The 'Witness' is one of the most vigorous journals of the Dominion — The 'Wesleyan,' Halifax.

Montreal Weekly Witness
and Canadian Homestead.

The Montreal 'Witness' is one of the best papers published.— 'Statesman,' Bowmanville, Ont.

SIXTY-THIRD YEAR
Vol. 63, No. 34.

MONTREAL, TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 25, 1908.

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

GREAT FIRE IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

Two Thousand Buildings Destroyed in the Stamboul Quarter.

Constantinople, Aug. 23.—Fire broke out this afternoon in the Stamboul quarter, and within a very brief period a terrible conflagration was raging. A strong wind carried the flames at great speed, and for six hours they swept over the section, destroying two thousand houses and shops. The fire was still burning at 9 o'clock to-night, but the wind had decreased considerably.

Constantinople, Aug. 24—The fire which broke out in the Stamboul quarter of Constantinople yesterday was extinguished at midnight. The houses in the quarter were mostly built of wood and proved easy prey for the flames carried by the high wind.

SUB-TREASURY ROBBERY

GEORGE FITZGERALD, A FORMER EMPLOYEE AT CHICAGO, ARRESTED.

Chicago, Aug. 23.—The mystery of the theft of $173,000 from the United States sub-treasury a year and a half ago is believed to have been solved by the arrest of George Fitzgerald. Other persons are believed to have been implicated in the crime.

Fitzgerald was an assorting teller under Assistant United States Treasurer Bolenwreck. Suspicion at the time of the theft, Feb. 20, 1907, rested on him, but so plausible was his story and so intense his apparent interest in discovering the real culprit, that interest ceased to centre in him. Fitzgerald, however, was discharged from the government employ for negligence in allowing the theft to be committed. The money stolen had been used and tied up in packages, some having been marked for destruction at Washington. Any of the bills would readily have passed anywhere except for their large denominations. None of the bills were under $500, and some were of the $1,000 and $5,000 denominations, the $1,000 ones predominating.

The theft created a sensation throughout the country, and Congress at the last session was asked, but refused, to release Assistant Treasurer Bolenwreck from liability, although it was promised that Congress would again consider the matter at its next session.

Meantime Herbert F. Young, a former Chicago newspaper reporter, and now head of the Young Secret Service, became interested in the case. His attention was re-directed to Fitzgerald. The latter, upon his discharge from the subtreasury, stated that his whole fortune consisted of $800 in cash and a stock certificate for $1,000. His wife had a $700 interest in the estate of her mother, which was valued at about $4,000, and was in litigation. Fitzgerald, however, according to Mr. Young embarked in speculation on a scale not consistent with the size of his reputed means. There was, however, no ostentation in Fitzgerald's life. In July, 1907, Fitzgerald inaugurated an egg deal which, it is said, ultimately involved an expenditure of $7,000, and the following March a similar deal involved him, according to Mr. Young, to the extent of $15,000. Incidentally, the former teller had become the possessor, in his wife's name, of a neat brick residence in Rogers Park, a suburb of Chicago, valued at $8,500. Mr. Young declared to-day that this purchase was made in a roundabout way, passing through several hands, and finally into those of Mrs. Fitzgerald for a consideration of one dollar. Last July Colonel Harry C. Gano, a business man, reported to Bolenwreck, it is said, that Fitzgerald had approached him with a proposition to pass several $1,000 bills, declaring there was $500 in it for Gano. Gano, it is reported, declared Fitzgerald had a roll of similar bills 'that would choke a horse.'

Gano continued negotiations with Fitzgerald, with the result that by prearrangement several witnesses were secretly present when it is alleged the former teller proposed to pass the $1,000 bills to Colonel Gano. Thereafter Fitzgerald was constantly shadowed, and the trail, it is intimated broadly, involved others, not only in helping Fitzgerald to dispose of the money alleged to have been stolen, but in the very act of having extracted it from the treasury vaults and later in the covering of the tracks. It had not been intended to arrest Fitzgerald at this time, but it is stated that those under suspicion had obtained an inkling that untoward developments were going forward, and it was deemed best to secure the man charged with being the principal.

Detective Young, with Detective Joseph Kinder, drove to Rogers Park to-day in an automobile and arrested Fitzgerald. 'They've caught him at last; they've caught him at last,' is the exclamation which Detectives Kinder and Young declare came from the lips of Mrs. Fitzgerald in the half-hysterical state into which she fell when she comprehended the object of the officers' visit. Fitzgerald himself merely remarked: 'I suppose you want me to go to jail; guess I'd better get along.'

Behind the bars to-day he refused to see newspaper men, but had a conference with his attorneys.

The detectives, it is said, were unable to satisfy Mr. Bolenwreck's curiosity as to how much of the $173,000 it would be possible to recover. Aside from the speculations already mentioned, it is stated that Fitzgerald was interested in other deals. Asked for the motive which prompted the deed, Mr. Young said that he had reason to believe that part of the money went to satisfy a previously contracted speculative debt, and he asserted that he had evidence that the prisoner had been implicated in other thefts prior to the coup of Feb. 20 of last year.

COL. T. B. D. EVANS DEAD

VETERAN OFFICER OF 1885 AND SOUTH AFRICAN WAR PASSES AWAY.

Winnipeg, Aug. 23.—A brief despatch has been received from Battle Creek, Michigan, announcing the sudden death of Col. T. B. D. Evans, officer commanding this military district. He leaves a young widow, the only daughter of Sir Daniel McMillan, lieutenant-governor of the province. His death was caused by some affection of the brain, originally



THE LATE COL. T. D. B. EVANS.

brought on by a sunstroke this summer. The attack, though serious, was not anticipated to be fatal. Sir Daniel McMillan and Mrs. Evans left for Battle Creek to-day.

Thomas Dixon Byron Evans, C.B. (1900), A.D.C., Royal Canadian Mounted Rifles, commanding Military District No. 10 (Manitoba and the North-West Territories), Hon. A.D.C. to His Excellency the Governor-General since 1901, was born on March 22, 1860. He was a son of the late Samuel Francis Evans, Ottawa, and married, in 1904, Eleanor Isabel, daughter of the Hon. Sir Daniel H. McMillan, Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba. He was educated at the Ottawa Grammar School, and, choosing the life of a soldier, became a lieutenant in the 43rd Battalion, Carleton Rifles, Ottawa, in 1881; was transferred to the Royal Regiment of Canadian Infantry in 1888; Royal Canadian Dragoons, in 1891; rose to the rank of major in 1896; served through the North-West Rebellion with the Midland Battalion, in 1885 (medal); commanded the Yukon Field Force (1898-99), being granted the rank of brevet lieutenant-colonel; commanded the Canadian Mounted Rifles in South Africa. Colonel Evans was vice-president of the Ontario Rugby Football Union in 1886; president of the Manitoba Hockey Association (1891-97); was on the committee of the Manitoba Rifle Association (1891-97); an active member of the Winnipeg Canoe Club, Tennis Club, Golf Club and the Clandeboye Bay Game Club. He was stationed at Fort Osborne Barracks, Winnipeg.

PILOT'S PRESENCE OF MIND

SAVED DISABLED STEAMER FROM RUNNING ON ROCKS IN LACHINE RAPIDS.

The presence of mind on the part of the pilot probably saved the SS. 'Empress,' of the Ottawa River Navigation Company from running against the rocks while coming down the Lachine Rapids late on Saturday afternoon.

The vessel at the time was crowded with passengers, coming from Carillon, and was just about in the midst of the rapids when the rudder chain broke.

The 'Empress' swerved in her course, but the pilot being unable to continue steering, rang the bell, signalling to the engine room to put the engine full speed astern. Then, when he thought the vessel was safe for the time being, he signalled to put the engines slow ahead.

By keeping up these tactics the pilot managed to keep the vessel in the channel, and brought her down without an accident.

LABRADOR COAST NEEDS LIGHTHOUSES

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Aug. 24.—The havoc along the Labrador coast moves the 'Westminster Gazette' to demand the establishment of meteorological stations for the purpose of warning fishermen of coming storms. The paper also complains of the unlighted state of the coast.

FROM THE CAPITAL.

Elections in November.

Ottawa, Aug. 24.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier is expected back to the city to-night after a ten days' visit to his former home in Arthabaskaville. The Hon. L. P. Brodeur and the Hon. George P. Graham arrived this morning and the cabinet has been called for to-morrow to deal, it is said, with several matters of business which were not disposed of when the ministers separated two weeks ago, including the appointment of the civil service commissioners, and of three new members of the Board of Railway Commissioners.

Good progress is being made with the printing of voters' lists, and so far as these are concerned there will be nothing to prevent the holding of an election early in November. In the meantime both parties are clearly bgetting ready for the line-up, although it will be some little time yet before the government makes any formal announcement of its plans. In the meantime the rank and file of both poiitical parties look forward to a general election this autumn as certain.

ADVANCE IN GRAIN RATES

ANSWER TO COMPLAINTS FILED BY RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Washington, D.C., August 22.—The railway companies operating in the southeastern territory to-day filed their answer before the Inter-state Commerce Commission to complaints which have been brought against the advance in rates on grain and grain products from Ohio river crossings to the southeast. The defendants allege that their recent increase of rates has not suppressed competition, and that the same competition exists as heretofore. They deny that the territory north of the Ohio and west of the Mississippi river is dominated by traffic associations which fix or maintain freight rates or suppress competition or restrain inter-state trade. The railroads deny that the commodities involved in their increase of rates are entitled to lower rates than other commodities, or that the advance was other than small and right, and declare that the increase will not seriously or at all disturb existing trade relations or injure the consuming public. The railroads deny that the increase will restrict the volume of traffic, and declare that it is not even a sufficient compensatory charge to fairly meet the cost on value of the service performed by them. Since November, 1907, the traffic has decreased, decreasing their gross revenues enormously, while they have been obliged to continue their high scale of wages and to pay high prices for all material and supplies. The railroads aver that there is no alternative left to them except to advance their rates in order to pay their employees.

TEMPERANCE QUESTION

BAPTISTS OF MARITIME PROVINCES URGE MEMBERS TO VOTE AGAINST LIQUOR.

St. John, N.B., Aug. 23.—The Maritime Baptist convention has elected the following officers: President: Chancellor C. C. Jones, LL.D., of the University of New Brunswick; vice-presidents, the Rev. Messrs. H. H. Saunders and J. K. Ross; secretary (for three years), the Rev. J. H. Macdonald; assistant secretaries, the Rev. Messrs. H. G. Kenendy and A. A. Ridout; treasurer, Mr. Donaldson Hunt; editor of the 'Year Book' and statistical secretary, Dr. H. C. Creed; treasurers of denominational funds, the Rev. J. W. Porter, Nova Scotia; Dr. W. E. McIntyre, New Brunswick; Mr. A. W. Stearns, Prince Edward Island.

In a temperance report adopted on Saturday the following appeared:

'We would urge upon the voters of our united Baptist constituency that on the question of temperance and moral reform they rise above party and party interests, thus making their franchise independent, and, consequently, of much greater power. It is votes every time that count with political parties, and whether we are Liberals or Conservatives, we submit that no candidate for election is worthy of our support who will not pledge himself to do his level best to give us the most advanced temperance legislation possible, and who will not hold himself free from party dictation in order to secure this end.'

The following resolution was adopted: 'Resolved, that this convention regrets the attempt to encourage, under any circumstances, the introduction in any form of government ownership and control of any part of the traffic in intoxicants for beverage purposes, being unqualifiedly opposed to any form of complicity with the drink traffic. The convention hereby expresses its strong disapproval of the government control system as being fuller of danger to the temperance sentiment and advance temperance legislation than any existing system of authorization and so-called regulation of the traffic.'

To-day two big meetings in furtherance of the laymen's missionary movement were held.

MULAI HAFIG IS NOW SULTAN

Abdul Aziz Surprised and His Troops Go Over to the Usurper.

Tangier, Aug. 23.—The defeat of the Sultan, Abdul Aziz, by the forces of his brother, Mulai Hafig, has been confirmed. The Sultan of Record was surprised on the night of Aug. 19, and most of his troops deserted to the side of the usurping Sultan, after the firing of a few shots. Reports indicate that the defeat of Abdul Aziz was due largely to the betrayal of his own tribesmen. Mulai Hafig has been proclaimed Sultan of Morocco at Tangier, and announcement of the proclamation has been telegraphed to all parts of the country. All the officers have previously, under the rule of Abdul Aziz in this city, declared that they have accepted Mulai Hafig as their leader, thereby making him supreme in all the large cities of Morocco.

Details of the battle show that Abdul Aziz had an army numerically the superior of the enemy, but that his artillery either failed to work or was deliberately tampered with. Some of the guns exploded, throwing the tribesmen into a panic. The vast majority of these seized the opportunity to flee during the engagement, and general pillage broke out, many of the tribes seeking to carry off as much booty as possible. Abdul-Aziz and his escort retreated in an orderly manner to Settat, his army, scattered in all directions, being pursued by the victorious troops of Mulai Hafig. Abdul-Aziz was accompanied in his flight by the grand vizier, Abd-el-Krim Ben Slimam, and the minister of foreign affairs(Mohammed Sidi-el-Mokhiri, the French Military mission, and two British officers. A Tangier newspaper states that the British officers and several French officers are missing.

It is said that the former Sultan will proceed to Casablanca, and that he intends to go to Damascus. No estimate of the casualties in the fighting have been received here.

Paris, Aug. 23.—News of the proclamation as sultan of Mulai Hafig is taken here to mark the complete triumph of the usurping sultan and the downfall of Abdul-Aziz, the sultan of record, who, according to the latest reports, has definitely given up the struggle and announced his intention of retiring to Damascus, where he will await the turn of the tide of fortune before he raises his standard again.

General d'Amade, commander of the French forces in Morocco, telegraphs to the government here that Abdul-Aziz showed the greatest personal courage during the battle, but that his example was not followed by his tribesmen, who were badly organized and poorly armed.

OBITUARY

CAPT. THOS. DONNELLY.

Kingston, Ont., Aug. 24.—At 6 o'clock this morning, at his residence on University avenue, Capt. Thomas Donnelly died after a prolonged illness.

The late Thomas Donnelly was born on Garden Island, on Dec. 27, 1856. He was a son of the late Capt. John Donnelly veteran wreck master. Upon the formation of the Donnelly Salvage and Wrecking Company he became its secretary and, associated with his father and brother, John Donnelly, performed a number of wrecking jobs which brought them fame.

Capt. Donnelly was a member of the Dominion Marine Association since its formation, and a member of the executive board, where his advice on marine matters was much appreciated, and as marine surveyor he was recognized to be one of the best on the American continent and the best posted man on marine matters in Canada. By the Dominion Government Marine Department at Ottawa he was recognized as an authority, and several years ago was appointed to lecture to the masters and mates of the province during the winter months. There is no doubt that in the death of Capt. Donnelly Canada has lost its greatest marine expert.

As a member of the City Council, representing Victoria Ward, from 1896-1901, Capt. Donnelly gave excellent service to the people. In 1901 he contested for the mayoralty against Ald. R. E. Kent, but was defeated by the narrow margin of seventeen votes, in all probability the most strenuous mayoralty contest ever waged in Kingston.

MORE POLICE FOR TORONTO

GRAFT WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED.

Toronto, Aug. 23.—Thirty policemen will be added to the local force on Sept. 1. Of this number fifteen will man the new Riverdale station. The police authorities say that no influence beyond physical and mental ability is necessary to get on the force, and they will be glad to give all applicants from any part of the province a chance to pass the tests.

NEW WESTERN LINE.

The Canadian Northern Railway authorities announce that the Regina and Brandon line will be open within three weeks. This will give Saskatchewan a short competing line to the lake front, which has been long hoped for.

MURDER MYSTERY.

Major-Gen. Luard's Wife Found Dead in a Wood.

SHOT IN THE HEAD, AND THEN ROBBED.

London, Aug. 24.—The wife of Major-General Charles Edward Luard was mysteriously murdered this afternoon in a wood near Sevenoaks, which is a short distance outside of London. No trace of the murderer has been found, but the motive apparently was robbery, valuable rings having been taken from the woman's fingers.

The circumstances surrounding the tragedy are inexplicable. The General and his wife were about to go on a holiday, and the General suggested that they walk from their residence at Ightham Knoll, a short distance, to the golf links, to fetch some things which they needed from the club house. They started at three p.m., making a short cut through a wood. Half way along, Mrs. Luard, becoming tired, declared her intention to return home. The General proceeded alone to the clubhouse and returned to his house by another route. Finding his wife had not reached home, he set out in search of her, and was horrified to find her lying, face downward, in a pool of blood near the spot where he had shortly before left her. Mrs. Luard had been shot with a revolver, one bullet entering her temple and another striking her behind the ear. The second shot seemingly was fired after the woman fell on her face. Her hand had been pulled back and three rings were wrenched from her fingers. Her dress also was torn almost from her body. The summer house is a mile distant from any dwelling. A farm-hand heard shots in that direction at about 3.30 p.m., or half an hour after the General had left his wife. Mrs. Luard was about 58 years old.

Major-General Luard is a retired officer of the Royal Engineers. He entered the army in 1857, and was executive officer in London during the Fenian disturbance of 1867. He devised the scheme for the re-armament of Gibraltar. He founded the Society of Miniature Rifle Clubs in 1901, and the Patriotic Society in 1907. In 1875 he married the youngest daughter of Thomas Hartley, of Gillfoot, Cumberland.

SACRIFICED FOR HIS WIFE.

Deaf Mute Pushed Her Out of Way of Train and Was Killed Himself.

COUPLE WALKING ON TRACK AT LACHINE DID NOT HEAR TRAIN.

As the 1.45 p.m. G. T. R. train from Montreal for Vaudreuil was passing Lachine on Saturday afternoon, at two o'clock, the engineer, Mr. F. Benoit, noticed a couple walking arm and arm on the track. He blew the whistle, seeing that they would step to one side, as they had sufficient time to do so, but instead they kept straight on, with the result that they turned round when the train was only a few feet away. The man, whose name was David Parent, then pushed the woman off the track, but was knocked down the next second by the train and killed.

The train was brought to a standstill and the crew and passengers ran out. They found Parent lying lifeless on the ground, but through his presence of mind and bravery in trying to get his wife out of danger she was uninjured, although almost frantic when she saw the condition of her husband.

It was only when questions were asked her that the pathos of the tragedy was apparent, for their little boy, who had been walking ahead of them, told the engineer his parents were both deaf mutes.

A doctor was soon on the scene, and after a brief examination, decided that death was instantaneous, the skull having been badly fractured.

Deceased was 38 years old, and lived with his wife and three small children in Victoria Park, Lachine. The accident occurred between 12th and 11th avenues, Lachine, while they were going to visit a brother on 21st avenue. Parent was a tanner, in the employ of Fish & Company, Lachine.

BARON VON STERNBERG DEAD

Heidelberg, Germany, Aug. 24.—Baron Speck von Sternberg, the German ambassador to the United States, died quietly in the Hotel Victoria in this city, about midnight last night. The Baroness, who was Miss Lillian May Langham, of Louisville, Ky., was with her husband to the end.

A TOWN DESTROYED

Reno, Nev., Aug. 24.—The railway town of Hazen, forty miles east of Reno, was destroyed by fire yesterday. The loss is $125,000. The homeless were taken to Fallon.

NEWS IN BRIEF

The Turkish ambassadors at Berlin and Vienna, and the minister at Belgrade, have been recalled.

All the energies of Scotland Yard are concentrated on an effort to capture a gang of the cleverest and most expert continental and American thieves, who at present are working together in London. Many guests of hotels have been robbed in the most adroit fashion. Constant complaints are being made to hotel managers regarding missing jewellery, letters of credit, etc.

The customs authorities on the Austrian frontier have just received an order issued by the ministers of the interior, finance, commerce and agriculture, forbidding the sending of live pigeons into any part of Austria. The order was inspired by the ministry of national defence as a measure specially intended to prevent the importation of carrier pigeons, which might easily render valuable service to the enemy in conveying news messages in the event of war. However, a significant exception is made in the case of birds for whose importation a special permit has been obtained, but such will only be granted after full knowledge of the sender and receiver and as to their object in importing the birds.

Four thousand men of the United States fleet were permitted ashore Sunday, at Sydney, N.S.W., and 1,200 of these attended high mass in the cathedral. Rear Admiral Sperry, Lord and Lady Northcote, Sir Harry and Lady Rawson, and a large number of officers and men of the visiting fleets attended the Anglican Cathedral. The Baptists and Congregationalists united in a service, which was also largely attended. A banquet was given last night in the Town Hall by the Roman Catholics to 1,200 men and officers of the fleet, which was attended by the federal ministers, judges and other officials. Cardinal Moran presided. Toasts were drunk to the King and President. Among the mementoes of the visit the Americans will carry away will be a tame kangaroo, which Cardinal Moran will present to the flagship 'Connecticut.'

Earl Grey, accompanied by Mr. D. D. Mann, of the Canadian Northern Railway; Lord Lascelles, and His Excellency's private secretary, Mr. Arthur F. Sladen, arrived at Amherstburg, Ont., Sunday on the Dominion Government steamer 'Speedy,' and spent several hours going over the site of old Fort Malden and other places of interest. His Excellency promised assistance in furthering the project of reclaiming and restoring this historic spot to the people as a national park.

Mr. Nathan Straus is in London, on his way back to New York, after an absence of thirteen months which has been occupied in pushing his propaganda for pasteurizing milk in Germany, Austria, and England. Mr. Straus is enthusiastic over the results he has achieved.

The Misses New and Leigh, the two woman suffragists who a short time ago broke Mr. Asquith's windows with stones, and announced when they were arrested that they would use bombs next time, were released from Holloway jail on Saturday, and were given an enthusiastic reception by a crowd of 500 women. In a speech, Miss Chrystabel Pankhurst stated that the autumn campaign of the suffragists would be more determined than any that had gone before. The honored guests both made short speeches but did not complain of their treatment while in prison. Miss Leigh stated that in a short time she expected Mr. Asquith to say: 'Sigh no more ladies, the vote is yours.'

W. Brooks, of Ottawa, aged fifty-eight, was drowned in the Rideau canal yesterday. He had been in poor health for some time, and was subject to fits of despondency.

A young man named Ernest Precourt, of Messrs. Durand & Precourt, merchants of this city, was returning from Quebec to Three Rivers, at nine o'clock Sunday night. He jumped off the train at the station at the latter place, while it was still moving, and, falling under the car, had his left foot and three toes of the right cut off.

Herr Gallermann, cashier of the coupon department of the Mattadeutsche Credit Bank, at Frankfort, Germany, shot himself dead Monday. He had embezzled $125,000 from the bank. He left a letter of confession addressed to the management.

Richard Croker Monday became an honorary burgess of Dublin. He signed the rool and received from the Lord Mayor a certificate granting him the freedom of the city.

Mr. Keir Hardie, M.P., accompanied by his wife and daughter, arrived in Montreal from Glasgow by the 'Hesperian' at 11 o'clock yesterday.

TOO MANY HARVESTERS.

Winnipeg, August 23.—From all indications it would appear that the West is to have not only a sufficiency, but a redundance of farm help this season. There are already almost as many men in the country as the demand calls for, and when the last of the specials from the East has arrived to-night all places will be well filled. Hundreds of harvesters are idle at Moose Jaw, Saskatoon, Deloraine and Manitou.

THREE MEN DEAD.

Fire Chief, Fireman, and Soldier Killed at Fire in London, Ont.

VICTIMS WERE BURIED BENEATH WALLS OF HARDWARE STORE.

London, Ont., Aug. 18.—Three of London's citizens are dead as the result of being caught in the ruins of a disastrous fire at Westman's hardware store, at 121 Dundas street, which broke out at five o'clock this afternoon. They are:

Lawrence Clark, chief of the fire brigade.

Sergt. Cockburn, of the Royal Canadian Regiment.

A fireman named Wein.

The bodies are buried beneath tons of debris in the cellar, and have not yet been recovered. Firemen Cole and Ferguson were at first reported dead, but have since been taken out alive, and are at the hospital. Hopes for their recovery are entertained.

