there until the Tien-tsin railway line shall have been built, in order to be at hand should opposition be shown by malcontents of the province, to prevent the construction of the railway. The other excuse is that the Germans will remain at Jeh-Chau until the spheres of influence of the various powers in China have been settled upon.

TROUBLE ON FRENCH SHORE.

FRENCH STEAMER SEIZED BY CUSTOMS OFFICIALS FOR TAKING BAIT, BUT ESCAPES.

St. John's, Nfld., June 27.—The French fishing vessel, 'Nouvelle Ecosse,' from the Grand Banks, arrived on the southern coast of Newfoundland yesterday in quest of herring bait. She was seized by the customs officials for violation of the fishery laws. An officer was given the custody of the ship and crew, but the latter attacked him, got the ship to sea, threw him into a boat and left the coast. The British special service vessel 'Columbine' was ordered to chase and seize the 'Nouvelle Ecosse,' which has no register, that being in the hands of the customs officials. Serious complications are expected to result from this affair. The French admiral is coming here to undertake an investigation.

St. John's, Nfld., June 28.—In consequence of the French attitude and the attempts to make trouble for the colony along the Treaty Shore, the colonial government yesterday decided to absolutely prohibit the French from obtaining bait at ports along the Newfoundland coast. This policy meets with general approval. To-day the colonial legislature voted additional sums to help enforce the bait laws. A stormy meeting is expected between the French commandere and the colonial authorities when the former arrives on Saturday.

WARNING TO UNITED STATES FISHERMEN.

St. John's, Nfld., June 29.—The colonial government is preparing a circular intimating to United States fishermen that the bait act is about to be strenuously enforced against the French and warning the Americans that if they assist the French by bringing them bait to St. Pierre the laws will be similarly enforced against them also.

PROPOSAL REJECTED.

UNITED STATES WILL NOT ACCEPT GREAT BRITAIN'S OFFER.

Washington, June 27.—The Government of the United States has rejected the latest proposition of Great Britain in the Alaska boundary negotiations, which was, in effect, that the provisional boundary line be so arranged as to give Great Britain possession during the existence of the *modus vivendi* of the village of Klukwan, which is situated at the head of a stream leading into the Lynn canal. The United States Government had suggested that the line be drawn to the north of Klukwan, so that the village will be in United States territory. The British Government in the last note, expressed a willingness to relinquish its claim to a port on the Lynn canal if Klukwan were included within British territory prescribed by the *modus vivendi*. The stream on which Klukwan is situated is not navigable except by canoes. At the mouth of the stream, on Lynn canal, is Pyramid harbor, which the British made every effort to secure. In its answer to the last proposition of Great Britain the United States Government contends that the arrangements of the line proposed by the British would cause endless trouble between the British and United States miners at and near Klukwan, and would probably result in bloodshed. No answer to the United States note is expected until Great Britain has secured the views of the Canadian Government.

COMMERCIAL.

GRAIN.

There is almost nothing doing to-day as Chicago is taking a holiday. Oats are unchanged at 34 1/2c to 35c and peas at 70 1/2c to 71c.

FLOUR.

There is no change in the quotations. Winter patent at \$3.75 to \$4; straight rollers at \$3.40 to \$3.50; in bags at \$1.60 to \$1.70; Manitoba patents at \$1.20 to \$1.40, and strong bakers at \$3.80 to \$4.

EGGS.

The market still holds monotonously steady at 11c to 11 1/2c for ordinary and 12 1/2c for very bright stock. There are still some being laid down though most of the season's picking has been done.

ASHES.

First pots sold at \$3.50, and the tendency of the market is downward, say, \$3.75 to \$4.00 for first pots, and \$2.50 for seconds.

BUTTER.

The market is steady but dull at 17 1/2c. The receipts to-day were 6,004 packages.

CHEESE.

Quotations are unchanged to-day at 8 1/2c for finest Ontario. The receipts were 8,944 boxes by rail and 63 boxes by boat.

OCEAN GRAIN FREIGHT.

RATES FIRM TO ALL PORTS UNDER A STEADY DEMAND.

There has been a steady demand for ocean grain freight during the past week, and a fairly active business has been transacted. The tone of the market is firm, and rates show little change, with the exception of those to Liverpool, Hamburg and Antwerp, which are 1/4d to 1/2d higher.

MONTHLY CLEARINGS, MONTREAL.

Table with columns for Year (1898, 1899), Quarter, and Total. Values include \$41,577,321 for 1898 and \$43,577,321 for 1899.

MONTHLY CLEARINGS, MONTREAL.

Table with columns for Year (1898, 1899), Quarter, and Total. Values include \$196,588,650 for 1898 and \$194,711,326 for 1899.

MONTREAL TRADE.

REPORTS CONTINUE OF A FAVORABLE CHARACTER. Dun's Bulletin of Saturday, July 1, will say of Montreal trade:—

Montreal trade reports continue of favorable character, and while some quieting down is only natural to the approaching mid-summer season, the general trade movement may be called better than an average for the time of the year.

LIVE STOCK MARKET—June 23.

There were about 800 head of butchers' cattle, 600 calves, 500 sheep and lambs, 19 store hogs, and 60 small pigs offered for sale at the East End Abattoir to-day.

LIVE STOCK MARKET—July 3.

There were about 450 head of butchers' cattle, 200 calves, 400 sheep and lambs and 19 store hogs and small pigs offered for sale at the East End Abattoir to-day.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES—June 30.

There was a very large attendance of both buyers and sellers at the Bonsecours Market this forenoon, all the available space in the vicinity being crowded with large loads of farm and garden truck.

BANK OF ENGLAND RESERVE.

London, June 29.—Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, responding to a personal toast at the banquet of the Bankers and Merchants of London, at the Mansion House, and referring to the diminution of the gold reserve of the Bank of England, and the great increase of the world's gold, said: "Some persons seem to entertain alarm because, although London is the great market for the world's gold, this vast increased product seems to have passed us by, and to have taken permanent abode in the United States and Russia."

COTTON MARKETS.

Liverpool, July 1.—Cotton, spot, little demand; prices steady; American middling at 5 1/2-16c. The sale of the day were 3,000 bales, of which 1,000 were for speculation, and export, and included 5,500 tons American. Receipts, 3,000 bales, including 1,500 bales American. Futures opened steady with a moderate demand and closed steady.

SUGAR MARKETS.

New York, July 1.—Sugar—Raw, barely steady; fair refining at 4c; centrifugal, 35 test, at 4 7/8c, and molasses sugar at 3 3/4c; refined sugar quiet.

CHEESE SALES.