Chief Clark was a brave and fearless fire fighter, and the city will mourn his lose. The fire loss will amount to over $50,000, covered by insurance.

It was about 6.30 when Chief Clark, observing that the flames were confined chiefly to the basement of the building, ordered his men to invade the first floor of the doomed structure with a hose line, and, seizing a portion of the hose near the nozzle, he himself led the firemen in the pursuance of their duties. A few seconds afterwards a crash was heard. The second story ceiling had fallen. Hardly had this echo died away when the first floor also caved in.

At 6.45 Assistant Chief Aitkens assumed charge of the remaining firemen, and ordered the high pressure stream that was being played on the building to be stopped, so that the big steam engine utilized could be used for the purpose of pumping out the basement, which had been filled to overflowing by many streams of water directed against the structure. At 7.38 almost three feet of water had been pumped out, and this left only about two and a half feet of water in the cellar. Firemen Taylor and Milligan grasped a life line that was thrown them, and bravely proceeded to search the cellar. Through the dense smoke and filthy air caused by the burning of the chemicals contained in the store at the time of the conflagration, they forced their way from one end of the cellar to another.

The firemen responded to the alarm with customary alacrity, but when they arrived the flames were already shooting from the cellar, and the place was a dense mass of smoke. Numbers of streams were brought to play on the fire, but although the firemen displayed much heroism they could not enter the building, and were forced to play streams from the front of the premises on Dundas street, and also from the Market square. This did not accomplish much, as the water did not penetrate to the middle of the 150-feet building, where the fire had its own way and swept up to the roof without much difficulty. It was this fact which caused the fire chief and the men who accompanied him to go into the building when the first opportunity offered.

The building had three floors. These, with the roof, tumbling down, carried with them such materials as the fire had not consumed. On the top floor of the Westman building there was a large quantity of stoves stored. On the same floor of the adjoining, Darch & Hunter's premises, there was a large Gordon press. The fire burned its way through to the roof, but the presence of this great weight doubtless accentuated the fall, and it may be that the dead firemen were caught beneath the stoves or press.

Chief Clark came here from Hamilton four years ago, and for some time previous to that was a member of the Toronto department. Sergt. Cockburn was well-known in military circles, and for a number of years had been drum major of the 7th Regiment. Fireman William Wein has been connected with the department for a number of years, and was a valuable man.

London, Ont., Aug. 19.—During the main conflagration in the portion of the Cronyn block occupied by the Westman Hardware Company, last night, in which three men, Chief Clark, Fireman Wynn, and Sergeant Cockburn, R.C.R., lost their lives, the flames spread to the roofs of the buildings occupied by the Cowan Hardware Company, Darch & Hunt's flour and seed store, and the Morrison Shoe Company. These structures were saved from the flames only by the most strenuous efforts on the part of the firemen. The bodies of the three unfortunate men have been recovered. The estimated losses sustained by the Westman Hardware Company and the several buildings adjoining are, as nearly as can be computed until after the insurance examiners' report, with the respective insurance, as follows:—Westman Hardware Company, loss $50,000, insurance, $26,000; Darch & Hunter, loss $25,000, insurance, $25,000; Morrison shoe store, loss $5,000, insurance $5,000; Cowan Hardware Company, loss $7,000, insurance $7,000; F. Friend, confectionery, loss $100, insurance $100; Canada Packing Company, loss $500; insurance $500; Cronyn, owner Cronyn block, loss $20,000, insurance not known.

London, Ont., Aug. 21.—Yesterday the inspector of an English insurance company, who came here from Montreal to look into Tuesday afternoon's disastrous fire, instructed the company's local agent to refuse all new insurance in the congested business part of the city. He also ordered that where possible the company's present insurance liability should be reduced. To a newspaper man the agent said: 'The instructions given me are to accept no more business in London uitil the present shortage of water for fire-fighting is remedied.'

The local agent, in referring to the matter, said: 'It was not the loss in this case that caused the inspector to make up his mind, but the conditions that he found to exist. The inspector says the water cannot get through an eighteen-inch main fast enough.'

A Bad Stomach

Lessens the usefulness and mars the happiness of life.

It's a weak stomach, a stomach that can not properly perform its functions.

Among its symptoms are distress after eating, nausea between meals, heartburn, belching, vomiting, flatulence and nervous headache.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cures a bad stomach, indigestion and dyspepsia, and the cure is permanent.

Accept no substitute.

THE RICHELIEU RIVER

NAVIGATION TO BE IMPROVED BETWEEN ST. JOHNS AND LAKE CHAMPLAIN.

Ottawa, Aug. 21.—The Dominion Government is to undertake important works for the improvement of navigation on the Richelieu river, between Lake Champlain and the town of St. Johns, which includes dredging estimated to cost $90,000, and the construction of a stop-log dam 1,350 feet in length, to cost $110,000. The result will be to lower the crest of the rapids at St. Johns by about five feet, to raise the level of the water in the Chambly canal and incidentally to prevent the floods along the Richelieu river, which have long been annual occurrences. The Department of Public Works is now calling for tenders for the dredging, which is to provide a channel 49 feet by 700, and to regulate the levels from St. Johns to Lake Champlain.

LORDS DAY ACT

G. T. R. ASK FOR A RULING AS TO WHAT CONSTITUTE 'WORKS OF NECESSITY.'

Ottawa, Aug. 22.—The Railway Commission of Canada has been asked by the Grand Trunk Railway Company for a ruling as to what constitute 'works of necessity' for railways on Sunday under the meaning of the Lord's Day Act. The point at issue is as to the rights of the railways in the matter of the handling of trains and cars in their yards on Sundays.

Another Sunday question before the board is an application from the Père Marquette Railway for permission to run its international car ferry across Lake Erie from Port Stanley on Sundays.

FISHED WITHOUT LICENSES

SOLID COMFORT CLUB FINED $150.

Toronto, Aug. 17.—A company of American campers on the French River, numbering seventeen, including some Hig'. Court judges, and known as the 'Solid Comfort Club,' has been fined $150 for fishing without licenses by Warden Parks, as reported by him in a letter to Superintendent Tinsley, of the Provincial Fish and Game Department. They were, he says, very discourteous to the officers. About fifty fish were accounted for as caught by them. They immediately took out fifteen licenses at $2 apiece. They had fished last year, Mr Tinsley states, without licenses.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING

WHOLE FAMILY OF INDIANS EXCEPT BABY MEET DEATH.

Kingston, Ont., Aug. 17.—Alexander Barnet, lumberman, has had reports from his men at the head waters of the Coulonge river, in Quebec, telling of the wiping out of a family of Indians by lightning. They had gone to an island to wash, when a storm arose, and lightning struck a tree under which they sought shelter. A day later the Hudson's Bay factor found the father, mother and little girl dead. A baby in a cradle held by the mother was alive. It miraculously escaped, only being burned a little on the nose.

A DEFAULTER CAPTURED.

Ottawa, Aug. 18.—Ed. Cotteringham, the defaulting treasurer of the Union Traction Company, of Tipton, Ind., who embezzled $5,000 of the company's funds in June and fled the country, was arrested in Ottawa this morning, by Chief Detective Dicks, of this city, and detective Devault, of Tipton. Cotteringham was about to open up a wine store in Ottawa, and had secured premises on Nicholas street. The local police recognized him from a description, and wired to Tipton. He proved to be the right man.

MONTREAL GIRL LOST IN TORONTO.

Toronto, Aug. 21.—Tired out and hopelessly lost, Euphine Bellemare, a French girl, from Montreal, was brought into No. 1 police station last night, and so far all efforts to find her one friend in Toronto have proved unavailing. The girl, who cannot talk English, came down from Waubaushene on Tuesday night, intending to go on to Montreal last night. She spent yesterday at a hotel whose name she does not know, and whither she drove with a friend, Albert Phillip, who was to have called for her last evening. Going out for a walk, she managed completely to lose herself.

CANADA'S FOREIGN TRADE.

Continued Decline in Imports and Exports and Shrinkage in Customs Revenue.

Ottawa, Aug. 19.—Returns of the foreign trade of the Dominion for July show a continued decline alike in imports and exports, and a considerable shrinkage as well in the customs revenue. The imports of $22,967,094 represented a decline of $11,590,904 from last year. The exports of domestic produce of $23,116,234 represented a decline of $4,607,365, but the exports of foreign produce of $2,596,729 recorded a gain of $861,860. Among the domestic exports there is a slight increase in minerals, fish and manufactures, but a falling off in lumber, agricultural produce, and animals and animal produce. The customs revenue of $3,614,210 for July was a drop of $1,914,257 from that of one year ago.

In the four months of the current fiscal year which had elapsed on July 31, there was a decrease of $39,915,809 in the imports, and of $6,485,345 in the domestic exports.

SHEEP BREEDERS MEET

THEY DISCUSS OBNOXIOUS QUARANTINE REGULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Toronto, Aug. 19.—The directors of the Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association met at the Parliament Buildings yesterday to discuss the situation arising out of the imposition by the United States Government of a regulation regarding the importation of sheep. Since June 15, Canadian sheep have been held for thirty days in quarantine because it is asserted that some sheep infected with scab were sent into the United States. The new condition, it is said, spells ruin for the Canadian trade in live sheep with the United States. Most of the animals sent to that country from Canada are for show purposes, and the long delay seriously impairs their condition. Canadian breeders are willing to aid in preventing the exportation of infected sheep to the United States, but they would like the obnoxious condition removed. The question was left in the hands of Dr. J. G. Rutherford, veterinary-director general of Ottawa, who was present at yesterday's meeting.

THE ADAMSON INQUIRY

ACCUSED SAYS INVESTIGATION WILL PROVE THAT HE HAS BEEN MADE A SCAPEGOAT.

Toronto, Aug. 19.—Mr. George Adamson, who is alleged to have had a shortage in his books while working in the rating and revenue branch of the city treasurer's department to the amount of $2,400, and for whose arrest a warrant has been ordered to be issued, expressed himself to-day as ready for the fullest investigation. According to Mr. Adamson, the shortage occurred during the time in August, 1899, when he was laid up sick, and a man who had been working in the office with him took his place. The shortage was not discovered until three and a half years later, and was then found to be over $5,000. Mr. Adamson refunded to the city $2,200 under protest, and now claims that an investigation will prove that he has been made a scapegoat for another's misdeeds.

THE VOTERS' LISTS

Ottawa, Aug. 19.—The preparation of voters' lists in the unorganized districts of Ontario for the purposes of the next general election is now under way, but is somewhat hampered by the desire of the judges and of the enumerators for fuller instructions in regard to the way in which the work should be done than the Election Act of last session supplies. There is one clause in the Election Act which states that 'the Governor-in-Council may confer upon each enumerator any powers necessary for the discharge of his duties.' But the Governor-in-Council has not seen fit to adopt any regulations, and so it devolves upon the local judges to follow the system in vogue for the provincial elections. In Manitoba where it was left to the judges to allocate voters to their proper polls for the purposes of the Dominion elections, the work of revision has not yet been undertaken owing to the provincial voters' list not yet being printed.

MR. A. A. BOWEN'S APPOINTMENT

Ottawa, Aug. 20.—The appointment is announced of Mr. Arthur A. Bowen, of Kemptville, Ont., as government inspector of grain and weigh-master, whose duties will be to visit the eastern transfer elevators and the lake ports, to look into the weighing of grain at these points, and to investigate the repeated complaints on the part of the Dominion Marine Association of alleged shortages.

QUEBEC PORT WARDEN.

Quebec, Aug. 21.—At a meeting of the council of the Quebec Board of Trade to-day applications were received from Messrs. E. C. Fry and Alex. Russell for the position of port warden, left vacant by the death of Mr. Wm. Simmons. The applicants will appear before the board of examiners of the Board of Trade on Thursday next, and the examiners will report to the council of the Board of Trade, which in turn will report to the Minister of Marine at Ottawa, who will make the appointment.

THREE FRENCH VESSELS MISSING.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Aug. 18.—A despatch from Paris says there is great mourning at Cancale for three fishing schooners, the 'Bordelaise,' 'Alice et Paul,' and the 'Marseillaise,' which sailed for Newfoundland in March, have been given up at lost. The crews numbered 78.

STRUGGLED THROUGH THE RAPIDS.

Party From Montreal Recovered Body Lying on Small Island.

Achille Payfer, of the morgue, started out on Tuesday afternoon to have a last try to bring ashore the body of an unknown man from one of the islands below the Lachine Rapids. He was assisted in his undertaking by Captain Coleman, of the Grand Trunk street police station, Point St. Charles; Lieutenant Handy, of the same station; Antoine Gervais, morgue employee, and one newspaper man.

Providing themselves with one hundred feet of rope they started out in the middle of the afternoon in a strong rowboat, well fitted to stand the battering of the rapids. The difficulty commenced at Heron Island, opposite the power house, at the foot of the rapids. There they found the rapids so swift that they could make no headway against them. The water, however, was only two and a half feet deep, so they took out their one hundred feet of rope and the five men together hauled the boat after them.

For over half an hour the party struggled ahead until they reached a small island

As they proceeded the water had become gradually deeper, until it reached their belts. They mounted the island and looked around them, but could see no sign of a body, and it looked as though all their trouble had been in vain.

They crossed over, however, to another, and from the top could see the body on a rock, about two hundred feet away. They jumped into the boat and had to pull desperately before they reached the rock.

Lieutenant Handy finally managed to jump on the ledge of rock and secured the boat. Captain Coleman was left to hold on to the boat, while the others waded to the body, which was just awash. It was a terrible sight for them, but they had no time to hesitate.

The main consideration was keeping their feet, in the four-foot stream of running water, while they wrapped the remains in a sheet of rubber that they had brought with them. Then they hauled the body back to the boat.

It was after six o'clock by this time, but the worst was over, and with their gruesome cargo they jumped into the boat and shot down a couple of small rapids with the aid of the current that had previously given them such a fight.

The party reached Verdun at nine o'clock at night, and returned to the city exhausted and drenched, but successful.

According to papers found on the body of the drowned man recovered from an island in Lachine rapids on Tuesday afternoon, his name was Stanislas Waranowietz, his height 5 feet 5 inches, age about forty years, and hair of a reddish brown color. Judging by the state of the body, deceased must have been in the water about nine months or so.

In a pocket book was found a number of receipts from a New York express company, and from various notes it seems that he was in the habit of sending money to his wife in Russia. The last receipt made out was for 120 roubles, which equals $78.75 Canadian money. This receipt was dated June 15, 1907.

A business card was also found in one of the coat pockets bearing the name of Guth & Allan, mason contractors, of 111 East 141st street, New York. An inquest will be held to-day.

FIRE IN TORONTO

QUARTER OF A MILLION LOSS IN HARDWARE STORES OF RICE LEWIS & SON.

Toronto, Aug. 20. — The five-story building of the Rice Lewis & Son hardware firm at King and Victoria streets, was partially burned this morning. The firm of Rice Lewis & Son conducted the oldest, and latterly probably the largest, wholesale and retail hardware business in Ontario. The loss reaches close on to a quarter of a million, the storehouse being filled on all floors with merchandise.

The fire burned for three hours, at the end of which time the whole of the immense stock of high grade hardware was drenched with water.

REV. DR. WILD DEAD

FORMER PASTOR OF BOND STREET CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, TORONTO, PASSES AWAY.

Toronto, Aug. 19.—A Brooklyn despatch says that the Rev. Dr. Joseph Wild, formerly of Toronto, died last night, at the home of his son, Dr. Zimmerman Wild. Dr. Wild sustained a stroke of paralysis one year ago last June. His decline has since then been persistent and steady, his mind finally becoming affected, and for a week before his death he was in a semi-comatose condition.

Joseph Wild, M.A., D.D., was born at Summit, Lancashire, England, on Nov. 16, 1834. He received his early education in England, in the Methodist College, but completed his theological course at Concord, N.H., at a later day, after being stationed at Hamilton, when he took the advanced courses.

CATTLE STEALING IN ONTARIO.

Chatham, Ont., Aug. 17.—An epidemic of cattle stealing, similar to that which occurred in Essex, Kent several years ago, is reported in Middlesex. Farmers have complained frequently of missing stock and the police believe the cattle must have been stolen. The thefts several years ago were believed to be the work of an organized gang.

CAR PLUNGED IN RIVER.

Ran Off the Track Rounding a Curve at Windmill Point.

BRAKEMAN JUMPED OFF AS CAR WAS TOPPLING OVER WHARF.

A freight car loaded with lumber, the property of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, took a plunge in the river at Windmill Point Tuesday afternoon. One of the brakeman who was on the car at the time barely escaped a ducking, but luckily he jumped just in time, as the car was toppling over the wharf.

For the last three days a number of workmen have been employed unloading lumber from several barges which had come down from Ottawa.

About five o'clock Tuesday afternoon the last of the lumber had been loaded on to several flat cars. An engine was hitched on and proceeded to draw the load of freight away. On rounding one of the curves the truck of the last car ran off the track and toppled over into the river. As luck would have it, the coupling connecting the cars broke, or it might possibly have pulled the others after it. The brakeman who was on the car attending to the brake saw the danger he was in, and at once jumped from the car.

A wrecking car was at once despatched to the scene, and after working for a considerable time succeeded in placing the car on the track again.

After the car went over into the water the workmen had a busy time collecting the lumber which had floated away.

STORM ON LAKE ONTARIO

R. & O. STEAMER 'TORONTO' THE ONLY ONE ABLE TO MAKE PORT OF CHARLOTTE.

Rochester, N.Y., Aug. 20.—A forty-five mile gale caused a heavy sea on Lake Ontario last night, and practically stopped navigation, only the large steamer 'Toronto,' of the R. & O. Line, being able to make Charlotte. The steamers 'North King' and 'Caspian' were unable to cross and tied up at Canadian ports. The gunboat 'Sandoval' put back into port after trying to reach Oswego, where the training ship was to assist in the entertainment of the State Volunteer Firemen's Association. Considerable damage was caused to cottages along the lake front.

FEDERAL NOMINATIONS.

MR. R. L. BORDEN AND MAYOR CROSBY CHOSEN IN HALIFAX.

Halifax, N.S., Aug. 19.—Mr. R. L. Borden and Mayor A. B. Crosby were unanimously chosen as the Liberal-Conservative candidates for the House of Commons for Halifax at the convention held this afternoon. Mayor Crosby, when notified of his nomination, asked for time for consideration before accepting, and the convention was adjourned until Wednesday next.

Toronto, Aug. 19.—Mr. J. G. O'Donoughe was last night nominated for the House of Commons, by the Independent Labor party. Mr. O'Donoughe favors the abolition of the bonus system for encouraging immigration. He stands for South Toronto.

Woodstock, N.B., Aug. 22.—To-night the Conservatives nominated Mr. B. F. Smith, M.P.P., as their candidate.

Gagetown, P.E.I., Aug. 19.—To-day J. J. Hughes, M.P. for Souris, was again nominated as the Liberal federal candidate for King's County.

Buctouche, N.B., Aug. 17.—Mr. O. J. Leblanc, M.P., has been nominated as Liberal standard-bearer for Kent County.

Dunnville, Ont., Aug. 20.—The Liberals of Haldimand and Monck in convention at Cayuga yesterday, nominated the Hon. Richard Harcourt, formerly Minister of Education in the Ontario Cabinet, to oppose F. R. Lalor, M.P., in the coming election. Mr. Harcourt secured the nomination by one vote over Solomon Winger, a Wampole township farmer.

Mr. H. A. Ekers, ex-Mayor, has formally accepted the invitation to become the Conservative candidate for the St. Lawrence Division of Montreal.

Knowlton, Que., Aug. 18.— At the Conservative convention for the county of Brome, held to-day, Mr. F. A. Olmstead, of Sutton, was chosen as the candidate for the next general election.

Mount Brydges, Ont., Aug. 20.—W. S. Calvert, of Strathroy, present whip of the Liberal party, will again represent the Liberals in the coming Dominion election. This was the unanimous decision of the Liberal convention held here to-day.

Shelburne, N.S., Aug. 21.—The Hon. A. B. Morine was nominated by the Liberal-Conservative convention to-day for Queen's-Shelburne to oppose Hon. W. S. Fielding.

A CONTRACTOR'S APPEAL.

St. John, N.B., Aug. 19.—In the case of Harris vs. Jamieson, which has been in the courts since the I. C. R. elevator was built here in the time of the Hon. A. G. Blair, a verdict was again given to-day. Harris, a workman on the elevator, fell from the top, and was killed. His wife sued J. Jamieson, of Montreal, the contractor on the work. She was awarded $750. Jamieson appealed, and the verdict was increased to $1,250. He again appealed, and a new trial was ordered. To-day Mrs. Harris secured a verdict of $2,080. A stay of proceedings was granted.

THIEF SHOT FARMER.

Was Treed While Stealing Apples in Orchard at Longueuil.

ASSAILANT CAPTURED AFTER CHASE ALONG ST. LAMBERT ROAD.

A shooting affair occurred at Longueuil on Thursday afternoon, and Geo. Simard is now in custody with two charges against him, one of shooting Felix David in the leg, and the other with threatening to kill.

Simard, accompanied by three women, was stealing apples on David's farm below the toll-gate at Longueuil, when David came upon him. At the time Simard was up a tree shaking it violently, and the women were gathering and placing the apples in bags and baskets. David ordered them off the place, when Simard pulled a gun and shot him through the calf of the right leg, at the same time calling to David that if he came any further he would blow his brains out. Then Simard and the women decamped, taking the road towards the village.

David called to his father to hitch up a horse, and taking it drove after the party, at the same time notifying a neighbor named Aubertin to follow along the shore.

When David got up close nough to see the fugitives they were going down the wharf to take the boat to Montreal, but on discovering that they were followed the women made off towards the woods, while Simard ran in the direction of St. Lambert.

David, who was now accompanied by three friends, followed. When he saw that he was being close pressed, Simard turned and discharged three shots at David, a fourth one clogging in the barrel. David, who had armed himself before leaving home, fired a shot in the air to show Simard that he also had a revolver. Simard's gun refusing to work, he threw it away, and then David ran at him saying, 'You tried to kill me, I ought to kill you.'

'Go ahead,' replied Simard. 'I might as well be dead as be arrested.'

The revolver which Simard had was a thirty-two calibre, and was afterwards recovered by Chief of Police Foucher.

When arraigned before Judge Leet yesterday Simard pleaded guilty, and enquete was fixed for Wednesday.

PREMIER'S TORONTO TOUR.

SIR WILFRID WILL ADDRESS MANY MEETINGS.

Toronto, Aug. 21.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier's tour in Ontario has been determined, as a result of conferences with the local authorities by Mr. Ingwood, Liberal general secretary. The meetings announced below have been practically decided upon. The places have been selected as central points from a rural point of view. It will not be a city tour. The cities and large towns will be visited by other ministers and Liberal speakers. The Hon. G. P. Graham, Minister of Railways, will accompany the Premier, whose itinerary follows: Niagara Falls, Queen Victoria Park, Sept. 15, 6 p.m.; Strathroy, Sept. 19, 2 p.m.; Tilbury, Monday, Sept. 21, 2 p.m.; Clinton, Wednesday, Sept. 23, 2 p.m.; North Bay, Friday, Sept. 25, 2 p.m.; Jackson's Point, Lake Simcoe, Monday, Sept. 28, 2 p.m. These are all open air meetings, arranged on the plan of a political picnic. In case of inclement weather full arrangements are being made to meet under cover.

Between Sept. 15 and 19 Sir Wilfrid will probably attend the Manufacturers' banquet at Montreal.

Ottawa, Aug. 18.—Mr. R. L. Borden, the Conservative leader, upon the completion of the vacation which he is now enjoying at the seaside, will open an extended political tour of eastern and central Canada, in the first week of September in Nova Scotia. After touring the eastern provinces he will reach Ontario in the third week of September, where he is to be joined by Premiers McBride, Hazen and Roblin.

DANGER OF RABIES

PHYSICIANS SAY THAT MRS. SHERMAN MUST BE SENT TO THE PASTEUR INSTITUTE.

Toronto, Aug. 21.—Guinea pigs inoculated with the blood of the black and tan terrier which clawed out the eye and chewed off the ear of its mistress, Mrs. Edward Sherman, of 59 Sydenham street, on Tuesday night, have died of rabies. Mrs. Sherman dropped in an epileptic fit in her kitchen, and the pet dog attacked her, mutilating her frightfully before the arrival of neighbors. The woman is now in the general hospital, and physicians say that unless she is sent at once for treatment to the Pasteur Institute in New York, she will die of hydrophobia. The city will probably aid in sending her.

After the terrier attacked Mrs. Sherman, the authorities ordered its destruction, and some of the animal's blood was injected to the guinea pigs in the laboratories of the provincial board of health. The guinea pigs developed unmistakable symptoms or rabies and died.

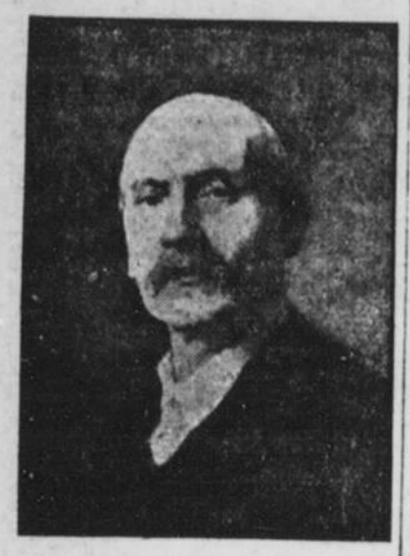
THE NEW LIEUT.-GOVERNOR.

Quebec, Aug. 21.—Sir C. A. P. Pelletier, K.C.M.G., who succeeds Sir Louis A. Jetté as Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec, will be sworn in on Sept. 15 next, and enter upon his new duties. Sir Louis Jetté will take up his residence in Quebec on the completion of his term as Lieutenant-Governor, and His Honor has leased the house of Sir C. A. P. Pelletier, which he will make his home for the present. It is also reported that there will be no change in A.D.C. at 'Spencerwood,' at least for the present.

SCOTTISH AGRICULTURISTS' VISIT.

A Tour Through the Maritime Provinces, and a Visit to Macdonald College.

The Scottish agricultural commission to Canada arrived in Montreal last Friday and registered at the Windsor Hotel. They spent the day at Knowlton and in its vicinity, as the guests of the Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture. Several farms were visited, and lunch was served on the lawn in



DR. CARLAW MARTIN.

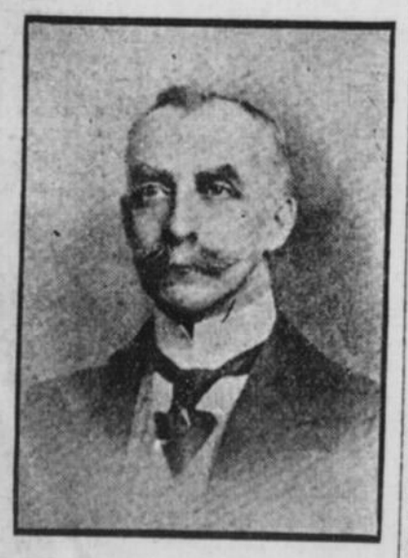
front of the Hon. Mr. Fisher's farm house, after which speeches were in order.

The commission numbers twenty-two persons, as follows:—Messrs. William Barber, M.A., J.P.; William Bruce, B. Sc.; J. McHutchen Dobbie, J.P.; James Dunlop, Geo. A. Ferguson, J.P.; Ian A. Forsyth, R. Shirra Gibb, M.B., C. M.; R. B. Greig, F.R.S.E.; W. Henderson, J.P.; J. M. Hodge, Harry Hope, J.P.; James Johnstone, J.P.; James Keith, Angus Mackintosh, J.P.; T. Carlaw Martin, LL.D.; Edward E. Morrison, M.A.; A. M. Prain, J.P.; Sir John R. G. Sinclair, Bart., D.S.O.; John Speir, David A. Spence, David Wilkie, J.P., and R. Patrick Wright, F.R.S.E. Dr. Carlaw Martin is chairman of the commission.

A 'Witness' reporter was able to secure an interview at the Windsor last Friday with Dr. Wright, who is the principal of the West of Scotland Agricultural College, and was, with several others of the party, a member of the Scottish agricultural commission to Denmark in 1904, and to Ireland in 1906. While in Canada the commission will study land settlement, the constitution and operations of the Ministry of Agriculture; agricultural education and research, experimental farms, live stock; mixed farming, wheat farming, dairying, ranching, fruit and vegetable farming, agricultural co operation, transit, cold storage, markets, etc.

The commission is drawn from all parts of Scotland, and each member is a specialist, and charged with the special study of certain subjects. At the end of the tour a joint report will be compiled and published in Scotland, and will have circulation, probably, to the ends of the earth, as such a comprehensive report will be of great value to all persons interested in the farming resources of the Dominion.

The party left Liverpool by the 'Empress of Ireland,' on Aug. 7 and arrived at Rimouski on Aug. 13. They have been visiting various places in the Maritime Provinces, and after spending the day on the Island of Montreal they proceeded to Ottawa.



SIR JOHN R. G. SINCLAIR.

After a tour of Ontario they are scheduled to reach Winnipeg on September 5. They will visit all the principal centres in the west, including Vancouver and expect to return to Winnipeg about Sept. 28 and to sail from Quebec for home by the 'Empress of Britain' on Oct. 2.

A DELIGHTFUL TRIP.

The trip east, Dr. Wright described as a delightful one. Their first objective point was Summerside, and the next Charlottetown, with drives out through the country near these cities. They were most favorably impressed with both the soil and the climate. The general conditions were very encouraging and they judged the countryside to be capable of high agricultural development.

Crossing to Nova Scotia the Truro Agricultural College was inspected, the college buildings being found well equipped and the stock of a superior class. Passing on to Halifax and vicinity, they were deeply impressed with the beauty of the city and also the surrounding country.

ASTONISHED AT THE ORCHARDS.

The Annapolis Valley quite took the fancy of the visitors, the fruit districts being a revelation to most of the party. The almost unlimited capabilities of the orchard country astonished even those who had read widely of the great fertility and productiveness of this region, and the impression was formed that there was room there for more farmers and fruit-growers properly to develop that important industry. After a short call at Digby they crossed over to St. John, had a drive around the city and next day sailed up the St. John river to Fredericton.

Fredericton, Dr. Wright described as the 'garden city,' and the magnificence of the scenery on the St. John river, he declared, resembled the best parts of the Rhine. Woodstock and its surrounding farmsteads were next explored, and with this the eastern trip terminated. A night journey brought the party to Knowlton.

Dr. Wright remarked that the itinerary had been arranged by the Minister of Agriculture. Officials of the department had accompanied and would accompany them on their trip and every facility was being afforded the commission to gain all the information possible or desirable. Other bodies, corporations and societies were helping to the utmost of their ability to make their sojourn in Canada a pleasure.

Saturday was a high day in every sense of the word and a full and pleasurable programme was carried out. For a part of it at least Mr. Robert Brodie, of Notre Dame de Grace, is responsible. Hearing that the Scots farmers were passing through Montreal, Mr. Brodie remarked to the Minister of Agriculture that it would be a pity if they should do so without seeing a little of the farming methods and products in this vicinity. On his suggestion it was arranged that the day's programme should include a visit to the musk melon patch on the Gougeon Farm, next to Mr. Brodie's, and to the Elmhurst dairy farm, the property of Mr. T. A. Trenholme at Montreal Junction, before proceeding to the Macdonald College at Ste. Anne de Bellevue.

THE FIELD OF MELONS.

A member of the commission asked what was the real name of these melons. Mr. Brodie replied that a man who thought 'Montreal musk melon' too common a name started to call them the King Edward VII. 'musk' melon, but it had made itself famous under the former name, and that name was sticking to it in its time of prosperity.

The visit to Mr. Trenholme's farm was necessarily short, but it excited the greatest interest among the members of the commission, some of whom had visited dairies in Denmark and declared that this one compared favorably with the best of them. The care of the cows and the processes of cooling or sterilizing and bottling the milk were not new to many of the visitors, but some of the stable arrangements were considered unusually ingenious and convenient. The price of milk, the troubles attending winter delivery, the breakages of bottles and many other matters were touched on, Mr. Wilfrid Trenholme joined his brother in showing the visitors around in the absence of their father, who was away from home on business. After a complete inspection the party partook of refreshments and then repaired to the station to join their confreres for the visit to Ste. Anne's, exceedingly well pleased with what they had seen.

THE VISIT TO THE MACDONALD COLLEGE.

Arriving at Ste. Anne's at 12.10 o'clock the party were met by the principal, Dr. Robertson, and members of his staff, with carriages, which conveyed them to the college. Landing at the administration building, they were conducted to a lecture room, where the principal made an address of welcome and explained the purposes, the layout, the principles and practical operation of the college. The institution, he declared, was one not of Canadian or even national importance only but of world-wide scope. Its influence would reach the ends of the earth. It was original in many respects, and particularly in its purposes. There was a spirit of unrest in the cities—a reactionary feeling that made people desire to go back to the land; to live in the open; to till the soil amid healthful surroundings and be independent. But people brought up in the cities wanted the best educational privileges along with some social enjoyment sandwiched in with agricultural pursuits. This college aimed to supply this want. He believed they could do, here, what could not be done in an older, more conservative country, and after demonstrating the operation of their plans he thought it would be easier for some other, older institutions to step out on new lines in some respects. Circulars describing the departments of agriculture, household science and teacher-training and showing a diagram of the buildings and the farm were distributed, after which portions of the building were gone over. After lunch the remainder of the college buildings, the implement and poultry buildings, the live stock and the fields under cultivation were seen.

LUNCHEON AND SOME SPEECHES.

Principal Robertson presided at the luncheon, which was described as a sample of the students' dinners. It was enjoyed by all present as much as any banquet, and the 'musk' melons were all that had been anticipated. It is understood that the melon seeds will be taken to Scotland and planted in the hope that as good results may be obtained from Scottish soil and culture as are obtained here.

Two toasts were proposed, that to His Majesty the King by the chairman, and that to the Scottish Agricultural Commission, by the Hon. Sidney Fisher.

The Minister of Agriculture said that when the Hon. John Sinclair, Secretary for Scotland, proposed that Canada be visited by a commission similar to that which had been to Denmark and Ireland, he gladly acceded. He had read the commission's former reports and believed such publication regarding Canada would be of intense interest to the world and of the utmost value to the Empire. The eyes of the world were on Canada at the present time. Not many years ago this young country was working out its destiny, unknown, almost unthought of, and certainly little valued. To-day it was realized that the riches of the forest, field, mines and stream were limitless and the Dominion was fully in the limelight. The advice and criticism of the commission would be as welcome as their praise. He hoped that while viewing the immense wheat fields of the prairies, the herds on the ranches and the vast stores of timber, coal, iron and precious metals they would take particular notice of the fruit areas and study the possibilities of this branch of husbandry.

The minister stated that the visitors would not find another college in Canada like the Macdonald College. It was well for Canada that we had a gentleman of great wealth who had seen and felt the need of such a college and had set himself the task of creating it.

A NOBLE EXAMPLE.

Mr. R. B. Greig, lecturer on agriculture in the Aberdeen and North of Scotland Agricultural College and Fordyce lecturer in Aberdeen University, replied to the toast. He said words would be inadequate, but the opportunity of speaking on behalf of the commission gave him great pleasure. Lord Strathcona, at a notable gathering in Scotland, had held Sir William Macdonald's example up to Scottish millionnaires as one worthy of emulation. This college stood for the latest ideas in agricultural education. He was proud to belong to the British Empire and proud to be a Scot when he was represented by Mr. David Stewart. Principal Robertson, one as founder and the other as principal of this institution. He felt that on their return home they could report on this college only in terms of laudation—a hymn of praise. Given a good ship and a good captain a successful voyage was practically assured. The admiration of the visitors he feared would be highly colored with jealousy. They would want the counterpart of this institution in Scotland before they would be satisfied. He invited all to raise their water glasses to the toast of 'Success to Macdonald College.'

Principal Robertson responded on behalf of the staff and the founder, who was represented by Mr. David Stewart.

During the after-dinner portion of the inspection of the buildings which included the women's residence, gymnasium and swimming pool, the visitors were accompanied by Mrs. Muldrew, the house mother; Miss Mortimer, the dietitian, and Miss Macnaughton who is in charge of the dairying department.

Dr. Carlaw Martin, chairman of the Commission, in giving his impressions of the visit thus far, said they were delighted with the treatment they were receiving. Premiers, members of Parliament, and Legislatures, and Government officials were vying with one another in their efforts to supply fullest information and provide for the comfort of the party, for all of which they were deeply grateful.

The great problem before leading agriculturists to-day was, how to save the country from the town—how to make farm life more attractive and profitable than city life. There was a glitter and sociality about urban conditions that was lacking in rural districts. This was in the nature of things. But all that was needed was to educate the youth to a higher standard of taste, and enjoyment, and ambition, than the empty glitter of the street and the concert hall stood for. He admired the noble attempt that was being made at the Macdonald College to inspire in the minds of Canadian youths and maidens such high ideals and a real, lasting attachment to rural interests. He felt sure that they had the right kind of an institution, and the right man at the head of it. So far as he could observe Canadian dairies would compare favorably with those of Denmark or other countries he had visited. Other Canadian resources mostly remained yet to be seen.

A FINE CLYDESDALE

The Inverness 'Courier' of Aug. 4 says: 'It is not often that a yearling filly claims the premier honor in the horse classes. This occurred on Friday, when a handsome yearling belonging to Mr. Charles Munro, Upper Muckovie, Inverness, was awarded the champion challenge cup, presented by Earl Cawdor. Previous to the judging the youngster was much admired. Upstanding and of fine color, she was in grand bloom. She had any amount of quality in the bone and moved with easy freedom. The filly easily got first place in the class, and later in the day against strong competition, she was awarded the championship and the cup for the best female Clydesdale and the special for the best female Clydesdale bred and exhibited by a member of the society. Mr. Munro, who takes pride in bringing out a first-rate horse, was congratulated on the high honors which had come his way. The filly is a daughter of Falka, a mare bred by Mr. Munro, and her sire was Royal Favorite.'

Mr. Charles Munro is a brother of Mr. H. G. Munro, of Warden King, Limited, Montreal.

MARITIME BOARD OF TRADE.

C. P. R. Running Rights Over I. C. R.

Halifax, N.S., Aug. 19.—The Maritime Provinces Board of Trade held its opening session at 2.30 p.m. to-day. It was the most largely attended meeting in the board's history. Addresses of welcome were given by Lieut.-Governor Fraser, Mayor Crosby, Mr. Bell, president of the Maritime Board, and Mr. Faulkner, president of the Halifax Board.

Mr. Bell, president of the Maritime Board, referred in his report to many questions of the day. He pointed out that the trade of the Maritime Provinces amounts to $675 per annum, for family of five. The need of cheap power, better roads, technical education, tourist trade, steel shipbuilding, Prince Edward Island tunnel, fast Atlantic service, and greater railway facilities were some of the matters touched upon in his address.

A unanimous resolution was passed approving of a direct line of the Intercolonial Railway from Grand Lake to Dartmouth, thus shortening the route to the port of Halifax nine miles.

Mr. W. B. Snowball, of Chatham, brought the claims of Chatham as a terminus of the fast Atlantic service to the attention of the board.

A resolution advocating the prohibition of the exportation of pulpwood from Canada was passed.

Halifax, N.S., Aug. 20.—The sessions of the Maritime Board of Trade were uneventful and quiet during to-day until the railway questions were reached, when the debate became animated. The excitement was caused by a resolution moved by Mr. G. E. Faulkner and Mr. C. H. Mitchell, of Halifax, affirming that the C. P. R. should be granted running and haulage rights on a fair and equable basis from St. John to one or more points in Nova Scotia, and asking that the board support the proposition to give running rights on the Intercolonial as stated above.

Mr. Faulkner said that Nova Scotia, with the exception of Prince Edward Island, was the only province in Canada not served by the C. P. R. Nova Scotia had paid much towards the construction of the C. P. R., and was entitled to some returns on the expenditure, even if the I. C. R. should suffer somewhat. Mr. F. W. Sumner, of Moncton, favored substituting the G. T. P. for the C. P. R. He thought the action of the C. P. R. was simply with a view to acquiring the Intercolonial. The C. P. R. should not be allowed to carry local and intermediate freight. Mr. Peter Innes, of Coldbrook, thought the C. P. R. should have the right to leave freight at its final destination. It would pay handsomely for the privilege. The Hon. William Ross said that the richer the C. P. R. gets the saucier it becomes, and he questioned the good faith of the big corporation.

The Hon. H. R. Emmerson said the resolution would be in the nature of a command to the government if passed. No doubt Sydney and Halifax would be chosen as terminals, and the C. P. R. would only offer for the great privilege the paltry sum of $130,000. It would be better to give the Intercolonial to the C. P. R. and allow it to operate it. For every train the C. P. R. puts on the I. C. R. will have to take off one, he said. The C. P. R. would secure the feeders, and then the Intercolonial would cease to be a road of importance. There would, said Mr. Emmerson, be larger deficits than ever on the Intercolonial. New Brunswick and other interested places should be considered.

Mr. Hance Logan, M.P., said no government would be foolish enough to throw away the I. C. R. It was in a position to dictate to the C. P. R., and could make its own terms. The C. P. R. was on its marrow bones to the I. C. R. now.

Mr. Sumner, of Moncton, wanted the resolution amended so that all roads passing through Moncton be given running privileges over the I. C. R. Mr. Alexander Stephen, of Halifax, was surprised to find opposition to the resolution. Halifax made no objection to spending millions on St. John harbor. It was originally intended that the C. P. R. should run into Halifax, and this should even now come to pass. Mr. D. A. Morrison, of Amherst, thought that the I. C. R. could put the C. P. R. out if the agreement was not carried out. He remembered how St. John welcomed the advent of the C. P. R., and thought it should not grudge Halifax what it wants.

The resolution was passed.

DROWNING CASUALTIES

FERRY BOAT SINKS AND BROTHER AND SISTER PERISH—A WINNIPEG DISASTER.

Three Rivers, Que., Aug. 20.—An accident, by which two lives were lost, occurred here this afternoon. A pleasure boat containing five young people, Ovila Brunelle, Miss Yvonne Brunelle, and Louis Brunelle, of Three Rivers, and Miss Bourbeau and Samuel Turcotte, of Champlain, collided with the ferry boat, 'Glacial,' and capsized. Ovila Brunelle, 26 years of age, and Miss Yvonne Brunelle, 21 years of age, brother and sister, were drowned. The others were picked up by the boats from the 'Glacial' and the steam yacht, 'Atlanta.' The accident happened quite near the ferry wharf. Ovila and Yvonne Brunelle were the children of Arthur Brunelle, merchant, of this city. The bodies have not been recovered. Ovila Brunelle leaves a widow and one child.

Winnipeg, Aug. 20.—All hope for the safety of Miss Edith Turnock, Herbert Lamourin, and David McGifford, the three young Winnipeg people who left Winnipeg Beach on Sunday afternoon with the intention of visiting friends at Whytewold Beach, five miles distant, was given up by the finding of their boat on the east side of Lake Winnipeg, with a gaping hole in the centre, the upper portion of the bow asunder, while the small mast was torn out and part of the gunwale missing, which points all too plainly to one of the most distressing drowning accidents that has occurred on the lake.

Moncton, N.B., Aug. 17.—In sight of three boy companions, who thought his cries for help were intended only as a joke, 14-year-old Herbert McLeod was drowned this afternoon in a small creek on the Petitcodiac river. McLeod said he would swim across the creek, but had taken only a few strokes when he began to flounder and call for help. At first it was thought he was joking, but as he went down and came up again his companions realized the seriousness of the case and one attempted to extend a stick to the drowning lad, but he failed to reach it and sank to rise no more alive.

ACQUITTED OF BIGAMY

WIFE WITHDREW CHARGE WHICH SHE ONLY MADE ON HEARSAY.

Repentant and anxious to recover her husband from the clutches of the law, the wife of Idole Saboff, whom she got arrested as a bigamist, withdrew the charge against him when he appeared before Judge Leet Wednesday. She said she was not sure her husband had another wife, and she only made the charge on hearsay.

Anxious to reassure her husband, she then attempted to rush past the court officials and speak to him in the dock, but was prevented. As no witnesses had been produced to show that Saboff had gone through the ceremony of marriage twice, the magistrate acquitted him of the charge of bigamy, but ordered him to be remanded on a charge of theft. He was removed to the cells before his sorrowing wife could get a word with him.

THE DUPLEIX COMMITTEE

POSTPONEMENT OF THE CANADIAN VISIT UNTIL NEXT SPRING.

A despatch from Mr. A. Maillet, secretary of the Dupleix Committee, confirms the news that the excursion of French merchants and financiers to Canada has been put off to next spring. The reason given is the delay in ratifying the Franco-Canadian treaty.

Commenting on the rumor that certain incidents in connection with the recent visit of the French delegation to Quebec might have something to do with this postponement, the 'Presse' says:—'We trust that the few disagreeable incidents of which the members of the French delegation to the Quebec festivals were the victims, will not be echoed in Paris, for the war waged in certain quarters against all that refers to France and to Frenchmen is limited to a small corner in the land around a few offices where hypocrisy reigns supreme. They are narrow-minded scribblers, training themselves for the coming election campaign, to the detriment of the Franco-Canadian relations. The insults given to France by the Castor press are nothing new, and the lavishness with which these were served to its limited readers during the Quebec festivals made no impression whatever upon French-Canadians. Paris will not forget that the crews of the French ships were enthusiastically received by the people of Quebec. The French people must not make the mistake of judging Canada and the Canadians from the deeds, language and writings of an insignificant group of the Canadian population. This would be both unfair for us and fatal to the expansion of the relations which we wish to see extended in every line.'

BETRAYED BY A KISS

WIFE'S AFFECTION GAVE DETECTIVE CLUE WHICH LED TO HUSBAND'S ARREST.

Elias Goraeli, a Syrian, 35 years of age, who is wanted on a charge of obtaining four thousand dollars' worth of goods from merchants by false pretence, was arrested Thursday by Detective Viens on the wharf.

An effort was made to apprehend Goraeli at St. Roch, ten miles from Sorel, on Wednesday, but it was found that he had gone. Yesterday morning a message was received that Mrs. Goraeli was coming to Montreal, and Detective Viens was set to watch her movements. Going to Longueuil with a young Syrian who knew Mrs. Goraeli, the woman was pointed out to Detective Viens on the arrival of the train. He followed her over to Montreal, where she was met by a man and conducted some distance up the water front.

Opposite the Canadian Rubber Works a Syrian came off a barge moored opposite there, and Mrs. Goraeli, running up to him, threw her arms around him and kissed him.

That was enough for Detective Viens; he knew then he had his man, and, walking over to where the Syrian was standing, he served Goraeli with the warrant for his arrest, and took him to police headquarters.

GEN. BUCHAN HAS MISHAP.

A Canadian Associated Press cable from London Wednesday says that Gen. Lawrence Buchan, who has been detained in London owing to a slight accident to his knee, left yesterday for Salisbury Plain, wher he will be attached to the staff of Brigadier-General Byng. After the conclusion of the manoeuvres, General Buchan will be attached to the headquarters staff at Aldershot, under General Smith-Dorrien.

The Tercentenary Numbers of the 'Canadian Pictorial'—July and August, 15c each, or 25 cents for the two while they last. July to December inclusive for 50 cents. The Pictorial Publishing Co., 142 St. Peter St., Montreal.

A BORDER OUTRAGE

Harvester Party for Wheat Fields in Canadian West Stopped at Port Huron.