Campbellford, Ont., June 27.—At the cheese meeting held here to-day 1,330 boxes of white were boarded; 685 were sold at 7-16c. Watkins bought 255; Hodgson, 206; Alexander, 245; balance unsold.

Ingersoll, Ont., June 27.—Offerings to-day: 920 boxes; no sales; 8 1/2c highest bid; salesmen holding for 8 1/2c.

Woodstock, Ont., June 28.—At the board nine factories offered 2,194 boxes cheese; 771 colored and 1,423 white; no sales on board or curb; 5 1/2c highest bid. Seven buyers present.

Pictou, Ont., June 28.—At our cheese board to-day fifteen factories boarded 1,340 boxes, all colored; highest bid, 8 7/8c, 1,015 sold.

Stirling, Ont., June 28.—At the Stirling cheese board to-day 725 boxes, all white, were boarded. Hodgson Bros. bought 340 boxes at 8 7/8c; Watkins, 350 boxes at 8 3/4c; balance unsold. Board meets July 5.

Tweed, Ont., June 28.—Eight hundred and five cheese boarded, all white; 410 sold at 8 1/2c; 50 sold at 8 7/8c; balance unsold. Brintnell, Magrath and Murphy, buyers.

Napanee, Ont., June 28.—To-day, 1,490 cheese boarded; 946 white, 545 colored. Sales 530 white and 425 colored at 8 7/8c. Buyers, Alexander, Brintnell, Thompson, and Clew. Vanuven and McGrath present but secured no cheese.

Braceville, Ont., June 29.—The cheese market to-day at the board was dull, and buyers and sellers seemed very far apart. The offerings were 4,788 boxes, of which 3,191 were colored and the balance white. The best all the buyers could do was 8 1/2c, with one exception, and he bid 8 1/2-15c, both of which were refused. On the curb, however, the entire offerings of the day, including the factories which did not register, sold readily at 8 1/2-16c and 8 3/4c for both kinds.

Woodstock, Ont., June 29.—The market is weak, and very few sales are reported, either on or off the boards. There were no sales at the Ingersoll market, but 200 boxes changed hands afterwards at 3 1/2c. There were no sales on the board here, salesmen refusing 8 1/2c. There are not many cheeses on hand, and with falling off of the market, salesmen are looking for better prices. Pastures are drying up in the absence of rain, but at this writing there are prospects of cooler weather and possibly rain.

Madoc, Ont., June 29.—Sixteen factories boarded 1,135 boxes, all white. Sold to Watkins, 400 at 8 1/2c; sold to Brenton & Co., 50 at 8 1/2c; sold Grant, 165 at 8 1/2c; sold to 100 at 8 1/2c. Mr. Hird, bid 8 1/2-16c for balance, but salesmen held for 8 1/2c.

Barrie, Ont., June 29.—At the meeting of the cheese board here to-day 719 boxes of cheese were offered, 52 of which were white. All sold at prices ranging from 8 1/2c for white to 8 1/2c for colored. Three buyers were in attendance. The market was dull, buyers evidently waiting for a slump in price. The board adjourned to July 29.

Chesterville, June 29.—At the regular meeting of the cheese board held in this place to-day 5,041 boxes were boarded, 705 of which were white, and balance colored; 5 1/2c was bid for both white and colored, but no sales made on the board. On the street, some lots sold at 5 1/2c. Buyers present—Wair, Birdsell, Prunner, Logan and Wood.

Kingston, June 29.—At the cheese board to-day, 480 white and 920 colored June make were boarded; 8 1/2c to 7 1/2-16c bid. Only a few sold on the board.

New York, June 29.—Cheese—The market to-day is somewhat quieter in the home trade, but without change in prices. A few small lots of undersized were closed out at a fraction below the market. In export the same may be said. The bulk of arrivals have been placed, and 8 1/2c to 8 3/4c may be quoted as current prices both for white and colored. Lack of orders by cable, and scarcity of supplies gives the market a quiet appearance.

Cornwall, Ont., July 2.—At the Cornwall Cheese and Butter Board yesterday, 1,785 white and 62 colored cheese were boarded. The sales were: McGregor, 695; McRae, 231; McNeil, 124; Wetherspoon, 264, and Wood, 135—all sold at 8 1/2-16c.

Ogdensburg, July 1.—At to-day's cheese market 30 lots of 1,745 boxes were offered; 8 1/2c bid; no sales. Later on the street all sold at 8 1/2c.

Watertown, N.Y., July 1.—Sales of cheese on the board. Trade to-day was 6,000 boxes at 8 1/2c to 8 3/4c, bulk at 8 1/2c, for Montreal and direct export.

Canton, N.Y., July 2.—Eight and one-eighth offered for large cheese. No sales. Small sold at price offered; 1,400 tubs butter sold at 18c.

Ottawa, June 30.—The sales on the Ottawa cheese board to-day showed an increase on those of last Saturday of some 200 cheese. The number of cheese boarded was 2,116, made up of 1,631 white and 485 colored. The ruling price was 8 1/2c. All the cheese sold quickly. One new factory was boarded to-day and it has been in operation for some time, and they have for the last two weeks the board will easily double the business done last season.

Iroquois, Ont., June 30.—Fifteen factories boarded 657 cheese to-day, of which 112 were white; 8 1/2c was bid for both white and colored; 249 sold on board. Buyers present: Ault, Logan and McKee.

Cowansville, July 2.—At the meeting of the cheese board on Friday the bidding was very dull and 8 1/2c was the highest figure reached. At this price P. F. Ferguson got 455 boxes; Brock, 433 boxes, and Gibson 115 boxes. To arrange this day's business, Ferguson bought 145 boxes at 8c. Total sales 1,448 boxes. Thirty factories boarded 1,452 boxes. The next meeting will be on July 8.

Cowansville, Que., June 30.—At the cheese board to-day 30 factories offered 1,452 boxes cheese; 148 boxes sold to P. F. Ferguson for 8c; 500 boxes sold to P. F. Ferguson for 8 1/2c; 480 boxes sold to G. W. Brock for 8 1/2c; 115 boxes sold to J. Gibson for 8 1/2c. Total sold, 1,243 boxes, and adjourned to July 8.

Belleville, Ont., July 1.—At a meeting of the cheese board held here to-day there were offered 1,500 boxes cheese, all white. The following were the sales: Watkins, 500; Branton, 430; McGrath, 355; all at 8 1/2c; balance unsold.

AMERICAN CATTLE MARKETS.