Toronto, Aug. 21.—A party of four men, a woman and a child, were refused admittance to the United States yesterday at Port Huron by United States immigration officials, while on board of a G. T. R. harvesters' excursion train, on the way to the wheat fields west of Winnipeg. According to Mr. John Wellington, of this city, the party were refused admittance because they had not money to pay the head tax of four dollars apiece demanded by the officials.

All the men had work to go to in Manitoba, and they are indignant at the action of the officials in refusing them leave merely to pass through the country.

CENTRAL RAILWAY INQUIRY

MR. PUGSLEY EXAMINES WITNESSES—GOVERNOR TWEEDIE TESTIFIES.

St. John, N.B., Aug. 20.—The inquiry into the affairs of the Central Railway, which was resumed by the Royal Commission to-day, proved an interesting session. The Hon. William Pugsley, the Minister of Public Works, was present for the first time since the inquiry opened, and took a hand in the examination of the witnesses. Dr. Pugsley said he appeared for himself as a member of the late government, against which the inquiry was directed.

There were several spirited passages between the minister and Mr. Powell, counsel for the commission. Mr. Powell charged that an item of $13,000 in the provincial government subsidies had been paid twice, and Dr. Pugsley denied this. Dr. Pugsley raised the point as to whether the commission had power to probe matters previous to the year 1901, which was the time stated in the act under which they were appointed. The minister said he desired a thorough inquiry, but wanted it understood whether or not the inquiry would go back of this date. The commission will discuss the question.

Lieutenant-Governor Tweedie was a witness at this afternoon's session. He said there was legislation introduced during the session of 1901 authorizing the building of a railway from Chipman to Minto. The bill represented the policy of the government and was introduced by the Hon. Mr. Pugsley.

Mr. Powell read from the bill the requirements asked of the company before the bonds would be guaranteed. The first was that the whole road should be constructed from Chipman to Gibson, before the bonds would be guaranteed; the second, that a mining plant capable of producing five hundred tons of coal a day should be installed, and the third, that the company should show by contracts or otherwise that an annual output of fifty thousand tons should be marketed.

When asked if he had attended meetings of the directorate of the New Brunswick Coal & Railway Company as an ex-officio member, Governor Tweedie gave a lengthy explanation of his connection with the development of the coal fields. After Mr. Butler, of Ohio, had visited the province and pronounced the coal of the best quality, but had wanted such exorbitant terms that no arrangement could be made with him, the witness said he had ceased to take an active part at the directors' meetings. He was not a practical man and as provincial secretary he confined himself to keeping the expenses down and watching the progress of the work. He had no knowledge that the company wished to dispose of the road in the summer of 1901. He did not know that Evans and Elkin had an option on the road.

St. John, N.B., Aug. 21.—In the Central Railway inquiry to-day, Judge Landry gave the ruling of the commissioners as to the question asked by Mr. Pugsley: 'Was the scope of the inquiry sufficient to allow investigation of matters prior to 1901?' The commission believed that it was not within their power to inquire into matters prior to 1901, except in case such matters were so inseparably connected with matters subsequent to that date that the latter could not be got at without reference to the former.

The Hon. L. J. Tweedie concluded his evidence and Mr. George McAvity was on the stand for a time. As on yesterday, there were spirited passages between counsel. The commission has adjourned for some weeks.

HORSES FOR CANADA

IN 1908 LARGEST EXPORT FROM BRITAIN EVER KNOWN.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Aug. 22.—During 1908 Great Britain exported to Canada 61,783 horses, the largest export ever known, though the total value, £1,240,000, was exceeded in 1906. Canada comes first of all countries as a purchaser of stallions, and second only to Belgium as a purchaser of mares.

EIGHT FAMILIES DEPORTED.

Belleville, Ont., Aug. 15.—Eight English families were deported from Deseronto, near this city, on Wednesday morning last. They will be taken back to England. The men were shiftless and would not work, and the town authorities declined to be burdened with them next winter. The eight families numbered 48 people in all. Immigration Inspector Devlin went to Deseronto on a voyage of inspection, and the deportations were made as a result of his visit. It is said that next week other families will be sent back.

WHERE NOVA SCOTIA LED.

The Attainment of Representative Government Celebrated at Halifax.

UNVEILING OF A COMMEMORATIVE TABLET.

Halifax, N.S., Aug. 19.—The celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the granting of representative government to Nova Scotia, which commenced on Monday, was continued to-day, when the proceedings included an address by the Hon. W. A. Weir, Provincial Treasurer of Quebec, who was the bearer of congratulations from his province.

Mr. Weir spoke as follows:

On this auspicious and historical occasion, I am happy to be the bearer to Nova Scotians of the hearty greetings and congratulations of their fellow Canadians of the oldest of the sister provinces of the Dominion.

The people of Quebec have always greatly admired the character, the customs, the institutions and the work of the citizens of this province.

The past history of Quebec and Nova Scotia possess much of common interest. Both were the scenes of the adventurous efforts of the dauntless Champlain, the Hugenot de Monts, Pont-Gravé and other pioneers to found permanent colonies under the fleur de lis of Old France; and both to this day in their population and geographical nomenclature bear evidence of the enterprise and activity of those old heroes. Subsequently, the same French governors De Courcelles, Frontenac, Denonville, and others, ruled over these territories; and members of the same group of pious missionaries labored for the immortal welfare of the inhabitants of Acadia and Quebec.

In this connection, I recall the incident that the good Bishop St. Valier, who succeeded Bishop Laval in the time of Frontenac, was shocked to learn on his assumption of office that the Acadian settlements had been for some years without the benefit of the presence of any missionaries. He hastened to come hither and found to his surprise that in spite of this disadvantage, the people were well-behaved, loyal, God-fearing and attentive to their duties. The good bishop, if he were alive to-day, would be glad to see that the same qualities still characterize in a marked degree the people of Nova Scotia.

I am sure that it was the presence of these sturdy qualities, known and recognized in Great Britain in the year 1758, that brought to Nova Scotia the distinguished honor of having an elective representative Assembly, long before it was dreamed of for Quebec.

A PRICELESS BOON.

The privilege was a priceless boon to the sturdy and independent men of those days, and you do well to honor the memory of your fathers who achieved this great step in the development of the liberties of Nova Scotia. With equal pride in their civic virtues and manly independence of character, Quebec and your sister provinces, join with you in reverence of their memories and their deeds.

The struggles for representative and responsible government were far-reaching in their effects. They taught the statesmen of Britain the only principles upon which it was possible to create and maintain a British empire. The existence and glory of that mighty fabric to-day is thus due, in great measure, to the courage and perseverance of colonial statesmen, among whom Nova Scotians are entitled to the first rank.

THE MEMORY OF HOWE.

Let me, in this circumstance, amid the scenes hallowed by his memory and the heroism of his struggles, pay a reverent tribute to the life and work of the man who became the leader in the struggle for responsible government in this province, and whose character and achievements will always be the study and admiration of every student of Canadian history. I refer to Nova Scotia's greatest son, the late Hon. Joseph Howe. Less skilful or less fortunate than he, the popular leaders in Upper and Lower Canada, in their struggles for liberty from the rule of family compacts and odious oligarchies, led the people into sedition and rebellion. The statesmanship of Joseph Howe; his courage and commanding qualities and his thorough knowledge of the weapons of constitutional warfare, enabled Nova Scotia to acquire the plenitude of her liberties, without any harrowing record of civil strife and bloodshed.

The men of 1758, and those who followed them truly deserved the name of patriots. Many of them freely abandoned all hopes of personal advancement, and lived and died poor men, sacrificing themselves and their families to the attainment of constitutional liberties.

Halifax, Aug. 19.—To-day the 150th anniversary of representative government in Nova Scotia was commemorated by the placing of a tablet in the lobby of the provincial building. This morning a salute was fired from the Citadel, a guard of honor attended at the provincial building and the Royal Canadian Regimental Band discoursed music in the square. A stage was erected on the north square, and on the platform were many prominent people. Fully one thousand invitations had been issued, and people were present from various parts. Justice Drysdale, of the Supreme Court, presided, and called on Lieutenant-Governor D. C. Fraser to unveil the tablet, which is of brass and measures two by three feet, contains the following inscription, surmounted by the Nova Scotia coat-of-arms, with the figures 1758-1908:—This tablet is to commemorate the convening of the First Legislative Assembly of Nova Scotia, which met for the despatch of business at the Court House at Halifax, on Oct. 2, 1758, in the time of His Excellency Charles Laurence, Esquire, Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief in and over the Province of Nova Scotia, Robert Sanderson, Speaker of the House of Assembly, and David Lloyd, Clerk of the Assembly.

Members of the Assembly.

Joseph Gerrish, Robert Sanderson, Henry Newton, William Foye, William Nesbett, Joseph Rundle, Jonathan Binney, George Suckling, Robert Campbell, Joseph Fairbanks, John Fillis, Philip Knaut, Alexander Kedie, Henry Ferguson, John Burbidge, William Pantic, Philip Hammond, Lambert Folkers, William Best, Malachy Salter.

This tablet was erected by the Government of Nova Scotia in 1908.

His Honor D. C. Fraser,
Lieutenant-Governor
of Nova Scotia.

Hon. G. H. Murray,
Provincial Secretary.

After the unveiling, Chief Justice Townshend delivered an historical address, reviewing the results and circumstances of the events of 1758.

Other addresses were by the Hon. J. N. Armstrong, who was the first to bring the matter before the Legislature, and the Hon. W. A. Weir, Quebec; Premier Hazen, New Brunswick, and the Hon. W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance.

There was splendid weather for the celebration proceedings, which were opened with a salute of 21 guns from the Citadel and the German warship 'Freya,' the guns being fired alternately.

The guard of honor of 100 men from the German school ship 'Freya,' with their band, attracted attention from the thousands of spectators about the provincial building. The Royal Canadian Regiment also had 100 men, with their band, while another guard from the 63rd Regiment double-lined the carriage entrance to the provincial building to receive the Governor and party.

COURTENAY BAY

MR. DAVY FAVORS IT AS TERMINUS OF THE G. T. P.

St. John, N.B., Aug. 18.—From the Courtenay Bay borings carried on to date, Mr. H. M. Davy, the Ottawa public works engineer in charge, said last night that his report would be entirely favorable to Courtenay Bay as a terminus for the Grand Trunk Pacific. The borings, he said, have demonstrated that it would be easy to dredge the bay, as practically no rock or hard pan has been encountered, and the soil is a sandy loam near the mouth of the bay and inside the mud and clay would be easily removed. In the opinion of the engineer the rocky ledge on shore would give an excellent foundation for the new wharves. He added that his report would be entirely favorable to Courtenay Bay as a terminal. He will conclude his operations in two or three weeks if the weather is favorable.

A DISTRESSING ACCIDENT

INVALID GIRL DROWNED BEFORE THE EYES OF HELPLESS MOTHER AND FRIENDS.

Vancouver, B.C., Aug. 20.—A drowning accident occurred at 11.30 o'clock this morning at Second Beach, the victim being Miss Elva Selman, 22 years of age, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Selman, 536 Nelson street. The young woman was at the bay with her mother and a party of friends at a picnic. Miss Selman, while bathing, got beyond her depth and after clinging to a rock for a moment or two she sank within sight of her friends. Almost immediately she came to the surface and floated for some distance before she was rescued and brought to shore.

The girl had been in the water altogether about twenty minutes. She had been a sufferer from tubercular trouble and had been out of the hospital but a short time following a series of operations, so that she was to an extent an invalid. The physicians attribute her death partly to heart weakness, which made it impossible for her to respond to the efforts at resuscitation.

A GREAT APPLE SHOW.

Spokane, Wash., Aug. 17.—The National Apple Show Association of Spokane announces $35,000 in cash and other premiums, trophy cups, ribbons and diplomas for exhibits at its first annual festival open to the world in the state armory here, Dec. 7 to 12. The feature award is $1,500 in gold for a car of the best standard commercial winter apples. There is also a prize of $1,000 for the best individual, district, county, state or provincial exhibit, and a golden apple to the exhibitor of the largest single apple. Prizes of $175 are also offered for the best two barrels or six boxes of apples grown in Illinois, Missouri, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Ohio, Wisconsin, the Dakotas, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North and South Carolina, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas, the Virginias, the Dominion of Canada and Australia. Other prizes are for products from irrigated and non irrigated lands, also for plate exhibits and packs and by products. Prizes will also be awarded for any of 251 varieties of apples mentioned on the list. H. J. Neely, secretary and manager, has received assurance that practically every apple district on the continent will be represented.

G. T. R. SHOPS ON FULL TIME.

The Grand Trunk Railway Company Wednesday put their mechanics in the Point St. Charles, Toronto and London shops on the regular summer schedule of fifty-five hours a week. For some time they have been working only fifty hours a week, but a slight increase of business has enabled them to add a little time to each day that will be greatly appreciated by the men.

LADY TEACHER DROWNED.

Victim of Canoe Tragedy Taught in Prince Albert School.

BROTHER ATTEMPTED RESCUE, BUT WAS WASHED ASHORE UNCONSCIOUS.

A Montreal school teacher's summer holiday had a tragic termination by a canoe accident at Lake St. Joseph, on Wednesday afternoon. Miss Margaret McCartney Copland, who taught in



MARGARET McCARTNEY COPLAND.

Prince Albert School, St. Henri, and was a daughter of Mr. George A. Copland, 73 Coursol street, foreman of one of the divisions of Mount Royal Cemetery, was the victim. She had been staying for a few weeks at the Minto House, St. Adolphe de Howard, near Lake St. Joseph, with her mother and her two brothers, who were in camp with the Y. M. C. A. at the same place. On Wednesday afternoon, along with one brother, she went out on the lake in a canoe.

When about fifty feet from the shore a sudden gust of wind upset the canoe. Mr. Copland at once swam to his sister's aid, and succeeded in keeping her afloat for a time. Turning his face to the shore, he was making good progress, with his burden, when, within a few yards from land both brother and sister sank.

Half an hour afterwards Mr. Copland was found lying unconscious on the beach. His sister's body was recovered by Mr. W. H. Ball, of the Detroit Y. M. C. A., formerly physical director of the Y. M. C. A. in Montreal, who dived repeatedly before he found it in twenty feet of water, about ten feet from the shore.

NO FUEL FAMINE NEXT YEAR

DEALERS IN THE WEST ORDERED BEFORE CROP MOVEMENT BEGAN.

Winnipeg, Aug. 22.—There is no danger of a fuel famine in the West next winter, according to advices being received from dealers throughout the country, they having taken the precaution to order before the crop movement began. Wholesalers here believe the stocks are ample for all.

A GREAT SCHEME

DAMS TO PREVENT SPRING FLOODS IN ALBERTA MAY BE CONSTRUCTED ON THE EASTERN SLOPE OF THE ROCKIES.

Edmonton, Aug. 20. — Arrangements are being completed whereby the whole eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains in Canada will be surveyed, with a view to the construction of dams to form a reservoir for holding the water which flows down from the mountain in the spring and causes the rivers of the province to flood. By means of these reservoirs a dual purpose will be served. The water may be held and used throughout the summer for irrigation of land where necessary, and in places where irrigation is not required, it may be allowed to flow away gradually and thus prevent floods, which carry away logs and do other damage in the spring.

Mr. R. Campbell, Dominion superintendent of forestry, is in the city, and has come from Vernon, B.C., where he attended the irrigation convention. He will direct operations that will be started next year to find out how far the scheme is practicable. He is also here to arrange for the more complete system of protection of forests in the west from fire. He is appointing fire rangers, who will watch the country closely and secure the co-operation of settlers in the matter of the protection of the country from devastating fires.

A DIVORCE QUESTION.

Victoria, B.C., Aug. 18.—Mrs. Eda Gullin, divorced from Captain C. J. V. Gullin, at Seattle, July 18, he not defending the suit, has brought up an interesting point of international law by endeavoring to enforce the decree of divorce granted at Seattle in the Victoria courts. By the terms of the Seattle judgment Mrs. Gullin, under the community law of the state of Washington, is given a half interest in a house and lot on the corner of Wilson and Mary streets, in this city, owned by Captain Gullin. The law in question provides that husband and wife are joint owners of any property that either own at their marriage. The case brought here is to determine whether the Seattle divorce and the ruling regarding the husband's property can be made to apply here.

RIOTOUS HARVESTERS.

Incredible Story of Outrages From Winnipeg.

Winnipeg, Aug. 18.—The arrest of James Forrester at the C. P. R. station to-day culminated in a riot, and for a time it looked as though the police were going to be overcome. Fifteen hundred against five were the odds. And the fifteen hundred were men of the roughest type. They were the harvesters who have become notorious through their conduct during their trip from the east, not having the slightest respect for the law. The trouble resulted from the arrest of Forrester, of Truro, N.S. Forrester was acting in an indecent manner in the depot, and when spoken to became worse. He was promptly collared by the railway police and ejected, but outside he became worse and was arrested by a city policeman. Seeing one of their gang in the hands of the law, the crowd became furious, and, with shouts of 'Rescue, rescue!' rushed the policeman and his prisoner. Other policemen were soon on the scene. Little progress was made by the officers, and the crowd completely stopped any movement. The policemen were fighting their way through the wall of human beings. It was impossible for them to use their truncheons or a space would have been cleared, and the struggles of the prisoner were such as to make them hold on like grim death. At the corner of Henry avenue a rig was hailed and the prisoner placed in it, but when the driver attempted to start the mob held the vehicle back through their combined weight, and again the aspect was serious. Eventually the ruffian was clubbed into quietness and driven to the police station. The crowd gathered around, but, seeing their man was evidently to stay in, soon dispersed. For hours after they collected about the depot, but all doors were closed and no person was allowed to pass. Special constables were also placed around the depot in order to preserve quiet and prevent any recurrence of the trouble.

Winnipeg, Aug. 19.—In keeping with the shocking conduct of the hoodlums among the harvesters from the east, a report is in circulation this afternoon, vouched for by trustworthy men, that the brutal instincts were not satisfied with the looting of stores and general damage to property, but that they inflicted indignities on a respectable woman who was a passenger on the train, disrobing and photographing her while in a nude condition. They then handed back her clothing garment by garment. Six of the men implicated have been arrested. Another report late this afternoon says three section men in the vicinity of Kenora were injured by shots fired from one of the harvester trains. Some of the wounds are said to be serious. One woman's mind was temporarily deranged by the boisterous activity and rowdyism of the first trainload of harvesters which arrived in the city from Nova Scotia. The woman, who had lived in Winnipeg for some years, was in the east visiting friends. Her husband was in Edmonton preparing a new home for her. She received word that it was completed, and, despite his warnings that she wait for a later train, she bought a ticket for the excursion. The sight of the rowdies shooting cattle from the train window, unhitching a team from a mowing machine and tying the latter to the rear of the train until it fell to pieces from battering against the ties, the tying of calves and cattle to the rear coach, where they were dragged to death, and finally the shooting of the Italian laborer at Fort William, were too much for her nerves, and it was with an unbalanced mind that she reached Winnipeg. She was met at the station by friends and taken to a home, where for hours she raved over the actions of the men.

Winnipeg, Aug. 21.—A great contrast was provided at the C. P. R. station this morning when 2,500 decent, respectable and quiet harvesters arrived from the East in three special trains. Unlike the bunch that came earlier, the arrivals to-day seemed very gentle and were the proper kind that is required to do the work in this country. They disentrained from the trains in high spirits and were extremely light-hearted. Nearly all were singing popular songs as they went through the big gates to the ticket office. They were sent out to different parts of the country, where help is required.

THE FERNIE FIRE

A TOTAL OF $1,500,000 INSURANCE TO BE DISTRIBUTED.

Fernie, B.C., Aug. 22.— The total amount of insurance to be distributed as a result of the fire here three weeks ago, is over $1,500,000. The companies which have figured out their losses show this total, but most of the non-tariff companies have not prepared their statements yet.

SASKATCHEWAN ELECTION

GOVERNMENT MAJORITY OF 12 CONFIRMED.

Regina, Aug. 19.—Final returns are at last available for Lloydminster and the seat has elected Mr. Lisle, Liberal, by 39. The standing of the parties in the province is now definitely decided at 26 Liberals and 14 Conservatives.

Regina, Aug. 19.—Premier Scott has been bound over in $200 on a charge of libelling Mr. H. W. Laird, the Provincial Rights candidate for Regina City. Premier Scott alleged that Mr. Laird was guilty of graft in connection with municipal matters.

J. G. Macdonald has also been bound over, he having made certain charges, said to be libellous, against Mr. Scott, with regard to the Saskatchewan Valley Lands Company.

RAGING FOREST FIRES.

Damage Done to the Extent of $5,000,000 on Vancouver Island—Fire Near Kimberley Beyond Control.

Victoria, B.C., Aug. 18.—Never before in the history of Vancouver Island has such damage been wrought by forest fires. The reports received from different points indicate that up to the present the timber loss will reach close on $5,000,000, and forest fires are still burning. The settlers living in isolated parts have been driven in to the fruit-farming districts, where the cleared land affords safety. The mountain sides are swept bare and many head of cattle have been destroyed. It was thought the outbreak was only on the southern half of the island, but to-day word comes from Quatsino that the surrounding district is ablaze and several magnificent forests of fire have been destroyed. An army of men are guarding the trestles on the E. & N. Railway and are busy night and day fighting fresh outbreaks. No loss of life is reported.

Cranbrook, B.C., Aug. 18.—The fire near Kimberley is beyond control and is running north towards Skookumchuck Creek. It is said that Sullivan's and Kimberley are safe. There is a bad forest fire a mile east of Moyie. Another is burning at Ryan. Lack of rain for over a month has made everything so dry that it makes fire-fighting very difficult.

Winnipeg, Aug. 20.—Forest fires on Vancouver Island are extending in every direction, and the latest report indicates that the settlements are threatened. In Noksilah district twenty square miles are ablaze, and the fate of the scattered ranches is unknown. The flames are advancing on Gold Stream, and 150 inhabitants are backfiring to save the villages. Several lumber camps have been wiped out. A dense pall of smoke hangs over fifty square miles, and only a soaking rain can arrest the march of the conflagration. Some of the richest timber lands in the province have been laid waste, and a severe blow has been dealt to the lumber industry. Telephone and telegraph messages state that the eastern side of Bowen Island is a mass of fire. A settlement of eighty souls was scattered about the section which has been swept by the flames, but it is impossible to ascertain their fate.

PRIZES FOR HAND-WORK.

The committee of the Canadian Handicrafts Guild are offering prizes for handmade work as follows:—

1. For the best specimens of colored linen plain weave, first prize, $5; second prize, $2.

2. For the best specimen of white linen damask, not less than ten yards in length, first prize, $5; second prize, $2.

3. For the best specimen of colored linen damask, not less than ten yards in length, first prize, $5; second prize, $2.

In addition, ten yards of each of the linens gaining the prizes will be purchased by the Guild.

4. For the best collection of samples of patterns of linen weaving, not fewer than three patterns: first prize, $5; second prize, $2.

5. For the best collection of patterns in double-faced weaving, wool, cotton or linen, not fewer than three patterns: first prize, $5; second prize, $2.

The collections gaining the prizes will be purchased by the Guild.

6. For the best woollen cloth, suitable for men's suitings, first prize, $5; second prize, $2.

A suit length of the material gaining the first prize will be purchased by the Guild.

7. For the best woollen cloth, suitable for women's dresses: first prize, $5; second prize, $2.

A dress length of the material gaining the first prize will be purchased by the guild.

GENERAL CONDITIONS

1. In order to gain a prize, materials must be homespun, home woven and home-dyed. (It is expected that only natural dyes will be used.)

2. The name and address of the competitor, together with prices asked, must be clearly marked on each article submitted, and the words 'For Prize Competition' marked on outside of parcel.

3. No fancy or prohibitive prices must be asked.

4. Three entries, or no second prize.

5. All work to be sent, carriage paid, to the Guild before Dec. 31, 1908.

6. The awards will be made in January, 1909.

7. Work may be left on consignment with the Guild, and if well done and attractive, stands a good chance of selling. A copy of Rules for Workers will be sent on request.

Address: Canadian Handicrafts Guild, 586 St. Catherine street west, Montreal.

WANTED IN WELLAND.

Welland, Ont., Aug. 18.—A warrant is out for Robert Yard, and his wife, who mysteriously left Welland. Yard came here a stranger and purchased a large house from Dr. Colbeck, making a small payment. He furnished it luxuriously on the instalment plan and opened a tailoring shop. Then he mortgaged this unpaid for stuff, and, after mortgaging it again, sold part to a well-known town official. The couple left in the early hours and are either in Buffalo or Hamilton.

The Tercentenary Numbers of the 'Canadian Pictorial'—July and August, 15c each or 25 cents for the two while they Last. July to December inclusive for 50 cents. The Pictorial Publishing Co., 142 St. Peter St., Montreal

THE CATTLE EMBARGO.

Views on Both Sides of the Question.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Aug. 18.—The scope of the committee of inquiry into the meat trade recently appointed by the government, is to be limited to the dead meat trade. There is to be no reconsideration of the removal of the embargo on Canadian cattle.

London, Aug. 19.—The representative of the Canadian Associated Press in Dublin interviewed Mr. William Field, M.P., president of the Cattle Traders and Stock Owners' Association, on Canadian cattle importation. Mr. Field said that the majority of people were against the importation of store cattle because the animal industry was the main agricultural product of the country, and represents the largest output of export from Ireland. He was strongly of the opinion that, so many farmers having become owners of land at high prices, they should be protected because there was no forecast of the embargo on Canadian cattle being removed at the time prices of land were forced up by various causes. There was a stronger reason why he opposed the entry of Canadian store cattle. If the breeding of cattle was discouraged in the three kingdoms, naturally the supply would decrease. Then if disease broke out in Canada or other countries from which cattle were imported, grazing land might remain idle in the United Kingdom for a long time. Live stock cannot be produced in a few months; the supply must be regularly kept up and fostered. He thought that with the introduction of the land ownership system, with tillage and stock farming combined, Ireland could produce three times the number of cattle now exported. Besides, in addition, Ireland would be able to fatten and finish a much greater ratio of cattle for export so as to retain a profit which the farmers badly required.

The removal of the embargo would most injuriously affect the poorest landholders and there were a hundred thousand newly-created peasant proprietors in Ireland. Every judicial rent and subsequent sale and payment of instalments had been founded to a large extent upon this security against the importation of disease by foreign animals.

London, Aug. 20.—The opinions of prominent dealers in Canadian meats at the Central Market, Smithfield, differ somewhat as to the advantages to be reaped by them through the removal of the embargo on Canadian cattle, but all agree that the Scotch and English farmer would be benefited by the removal of the restrictions.

Among several interviewed, Mr. Garton, who handles largely colonial meat, doubted if a dealer would derive any benefit, but the removal would allow of more meat being supplied. Canadian cattle were far ahead of the Irish as they were fattened and were better meat. Canadian exporters of live cattle were at present making quite as much, if not more, than they would by shipping store cattle.

Messrs. Duckworth & Son, while allowing that the free importation of Canadian store cattle would benefit the trade in many ways, said that it was not quantity they deal in, but quality. Consequently, if the restrictions were removed, Canadian cattle could be sent to Scotland and there fed up and sent to London as Scotch meat, which would hurt the Scotch trade, as the Scotch meat was considered the best that was sent to London. They doubted even if store cattle were allowed to come in whether the Canadian farmers would send any more than they do now.

Messrs. Cooper & Co. were satisfied that the Scotch farmer would benefit by the removal of the embargo, but the meat dealer would not.

Regarding the much talked-of combine, the American shippers had far more money invested in the business than the English and perhaps in certain ways worked together, as the English dealers did at times, but it was a very large question and an exceedingly difficult one on which to express an opinion, but if the removal of the restriction cheapened meat, they would then be in favor of it, as at present meat was too dear.

FOREIGNERS FIGHT.

Hamilton, Ont., Aug. 18.—There was a wild time out at Hagersville last night, when several foreigners, employed in a stone quarry, mixed things up with rifle and axes. A young son of Por Peter, a Hungarian boarding house boss, wandered into the garden of Samedo Panco, taking therefrom some cucumbers. Samedo went to Por and demanded an explanation. The two men could not understand each other, and, accordingly, the service of Joe Coll, as interpreter, was enlisted. Coll's answers so enraged Samedo that he picked up an axe and aimed a deadly blow at the interpreter, cutting one of his arms to the bone. Twenty foreigners, who had been playing cards on the grass, thereupon made a bolt. Giuseppe Pancos, son of Samedo, appeared with a rifle and fired at the fleeing men, but missed. Later the two Pancos were arrested, Samedo for attempted murder, and Giuseppe for shooting with intent.

DROWNED AT MUSKOKA.

Beaumaris, Ont., Aug. 18.—An accident occurred south of here yesterday afternoon, by which Mrs. Lount, of Bracebridge, wife of J. E. Lount, registrar of Muskoka, lost her life. Mrs. Lount, with Mr. Lount and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Diggle, of Orillia, were out sailing off Columbia Island, when the boat was struck by a squall and capsized, all the occupants being thrown into the water. All except Mrs. Lount succeeded in clinging to the boat until help arrived. Mrs. Lount lost her hold on the boat, and sank before assistance reached her. The body was recovered late this morning and taken to her home in Bracebridge. Mr. and Mrs. Lount were occupying a cottage at Gibraltar Island.

SEVENTY-SIX MINERS KILLED

Disaster in an English Coal Mine.

Wigan, England, Aug. 19.—An explosion occurred yesterday in the Maypole coal mine, belonging to Messrs. Pearson & Knowles. The head gear and ventilating apparatus of the mine were destroyed and about seventy miners are entombed. Not one of these is believed to have escaped death.

The ventilating fan which was put out of order by the explosion was repaired this morning and the mine having been cleared of gases the rescue party again descended. The sight which met their eyes was horrifying. Not far from the bottom of the shaft eighteen bodies were found, all frightfully mutilated, legs and arms being blown off and heads battered almost beyond recognition.

Wigan, Aug. 19.—The worst fears have been realized in the explosion which occurred in the Maypole mine yesterday. The entombed miners number about 70, and it is impossible that any of them can have survived. Efforts at rescue, however, continued unceasingly. Thirty bodies were discovered to-day in the workings, but the fumes from the burning coal prevented the rescuing party from reaching the others that undoubtedly are lying down in the mine. A few bodies were brought to the surface to-day, but all were so blackened and mutilated that identification was impossible. At midnight an enormous crowd still was keeping a sorrowful vigil at the pit mouth.

Wigan, Aug. 20.—It is now known that 76 miners perished in the explosion, and the fire that followed it, in the Maypole mine. Finding that it would be impossible to recover the bodies still in the pit, the fire having taken such a firm hold, the directors to-night decided to flood the mine.

G.T.R. STATION BURNED

SEVERE ELECTRICAL STORM IN ONTARIO.

Weston, Ont., Aug. 17.—The G. T. R. station at Weston was burned early this morning. It is supposed to have been struck by lightning. The building was an old one. An oil house, separated from the station by a few feet, was saved.

Hamilton, Ont., Aug. 17.—One of the worst electrical storms in the history of the city broke over here in the early morning hours. The electric sub-station at Irondale was struck by lightning, but little damage was done. A private residence was also struck. Some wires are down, but there have been very few reports of any damage. A servant in a west end residence became frightened and fell downstairs. She was taken to the hospital.

AN AFFRAY IN TORONTO

A UNION VICE-PRESIDENT KNOCKED DOWN AND STABBED.

Toronto, Aug. 17.—James Noonan, vice-president of the Plasterers' Laborers' Union, was seriously stabbed by John Flynn, a plasterers' laborer, on York street to-day. The two had an argument in a York street saloon with unionism as the bone of contention. When Noonan came out of the hotel, Flynn, who had previously been put out, knocked him down and stabbed him in the head, face and shoulders. Flynn was arrested and Noonan was taken to St. Michael's Hospital. His injuries are serious.

SUCCESSION DUTY

PROVINCES CANNOT LEVY TAX ON PROPERTY OUTSIDE THEIR BORDERS.

In reversing the judgment of the Court of Appeal for Ontario, in the case of Alfred S. Woodruff et al. vs. the Attorney-General for Ontario, the Privy Council has recently given an important decision concerning the levying of succession duties.

The question on this appeal was as to the right of the Attorney-General of the Province of Ontario to demand payment of a tax called, in the Provincial Act, 'succession duty' upon personal property locally situated outside the province, and alleged by him to form part of the estate of a deceased domiciled inhabitant of the province.

Their Lordships held that the powers of the provincial legislature being strictly limited to 'direct taxation within the province' (British North America Act, 30 and 31 Vict., c. 3, sec. 92, sub-sec. 2), any attempt to levy a tax on property locally situated outside the province was beyond their competence.

I. O. F. RATES

HIGH COURT APPROVES ADOPTION OF NEW SCALE.

Meaford, Ont., Aug. 19.—The report of the finance committee of the I. O. F., fixing salaries and honorariums was adopted first thing this morning when the High Court resumed at nine o'clock. The report of the committee dealing with the readjustment of rates was submitted by Brother MacGillivray, and was as follows:

'That the adoption of a new scale of rates to be paid after Oct. 1, 1908, by all members who joined the order prior to 1899 is in the best interests of the I. O. F. and essential to its continuance on a sound and permanent basis.

'That as a high court we unanimously pledge ourselves to abide by the action of the Supreme Court.

'That we will loyally co-operate with the Supreme Chief Ranger and the supreme executive in their every effort to maintain the order on a strong and permanent foundation, thereby ensuring its continued and increased usefulness.

'We further recommend that the high standing committee make arrangements to have every subordinate court in the jurisdiction visited at the earliest possible opportunity, to the end that every member may receive a full explanation of the changes in rates that come into effect the first day of October, 1908.'

The resolution was adopted by a unanimous standing vote and ringing cheers for the I. O. F. and Supreme Chief Stevenson.

The election of officers resulted as follows:—High standing committee, Barrie, Alex. Cowan, P.H.C.R.; Caledon East, J. T. Scott, H.C.R.; Clarence Bell, Toronto, H.V.C.R.; R. D. Nidbrie, M. D. Creemore, Alex. Stewart, Toronto, H. T.; A. N. Smith, G. C. Albery, Meaford, H.C. Auditors, A. N. Smith, Meaford; N. Cuthbert, Toronto.

Brampton was chosen as the next place of meeting. The date of meeting is left to be fixed by the high standing committee early in September.

WARSHIPS COLLIDED

WHILE AT QUEBEC H. M. S. 'RUSSELL' RAMMED H. M. S. 'VENUS.'

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Aug. 20.—It transpires that while at Quebec H. M. S. Russell' collided with H. M. S. 'Venus,' fortunately striking the six-inch gun square, which, though destroyed, acted as a buffer and saved the cruiser from great damage. The 'Venus' is now repairing.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION ACT

SOME SERIOUS ERRORS HAVE CREPT INTO THE MEASURE AS IT APPEARS IN THE 'CANADA GAZETTE.'

Ottawa, Aug. 18.—In some unknown way a couple of rather serious errors have crept into the Chinese Immigration Act of last session, as promulgated in the 'Canada Gazette' of Aug. 1. During the discussion of the measure in parliament it seemed to be the intention that Chinese students should be no longer exempt from the payment of the $500 head tax, unless they were students of one of the higher universities. The act, however, as promulgated specifically states that all students under the age of seventeen years are to be exempt from the head tax. Again, the intention of parliament was that merchants, their wives, and children under the age of seventeen, should still be exempt from the tax. But the act as promulgated extends the exemption to merchants, their wives and minor children. These mistakes are apt to cause considerable annoyance in British Columbia unless they can be at once set right.

The attention of Mr. O'Hara, chief comptroller of Chinese immigration, was this morning drawn to the subject, but he was unable to express any opinion on the subject without first consulting the Department of Justice.

ECHO OF TERCENTENARY

FRENCH SAILORS WELL PLEASED WITH TREATMENT AT QUEBEC.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Aug. 19.—A despatch from Brest says the French warships from Quebec have arrived. Admiral Jaureguiberry and the other officers and men speak of the wonders of the fetes of the Tercentenary. The officers were 'enchanted by the attentions showered upon them by the Canadians and the English.' The sailors state they were quite spoiled. They possess many souvenirs.

JUVENILE CRIME

HAS GREATLY DECREASED IN WINNIPEG UNDER NEW LAW.

Winnipeg, Aug. 20.—The provincial superintendent of neglected children, an official appointed at the last session of the Legislature, has given to the public a report for the past six months, showing that juvenile crime has been greatly decreased in the city under the new law, and in that time scarcely one child has been committed to the reformatory. Even better conditions are expected when the juvenile court is instituted under the new Federal law.

A Q. & L. ST. J. R. DISPUTE.

Ottawa, Aug. 21.—The Labor Department is in receipt of an application from fifty mechanics employed by the Quebec & Lake St. John Railway at Quebec, who desire a board of investigation into their demands for a new wage schedule. Alfred Chartmin is named as their representative on the board.

GRAND VALLEY RAILWAY.

Toronto, Aug. 18.—John S. Clark, first president and promoter of the Grand Valley Railway, has entered action on behalf of himself and other bondholders and shareholders against the Grand Valley Railway Company and a number of individuals for an injunction restraining the sale of the railway to M. A. Verner, a Pittsburg financier.

SOLD LIQUOR ON G. T. P. LINE.

Moncton, N.B., Aug. 18.—G. T. P. Police Commissioner Farris here to-day fined Nicholas Dascalin, an Austrian, on three charges of keeping liquor for sale on the G. T. P. line. Dascalin paid $175 in fines and costs. His bartender, Simeon Hustine, an Austrian, was convicted on three charges of selling, and, as he could not pay his fine, was ordered to jail for nine months.

CAUGHNAWAGA PAGEANTS

Proposal to Open a Public Park Near Indian Village.

TRIBES WILL PERFORM 'HIAWATHA' AND THE 'BATTLE OF CHATEAUGUAY.'

A meeting of the councillors and members of the Indian tribe of Caughnawaga took place a few days ago, under the presidency of Mr. Blain, government agent, to consider a proposal to establish a permanent exhibition of pageants on the reserve.

Mr. L. O. Armstrong, representing the C. P. R. company, submitted a plan to open a public park at the east end of the village, in the vicinity of the company's line, where, every year, from July to September, tableaux or pageants of early Canadian history could be represented, the Indians having also thereby a splendid opportunity to dispose of their handicraft work.

Mr. Armstrong suggested Longfellow's 'Hiawatha' and the 'Battle of Chateauguay,' as fitting subjects to begin the series of pageants.

Mr. G. L. Chitty, of the Indian Affairs Department, strongly supported Mr. Armstrong's suggestion, and it was at once unanimously decided to accept the proposal. A lease of the land needed to carry out the plan will be prepared at once.

DANISH TARIFF REFORM

A GREAT STEP IN THE DIRECTION OF FREE TRADE.

Copenhagen, Aug. 21.—Although the new Danish tariff reform law is far from meeting with general approbation among free-traders, it is, nevertheless, a long step forward in their direction, and in spite of the fact that their suggestions—ad valorem duties on manufactured goods, no new protection of any kind whatever, and a gradual reduction and final abolition of all protective duties—were not carried out.

The chief elements in the new law are: Lower duties on raw materials and various necessaries of life, reduced protection on textile fabrics, agricultural and other machinery, paper, various metal wares, etc., higher duties on tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, wine and spirits. Some duties have been abolished. Agricultural products remain free, as formerly.

If it had not been for the recent financial crisis it is quite likely that the free-traders would have obtained more concessions, for during the debate on the bill the protectionists made clever use of the business situation. They prophesied ruin to Dutch industry if the government carried out its original free-trade programme. Both houses were besieged and the lobbies filled with wire-pullers and agents in the pay of shareholders and manufacturers. Many thousand protectionistic pamphlets were spread over the country. Against this agitation the Liberal free-traders, owing to lack of funds and organization, made a poor fight.

AERIAL NAVIGATION

CANADIAN BALLOON ENTERED IN INTERNATIONAL RACE—GERMAN MILITARY BALLOON.

Columbus, Ohio, Aug. 18.—The Aero Club of Canada to-day entered in the international balloon race to be held here on Aug. 29, the 'King Edward,' a craft of 80,000 cubic feet, which will be piloted by Lieut. Bennett, of the Signal Service, and a famous aeronaut. This makes three nations represented, as Captain Augusto Mueller, France, will be in with his 'Ville de Dieppe.'

Berlin, Aug. 20.—The Parseval and the Gross steerable balloons cruised together for two hours to-day over Berlin. They performed various evolutions with great success and were close to each other for the entire flight. They sailed the length of Unter Den Linden, only a short distance above the housetops, and were cheered by the crowds in the streets. The Duke of Sachsehen, Altenburg, was again at the helm of the Parseval.

Both balloons will make daily ascensions for the purpose of training new men in their management.

Friedrichshafen, Aug. 22.—Count Zeppelin, inventor of the famous airship that was recently destroyed, has announced that he intends to found an institute for the investigation and solution of the problems of air navigation in the interest of German industry, commerce and science. The contributions made by the public, he says, are now far beyond the sum necessary to replace the destroyed airship, and beyond the sum he intends to accept towards the recuperation of his private fortune which was spent in airship experiments.. All further contributions will be added to the endowment of the institute.

The bank at Stuttgart which is receiving the subscriptions has $500,000 deposited to Count Zeppelin's credit, and this amount is probably $200,000 less than the amount subscribed, and which will be available later. Word has been received by the Count that the Berlin City Council has given the name Zeppelin to a public square in that city.

GERMAN YOUTH RUINED

THEY ARE SPENDING $12,500,000 A YEAR FOR DEMORALIZING LITERATURE.

Berlin, Aug. 16.—According to the Durer Union, which is engaged in a crusade against trashy literature, $12,500,000 is spent yearly by the poorer classes for 'penny dreadfuls,' 8,000 established booksellers and 30,000 peddlers being engaged in distributing them. As many as 750,000,000 of such books have been sold in a year. They are hawked from house to house, from factory to factory, outside of schools, and among the peasants on the farms.

Many young people are brought before the courts charged with crimes to the committal of which it is proved that they have been incited by the reading of the vividly portrayed adventures of some convicted criminal. Only recently a pupil of a superior technical school in Kaiserslautern, when charged with stealing gold bracelets and watches and melting them down in an apparatus stolen from the school, confessed that he had been moved to it by reading the life of a jailbird.

MARRIAGE CONGRESS

NECESSITATED BY DIFFERENT CONDITIONS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES—A CASE IN POINT.

Paris, Aug. 21.—That Paris society, which is collecting evidence in order to prove the need of an international marriage congress for the purpose of removing the inconveniences arising from the differing marriage conditions existing in the various countries in Europe, recently had laid before it the following case:

Ten years ago a Frenchman married a German woman living in Paris. The couple moved to Denmark, where the wife sued for divorce, obtained it, and then remarried. As this divorce was pronounced prejudicial to the husband, he could not remarry in Denmark. He returned to France and instituted proceedings for divorce since his wife's divorce was not valid there. But the Tribunal of the Seine refused the Frenchman's request on the ground that although in French law the marriage of the defendant would appear to be null and void, that marriage, contracted by the woman in good faith, and in conformity with the law of the country in which she at present resides, must produce its effect so long as its nullity has not been expressly pronounced, and no demand having such an object has been submitted to the tribunals.

The judgment, which condemns the Frenchman to remain single both in Denmark, where his former wife has remarried, and in his own country, has been upheld on appeal by the judges of the Court of First Instance in Paris.

FIENDISH SOLDIERS

Denver, Col., Aug. 21.—A despatch from Laramie, Wyo., says that while every effort has been made by the authorities at Camp Emmet Crawford, the military manoeuvre ground, to keep the fact secret, it transpired to-day that on last Sunday members of an artillery battery assaulted a young woman, leaving her bruised and unconscious on the ground. According to the story a non-commissioned officer of the 21st Regiment was escorting the young woman when the pair were attacked by thirty-two of the artillery battery. The officer was beaten into insensibility with a rifle and the unfortunate young woman was dragged to an isolated spot and maltreated. After lying half dead for hours the victim of the outrage revived, crawled to a house some distance away, and told of the outrage. Twenty-six men alleged to have been implicated in the affair are under arrest and are chained together in the camp prison. They are under constant guard to prevent lynching, as sentiment in the camp is strong against them. Six of the alleged assailants escaped, but three of them were apprehended at Rawlins to-day. The other three are still at large.

CANAL BOAT CAPTAIN STABBED.

Quebec, Aug. 19.—A stabbing affray took place in St. Roch's last night about half-past ten, in which an American canal boat captain, B. Poshby, of the barge 'Bigelow,' received a serious wound. The person who committed the deed is a negro, and is still at large. It seems that the two men had a dispute with regard to the payment of a debt, and the altercation became so heated that the negro whipped out a knife and plunged it into the body of the captain, inflicting a gash of four or five inches in length. The injury is dangerous, though not fatal. The 'Bigelow' is in port with a cargo of coal, which is being discharged here.

TYPHOID AT QUEBEC.

Quebec, Aug. 21.—Sixty cases of typhoid and two deaths in St. Johns suburbs were reported from the health department to-night, and there is little doubt that most of the cases were caused by drinking from a well on the St. Foy road during the recent festivities, when the city's water pipe broke down. The well has since been closed and an analysis of the water brought out the fact that it contained sufficient germs to cause the disease. A well near Berthelot market has also been closed, and Dr. Paquin, city health physician, today visited four rivers flowing into Lake St. Charles, whence the city is supplied with water, and his report of the state of things existing on the shores of these rivers is anything but encouraging.

SIR A. CARON'S ESTATE.

Ottawa, Aug. 21.—It is learned that $92,409, the value of the estate of the late Sir Adolphe Caron, ex-Postmaster-General of Canada, does not represent the real value of the legacy to his wife and daughter, as there remains some debts to be paid. The will, which was filed in the Surrogate Court in the beginning of the week, has not been probated as yet. Sir Adolphe's widow and the Royal Trust Company are executors. According to it, all the property, with the exception of about $200 bequeathed to the Sisters of Charity at Quebec, goes to the widow, and on her death to the daughter, Miss Alice Caron. At the death of the daughter the property is to fall to her children, should there be any. Sir Adolphe Caron requested that his funeral be without ostentation, and provided for the celebration of 200 low masses for the repose of his soul. Of his property only $18,823.97 is in Ontario.

DEATH SENTENCES

Seven More Handed Down in Russia, Making a Total of 26 for One Day

St. Petersburg, Aug. 19.—The handing down of seven more sentences of death was reported to-day, making the total for one day, yesterday, throughout the empire, twenty-six, and constituting a sinister record.

Two of the men were former sailors attached to the Black Sea fleet, and had been found guilty of taking the lead in an attempt to pillage an estate.

The others were convicted of train robberies and murders. There were two executions yesterday at Warsaw, one at Tiflis and several at St. Petersburg.

A second unsuccessful attempt was made yesterday evening to assassinate the chief of police of Pyatigorsk. Three men emptied their revolvers at the chief, but failed to hit him. The police shot down one of the revolutionists but the other two escaped.

An armed collision took place yesterday between the inhabitants of two neighboring villages over the ownership of a piece of disputed land, in which two men were killed and several seriously wounded.

SPRINGFIELD RIOTS

MORE NEGROES FLEE FROM THEIR HOMES—RIOTERS INDICTED.

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 19.—Fear and terror prevailed in the homes of Springfield negroes to-night. The departure of two regiments of infantry to-day and the announcement that two more organizations will be sent home to-morrow caused consternation among the colored residents. The exodus of negroes, which had begun to abate, was renewed. Trains and trolley cars were used by those fortunate enough to possess a little money, but many of the unfortunates took the road, tramping across the country in a drizzling rain until exhaustion forced them to seek rest in corn fields or in wood lots. The children and aged who were driven to the open suffered heavily, and it is feared that many of them will succumb to the hardships.