New York, June 30.—Beef—Receipts, 3,000; steady; bulls steady; medium cows, 10c lower; steers, \$4.90 to \$5.55; oxen, \$2.25 to \$4.55. Cables steady. No exports to-morrow, 670 cattle and 5,240 qrs. of beef. Calves—Receipts, 579; slow; buttermilk lower; veals, 35 to 47; culis, 44 to 45; buttermilk, 37 1/2 to 42 1/2; cheese, 44.50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 10,359; 10 grades steady; medium sheep, 43 to 45 1/2; lambs, 47 to 57 1/2. Hogs—Receipts, 2,237; firm at 44 to 45.

AMERICAN CATTLE MARKETS.

East Buffalo, June 30.—Cattle—The market was about steady, with only one load on sale, which was disposed of in small bunches at steady figures. Hedges were in liberal supply, about 200 head, and the trade was generally slow; choice to extra were quotable at \$6 to \$6.40; good to choice, \$5.50 to \$6; common to good, \$4.50 to \$5.50. Steers—The market was in bad shape, with 17 loads on sale; the demand was light and irregular and generally 1/4c lower; lambs, choice to extra were quotable at \$5.25 to \$5.50; good to choice, \$4 to \$5.25; spring lambs, choice to extra, \$6.75 to \$7; good to choice, \$6 to \$6.50; sheep, choice to extra, \$5 to \$5.25; good to choice, \$4.50 to \$5. Hogs—The market opened fairly active, with 40 loads on sale; heavy were quotable at \$4.10 to \$4.15; mixed, \$4.10 to \$4.15; Yorkers, \$4.15 to \$4.25; roughs, \$2.40 to \$3.50; stags, \$2.75 to \$3.10; the close was a shade lower; the basis for the bulk of the sale was \$4.15, while the close was \$4.12 1/2.

liberal supply, about 200 head, and the trade was generally slow; choice to extra were quotable at \$6 to \$6.40; good to choice, \$5.50 to \$6; common to good, \$4.50 to \$5.50. Steers—The market was in bad shape, with 17 loads on sale; the demand was light and irregular and generally 1/4c lower; lambs, choice to extra were quotable at \$5.25 to \$5.50; good to choice, \$4 to \$5.25; spring lambs, choice to extra, \$6.75 to \$7; good to choice, \$6 to \$6.50; sheep, choice to extra, \$5 to \$5.25; good to choice, \$4.50 to \$5. Hogs—The market opened fairly active, with 40 loads on sale; heavy were quotable at \$4.10 to \$4.15; mixed, \$4.10 to \$4.15; Yorkers, \$4.15 to \$4.25; roughs, \$2.40 to \$3.50; stags, \$2.75 to \$3.10; the close was a shade lower; the basis for the bulk of the sale was \$4.15, while the close was \$4.12 1/2.

TORONTO CATTLE MARKETS.

Toronto, June 28.—The arrivals of cattle for the closing trade this week at the western cattle yards to-day were not so heavy as anticipated. The receipts were 25 carloads, composed of 900 cattle, 425 sheep and yearlings, 35 milch cows, 27 calves and 1,400 hogs. At the opening trade in the cattle branch was not very active, but later on in the morning, as the showmen gathered strength, and the choice offerings were disposed of before noon at steady prices. Prices for cattle remained unchanged from yesterday, but the sheep and hog markets were a little easier. The general tone of the market ruled steady to firm for good cattle, while on the other hand common grades were agitated to-day a little lower. The quality of fat cattle in general was scarcely as good as on previous markets this week. The offerings included a number of hold overs from yesterday, which were very slow sale.

Export Cattle—The market was firm. The offerings were light, and including only a few choice exporters, which easily found an outlet at firm prices, or \$4.75 to \$5.12 1/2 per cwt. Light were in liberal supply, and were quoted at \$4 to \$4.75 per cwt. Butchers' Cattle—The trading in this line showed a little more life to-day, and all the choice offerings met with a good demand while a large number of poorer grades, were unsalable. Choice selections which made up the bulk of the offerings, were quoted at \$4.25 to \$4.40 per cwt., and medium and common grades were quotable at \$3.25 to \$3.75 per cwt. Inferior were quiet at \$3 to \$2.15 per cwt. A light run of heavy export bulls met with a fairly good demand at \$2.75 to \$4.25 per cwt., and a few good bunches of light stock bulls were firm at \$2.50 to \$3 per cwt.

Stockers and Feeders—The movement in Canadian stockers for Buffalo was a little firmer to-day, and prices were steadier, the choice selections being quoted at \$2.50 to \$3 per cwt. Stock heifers were firm at prices ranging from \$2.75 to \$3.25 per cwt. Sheep and Lambs—A continued quiet feeling prevailed in this branch to-day, the supply, which was much heavier than expected, did not meet with very brisk demand. Prices for sheep were a little lower, and the market showed a general decline all round. Sheep for export and for butchers' use were quoted at \$3 to \$3.25 per cwt., and good butchers' sheep fetched \$2.50 to \$3.25 each. Spring lambs were in small supply at \$3 to \$4, and bucks were easier at \$2.50 to \$2.75 per cwt. About 20 calves were quoted at \$2 to \$7 per head.

Hogs—Although the inquiry in this branch was not very active to-day the offerings which were made were pretty well cleared out of the pens at the close. Values for choice and thick fat remained unchanged from yesterday, while light were quoted 1/4c per pound lower, or \$4.25 per cwt. Choice selections were quotable at \$5 per cwt., and an ample supply of thick fat brought \$4.25 per cwt. Sows were steady at \$5 per cwt.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

Edinburgh, June 19.—Messrs. J. Swan & Sons' weekly report on the live stock trade says: The Lumber of fat cattle on offer this week has been, in time of year considered, a fair average. There was the usual large attendance of customers, but owing to the excessively warm weather, heavy weighted bullocks were rather worse to sell at a reduction of about 10s a head on the extreme rates of last week. Nice weighted cattle and heifers were easily sold without much change in value, and were a good trade, but bulls were rather cheaper. The show of fat sheep has been much under an average supply, and young sheep met a good demand at considerably more money; but heavy ewes made no improvement. There was a fair active demand for fat lambs, which were in fairly large numbers, and prices were considerably higher. Fat calves were a first class show, and met a dear trade, while fat pigs made decidedly better money. A very large supply of store cattle on offer, and trade very quiet, a considerable proportion being left unsold. Milch cows were a good show, and for the time of year trade was fairly good, although they were difficult to quit at recent rates. Young pigs met a good demand. Quotations—Best beef at 8d 3d per stone; second at 7d 9d per stone. Mutton, clipped, at 8d to 8 1/2d per lb.

London, July 19.—Smaller supply of fat beasts, including a larger proportion from the midland counties, amongst which were a few good Herefords. Trade very slow, and rates governing all transactions. Fat butchings cows sold very slowly, as also fat bulls. Top value—trimmest Herefords at 4s 8d per 8 lbs.; Norfolk at 4s 4d to 4s 6d. British arrivals—38 Irish, 540 Norfolk, Suffolk and Essex, 632 midland, home and western counties, 20 Devon. Increase of 259 in number of the sheep and lambs penned. For former, the rates were firmer for best quality of wethers, but ewes were lower and very unsalable. Lamb trade slow, rates moving the buyers. Beef, 2s 1d to 4s 5d; mutton, 3s 2d to 3s 10d; lambs, 5s 6d to 6s 4d per 8 lbs. Total supply—Beasts, 1,270; sheep and lambs, 7,670; calves, 5.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

LONDON DEAD MEAT MARKET.

London, June 19.—Fair supplies and trade slow. English beef, 3s 6d to 3s 10d; and Scotch do., 3s 8d to 4s 6d; shorts, 4s 2d to 4s 6d; American, 2s 8d to 3s 7s; inferior, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; British mutton, 4s 4d to 5s; foreign, 2s 8d to 3s 4d; lambs, 4s to 5s; veal, 3s 8d to 4s 8d; pork, 2s to 3s 8d per 8 lbs.

INGERSOLL MARKET.

Ingersoll, Ont., July 3.—White wheat, 62c to 70c per bushel; red fall wheat, 62c to 70c per bushel; spring wheat, 62c to 70c per bushel; barley, 42c to 60c per bushel; peas, 70c to 75c per bushel; oats, 31c to 32c per bushel; corn, 42c to 50c per bushel; bran, 13c to 15c per ton; shorts, 14c to 16c per ton; potatoes, 30c to 35c per bag; onions, 90c to 100c per bushel; live hogs, \$1.25 to \$1.50 per cwt.; flour, 17c to 18c per cwt.; oat meal, \$2 to \$2.50 per cwt.; butter, 15c to 16c per lb.; creamery, 15c to 20c per lb.; eggs, 10c to 11c per doz.; hay, \$7 to \$8 per ton; hides, \$6 to \$7 per cwt.

OTTAWA MARKET.

Ottawa, June 30.—As there will be no more market before Tuesday, the householders were out in force this morning in a stock of vegetables and other household necessities to carry them over the next three days. There was a fairly large attendance of sellers, but there were not as many present as there are on Saturdays. Probably the chief demand was for berries. Strawberries were very plentiful and met with a ready sale. Many householders were out, apparently with the intention of laying in a supply for preserving purposes, with the result that the principal call was for them by the pail. Large piles of berries

sold for 60c and 65c each. Blueberries made their first appearance in any quantity to-day. They are early this season. The sale price ran at about \$1 pail, although as high as \$1.25 was asked. Gooseberries sold for 5c box. As usual there was a large supply of eggs. They retailed at from 11c to 13c dozen. Butter still remains on the cheap side, as good prints could be bought for from 16c to 18c per lb. In pails and tub quotations were from 12c to 16c per pound. Vegetables made a big showing, but the sale figures were unchanged from those published yesterday. There was a falling off in the prices paid for potatoes compared with those given yesterday. To-day the highest they realized was about \$1 bag. New potatoes sold for 25c peck.

JUVENILE GOOD TEMPLARS.

Toronto, June 29.—The World's Juvenile Institute of I. O. G. T., under the presidency of Miss Jessie Forsyth, met this morning. The morning was occupied with the discussion of a proposition to



MISS JESSIE FORSYTH.

President of the World's Juvenile Institute, I. O. G. T.

change the four-fold pledge against liquor, profanity, tobacco and gambling, into a simple initiation pledge against alcoholic beverages, the other pledges to be taken as degree pledges.

The Grand Lodge of Ontario this morning adopted a strong resolution calling on the Dominion Government to grant the desire of the provinces which had voted in the plebiscite in favor of prohibition.

JAMAICA AND CANADA.

Kingston, Jamaica, June 28.—It is now announced that Jamaica's excursion from the Imperial scheme for establishing closer relations between Canada and the West Indies caused the sending of reciprocity delegates to Ottawa. It is also announced that the Governor, Sir Augustus Hemming, is shortly going to Canada but the merchants here declare the question fundamentally is one of trade and not of politics, and that Jamaica's only reliance is in America.

A PARIS COURT BLAMES THE 'BOURGOGNE.'

Paris, June 28.—The action for damages brought by Madame Resal, as a result of the loss of her husband by the sinking of the French line steamer 'La Bourgogne,' in collision with the British ship 'Cromartyshire,' on July 4, 1898, off Sable Island, has resulted in a verdict against the company of 100,000 francs. The plaintiff at the same time was debarred from claiming any money lost with M. Resal, which may hereafter be recovered. The court found the company responsible for the acts of the captain, who was declared to be at fault in not bringing his ship to a standstill after the collision, in losing time in launching the boats and in not furnishing the passengers with life-belts.

A UNION JACK ON THE BIER.

Winnipeg, June 28.—A despatch from Spokane, Wash., says the Western Canada Press Association excursionists visited that city on Monday. A pleasing international incident occurred when President Walter Scott, of Regina, laid a silk Union Jack on the bier containing the body of Ensign Monaghan, who was killed at Samoa, fighting side by side with British soldiers and whose body was brought to Spokane, where he lived, and laid in state at the city hall, guarded by the military and covered with magnificent floral decorations.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Lasts



The only Binding of

WEAR AND FIT

If you want a binding that will outwear all the others twice over, is three times as rich and handsome as any other, and will positively fit because it has the only "Natural Curve," then you will buy, and at a few cents more than the cheapest, short-lived binding price.

ARE THEY PARE AND HOLDEN?

Campbellton, N.B., June 30.—Two men were arrested last night by Policeman John Duncanson under suspicion of being 'Pare and Holden,' of the Napanee bank robbery. Both men answer to all descriptions of the above named, and all feel confident they are the right men. The men are in jail awaiting the arrival of the proper officers from Ontario, who have been wired for.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ONTARIO BUSINESS COLLEGE.

Most widely attended in America; 31st year; 22 years under present Principals. Send for Catalogue. Address ROBINSON & JOHNSON, F. C. A., Belleville, Ontario.

NIMMO AND HARRISON

Business and Shorthand College. Corner of Yonge and College sts. Toronto. Thorough, practical, and up-to-date courses.