Adjutant-General Scott insists that there is no good grounds for the fear of the negroes. There are plenty of troops here to-night, and the force that will be available to-morrow, about fifteen thousand men, can certainly protect the city against any mob that may form. Then, too, the presence of the large body of soldiers was irritating some sections of the community, and there was an element of trouble there that could not be overlooked.

Springfield, Ill., August 22.—Twenty more indictments, making fifty all told, in connection with the recent race riots, were returned by the special grand jury of Sangamon county late to-day. The latest batch of accusations includes five indictments against Thomas Marshall and twelve other negroes, whom he is accused of having led in a murderous assault upon Wm. Bowe, chief clerk of the county treasurer's office. Bowe has been hovering between life and death for a week. The negroes are charged with having committed assault with intent to kill upon Bowe. In addition, they are accused of assault with deadly weapons upon John Wattling, a white citizen, who was shot at Fourteenth and Mason streets on the Friday night riot last week. Three plain cases of assault and battery, registered on the complaint of citizens who were knocked down and beaten by the negroes, were also recorded.

The other indictments returned to-day are against whites, and are based upon the destruction and looting of Loper's restaurant, in the heart of the business section of the city. Three of these are for alleged burglary and larceny, two for the destruction or defacement of the establishment, and the building in which it was situated, and the remainder merely for riot.

This was the third successive day on which the grand jury had returned indictments against the alleged rioters, and their leaders. Thus far, however, only one person, Abraham Raymer, stands accused of murder, he having been charged with complicity in the lynching of Wm. Donnegan. About thirty-five men are in jail awaiting the disposition of their cases by the grand jury. Several of these indicted to-day have not been apprehended as yet, and their names were suppressed at the order of Judge Creighton, of the Circuit Court, who issued bench warrants for their arrest.

Birmingham, Ala., Aug. 21.—Anthony Davis, a negro non-union miner, whose house at Pratt City was dynamited on Wednesday night was fired upon from ambush near his home at Pratt City tonight, and fatally wounded. Davis had been working steadily since the declaration of the strike, and immediately after the house was dynamited claimed that he had seen and recognized the men who committed the deed.

New York, Aug. 19.—The 'World' tomorrow will publish a statement from Booker T. Washington, made at Baltimore to-day, in which the professor comments at length on the recent lynchings in various parts of the country. In his statement Mr. Washington says:

'Within the past sixty days twenty-five negroes have been lynched in different parts of the United States. Of this number, only four were even charged with criminal assault upon women. How long can our Christian civilization stand this?

'I make no special plea for the negro, innocent or guilty, but I am calling to the danger that threatens our civilization.

'For the negro criminal, and especially for the negro loafer, gambler and drunkard, I have nothing but the severest condemnation, and no legal punishment is too severe for the brute that assaults a woman.

'No doubt the people who engage in lynchings, and excuse them, believe that they will have the effect of striking terror to the guilty. But who shall say that the persons lynched are guilty? That is what our courts are for.

'Those who have examined into the facts know only too well that only in the wild justice of the mob it is frequently the innocent man who is executed.

'Mob justice undermines the very foundation upon which our civilization rests, and its respect for the law and confidence of security. There are, in my opinion, two remedies: First of all, let us unite in a determined effort everywhere to see that the law is enforced, that all people at all times and at all places see that the man charged of crime is given a fair trial.

'Secondly, let all good citizens unite in an effort to rid the communities, especially the larger cities, of the idle, vicious and gambling element. And in this connection I would not be just and would not be frank unless I stated that the better of the black race could use their influence, especially in the cities, to see that the idle element, that lives by its wits, without permanent or reliable occupation or place of abode, is either reformed or gotten rid of in some manner. In most cases it is this element that furnishes the powder for the explosions.'

THE ANNIS-HAINS TRAGEDY

CAPTAIN HAINS AND BROTHER CHARGED WITH MURDER, THE LATTER WITH AIDING AND ABETTING.

New York, Aug. 19.—After being out twenty-two minutes, a coroner's jury tonight brought in a verdict that William E. Annis, who was killed last Saturday, came to his death as the result of pistol shot wounds inflicted by Captain Peter C. Hains, jr., U. S. A., aided and abetted by Thornton Jenkins Hains.

When a verdict was announced Coroner Ambler had to rap with his gavel and court officers had to caution the spectators, as an attempt was made to applaud. In the excitement a crowd gathered around Thornton Jenkins Hains, and began to question him as to the tragedy. He was asked if he felt justified in holding a crowd at bay with a revolver, while his brother shot down Annis. Before Hains could reply, John M. McIntyre, chief counsel for the brothers, rushed to his side and shouted: 'No, no, don't answer that question.' In his efforts to prevent Hains from answering, the lawyer clapped his hands over the client's mouth, and was probably just in time to prevent the prisoner from committing himself.

Before the inquest John F. McIntyre, chief counsel for the Hains brothers, gave out the following statement:

'In answer to the statement made by Mrs. Hains that she was made to sign a confession while under the influence of drugs, I wish to say that my clients and their distinguished father have told me that there were four witnesses present when the confession was made, one of them being a prominent New York lawyer. These witnesses will testify at the trial. I am told that Mrs. Hains talked to several persons regarding the incidents related in the confession some time before she made it, and the persons will be witnesses.

'When Captain Hains was called back from the Philippines, he questioned his wife regarding rumors he had heard about her, and he became convinced that his suspicions were wrong. Later, he said, facts developed which made him demand the confession from his wife, and she made it. Captain Hains denies that he sent letters to Annis challenging him to a duel.

'What unbalanced Captain Hains's mind was the counter-charges made by Mrs. Hains in a suit she filed in answer to his suit for divorce. Captain Hains believed the statements made by Mrs. Hains in the counter-suit were dictated by Annis.'

Major John Powell Hains was asked to-night if he thought his brother was justified in shooting Annis without giving him a chance to protect himself.

'I can best answer that question by recalling an incident that happened to me at Fort Riley,' he said. 'I was about to put on my boots one morning when I found a snake in it. I quickly drew my revolver and shot the snake. It is the same with my brother; I do not believe he should have given Annis a chance.'

New York, Aug. 20.—District Attorney Darrin, of Queen's county, who has charge of the prosecution of the Hains brothers in connection with the killing of William E. Annis, announced to-day that Queen's county would not tolerate a great expenditure of money in trying the case. 'The trial of the Hains brothers will not be a repetition of the Harry Thaw case,' he said. 'To begin with, I do not think a Queen's county jury will stand for a "brain storm" defence. I expect that my application to Governor Hughes, asking for a special grand jury, will be granted, and that the governor will name a judge to preside who will see that the Hains brothers have a fair and impartial trial, but at the same time with no unnecessary delays.'

CAUGHT IN MACHINERY.

Berwick, N.S., Aug. 19.—This afternoon, in Fred. E. Woodworth's mill, Lawrence Davidson, who had gone in among the machinery, got caught in the belting and had his left arm badly shattered and both legs broken. Three doctors were summoned and had him conveyed to his grandfather's, W. A. Reed. They decided it was best to amputate his arm.

SPEEDY TRIAL FOR NEGRO.

Tupelo, Miss., Aug. 22.— Lawalie Hayes, a negro, was indicted for murder, tried and sentenced to death with record-breaking speed yesterday. A grand jury indictment was returned after 30 minutes' deliberation, and later the trial jury was out only ten minutes. Hayes killed Will McKissack.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCES.

ONTARIO.

Mr. Kenneth L. Aiken, of Toronto, has been appointed by the Board of Control as engineer in charge of the city's electrical power distribution plant to be erected to distribute power brought from Niagara Falls over the goverment transmission lines.

The Railway Commission has received reports upon the fatal railway accident at Homlo, near White River, on July 27. This was a rear-end collision, a section of the Transcontinental crashing into a preceding section. It proves to have been a bad case of negligence, the brakeman of the forward section, L. Atkinson, not having gone the proper distance to the rear to signal the approaching train.

Mr. Samuel T. Bastedo, of Toronto, has been appointed superintendent of the branch of the Trade and Commerce Department which is to have charge of the sale of old-age annuities.

A few days ago Harold Patterson, son of Joseph Patterson, of Oxford Mills, was kicked by a horse and received injuries from which he died within a very short time. The horse's foot struck him in the abdomen and knocked him against a wall. With difficulty he dragged himself to the door and attracted the attention of someone. Medical aid was at once summoned, but he was injured internally and nothing could be done for him.

The Neebish channel, Sault Ste. Marie, which cost four million dollars, is now open to traffic. The steamer 'George F. Baker' was the first boat through, with 'President Livingstone,' of the Lake Carriers' Association, on board.

As the result of falling downstairs Mr. John Cameron, formerly governor of the Oxford jail, has died at Woodstock. He opened a cellar door by mistake, and fell from top to bottom. Mr. Cameron landed on his head, and sustained injuries which caused death, after less than twelve hours.

The London City Council has decided to submit the question of a Sunday street car service to the ratepayers at the next municipal election.

The Rev. J. H. Nimmo, rector of St. Mark's Church, Barriefield, who three weeks ago eloped with Miss Agnes Stewart, a member of his church, whom he married in Rome, N.Y., has sent in his resignation, and asked to be deposed from the Anglican ministry.

General Wolfe's chair, presented by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales to the Canadian people, is now at the archives building, Sussex street, Ottawa.

James Heffron, aged 15, a telegraph messenger, fell from his bicycle in front of a moving steam roller on Queen street, Toronto. The roller crushed his right leg so badly that it had to be amputated.

A young man named George Harry Gutteridge, of Toronto, lost his life in the Rideau river, Smith's Falls, while bathing. He suddenly disappeared. Another of the bathers dived and found the body at the bottom of the river.

As a result of so many immigrants going west for the harvest, those who have no homes to come back to will be thrown upon charity for their support. This is the opinion of Mr. George L. Stewart, Dominion Immigration Agent, at the Union Station in Toronto. 'Directly the harvest is over,' he said, 'the West will no longer want these men, and they will have to come east, where all the jobs will be filled, and though they may be good, willing workers, they will be a burden on charity. Now, if they had gone out on farms in Ontario—and there is a good demand for farm laborers here now—they would have had a chance of getting a permanent job.'

The Consolidated Canners have announced the price for this season's pack of tomatoes and corn, which is thirty cents a dozen cheaper than the prices of last year. The efforts of the big packers will be devoted this year to the extermination of independent competition, instead of piling up profits.

Hamilton's license commissioners have decided to more strictly enforce the licensing laws. This is the outcome of recent investigations.

The temperance question will form an important part in the subjects to be discussed at the Anglican Synod next month. The committee on temperance has prepared a report making several recommendations along the line of local option. The treating habit is denounced. On the subject of government ownership, the committee are of opinion that there would be greater safety if under government ownership places were opened to a limited number, according to population, in cities and towns where intoxicants could be obtained by the glass, but where non-intoxicating liquors would be made the chief feature. Further restrictions could be placed on the sale of intoxicants as there would be no inducement to the salesman to increase their sale. Under such a system as this the treating habit could be much more easily dealt with, so also the sale to minors, the adulteration of liquors, the sale to persons who are unable to drink with moderation, etc, while the existence of such places would do away with the necessity of taking liquor home for consumption on the part of those desiring to use intoxicants.'

Reports from Essex County are that the fruit crop will be a record one. This is particularly true of the peach crop, of which there has been a large increase in the acreage.

Mr. S. A. Armstrong, inspector of prisons, has issued a report on the escape of seven prisoners from Toronto jail on July 17 last. He exonerates all the officials from any wilful neglect of duty, but makes several suggestions to prevent future escapes.

Chief of Police Makey, of Blenheim, was seriously injured by the explosion of a gasolene lamp on Wednesday. The chief received the burning chemical from the lamp all over the face, chest and hands. Blinded and in great pain, he started to run for help, but fell, peeling the burned flesh off his hands in strips. Medical help was summoned, and did all that was possible.

Charles Ketchison, sr., a pioneer of Sydney township, county of Hastings, was on Tuesday night gored to death by a bull while bringing in cows from pasture. Both legs were broken. He was seventy-five years of age.

There has been a lively scene in the Berlin City Council. The trouble arose over a report by a special committee which the mayor declared was false, and denounced the committee as dishonest. This so upset an alderman that he called the mayor a liar. The mayor alleged that the town had been defrauded by a local tile company; the committee found that the charges were unfounded, and the company is suing the mayor for slander. The mayor suspended the town clerk, solicitor, engineer and road foreman for not carrying out his instructions, but the council declines to recognize these suspensions, and passed a vote of censure on His Worship.

The Rev. E. F. Scott, M.A., of Prestwick, Ayrshire, Scotland, has been appointed professor of church history at Queen's University, Kingston, Ont. He was in the ministry of the United Presbyterian Church, a theologian of ability and a preacher of eminence. He is a graduate of Glasgow and Oxford.

Word has been received of the death in Scotland of Mr. John Proctor, one of Hamilton's (Ont.) wealthiest citizens. Mr. Proctor was a director of the Bank of Hamilton for thirty-five years.

Picture postcards showing the parliament buildings in Queen's Park with the Stars and Stripes flying from a flag pole in front, are being sold to American visitors in Toronto, and one of the cards was yesterday referred to the Attorney-General's department. The department is not sure as to whether any action can be taken or not, but in the event of their circulation becoming general they may be refused the use of the mails.

QUEBEC.

Through his private secretary, Lieut.-Governor Jetté denies certain statements in a despatch from St. Louis, Mo., criticising Mr. Fairbanks for his conduct at Spencerwood on the occasion of the garden party in honor of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. The article in question charged Mr. Fairbanks with standing ahead of Sir Louis Jetté to receive the guests. The Lieutenant-Governor, through courtesy to the Vice-President, invited him and Mrs. Fairbanks to receive the invited guests with himself and Lady Jetté, and from the same motive of doing honor to the occasion the Vice-President and Mrs. Fairbanks consented to do so.

Dr. Lemieux, M. P. P. for Gaspé, has received a communication from Dr. Drouin informing him that the diphtheria epidemic which he had been sent to control at Fox River, has now almost completely disappeared, and that only two or three cases remain, which are under treatment.

A report received in Quebec states that an attempt has been made to assassinate a farmer at Mont Carmel, county of Kamouraska. Ignace Leveque, who resides on the Petit Bras range, had returned from a trip to St. Philippe de Neri, and had unharnessed his horse at the stable. He was in the act of opening the bars in the fence to turn the animal into the field, when a man sprang upon him from behind and stabbed him three times in the face with a knife. Mr. Leveque fell unconscious, and the crime was only discovered about half an hour later, when the victim managed to drag himself to the house. Subsequently, Jerry St. Jean was arrested on a charge of attempted murder, and taken to the jail at Fraserville.

A sailor of the SS. 'Thorsa' named O'Connor has died as the result of being struck by a train at Hadlow.

The property valuation of Granby has risen from $1,604,530 in 1905 to $1,887,465 in 1908, an increase of $282,935. The present population within the corporation limits is 4,208.

The present member for the county of Richelieu, Mr. A. Lanctot, has again received the nomination as Liberal candidate for the next Federal election.

Miss Kate Walsh has been drowned at Riviere du Loup. With Miss Mary Globensky she was boating, when the craft upset. Both were taken from the water by Rene Plourde, who heard their cries and rushed to their assistance, but Miss Walsh succumbed shortly afterwards.

WESTERN CANADA.

A large party of successful American farmers from the States of the Central West arrived in Winnipeg Thursday. They are on their way to the Tramping Lake district.

A special committee appointed to consider the question of public cattle yards for Winnipeg, has reported in favor of the principle, as being of benefit to the city and province, but suggests that further information should be obtained from St. Paul, Toronto, Chicago and Montreal. The board of control is of opinion that no further steps should be taken until the result is seen of a system of union stockyards now being arranged for by the railways.

Professor W. J. Carson, of the Dairy Department of the Manitoba Agricultural College, has resigned his position. Professor Carson has had charge of the dairy department since the institution started. It is expected that he will remain at the college until the regular work in the fall is resumed. J. Albert Hand, B.S.A., who has been the assistant in agriculture, has also handed in his resignation, to take effect on Oct. 1.

Excellent progress is being made on the West Coast trail, which is being constructed by the Dominion Government for life-saving purposes, says a correspondent at Victoria, B.C. Under Supt. J. D. Macdonald's direction the road has been built from Banfield creek to some distance eastward of Michigan creek, and by the time the season closes the trail will be almost entirely completed. About eighty men, divided into a number of camps, have been at work on the trail since the beginning of the summer, and in the face of their energy a clearing from eight to ten feet wide has been hewed through the thick woods that cover the inhospitable western shores of the island at its southern extremity.

The railway commission will meet in Winnipeg on Sept. 10, and the business there will occupy about three days. The commissioners then go to Toronto, to again take up the question of the viaduct, and will return to Ottawa early in October.

The tramway from Lac du Bonnet to Pointe du Bois, Winnipeg, a distance of twenty-three miles, is nearing completion.

Charles Trimmer, son of Joseph Trimmer, of Carman, has been drowned in the creek one mile from Elm Creek, Man. Trimmer was engaged in tanking water, when, in some manner, the tank of water overturned in the creek on top of him.

Word has reached Portage la Prairie of the resignation of General Superintendent Winters, of the G. T. P., to take effect on Aug. 31.

A despatch from Prince Rupert, B.C., reports that good progress is being made with railway construction. Day and night gangs are being worked, but the shorter days now make the night work more difficult. Ross and Carlson are making a good showing on their work of removing the big rock bluff at the wharf. Several gangs of drillers and muckers are at work there, and the air is continually charged with the smoke of burned powder. Most of the contractors' camps along the Skeena have now been completed, and the clearing of the right of way is well advanced. Additional men are being put on as the work progresses and it is estimated that there are now over seventeen hundred men actively engaged in railway construction between Prince Rupert and Copper River.

MARITIME PROVINCES.

The death of Mr. J. DeWolf Spurr, at St. John, is announced. He was a prominent citizen, and for two years was president of the Board of Trade. He was an enthusiast in everything pertaining to fishing and hunting, and from 1880 to 1893 was chief game commissioner for the province. Mr. Spurr was 58 years of age, and died suddenly while hurrying to catch a train.

Robert Hines, the four-year-old son of Capt. Lovitt Hines, has died at Halifax, as the result of burns received while playing with matches. His father rushed to his aid and burned his hands badly extinguishing the flames.

Many Acadians, on Tuesday and Wednesday, assembled at St. Basil, N.B., in order to hold a convention. It is three years ago since a similar gathering was held at Caraquet. Acadians from all parts of the Maritime Provinces were present. Addresses were given by Mr. Cyprien Martin, the Rev. Dougal, Fathers Jaisson, Bothier and Beluveau. The weather cleared in the evening and there were fireworks and bonfires in different places. A memorial service for deceased Acadians was held.

Members of the New Brunswick Automobile Association some time ago offered prizes for competition among the road supervisors—over certain named highways—the awards to be made to those superintendents effecting the greatest improvement in their sections between June 1 and Aug. 15. The first prize of $100 has been awarded to Dr. J. B. Gilchrist, of Round Hill, for his excellent work in the parish of Greenwich. The second prize of $50 goes to James Goan, of Upper Burton, Sunbury county. The third prize of $25 has not yet been awarded.

The Public Works Department, Ottawa, is sending out two survey parties to survey the shoals and rapids on sixty miles of the St. John river, between Woodstock and Fredericton. This is preliminary to the move to make the river navigable to Woodstock.

The Provincial High Court of Foresters met this week at Charlottetown, P.E.I. The high secretary reported 46 lodges, with a membership of 1,900.

Campbell Bushie, a young man of 23 years, a native of River Bourgois, N.S., was instantly killed on Wednesday, while working on the new line of the Dominion Coal Company Railway between Glace Bay and Lake Lingan. Deceased was engaged in jacking up the rails when the jack slipped and the handle bar coming in contact with his neck broke it and death was instantaneous.

Some pretty strong evidence of bribery was given by witnesses at Halifax when the charge against A. R. Bayne under the Election Act was gone into. It is charged that Bayne acted in the interests of John Stansfield, Conservative member for Colchester, who was elected in November last. The evidence was to the effect that Bayne distributed money and whiskey prior to the day of polling. Alex. McDonald, of Five Islands, swore that on the eve of the election Bayne had given him six or more bottles of whiskey and $15. He also approached him as to his evidence, asking him to swear that he got neither whiskey nor money. He said Frank Stansfield, brother of the member, was present at the time. Robert Falconer, of Economy, testified that he received $30 in cash and a case of flasks of whiskey. Other evidence was to the same effect.

With impressive and interesting ceremony the corner-stone of the Nova Scotia Technical College, Halifax, was laid by Lieutenant-Governor Fraser on Tuesday. His Honor gave an interesting speech, reviewing the movement for technical education which had led up to the building of one of the finest technical colleges on the continent.

MONTREAL NEWS.

A cable from London, Eng., states that the Misses Kerry, of Montreal, sisters of Dr. R. A. Kerry, Stanley street, were badly injured in a coaching accident at Lynmouth, Devonshire. Miss Helen Kerry had her collar bone fractured, while Miss Viola Kerry escaped with a few bruises, but is badly shaken up, and is suffering from a severe shock.

Since the council decided to purchase certain land in order to complete the construction of the concrete conduit parallel with the aqueduct, its value has enormously increased—in the opinion of the owners. It was valued at $30,000, but fancy prices have been asked for it, and the expropriation commissioners have now taken evidence of its value.

Delphis Thivierge, aged 26, of Wolfe street, has attempted to commit suicide by taking Paris green and cutting his throat. He was found in his room by people in the boarding house, and hurried off to the hospital. Thivierge was charged before Judge Leet and pleaded not guilty, and on Tuesday he was discharged.

Mr. George A. Nicholson, of Gould, Quebec, a delegate from the Gould lodge, Independent Order of Oddfellows, to the convention in Montreal, while crossing St. Lawrence boulevard, below Ontario street, on Wednesday, was knocked down and killed by a street car.

The city will have to pay over $1,000 to the Quebec Legislature as a tax upon its last five million dollar loan, sanctioned in March. This is a new tax, at the rate of two cents for every $100.

The Anti-Tuberculosis League on Tuesday decided to ask the provincial government to appoint a royal commission to investigate the ravages of the white plague and to adopt measures to arrest its progress, and if possible stamp it out.

A game of leap frog proved fatal to Gerald Scanlan, aged 7. He was playing with a companion, when the latter dodged down, and Scanlan landed on his face and chest on the sidewalk. He was so badly injured that he died on Tuesday.

This week the Grand Lodge of Quebec, I.O.F., have held their annual convention in the city. Mr. V. E. Morrill, of Sherbrooke, was elected as grand master, and Mr. W. S. McCorkill, deputy grand master. Past Grand Master J. Shirlow, of St. Johns, was presented with a past grand master's jewel and a past grand representative's collar. Next year the convention will be held in Sherbrooke.

It seems as if the citizens will have to pay a larger price for the public lighting, when the present contract expires. The Light, Heat and Power Company want the following prices: Seventy-five dollars per annum for each arc lamp, as compared with $60 under the existing contract; twenty-four dollars per incandescent lamp of thirty-two candle power, as against $15, and thirty-six dollars per incandescent lamp of sixty-four candle power, as against $30.

Mayor Payette on Friday received the insignia of Knight of the Legion of Honor of France, the decoration being bestowed on His Worship by M. de Loynes, consul-general of France, in the Mayor's parlor at the City Hall, in the presence of a large number of aldermen and others.

Alexander McCally, the consumptive who was admitted to the Grace Dart Home on Friday last, after being buffeted about the streets and refused admission to several hospitals, died on Friday morning.

NEWS FROM EVERYWHERE.

The Cunard liner 'Lusitania' finished a sensational run across the Atlantic to New York at 9.30 o'clock on Thursday night. The big turbiner not only lowered all records for the transatlantic voyage by nearly four hours, but she also broke three other records. She made the passage in four days and fifteen hours. The best previous time, made by her on Nov. 8 last, was four days 18 hours and 40 minutes. The 'Victorian,' of the Allan line, has also set up a new figure for the voyage between Montreal and Liverpool, the average speed being a fraction over 18 knots an hour.