Commercial Shorthand and Typewriting, English and Civil Service. Open entire year; day and evening. Write for free prospectus and information.

St. Andrew's College,

'Chestnut Park,' TORONTO. A High Class Residential School for boys, under Presbyterian auspices, will be opened in Toronto in September at 'Chestnut Park,' the residence of the late Sir David Macpherson, has been secured as the home of the school.

The highest standard of excellence both as to classroom work and home influence will be aimed at; only masters of recognized academic and professional standing will be employed. For Prospectus apply to

Rev. George Bruce, D. D., Principal.

Moulton College.

A Boarding and Day School for Girls and Young Women under Christian influence. College, Preparatory and Matriculation Courses. Diploma admits to any University in the Dominion.

Superior advantages in Music and Art. Terms moderate. For Calendar, address, ADELAIDE L. DICKLOW, Ph. M., Principal. 24 Bloor street, East, Toronto, Canada.

UNIVERSITY

Students throughout the land may improve their holiday months by taking our... SHORTHAND COURSE... Mr. J. A. Stewart, of Renfrew, 2nd year Queen's, lost a good 600 per month situation this year for want of Shorthand. He and several others have just entered. Three months will do it. The cost only \$25. Enter any time. No Vacations.

Central Business College,

Toronto. W. H. SHAW, Principal.

ALBERT COLLEGE, BELLEVILLE, Ont.

Business School—Founded in 1877, modern up-to-date methods. Many graduates occupying splendid positions. Why give big money for Commercial Education? We offer you a scholarship for \$34.00 less \$3.00 commercial Scholarship in some schools covering board, room, use of books and gymnasium, same privileges as regular boarders. Tuition in Business course including Shorthand and Typewriting, for 9 weeks—longer time at same rate. Reduction in rates to ministers, and to two or more from same family or place. This offer cannot be equalled. Send for illustrated circular. Address Principal DYER, D. D.

Summer Course \$3.00

In Writing. And the teacher, Mr. C. O'Dea, probably the best known expert on Penmanship in Canada.

It is something to say that one has taken a course in Penmanship under H. O'Dea. Write for particulars.

British American Business College,

Y.M.C.A. BUILDING, Cor. Yonge and McGill Sts., Toronto. David Hoskins, Chartered Accountant, Principal.

WANTED, TO TELL THOSE INTERESTED in Shorthand, about the merits of the Pernin system, costs, results, etc., also Bookkeeping. Write us, Brockville Business College, Brockville, Ont.

THE OLIVER

The Canadian Standard FREE TYPE BAR VISIBLE WRITING Typewriter. AGENTS wanted all over Canada. ADDRESS manufacturers THE LINOTYPE COMPANY, 156 St. Antoine Street, MONTREAL. \$95 \$95 \$95 \$95 \$95 \$95 \$95

PICTURESQUE CANADA.

A few sets of this valuable work complete in forty-one parts, for sale at only \$3.00. ADDRESS JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Witness' Office, Montreal.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender...

BIRTHS.

CURRIE-At 80 Young street, on June 25, 1899, a son to Mr. and Mrs. James Currie.

MARRIED.

BOYD-RUSSELL-At Renfrew, Ont., on June 28, 1899, by the Rev. Dr. Campbell, Thomas L. Boyd, of Eastman's Springs, Ont., to Margaret M. Russell, third daughter of the late James Russell, Renfrew, Ont.

HILL-TREVORROW-On Wednesday, June 28, 1899, at the residence of the bride's father, 45 Paris street, by the Rev. Melvin Taylor, Adam, daughter of John Trevor, to Arthur Hill, both of this city.

HOWARD-BAIRD-On June 28, 1899, at Holy Trinity rectory, by the Rev. Dr. Pearson, Mr. Henry Taylor Howard, of the Toronto 'World', to Miss Alice A. Baird, eldest daughter of Mr. Marshall Baird, of Vandeleur, Ont.

JOHNSON-MERRILL-At St. Peter's Church, Brockville, Ont., on June 26, 1899, by the Ven. Archdeacon T. Bedford Jones, John B. Johnson, of New York, and Margery Maud Merrill, youngest daughter of the late Augustus H. Merrill, of Brockville.

LARWILL-MURPHY-At the parsonage, 126 McClellan street, Ottawa, on June 27, 1899, by the Rev. A. N. Frith, Lydia A. V., daughter of Robert Murphy, Esq., to Alfred J. Larwill, all of Buckingham, Que.

LOUDAN-BARRAT-At the residence of Mr. F. Loudan, on June 27, 1899, by the Rev. Dr. Daddson, Francis Loudan to Alice H., eldest daughter of Mr. Geo. Barrat.

LYONS-BURKE-On June 28, 1899, at St. Bridget's Church, by the Rev. Canon McCarthy, Laura, fourth daughter of T. Burke, of the Geological Survey Department, to John F. Lyons, son of P. Lyons, of Ottawa.

McELROY-BAIRD-At the home of the bride's parents, Ormstown, Que., on June 28, 1899, by the Rev. W. T. Morrison, John W. McElroy, Carp, Ont., to Lou C. Baird, daughter of Thomas Baird, merchant.

MARTIN-ARMSTRONG-At the residence of the bride's father, Mr. George Armstrong, of Melbourne, Que., by the Rev. J. Armstrong, assisted by the Rev. Wm. Smith, Mr. Samuel J. Martin, to Miss Annie A. Armstrong, both of Melbourne, on July 28, 1899.

McVICAR-BATES-In Avoca, on June 28, 1899, by the Rev. C. Haughton, M. Walter McVicar, of Harrington, to Miss Euphemia Bates, at the home of the bride's mother.

MORGAN-ALEXANDER-At the Presbyterian Church, Pleasant Valley, on June 28, 1899, by the Rev. Andrew Russell, R.A., James S. Morgan to Maggie A. Alexander, daughter of James Alexander, of Osnabrock.

MUNROE-McLEOD-At the residence of Mr. J. Vancey, brother-in-law of the bridegroom, on June 28, 1899, by the Rev. John McKenzie, Donald Munroe, of Munroe Mills, to Sarah McLeod, of the city of Montreal.

OSTROM-CARSWELL-On Wednesday, June 28, 1899, by the Rev. George Crombie, of Fort Couloigne, Mr. Robert Ostrom to Miss Alexina Ford, daughter of Geo. Carswell, Esq., all of Calumet Island, County Pontiac.

OSTROM-CHAFE-At the residence of the bride's parents, 87 Third avenue, Ottawa, on June 27, 1899, by the Rev. W. Timbrelake, W. Nelson Ostrom, of Ottawa, to Lillian B., daughter of Edward Charles Chafe.

PARKER-BROWN-On June 28, 1899, at St. John's Church, Port Elgin, Ont., by the Rev. Robert Seaton Adamson, Hugh McKenzie Cleland, barrister-at-law, Chicago, to Annie Victoria, daughter of the Thomas Chambers.

COWAN-COLQUHOUN-At Trinity Church Montreal, on July 1, 1899, by the Rev. H. Graham, B.A., rector, George Davis Cowan, to Anne Jane, eldest daughter of the late Charles Colquhoun.

CUNNINGHAM-LOCKE-In this city, at the residence of the bride's mother, on Wednesday, June 28, 1899, by the Rev. Wm. Jackson, D.D., William Norton Cunningham, B.Sc., to Edith H., youngest daughter of the late James R. Locke.

ECKARDT-PHILP-On June 28, 1899, at Widefield, Wilcox street, Toronto, the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Dr. Tovell, assisted by the Rev. W. H. Hincks and the Rev. J. M. Wilkinson, brother-in-law of the bride, Albert J. H. Eckardt, to Rose Alberta Maud, daughter of Richard Philp, Esq.

FARRAR-ROCKWELL-At Memorial Church, London, Ont., on June 15, 1899, by the Rev. C. Owen, John H. Farrar, of Montreal, to Emma L. daughter of F. Rockwell, of London, Ont.

FELL-FORIN-At the residence of the bride's father, on Wednesday, June 28, 1899, by the Rev. Dr. Campbell, assisted by the Rev. Dr. MacLaren, brothers-in-law of the bride, and the Rev. T. J. Thompson, Mr. Thornton Fell, of the law firm of Fell & Gregord, Victoria, B. C., to Miss Elizabeth, fifth and youngest daughter of John Forin, Esq., Belleville, Ont.

FERGUSON-DAVIS-At the home of the bride's parents, in Woodstock, Ont., on June 22, 1899, by the Rev. C. H. H. H. Hugh Ferguson, of Vankeek Hill, to Miss Lizzie Gladys Davis, of Woodstock.

FORD-SAMPSON-On June 28, 1899, at St. Stephen's Church, Toronto, by the Rev. T. W. Powell, of St. Clement's Church, Ellington, assisted by the Rev. A. J. Broughall, M.A., rector, and the Rev. E. H. Capp, Frank Ford, barrister-at-law, private secretary to the Attorney-General of Ontario, to Nora Elizabeth (Blossie), daughter of the late William Armour Sampson, Esq.

FORSTER-STEEB-On June 28, 1899, at the residence of the bride's father, Trafalgar, by the Rev. G. C. Pidgeon, B.A., Anton Harvey Forster, of Toronto, to Lizzie M. Steeb, eldest daughter of Nathaniel Steeb, Esq.

GATEHOUSE-SCOTT-On June 28, 1899, at the residence of the bride's parents, 21 Ste. Famille street, Montreal, by the Rev. G. Colborne Heine, B.A., of Chalmers Church, John Edgar Gatehouse, son of Henry Gatehouse, to Isabel Brown, eldest daughter of John Hutchison Scott.

ADLEY-At the residence of her son-in-law Henry Morrison, on the third range of Leeds, County Megantic, Nancy Galbraith, wife of the late David Adley, born May 24, 1817, died June 27, 1899, a native of County Down, Ireland; she came to Canada 46 years ago; left a widow over 40 years; she was one of the pioneer settlers of this part, and set a good example by her Christian life; loved by all, she has entered into her eternal rest.

ARMITAGE-At Richmond on June 26, 1899, Lucy Fluvia, second daughter of Mr. Thomas Armitage, and beloved wife of Osborne W. Armitage, of Trenholmville, Que., aged 24 years, 2 months and 2 days.

EROWN-At Quebec, on June 27, 1899, after a long and painful illness, Martha Florence Elliott, aged 35 years and 6 months, beloved wife of William D. Brown, and only daughter of William Elliott.

IRUCE-At Victoria Park, St. Lambert, on Tuesday, June 27, 1899, at the age of 9 years, 6 months, of heart failure, after diphtheria, Elsie McLeod Bruce, beloved daughter of D. Scott Bruce.

BUSHNELL-On June 6, 1899, at Alverstoke, Hants, England, Susan Duffus, the loving and dearly loved wife of Captain J. H. Bushnell, R.N., aged 63.

CAMERON-At Trout River, N.Y., on June 17, 1899, Harriet Eliza Cameron, daughter of John R. and Jane A. Cameron, aged 18 years.

CHRISTIAN-At Old City, Ont., on June 24, 1899, William Christian, aged 63 years.

COOLICAN-On June 27, 1899, Annie Ryan, wife of James S. Coolican.

COTE-At Quebec, on June 22, 1899, from the result of an accident, Marguerita (Rita), aged 6 years, youngest daughter of the late Mr. V. C. Cote.

DOMVILLE-At 'The Willows,' Rothsay, N.B., June 28, 1899, Fanny Brind Domville, relict of Lieutenant-General James William Domville, Royal Regiment of Artillery, in the 32nd year of her age.

DUFFIE-In this city, on July 2, 1899, Margaret McVey, widow of the late John Willison Duffie, in the 57th year of her age.

ELLARD-At Wright, Que., on June 28, 1899, Lillian Stark Ellard, beloved daughter of Joshua and Helen Ellard, aged 16 years and 9 days.

FERGUSON-At 371 Bourgeois street, on June 28, 1899, William Henry Ferguson, aged 32 years, son-in-law of the late Robert Lauder.

FRASER-At Port Hood, N.S., on June 24, 1899, after a lingering illness, Borne with patient, Eva, adopted daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Fraser, in her 14th year.

HENRY-In this city, at 34 Sluter street, on Sunday, July 2, 1899, at the age of 74 years, Elizabeth Wilson, widow of the late Wm. Henry, and mother of William Henry and Mrs. James Thomas.

HOPPER-On July 1, 1899, Agnes Davidson, relict of the late Thomas Hopper, formerly of Quebec, aged 70 years.

KING-On Monday, June 26, 1899, Jack Howard, dearly beloved son of Wm. N. King, and younger brother of William E. King, aged 12 years, 5 months.

LEPROHON-At his residence, 323 Theodore street, Ottawa, on June 30, 1899, Jean Philippe Leprohon, late assistant clerk of the House of Commons, in his 78th year.

MACKIE-On June 30, 1899, at the residence of her brother-in-law, Alex. Doig, South Quebec, Isabella S. Mackie, in her 78th year.