In answer to charges that he had failed to enforce the anti-race-track gambling law at the Saratoga meet, John Bradley, jr., sheriff of Saratoga County, New York, insists that he has enforced the law as he understands it, to the best of his information and ability. He has been advised by counsel, he says, that he cannot make arrests for a violation of section 351 of the penal code, except when the offence is committed in his presence, unless a warrant has been placed in his hands for service. No such warrant had been given to him.

A. H. Bell, government weather inspector at Eureka, California, telegraphed the Chicago weather bureau on Tuesday, that there had been a heavy earthquake at Eureka, Cal., about 3 a.m. The despatch made no mention of damage. The Postal Telegraph Company reports that up to 10 a.m., central time, the postal offices in San Francisco had heard nothing of an earthquake.

Mr. Jas. S. Sherman Tuesday accepted the Republican nomination for Vice-President of the United States.

The London 'Daily Telegraph' says that at the moment when attention is focused on the cruise of sixteen modern American battleships in the Pacific, the United States Government has determined to send another naval force on a prolonged voyage in the same ocean.

The health of the Empress of Russia is again arousing anxiety at the Russian court. She appeared to be greatly benefited by the cruise in the Finnish archipelago, but since her return there has been a recurrence of hysteria, general weakness preventing the Empress from walking, and sometimes even from standing. It is said also that she is mentally depressed. The Empress was unable to attend the dinner and reception given in honor of the Emperor Francis Joseph's birthday by the Emperor Nicholas on Tuesday at the Imperial pavilion at Krasnoye Selo, where the Guards' manoeuvres are being held.

The anniversary of the seventy-eighth birthday of the Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria was on Wednesday celebrated throughout Austria and Hungary and at many foreign capitals.

The Hawaii territorial board of immigration has under consideration the establishment of headquarters at Ellis Island, New York, and it will endeavor to induce European immigrants on arrival to go to Hawaii.

A petition asking for the removal of Sheriff Joseph Besch, of Albany county, N.Y., on charges of alleged neglect of duty in permitting alleged gambling to be conducted in Albany county, was filed on Tuesday with Governor Hughes by the executive committee of the Civic League of Albany.

Rear-Admiral Robley D. Evans, of the United States navy, on Tuesday reached the age limit, 62, and passed from the ranks of the country's active sea fighters. His was the longest service of any man who reached the rank of rear-admiral in the United States navy. Telegrams of congratulation on his birthday reached him by the score from all parts of the country.

A sensation has been caused in diplomatic circles at Caracas by the refusal of President Castro to permit the Brazilian minister to take charge of French interests in Venezuela, although Dr. Jose Paul, the Venezuelan Minister of Foreign Affairs, had originally agreed to this arrangement. As a consequence of the attitude of President Castro the Foreign Minister has indicted a second note, in which he states that he now refuses to accede to this arrangement, because the dispute between Venezuela and France bears a close relation to Venezuela's dispute with the United States, and the proposed arrangement would, therefore, endanger the continuance of friendly relations with Brazil.

Experiments being made at the new $10,000 plant at the Homeopathic Hospital in Pittsburg, Pa., are expected to result in a simple and practical method of purifying water. The plant is for the manufacture of ozone, which, it is believed, will destroy all organic matter in water and kill all kinds of bacteria. Tests are being made with water from the city pipes and from sewers and with disease germs. 'There will be no patenting of the process,' said Dr. F. W. Koons, superintendent of the hospital, 'and whatever good we may accomplish will be given to the world. I believe that by this system any city can supply pure water with all organic matter and bacteria removed.'

A new high explosive of a power beyond anything hitherto used in the German army was tested at Munich, on Tuesday, in the presence of the artillery-proving commission from Berlin, representatives of the Bavarian ministry, the Imperial navy and the fortress and ordnance departments, with what are described as sensational results. Three shells exploded by electricity tore Krupp armor plates to pieces.

Senhor Franco, the former Premier of Portugal, nas been staying at a hotel in Biarritz for several days past under an assumed name. He is living in a very retired manner, and is doing everything to avoid attention.

A dynamite explosion occurred Wednesday on the large drill of the M. Sullivan fleet on United States Government wor kat Bar Point, in the Detroit river. The day crew, supposing that a loaded hole had not yet been charged, inserted a new cartridge and started to stamp it home immediately on top of the old charge. An explosion followed, wrecking the drill, which was anchored over the charge. Almost immediately after, the small store boat behind the dredge exploded with a concussion that floored every man in the neighborhood and caused blood to issue from their ears. Not a man escaped injury in this second explosion.

At Minneapolis, Minn., Wednesday, the Democratic state convention stampeded for Governor John A. Johnson, and nominated him for re-election with a rush after a remarkable demonstration.

President Francis Feehan, of District No. 5, United Mine Workers of America, said at Pittsburg Wednesday that the Western Pennsylvania coal miners will not strike because of the failure of operators and miners to agree on the check-off system. He said the operators violated their agreement when they limited the collection of union dues to 50 a month, and that, although he proposed to submit the question to arbitrators, the operators refused. Mr. Feehan says the district executive board will devise some other system to raise revenue for the support of local unions, and that work will not be stopped.

Mgr. Falconi, apostolic delegate to the United States, and other dignitaries of the Roman Catholic Church from Europe and all parts of the United States, were present at Rochester, N.Y., Thursday, on the occasion of the dedication of the new Theology Hall at St. Bernard's Seminary, the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the episcopate of Bishop Bernard J. McQuaid, and the 60th anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood.

A strike of 30,000 tailors in the United States is threatened if the employers put into force a proposed reduction of wages, under which the men contend that it will be impossible for them to earn a livelihood. The latter demand twenty percent increase over prevailing wages.

Passenger train No. 23, on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway, running between Little Rock and Kansas City, went into the ditch near Illinois, across the line from Fort Smith, Ark., in Oklahama, this morning. Thirteen persons are said to have been injured. No deaths are reported.

After suffering terrible hardships, Miss Annie S. Peck, of Providence, R.I., the mountain climber, returned to Lima, Peru, from her trip up Mount Huascaran Wednesday. She was given an enthusiastic reception, as it was feared that she had met with some accident, no word having been received from her since Friday afternoon, when she signalled her arrival at an altitude of 25,000 feet. Miss Peck was accompanied by two Alpine climbers, and it was because of the sickness of one of these men that the party was prevented from reaching the summit of the peak.

United States Custom officials have seized tapestries, paintings, statuary and rare pieces of armor, valued at $80,000 the property of Mrs. Jack Gardner, of Boston, which was bought abroad for Mrs. Gardner's Palace in Pack Bay Fens. The goods were brought in under a valuation of only $8,000. Fines and penalties were fixed at $70,000, which amount has been paid. However, it is declared that $80,000 additional will have to be paid before possession of the property can be secured.

Wednesday police reserves were called to the terminal station at Atlanta, Ga., to quell a riot that had broken out among United States regulars on the way from Fort Slocum to the Pacific Coast. When the local police officers were unable to curb the soldiers a call was made upon Fort McPherson for troops. Finally the men were placed under guard in the cars.

It is believed at The Hague that Sir Allan Johnstone, the British Minister to Denmark, will succeed Sir Henry Howard as British Minister to The Netherlands. Sir Henry will reach the age limit on Oct. 1, and will then retire.

Rear Admiral Sperry, commander of the United States Atlantic fleet, Thursday sent the following message in reply to the communication from the Hon. Alfred Deakin, the Prime Minister of Australia, welcoming the United States fleet to Australian waters: 'The American navy is fortunate in being the means of bringing Americans and Australians into closer touch, and the officers and men of this fleet are appreciative of the honor of being the messengers of friendship and goodwill.' The Governor of Western Australia, Admiral Sir F. G. D. Bedford, has extended an invitation to the American admirals to stay at Government House, Perth, on their way to and from the gold fields, in the northern and north-western parts of the state.

In order to make a test case which will eventually be referred to the Mikado's Government, a Japanese named Massakechi Sneki, who obtained his first naturalization papers in the United States Circuit Court in New York, but who has been refused naturalization as an American citizen, has appealed to the Department of Justice, in Washington. This case puts the department in an embarrassing position, for it is one of those delicate questions which bid fair never to be settled. The acting attorney-general, Mr. Russell, admits that naturalization would be refused and that the Japanese would be informed thereof.

At Minneapolis, Thursday, Governor Johnson announced that he would accept the nomination for re-election tendered to him by the state Democratic convention.

King Edward officially opened a new croquet lawn, at Marienbad, Thursday, and played a game with Mr. Anthony Drexel, of Philadelphia.

In charging the jury Friday in the gambling and Sunday liquor selling cases at Atlantic City, N.J., Justice Trenchard said the court intended to extend to Mr. Goldenberg, the public prosecutor, the aid of the entire legal machinery of the state if need be. He said if evidence of crime was presented indictments must be found, and said that local officials who failed to enforce the law were equally liable to indictment.

Donald G. Mitchell ('Ik Marvel'), is reported by his physician, Dr. Thomas Russell, to be in a serious condition at his home in Edgewood, Conn. He was seized on Thursday night with illness, which threatened to prove fatal. His relatives have been summoned.

General Clarence R. Edwards, chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, is daily in receipt of letters from horse owners all over the country offering mounts suitable for Mr. William H. Taft. The other day he received an advertisement of an enormously large and strong steed, 21 hands high and weighing 2,700 pounds, which had been used for exhibition purposes, but which was declared to be admirably adapted to be ridden by a man weighing three hundred pounds. The story that General Edwards wants to buy a huge horse for the use of the candidate seems to be travelling far beyond the power of any denial to overtake it.

From September 9 to 13 the nineteenth international Eucharistic Congress will meet in London. It will be the most notable assembly of the princes of the church, of priests and laymen that has ever met outside the Eternal City. The object of the congress will be to make a public manifestation of faith in the dogma of the real presence, and by the reading of papers and discussion upon them to increase the knowledge and devotion of the faithful in regard to that mystery of their belief. And such is the significance that the Vatican attaches to these congresses that for some years, at Metz, Rome, Brussels and Jerusalem, the reigning Pontiff has appointed a special legate to preside over them.

Izzet Pasha, the former favorite of the Sultan of Turkey, who fled from that country to escape the wrath of the Young Turk party at home, has arrived in London, and says he will hereafter make his home in England.

It is reported at Tangier that Abdul Aziz, the recognized Sultan of Morocco, has been captured by the followers of Mulai Hafig, his brother, who is fighting him for supremacy. The troops of Abdul Aziz are said to have been routed at a point fifty miles from Morocco City.

LOST RELATIVES

The following inquiries are made (from Great Britain) for relatives or friends who were last heard of in Canada or the United States. Any reader who possesses information is desired to communicate with the editor, 'Witness.'

Brigden (Edwin A.), last heard of in Toronto two years ago, when he was going to Hamilton. Mother asks.

Broughton (William H.) left Spitalfields for Canada with Miss Macpherson about 1871. Sister Harriet asks. (Father and sisters Emma and Lizzie dead.)

Bush (Henry G.) was in Chicago about four years ago. Brother and sister ask.

Fox (Edward) was a cigar maker; left Liverpool for Toronto about two years ago. Sister Margaret asks.

Grose (A. H.), or Woon, last heard of going to New York two years ago. Son Arthur asks.

Stafford (James) left Greysouthen, Cumberland, 36 years ago; last heard of 29 years ago in Beaver City, Pennsylvania. Brother Patrick asks.

Plant (Percy) left Surbiton about four years ago; supposed to have gone to Canada. Brother asks.

Lack (Robert Arthur) when last heard of was blasting rocks near Winnipeg, Canada. Sons Arthur, Percy, and George ask.

Wrigley (Thomas H.) left London for America in 1892; last heard of at Oakland two years ago. Granddaughter asks.

Young (Charles) six years ago was working on a farm in North America with his cousin. Mother asks. (Father and brother dead.)

THE WORLD'S WELFARE.

MISGOVERNED STILL!

The following letter from the Rev. W. R. Kirby to the secretary of the Baptist Missionary Society, is dated Yalemba, Upper Congo, March 31, 1908:—

'About the middle of January I started on an itineration inland on the south bank of the river, and I think it will be well to let you have some details of what I saw on this journey.

'We paddled down river to Bando, a village about eighteen miles from Yalemba, and there commenced our walk inland. On arriving at this village I was informed that the white man from Lingomo (the State Poste inland) was fighting with the natives behind Panonga, a village nearly opposite Yalemba, and I found this to be the case. After walking about two hours I reached Yaoselo, and learnt that all the people were living in the forest, and going on I came to Yakote, and found the village burnt down. Most of the people were living in the forest, and the State Capita told me it was a difficult matter for the white man to get any tax of rubber from the people.

'Next day I passed Yaopanda, also burnt down, and the people in the forest. On arriving at Yaokomo the people were busy building a new village, as the old one had been burnt down by the white man.

'The State Poste is about one mile from Yaokomo, and I visited this place at the request of the Capita left in charge during the absence of the white man. He showed me over the station, and I shall not soon forget the experience. I visited the prison, a house of wattle and daub, about thirty feet long and twelve feet wide, consisting of two rooms, with an open space between and a verandah in front and at the two sides. At each corner of the prison an armed sentry was stationed. On the verandah were seated between thirty and forty women, most of them with babies in their arms. My attention was called to one woman in particular, who was groaning and seemed to be suffering intense pain. On inquiry I learnt that about a fortnight before the white man had raided Yaoselo, where she lived (the first village I passed through after leaving Bando), and had seized this woman along with others, and had sent them to Lingomo. On the way she gave birth to a child, but the soldiers would not permit her to be left behind, and she was now suffering agony as the result of her long journey. I judge the distance from Yaoselo to Lingomo to be at least forty miles. The two rooms of the prison were packed full of men and boys. On asking the Capita the number of prisoners, he said, "There are over a hundred persons, and they have been taken from all the villages round about. They will be kept until their friends bring in the proper amount of rubber for the tax." I found that the majority of these people had been sent in by the white man as he raided the villages. I cannot enter into the details given me of the life of these people—they are too revolting. The prison was a veritable "Black Hole."

'Next day I reached Yalebolo, and found the village burnt out. After waiting about a little while I had a talk with the eight men who were left in the village. They told me the white man from Lingomo had raided their village about three weeks before, because the tax of rubber was not brought in. I asked for the chief, and they said he was sick, but two men ran to his temporary hut and brought him to me. I found he was dying, and learnt that his people had fetched him from the prison at the request of the white man lest he should die there. He had been in prison four months, and a soldier had beaten him with a gun, and what with one thing and another he had come home to die. There was not a sign of a woman or child in the place, and they told me they dare not live in the village through fear of the white man. They were living like animals in the forest.

'The next village was Yamongo, not burnt down, but the white man had promised them he would burn it down on his return if the tax was not fully paid. The chief Bokata sat in front of his hut, and with great difficulty rose at my approach. I inquired the cause, and he said he had gone to the white man with his tax, but as it did not weigh the amount demanded, the white man ordered him to lie down, his feet were tried to a stick, and while two soldiers held them up, another struck them many times with a stick. This happened about a fortnight before, and his feet were swollen to twice their normal size.

'As I passed through on my way to the next village my guide told me the white man who occupied the Poste before the present one used to rut down all the plantains and uproot the cassava in order to drive the people into the forest for rubber; but it seemed such an inhuman action, I could hardly credit it.

'I passed Bongila on my right, and was told that the chief Lingoma had been thrashed to death at the State Poste, Lingomo.

'On arriving at Yefoloko I found half the village burnt down and the people living in the forest. Next day I passed through Yefofola and Iyohami, large villages, both burnt out, people in forest. As I stood on the site of Iyohami I heard the sound of a great drum and was informed that it was being beaten to call the people to fight me. I called to the man who was beating the drum, but as I approached him he ran away. I was now passing through the village gardens, and to my surprise I saw all the cassava uprooted and the plantations cut down. In the distance we saw a group of men with spears and shields, and though we told them who we were, they would not let us approach. My guide told them I was an Englishman, and they replied that if this was the case, to prove my goodwill toward them, I should come to them alone. I began to do this, and the chief put down his spear and met me half-way. After a bit of conversation he called his people, and we were soon busy talking and listening to each other. I was told that a few weeks before, the white men from Lingomo had come to their village with natives from Yalokoma, Yabolea, and one other village, had ordered them to uproot every bit of cassava and cut down every plantain, and had threatened them with the chicotte if they did not do it thoroughly. I slept at this village, and slept in the only hut left. The white man had set fire to the huts with his own hand, and the people told me that if he came there again they would kill him. There was not a pot or pan in the village, only one hut, and the people were without food. I thought as I heard their story that the white man from Lingomo had well won his name, "Chief of the prison."

'I had started with the intention of preaching the Gospel to the people I met, and I tried to do this in each village, but they did not want it. "Take this white man from us first, and then you can tell us the Good News." This was what they said to me in nearly every village. For three long, weary days I had tramped from village to village, and the same tale of distress and appalling misery was poured into my ear.

'I travelled on, coming to Yombiti, the State centre of another district, and to my surprise learnt that the man in charge of this station had been the man in charge of Lingomo, the man who used to pull up the cassava, etc. He told me he had come to this district to try to get in the taxes. I hope he will not resort to such measures again.

'A two days' journey brought me to Ilondo, some fifteen miles to the east of Yalemba. The people from this village take a tax of fish to the Poste at Yaombiti, and before they have finished they have walked and paddled well over sixty miles. The tax is taken fortnightly, so that they do not have much time to themselves.

'The people in the Lingomo district complained of the price paid for their rubber. The chief of a village gets two fathoms of cloth and a few small brass rings, with prison or chicotte thrown in now and then, while the common people get nothing as pay.

'At all the villages I was told that the rubber was worked out, and that it was impossible to secure the quantity required by the white man.

'I write these things in order that you may have some idea of the awful state of the people among whom we shall soon have to work. I am sure your heart will be moved as you read this tale.

'I hope in a future letter to send you an account of the prospects of work in the whole of the two districts visited.

'(Signed). W. R. KIRBY.'

'P. S.—I reported these facts in detail to the Judge at Basoko, and understand he is making inquiry.

'W. R. K.'

FAMINE NEWS FROM INDIA.

Messrs. John Dougall & Son., 'Witness' Office, Montreal:

Dear Sirs,—We are having excellent rains, not only here, but over the greater part of the country, though not all. The Viceroy's telegram to the Secretary of State, of the 13th instant, states the total numbers receiving relief as:—Bengal, 43,000; United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, 876,000; Punjab, 1,000; Central Provinces, 38,000; Central India, 103,000; Bombay, 7,000; Madras, 1,000; total, 1,069,000.

The early precautions and careful arrangements of the government seem to have averted much suffering; and, so far as I have yet learned, the mortality has been comparatively light so far. But the danger of that is not past. In the great famine, eight years ago, there was terrible mortality in the feverish season about the close of the rains, due probably to people being weakened by insufficient food for health, though having enough to keep them alive. Prices continue at famine rates.

Besides money for seed, many will need money for food for themselves and their families until the new crops are ready. And we ought to be in a position to receive any orphans or young widows whom we may find, and to support them for years while they are being fitted for usefulness and happiness in time and eternity.

Many of those whom we rescued a few years ago are now entirely self supporting and centres of good influence; some are among our best mission helpers now, and others are preparing to be; many others are of course so young that they must be supported for years yet. And the same may be expected in the case of any who may now be received.

With thanks again, yours very sincerely.

J. FRASER CAMPBELL.
Rutlam, Central India, July 17, 1908.

MISSIONS.

'The next generation means everything for China, and it is not too much to say that of those years the first five are fraught with greater possibilities for good or evil than the next twenty-five.'—John R. Mott.

HAVE YOU RHEUMATIC PAINS?

And who at all times is free from twinges of rheumatism? Ordinary liniments are useless because they are not strong enough. Nerviline exerts an immediate influence upon rheumatic pains because it's immensely stronger than any other liniment. Nerviline is composed of the most active, pain-subduing remedies known. There's not a case of rheumatism that will not be very quickly cured by the use of Nerviline. Not oily, not unpleasant, simply cure in the most concentrated form is what you get in Polson's Nerviline, which will also cure neuralgia, sciatica and other muscular or nerve pains. All dealers sell Nerviline, try it.

THE DEER, THE VOLUNTEER CORPS, AND SOME PATIENTS.

DR. GRENFELL'S LETTER.

SS. 'Strathcona,' at Sea,
July 15, 1908.

Dear Mr. Editor,—On our return from our late trip we found that only the foxes did not seem to have done their duty in our absence; for they had presented us with no puppies, a shortcoming that the reindeer, however, did their best to atone for. Of the three hundred we imported, we sold fifty to the Harmsworth Company, and at the end of the winter we rounded up two hundred and forty-nine. These had already presented is with one hundred and sixty-eight fawns, two of which were still-born, and six drowned in the ponds or died in the scrub. At least one hundred and sixty were skipping about with the herd, which augured well for the success of the experiment. The herders had the herd on a small cluster of hills running out into the sea, separated by a narrow neck from the mainland. On this they had pitched their camp, which gave them the threefold advantage of being away from the flies, easily keeping the deer under their eyes, and giving them the salty grass they are so fond of. The Newfoundland Government has granted the expenses of two northern Labradormen to come and learn the business, so that the life of the herders will be less monotonous. We have now sent a small schooner to the mill for a load of slabs (i. e., the waste pieces from the logs), to build a stockade into which to drive the does for milking. As to exactly how we are to dispose of the milk of at least one hundred and fifty milch animals, we are not yet quite certain; but we are making preparations for cheese and butter-making.

There was a large load of food, fittings and furniture to be carried from St. Anthony Hospital to Battle. Moreover, the doctor from Battle had come over in a whaler to borrow the motor-yawl, to enable him to answer a call away up the Straits of Belle Isle, where some typhoid fever had broken out; and we had to further load our decks with a cargo of kerosene for his launch and the Harrington Hospital launch, as we can bring our oil from Boston to this place at fifteen cents a gallon. Moreover, to relieve the pressure on space we took a couple of patients, able to stand the journey, along with us, and also maid servants returning home; so it was with the usual gipsy caravan outfit we left Cape Bauld for Labrador, and were not a little glad to have smooth weather, all our cargo being on deck and our coal now low in the bunkers. The doctor here had done great travelling in the winter, having covered his two thousand miles, and visited the Moravian head station at Nain. The remnants of his splendid team of Eskimo dogs we helped to carry off and maroon on an island, where they will feed themselves on fish; for round the hospital in summer their room is more desirable than their company.

Dr. Little, the Boston surgeon, who has given me his services as a colleague now for over a year, at once set to work clearing up some operative work that had to be done, while we were tormented by the usual law cases wanting settlement. We had hardly pulled in to the wharf and purchased all the spare coal for our bunkers from the agent here (an Englishman from Poole), when, as luck would have it, a special steam tug, sent down by the government to inquire into some fishery disputes further north, steamed in with a real, live stipendiary magistrate on board. They were in search of coal to enable them to reach the scene of their work further north. With the important work lying ahead of our boat, we were ungallant enough not to release our claim on the coal, on account of which we were sorry to hear later that they were unable to complete their voyage; but we made up for it by handing over the law cases, which enabled me to join the surgeons and help at the operations. Nor did our good fortune cease here for we had left St. John's without oars enough for our jollyboat. There is no chance to get ash down here, and the spruce oars that we can only make are poor substitutes at best. Moreover, the great gale in the fall that drove our steamer ashore, had blown out of Battle Harbor both our new barge and the dory belonging to the motor-yawl. As the yawl was just off on a long northern trip to tend the hospital at Indian Harbor during the rush of summer fishermen, she needed a boat forthwith and none was obtainable. But just at this moment a dory with two Gloucestermen in their oilskins made the harbor. They had been five days adrift from their schooner, the 'Massachusetts,' of Gloucester, had ridden a north-east gale out in her by making a sea anchor of everything they possessed that would float. Sleep had been impossible, yet they seemed almost as fresh as paint. They were glad to fall among so many friends. This sort of accident is not uncommon, and this is the fourth or fifth I can remember. We bought the dory and her fittings, and the 'gob stick,' or oaken club, with which they kill large and turbulent halibut, and which is served with a hemp turkshead, we added as a trophy to the hospital curiosity case.