McCULLOUGH-On June 28, 1899, at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. H. J. Riddle, St. Catharines, Ont., Eliza Stinson, relict of the late Rev. Wm. McCullough, and mother-in-law of the Rev. Dr. Chambers, Toronto, in her 86th year.

MULCAHY-In this city, on June 28, 1899, at 23 Cornwell street, Elizabeth Jeanie, eldest daughter of Wm. and Charlotte Mulcahy.

PENFOLD-At his residence, 515 Clark avenue, Westmont, on Monday, July 3, 1899, Jeffrey Penfold, of Folkestone, Kent, England, local manager of the Bank of British North America, in the 65th year of his age.

O'GAR-At Ottawa East, on June 25, 1899, Martin O'Gar, Q.C., LL.D., Police Magistrate of the city of Ottawa, aged 62 years, 7 months and 25 days.

HENRY MORGAN & CO. Colonial House. - Phillips Square. GREAT REDUCTIONS - IN THE - Mantle Department SPECIAL DISCOUNTS! Ladies' Cloth Jackets 33 1-3 off Misses' Cloth Jackets 33 1-3 " Children's Reefers 33 1-3 " Ladies' Cloth Capes 33 1-3 " Ladies' Silk and Lace Capes 20 p.c. Ladies' Cloth Suits 20 p.c. Ladies' Muslin Costumes 20 p.c. Ladies' Muslin Wrappers 20 p.c. SPECIAL LINES. Ladies' Cloth Suits 33 1-3 off Ladies' Bicycle Suits 50 p.c. Ladies' Bicycle Costumes 50 p.c. A few more Bicycle Costumes left at \$2 each. To avoid disappointment, intending purchasers are advised to SEE THE ABOVE LINES AT ONCE AND NOTE THE DISCOUNTS. OPTICAL DEPARTMENT-Sight scientifically tested free of charge. The most approved aids for hearing. Artificial eyes matched and inserted. Mail Orders Carefully Filled. Samples Sent and Every Information Given. HENRY MORGAN & CO. MONTREAL.

WALTHAM GOLD WATCH \$9.50 THIS is a regular \$25.00 watch, warranted for 20 years. Made by the famous American Waltham Watch Co. Stem wind, stem set, ruby jeweled movement, compensating balance, highly finished, oval dial, polished and gilded. This movement will keep time to a second and last a lifetime. This superb movement is set in a genuine Gold-filled case, richly and delicately engraved. We warrant this watch, with reasonable usage, to last for twenty years, but with reasonable care it is good for fifty. We know that if you see this watch you will realize what an exceptional bargain we offer. We ask not one cent in advance. Simply write, mentioning your nearest express office, and we will send you the watch for examination. You call at the express office, examine movement and case thoroughly, then, if fully satisfied, that the watch is in every respect all we claim to be, you pay the express agent the price, \$9.50 and the express charges, which, according to distance, will amount to from 25 to 30 cents extra. Your regular dealer would ask \$25.00 for this watch. Buy direct, and save jewellers' excessive profits. In writing, be careful to state clearly whether you want open face or hunting case, and whether lady's or gent's size. JOHNSTON & McFARLANE, 60 Victoria St. Dept. W. TORONTO, CAN.

FREE! This lovely little Lady's Watch, with guard ornamentation, for selling 3 doz. of our full-sized Ladies' Doyles at 10c. each; Lady's Sterling Silver Watch for selling 5 doz. Doyles in latest and prettiest design. They sell a sight. Write and we send them postpaid, return our money and we promptly forward your watch free. Unsold doyles returnable. LINEN DOYLE CO. Dept. 138, Toronto.

STEM SET, STEM WIND, WATCH FREE. To introduce Dr. Weston's Improved Pink Iron Tonic Pills for making blood, for pale people, female weakness, liver and kidney disease, nervousness, general debility, etc., we give FREE a 14c. gold-plated watch, Ladies or Gents, FREE nicely engraved, reliable time-keeper, warranted five years. The Pills are 20 cents per box, \$3.00 for 5 boxes. Send this amount to you receive 5 boxes and the Watch, or write for particulars. This is a genuine offer. THE DR. WESTON PILL CO. 35 Yonge St., Toronto Ont.

YOUR NAME neatly printed on 3 (Rich) Gold Edge, Fancy Shape, Silk Fringed, Envelope Verse, Florida, &c. Cards. This Gold Plated Ring and 25c per set all for 10c. Samples, cut and private terms to Agents, 3c. Address STARBOARD CO., Knowlton, P.Q.

VERRET-At Quebec, on June 24, 1899, at the age of 85 years and 10 months, Mr. Barthelme Verret, former merchant, after a long and painful illness. WOLSTENHOLME-At 85 Dorchester st., on June 27, 1899, Harry, the beloved son of Betsy and Dan. Wolstenholme, aged 14 months. IN MEMORIAM. MACNEE-In loving remembrance of J. Edwin MacNee, M.D., who died on June 18, 1891, aged 55 years, youngest son of Duncan MacNee, Perth, Ont. Only a few days ahead.

EUROPE EUROPE EUROPE TICKETS BY ALL LINES. ALLAN, DOMINION AND BEAVER LINES. GUION, ANCHOR, HAM-AMERICAN INMAN, WHITE STAR, CURAED, NETHERLANDS, STATE N. G. LLOYD, FRENCH LINES, Etc., Etc. Also to FLORIDA, WEST INDIES, AUSTRALIA, CAPE TOWN, and all parts of the world. Write us before looking elsewhere. Pamphlet of Rates and Sailings sent free on application. Established 1865. D. BATTERBY, Agent, Telephone 1307. 124 St. James St., Montreal.

REFORD AGENCIES. DONALDSON LINE. SS. Alcides, 4,500 tons SS. Keenan, 4,500 tons SS. Amartythia, 5,500 " SS. Lakonia, 7,500 " (cold storage). SS. Concordia, 3,500 " SS. Orthia, 5,300 " SS. Hestia, 5,500 " SS. Salsica, 7,000 " SS. Indran, 5,500 " SS. Tritonia, 6,000 " SS. Kastalia (cold storage), 5,500 " New Steamer Building, 7,500 " New Steamer Building, 7,500 " GLASGOW SERVICE. FROM MONTREAL. SS. LAKONIA (cold storage), July 6 SS. TRITONIA, July 13 SS. AMARYTHIA, July 20 SS. KASTALIA (cold storage), July 27 SS. TRITONIA, August 3 Agents - Glasgow, Donaldson Bros. THOMSON LINE. Weekly London Service. From PORTLAND. SS. KILDONA, July 7 SS. STRATHMORE, July 14 SS. FRESHFIELD, July 21 SS. TROPEA, July 28 From MONTREAL. SS. HURONA (cold storage), July 6 SS. CANDIA (cold storage), July 13 SS. IONA (cold storage), July 26 NEWCASTLE SERVICE. (Or other steamer). SS. EVA, July 14 LEITH SERVICE. SS. ESCALONA, July 12 ABERDEEN SERVICE. July 12 AGENTS - Cairns, Young & Noble, Newcastle-on-Tyne; A. Lee, Son & Co., 7 Fenchurch Avenue, London, E.C.; Thomson & Co., Leith; W. Thomson & Co., Dundee, Scotland. COLD STORAGE fitted in special steamers of both lines. LORD LINE - To Cardiff. Regular Sailings during the coming season. From MONTREAL. SS. LORD ANTRIM, July 14 Through Bills of Lading granted by any of the above lines to or from any point in Canada or Western States. For further particulars apply to Henderson Bros., Chicago, Ill.; J. D. Edsell, Stratford, Ont.; Schofield & Co. (Limited), St. John, N.B., or THE ROBERT REFORD CO., Limited, 23 and 25 St. Jacques Street, MONTREAL.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal, SUPERIOR COURT. Dalhousie Crevier, electrician of the Town of Ste. Anne de Bellevue, district of Montreal, Plaintiff, vs. Dame Marie Louise St. Denis, wife commune en biens of the said Dalhousie Crevier, of the same place, Defendant. The plaintiff has this day taken an action as to bed and board from the defendant. Montreal, 19th June, 1899. BISAILLON & BROSSARD, Att'ys for Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal, SUPERIOR COURT. Dame Marguerite Perron, of the Village of Laprairie, in the District of Montreal, wife of Louis Bourdeau, gentleman of the same place, duly authorized by a Judge of the Superior Court, has, this day, taken an action as to bed and board from her husband. Montreal, 14th June, 1899. BISAILLON & BROSSARD, Advocates for the Plaintiff.

FARMERS' EXCHANGE. For Sale and Want Advertising. ONE CENT A WORD. For the benefit of the subscribers of the 'Witness,' many of whom have during the year, something to sell or exchange, or some want to be filled, we have decided to take advertisements of this class, to go on this page, and under this heading, at the extremely low rate of one cent a word each insertion. This is just one-third the regular price. The 'Weekly Witness' reaches about 25,000 FAMILIES whose wants are many and who have the wherewithal to satisfy them did they only know where to find the things they want. The address must be counted as part of the advertisement, and each initial, or number, counts as one word. Cash must accompany each order, and advertisements must have address on, as we cannot forward replies sent to this office. Copy must be received not later than Friday for the paper published on the following Tuesday. All 'Farmers' Exchange' advertisements will be condensed, no large display type being used, thus making a small adv. as noticeable as a large one. Subscribers to the 'Witness' will find that an advertisement in this department will prove a paying investment, and only regular subscribers may avail themselves of this rate. Address, JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers of the 'Witness,' Montreal.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS (Exclusively); Eggs for hatching at \$1.00 per 15; 1 setting, \$2.00; per 100 \$4.00. From choice breeding pen of high scoring imported birds, \$2.00 per 15; 2 settings \$3.00. All birds have free range and fertile eggs guaranteed. Two fine yearling cocks and some breeding hens for sale. (Misses) E. J. CALDWELL, Constance, Huron, Ont. E.

WANTED, AGENTS TO SELL OUR Superior quality of Silverware. Profits to agents guaranteed to exceed those of any reliable competitor. Write for particulars. Eclipse Silverware Co., Box 451, Toronto.

WANTED, BOUND VOLUMES OF THE 'Witness' of any period. Address JOHN DOUGALL & SON, 'Witness' Office, Montreal.

TEACHERS AND STUDENTS-WANTED. In every school district throughout Canada, to get up clubs for the 'Daily Witness,' 'Weekly Witness' and 'Northern Messenger.' Send for sample copies and circular. Address JOHN DOUGALL & SON, 'Witness' Office, Montreal.

GOOD LANDS, FREE In Northern Ontario. A splendid township has been opened for settlement in the French River Valley, between Lake Nipissing and Georgian Bay, Northern Ontario. Climate and soil are most excellent. Intending settlers should look into this. L.O. Armstrong, Colonization agent, Canadian Pacific Railway, Montreal.

HOMEOPATHY. A full supply of Medicines and Books; also Humphreys' Homeopathy Specials. A large stock always on hand.

SHEET WAX. For Making Fruit and Flowers. A large assortment in stock including Moulds, Cutters, Colors, &c.

MINERAL WATERS. Bethesda, Poland, Vichy, Lithia, Hunyadi János, Apertin and all the leading waters always in stock. Country orders promptly filled. J. A. HARTE, Druggist, 1780 Notre Dame street, Montreal.

It Pays to Care for Your Horse! The Crystal Rosette is double the size of this cut. The Crystal Rosette is double the size of this cut.

NATIONAL GAIL CURE. Is wonder-working in its effects. No other preparation in the world can equal it. It is the only speedy and sure cure for Galls, Sore Back and Shoulders, Corns, Scratches, Mud Scalds, etc. National Gail Cure does its Good Work while the Horse is Working. For Sore Teats on cows it gives immediate relief and certain cure. Our Special Offer! On receipt of 25 cents, we will send a full size box of National Gail Cure and a pair of handsome Crystal Rosettes, like illustration above, which are retailed at 50 cents a pair. Money refunded if not found satisfactory. National Gail Cure is for sale by all dealers, price 25 cents. When ordering from us, please write name and address plainly and enclose his advt. ENGLISH EMBROCATION CO'Y., 376 St. Paul street, Montreal.

THE WEEKLY WITNESS is printed and published at the 'Witness' Building, at the corner of Craig and St. Peter streets, in the city of Montreal, by John Edouard Dougall, of Montreal. All business communications should be addressed to 'John Dougall & Son,' and all letters to the Editor should be addressed 'Editor of the 'Witness'.'

ADVERTISEMENTS. FALLING HAIR RESTORED. by warm shampoos with CURICURA SOAP, followed by light dressings with CURICURA. This treatment will clear the scalp and hair of crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothe irritated, itching surfaces, stimulate the hair follicles, supply the roots with energy and nourishment, and produce luxuriant lustrous hair with clean, wholesome scalp. Sold everywhere. For Free Literature, Send 2c. to: FRIZZELL & CO., Corner, 515, Prince of Wales Street, Montreal, Quebec, Canada.