The work here has been lightened this summer by the voluntary assistance of the assistant matron of the Royal Victoria Hospital, of Montreal. Indeed, we have a great number of volunteer helpers this year. They include a volunteer surgeon from London, two from Harvard, nurses from the Johns Hopkins and Philadelphia, engineers from Montreal and New York, and students from the universities of Yale, Harvard, Williams, Bowdoin, McDonald Agricultural, McGill, Philadelphia, and Princeton. The latter are all engaged in various works, mostly in running launches and schooners, and trying experiments with the land.

This colony has at last awakened to the awful tax the tubercle bacillus is exacting from it. With one in every three deaths due to it, and an increasing death rate from it, the most indifferent cannot help but realize the importance of the newly-formed anti-tuberculosis society. Month after month for the past ten years, we have emphasized the appalling cost of it. On each of my last three trips, I have picked up for hospital a boy with hip-joint disease. In this magnificent environment, the most potent factors are Ignorance and Neglect; though Poverty, as Mr. John Burns maintains at home, is a factor which cannot be overlooked. Yesterday I visited several very poor harbors. In one there were three houses. One had just been burned down and the smoking embers were still helping to keep off the mosquitoes, while the blackened patches on the hillside behind showed how near an escape the whole countryside had had. The magnificent cliff faces everywhere covered with evergreen trees, and in the coves with ash, birch, and balsam, have been in places absolutely denuded and left with even their rocky faces chipped and scarred by the scorching heat of their burning woody covering. Large sections of Newfoundland have been entirely destroyed in that way. We were more than delighted when, soon after landing, a heavy thunder shower came pouring down, though it gave our men, who had gone ashore for water without their oilskins, more than they bargained for when they left the ship. The family of seven children we found stowed into the house of a neighbor, whose quiver was already far too full to allow air space. The children were next to naked, and looked hungry enough; moreover, at this time of year the mosquitoes anywhere near trees or even anywhere on the land make it absolutely impossible to sleep if you keep your windows open, unless you have screens. The tubercle bacilli were, therefore, having a rare good time of it. Inquiry showed one family, that of an immigrant from Bridport, once a rope worker there in one of the mills, who now had fallen on bad times. The father was sick in bed, and the mother little better out of it, the children sunken-eyed and naked. The family had been on dry flour all winter. Not a mite of molasses, sugar, butter, pork or anything except what neighbors had been able to spare him. I hunted the house and found only an inferior flour, making a heavy, poor-colored bread. Fortunately the family had had no tea all winter, with the result that they had been forced to use spruce tops or fern leaves made into a decoction, instead. Not a single member of the family had suffered with scurvy in consequence.

W. T. GRENFELL.

'WITNESS' LABRADOR FUND.

Received for the launch:	
Mrs. G. E. Robinson, Waterloo, Que.	$2.00
A Guelph Reader	1.00
A Friend, Murray Harbor	2.00
Mrs. David Tees, Westmount	5.00
An interested one, Woodstock, Ont.	.25
Received for the cots:	
A Friend	1.00
Previously acknowledged	1,428.63
Total on hand, Aug. 18	$1,439.88

Address all subscriptions for Dr. Grenfell's work to 'Witness' Labrador Fund, John Dougall & Son, 'Witness' Office, Montreal.

IN HOUSES OF MOURNING—A CONTRAST.

(By the Rev. P. H. Jones, Rangamati.)

It is difficult to know which saying is more true—that 'One touch of Nature makes the whole world kin,' or that 'East is East and West is West, and never the twain shall meet.' One is equally surprised, day by day, at the likeness and the difference between the people here and at home. This was especially borne in upon me on my last tour, when I visited two houses where the people were mourning the loss of loved ones.

The first house was that of one of our Hill evangelists, Nulafru, who had lost a little girl of seven just a week before. As I approached the house, he came out weeping bitterly, and, kneeling on the ground, clasped me by the feet, saying, 'Great trouble has come to me.' I took him by the hand and led him into the house, and let him pour out the whole story.

He told of her illness, of the times of hope and the times when hope was abandoned; and of the funeral, when the little grave was dug in the jungle, and all the poor around were invited to a feast. 'She was such a good girl,' he sobbed; 'so obedient and trustworthy. None of her sisters are anything like as useful. And she was so tall and fine for her age! There was no girl anywhere around equal to her to look at. Why was she taken away from us? I am like one mad with grief; and then I think "Our Father has called her to his home. He wants her; why should we say no?" But my mind will not rest, for when I see her little garments hung up there and her playthings, then the grief comes back again.'

There were tears in the eyes of the men standing around, and the boy, who is usually riding round the yard on a cow or engaged in some such pranks, moved about gently and spoke in a whisper. How small are the differences of language and race when we are faced by the great realities of life.

But turn from this Christian home, where we stand on the threshold of heaven, to a Buddhist home, where death brings us to the darkness and mystery of the Unknown.

The headman's wife had died, and all the people from the villages around were gathering for the funeral. A gayal had been killed for the feast. Its head was fixed up on the front of the house, and its flesh was stewing in a long series of earthen pots over a row of fires in the roadway.

On entering the house, we found the dead woman propped up into a sitting position in the middle of the room. Her relations were sitting around her, wailing bitterly in time to a guitar that one of them was playing. The tears were streaming down their faces, and I do not imagine that their grief was any the less sincere on account of the weird musical accompaniment. But the whole scene, with the hopelessness of the grief, thrilled one with horror.

The corpse was dressed in her best clothes, with all her ornaments on, and all the finery of the house was hung around her, that the spirit might gaze upon these things for the last time. In the evening the body was to be taken some distance down the stream on a raft, and burnt at a suitable spot with the usual Buddhist rites.

That night, as we sat round the flickering wood fire, someone asked, 'Do you know what the headman's wife died of?'

'No.'

'Satan broke her neck.'

'What do you mean?'

'There is a demon in this district, and wherever he goes someone is found dead; and when they are examined, it is found that their necks are broken. And people whisper that when they went to see the headman's wife, they noticed that her neck was broken.'

'And do you really believe in demons?'

'Yes, indeed! Why, not far from here there is the Martamori Satan.'

'And what is that?'

'On the banks of the Martamori River there live people who are possessed with demons. The sick go to them and are healed. The childless go, and if they but say the word, then in due course a child is born to them. But in this very district there are two young men and a woman, all of whom went raving mad after going to consult the Martamori Satan. They wander in the jungle, and during fits of madness are able to break logs of wood in pieces.'

The next day one of these madmen was pointed out to me; but whether his madness was in any way connected with consulting familiar spirits is more than I can say. Certainly the power of Satan is very strong in heathen lands, and it is in the face of calamity and death that one realizes the great difference that faith in Jesus makes.

Our death-beds are guarded by angels, but the death-beds of the heathen are haunted by demons. Our darkest night is lighted by the star of hope, but theirs is hopeless sorrow, the black darkness of eternal separation.

PUT YOURSELF IN HIS PLACE.

What would you say if the negro knew
A certain cure for every grief?
What would you say if he held from you
The healing balm that would give relief?

What if you prayed to gods of stone,
And the Chinese worshipp'd the God of Light,
Nor heeded your wounded spirit's groan
As you dwelt with Despair in shades of night!

What if God had reveal'd His Love Divine
To the Hindu peasant, whilst you, in vain
Knelt with your burden at Krishna's shrine
And pray'd to deaf ears for release from pain!

Are you free from blame—who linger here
With God's love message, whilst others die
With no word of hope their hearts to cheer,
No ray of light in their clouded sky?

Then speed away ere the day is past
With news of love to the lands of woe;
Set the captives free, break the bands of caste;
The Master is calling. Who will go?
—D. Offen.

COMPARISONS.

Two facts may give some conception of the vastness of the problem of the evangelization of China. In the United Free Church of Scotland there are some 1,600 ministers. That is about equal to, if not more than, the total number of male missionaries in China. Suppose that the ministers of the United Free Church were the only trained forces to supply the spiritual needs of Great Britain, the United States, France, Germany, Russia, Austria, Italy and Spain, when could they overtake the task? But the population of China is equal to the total population of all these lands. Here is another fact: If all the Bibles, Testaments and Scripture portions that have ever been published by the British and Foreign, American and Scottish National Bible Societies could be put into the hands of the Chinese people, a single copy to each, one-fourth of the population would still be left without a copy.—'Missionary Record.'

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR COLUMN

EVANGELISTIC ENDEAVOR.

The open air meetings every Sunday night inaugurated by the Montreal Christian Endeavor Union continue with increasing interest. This has been a departure in connection with the Union work in Montreal, but bids fair to become a permanent feature of the work in Montreal.

The meetings in Point St. Charles are held on Wellington street, near the Tail-race bridge, and in the west end of the city at the corner of Brooke avenue and St. Antoine street. A feature of the meeting in the west end is the use of the lantern. By this means the words of the hymns used are thrown upon a sheet so that all can see and join heartily in the singing. The lantern is also used to illustrate the addresses, and a series of Bible pictures is thrown upon the sheet while the crowd is gathering. The Rev. E. H. Tippett was the speaker at last Sunday's meeting, and Mr. Hayden, of Douglas Church, will be the speaker at the meeting to-morrow night.

The Christian Endeavor Union is responsible for a meeting at the Old Brewery Mission every Friday night, and the Endeavorers from any part of the city are invited to attend and help to make the meetings as interesting and helpful as possible. Mr. W. H. Goodwin was the speaker last night, and the musical part of the service was in charge of the West End Glee Club.

ENDEAVOR PICNIC.

The Local Union have decided to hold another picnic on Saturday afternoon, Sept. 12, on the eastern slope of the mountain, near Mount Royal avenue. It is hoped that all the societies in the city will take part in this picnic. Each society will provide enough refreshments for its society, and hand it to the convener of the social committee of the union. There will be baseball, races and other competitions, and everything will be done to ensure a good time. Those members who have a bat and ball or tennis raquet are asked to bring them with them. Have your representative attend a meeting of the picnic committee on Tuesday evening, Sept. 1, at Mr. Maxwell's, 599 St. Antoine street, Westmount.

BAZAAR FOR THE NEWSBOYS.

A meeting of the committee re bazaar for the newsboys was held last Tuesday evening. Great interest is shown by the societies in this work. They have decided to have a booth decorated with the C. E. colors, and to have for sale fancy and useful articles and home-made candy. Will the societies who were not represented at this meeting appoint some one to represent them, to solicit donations from their members and friends, and to report at a meeting of this committee on Tuesday evening, Sept. 1, at 599 St. Antoine street, Westmount. The committee wants young ladies to volunteer to serve in the afternoons and evenings. Any further information can be had from Miss E. Hall, 101 St. Francois Xavier street, or telephone Main 5313.

A MEMORY.

'Holy! Holy! Holy!' Sweet the hymn is ringing,
From the old grey church that towers above the Northern sea,
And in dreams again I stand and listen in the churchyard,
And again so sweet and cold, the sea breeze comes to me.

'Holy! Holy! Holy!' Far below the murmur
And the splash and ripple of the sleepy waves,
And the Sabbath silence o'er the land is brooding,
As I stand here dreaming midst the grassy graves.

'Holy! Holy! Holy! Lord God, Almighty!
All Thy works shall praise Thy Name in earth and sky and sea,'
And when'er I hear it, even in the city,
Back I go in spirit, to that churchyard by the sea.

GERTRUDE D. HUGHES.

HONEY IN THE LIMELIGHT OF SCIENCE.

It is perhaps well for the somewhat competitive lines of food that the majority of bee-keepers do not understand many of the merits of honey.

Those in the bee-keeping ranks know that choice honey is one of the most palatable of foods; that all of it can be digested, leaving no residue, and that honey is erroneously looked upon as a luxury. They also know that a jar of honey, unlike fruit, may be opened, partially consumed and, although unsealed (if kept in a warm and comparatively dry atmosphere), not spoil.

Science, however, has recently demonstrated many things of which the bee-keeper might well take note and use to advantage in popularizing honey.

Scientific investigations and close observation has determined that the bee, with its strong instinct for cleanliness, puts the cleanliest housekeeper to shame, in the thoroughness with which it polishes and disinfects the comb cells; the receptacles for storing honey. It gathers the aroma-laden nectar distilled by the blossoms and, in all its purity, places it in the honey sack, and, after reaching the hive, it is placed in the comb cell, where the bees, blowing a current of air warmed by the inmates of the hive, continuously over the open cells, evaporating it to the consistency of ripe honey and in its marvellous process making the various methods invented by syrup and sugar manufacturers appear crude and unclean.

But this is not all in this process of gathering, storing and moving from cell to cell; the nectar undergoes a marvellous and valuable change. The nectar is largely 'inverted,' thus saving the consumer of honey the digestive energy required in its preparation for assimilation. Many with weak stomachs know how expensive and valuable food preparations with pepsin are. The bee-keeper in his charge for honey has never yet taken this valuable feature into consideration, although, as far as is known, in this respect he has a monopoly in the carbohydrates.

Late investigations by Gershorn Franklin White, Ph. D., expert in animal bacteriology, Department of Agriculture, Washington, still adds to the scientific evidence as to the value of honey as a food, and no doubt, if properly used by bee-keepers, will tend still more to give it a prominent place on the table as a daily and regular article of food.

In Bulletin Technical Series No. 14, Dr. White, after making careful bacteriological investigations 'of many samples of honey,' states of bacteria in a normal apiary 'the number of species isolated is comparatively small.'

It is not often that the people of wealth moderate circumstances, and those comparatively poor, can for a moderate sum find a food which the chemist, the bacteriologist, the pocket and the palate, pronounce upon so highly.—The 'Canadian Bee Journal.'

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

—ALL IN ADVANCE.—

DAILY WITNESS, $3.00.
WEEKLY WITNESS, $1.00.
WORLD WIDE, $1.50. No extra charge for delivery in Montreal or for foreign postage.
NORTHERN MESSENGER, 40 cents; three copies, $1.00; 8 copies, 10 copies or more to one address at 20c. per subscription.

DISCOUNTS AND COMMISSIONS

Three or more subscriptions to the same publication secure a discount

In the case of Renewal subscription 25 p.c. off the regular annual rates
In the case of New subscription 50 p.c. off the regular annual rates

SPECIAL CLUBBING RATES

For two or three publications to the same address

Daily Witness, World Wide and Northern Messenger, worth $4.90 for $3.40
Daily Witness and World Wide worth $4.50 for $3.30
Weekly Witness, World Wide and Northern Messenger, worth $2.90 for $2.20
Weekly Witness and World Wide worth $2.50 for $2.00
Weekly Witness and Northern Messenger, worth $1.40 for $1.20

Six months' trial at half the above rates.

Postage included for Canada (Montreal and suburbs excepted), Newfoundland, Great Britain, Gibraltar, Malta, New Zealand, Transvaal, Jamaica, Trinidad, Bahama Islands, Barbadoes, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, Ceylon, Gambia, Sarawak, Zanzibar, Hong Kong and Cyprus.

U. S. Postage 50c extra for Weekly Witness to United States, Alaska, Hawaiian Islands and Philippine Islands. Daily Witness subscriptions at $3.00 include postage, but 35 cents must be added for the Daily Witness at club rates. Northern Messenger 50 cents extra, except in clubs to one address, when every four copies will be fifty cents extra postage per annum.

Foreign Postage extra to all countries not named in the above list, as follows: Daily Witness $3.50 extra; Weekly Witness $1.00 extra; Northern Messenger, 30 cents extra; World Wide subscription price, including postage to foreign countries, only $1.50.

Samples and subscription blanks freely and promptly sent on request.

ADVERTISING RATES.

WEEKLY WITNESS—Casual advertisements, 20c per line per insertion. 'Farms to Rent, Farms For Sale,' can be inserted for 1c a word per insertion from subscribers. The lowest rate for non-subscribers is two cents per word. When replies are to be addressed in care of the 'Witness' Office, an additional charge of twenty-five cents is made. In all cases the full price must accompany each order.

DAILY WITNESS.—10c per line per insertion. 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 notice.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

ADDRESS — Give street and number (if necessary), post-office and province.

REMIT—By Express or Post-Office Order, or register your letter for your own protection.

Post-Office or Express Money Orders can be obtained at the following rates: $5.00 and under, 3c; over $5.00 and up to $10.00, 6c; over $10.00 and up to $30.00, 10c.

U.S. Subscribers should remit by Post-Office Order, or by American Express Co., payable at Montreal.

Stamps are accepted in payment of subscriptions provided they are in perfect condition.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS—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 is not done such change cannot be made.

Address all business communications,

JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
Publishers,
'Witness' Building, Montreal.

SAMPLE COPIES.

Any subscriber who would like to have Specimen Copies sent to friends, need only send upon a post card the name and addresses to which he would like papers sent.

PREMIUMS AND CLUBS

New High-Arm Drop Head, Ball Bearing Sewing Machine, given to 'Witness' subscribers for $40 worth of new subscriptions to the 'Witness' at full rates.

For Sale, including the 'Daily Witness,' one year, $29.00, or including 'Weekly Witness,' one year, $27.00.

The People's Horse, Cattle, Sheep and Swine Doctor, for one new subscription to the 'Weekly Witness' at $1.00. For sale post-paid, to 'Witness' subscribers, 75c.

A Fountain Pen given for two new subscriptions to 'Weekly Witness' at $1.00 each, or three renewals at $1.00 each, or ten renewals at 80c each. The pen for sale post-paid to subscribers, $1.50.

'Weekly Witness' Club rates are: Three copies, separately addressed, $2.40; four, $3.00; ten, $7.00.

Bagster's Long Primer Bible for three subscriptions to 'Weekly Witness,' two of which must be new, or a list of six renewal subscriptions at $1.00 each, or ten subscriptions at 80 cents each. For sale to 'Witness' subscribers, $1.75.

None of the above premiums can be claimed solely on one's own subscription, new or renewal.

EXPIRING SUBSCRIPTIONS

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

AUGUST, 1908

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

CALLED TO BRANDON.

Kingston, Ont., Aug. 24.—The Rev. W. P. Reeve, of Kemptville, has been appointed to the parish of St. Matthew's, Brandon, to succeed the Rev. A. W. de Pencier, who accepted a call to Vancouver.

While the publishers of the 'Witness' exclude from its columns all financial and other advertisements which they consider calculated or intended to take advantage of or injure the reader, it must be understood that they in no way guarantee advertisements, and must leave their readers to exercise their own discretion in the way of putting faith in them. It is, of course, impossible to know much about mining advertising, which offers probably the most speculative and, therefore, the most risky of all investments. The great chances of gain are balanced by the great chances of loss, and no one should invest in a very speculative property more than he can afford to lose.

The Witness.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1908.

If ever there was a good occasion for boycott it would be in the case of the photographer and vendors who are responsible for the publication and sale of a picture of the Ontario parliament building with the United States flag floating from a flagstaff in front. We know that any public notice taken of such a piece of latent treason would only make it the more profitable to the people who have thought to sell their country for very little indeed. But Canadians have it in their hands to resent the calculated injury. This whole business of flying a foreign flag for the sake of business profit is very ignoble, and should lose those who do it as much Canadian business as it gains them foreign favor. Some people think there ought to be some public regulation with regard to the use of foreign flags. But, after all, a flag is an expression of sentiment, and if any of our people prefer foreign flags it is just as well for those of us who are British and Canadian in sentiment to know it.

Mr. W. J. Bryan's candidature is getting to be more than a political joke, and his opponents are beginning to take him seriously. It would seem that at last the political contest in the United States is going to be more or less squarely on tariff lines. Mr. Bryan, who is supposed to be swayed very largely by the actual trend of public opinion, with which he is in wide and close touch, has hitherto fought shy of the direct tariff issue and has preferred any other war-cry. We always thought that if he had planted himself on this in his earlier campaigns he would have not only found far firmer standing-ground, but would have made better progress towards political success, besides doing his people an unspeakable service in the way of education. The fact that he now seems to be focusing his eloquence on his plea for a revenue tariff seems to show which way the popular wind is now blowing. It affords what was lacking, a clear line of cleavage between him and Mr. Taft, who has committed the blunder of glorifying the Dingley tariff in a day when that tariff is sadly discredited. Mr. Taft is now about where Mr. Bryan was eight years ago, dealing with the symptoms rather than with the disease, proposing to weed out the trusts without dealing very strenuously with the soil that is replete with their germs, and affords an inevitable culture for them.

A proposition to organize for the Democratic campaign associations of depositors who have lost money in bank failures has been put before Mr. Bryan by Mayor Brown, of Lincoln, Nebraska. The idea is to emphasize the Democratic plank about the guaranteeing of bank deposits. Democrats say there is not a plank in the Denver platform so popular in the west as that to guarantee deposits, and they assert that a good many westerners are going to vote for Bryan on that account alone. Mayor Brown believes that the plan will prove as strong or stronger in the east than in the west. In the panic of last year, he says, Nebraska was not bitten, while New York was. In Nebraska they hardly knew there was a panic, while in New York many thousands of depositors were figuring out how many cents they were likely to get on the dollar. So bank victims may form Bryan clubs to emphasize the issue of 'depositors guaranteed,' and westerners believe that this would help to bring conservative eastern Democrats into line, 'especially 'in view of the demonstration given the 'other day in Oklahoma of the practical 'efficiency of the scheme.' As we said the other day, there is no more moral or economic objection to insuring bank deposits than there is to insuring life and limb and ships and houses and furniture and character and what not. Indeed, there is this to be said for insuring safety of bank deposits that many people who now hoard their money in stockings would then let it out to help develop the resources of the country. The difficulties in working out an unobjectionable plan would doubtless be very great; but the advantages of such insurance, if those difficulties were overcome, would be very great as well.

Addressing the Nova Scotians, as representing the Province of Quebec at the celebration of the hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of representative institutions in that province, Mr. Weir dwelt seriously on the duty of national as distinguished from local patriotism. All parts of the country are interested in the well being of every part. In congratulating the people of the seaward province on the early attainment of their liberties, he naturally recurred to those sturdy virtues which had fitted them for such attainment. He recalled how Bishop St. Valier had found the Acadian population without any missionaries, but to his surprise found the people well behaved, loyal, God-fearing and attentive to their duties. 'The good 'bishop, if he were alive to-day,' said Mr. Weir, 'would be glad to see that 'the same qualities still characterize in 'a marked degree the people of Nova 'Scotia.' This is the highest praise, and for the most part well-deserved. So much the more jealous should the Nova Scotians be that none should rob them of this their good name. It seems as though it were incumbent on the churches of Nova Scotia, without distinction of denomination, to get together and demand or appoint a commission to examine into the conditions out of which has emerged the lawless crowd of harvesters, hailing chiefly from Nova Scotia, which has disgraced Canada before the world. Are there any churches or schools in the regions whence these men come, and if so what sort of religion or morals are instilled into the youth? We presume these rioters are for the most part men in the beginning of life who are the product of present rather than of past conditions, and the conditions seem to be such as badly need reform. We hear of lawlessness in the United States and of persecution and threatened massacre because of occasional crime in a race demoralized by slavery, and revealing vices often inherited from white ancestors, and we hasten to show how little better the Canadian is than the American, and how little better the Anglo-Celtic race is than the African. Where is our Christianity that it bears no better fruits than this?

Mr. Keir Hardie's visit to America is, according to an announcement attributed to himself, for the purpose of amalgamating the trades unionists and socialists of the United States and Canada into one political party. One would think that the state of public affairs in Great Britain at present would give Mr. Hardie ample scope for the employment of his chosen vocation. He is the leader of the Labor Socialist party, and represents in the British Parliament an amalgamation such as he proposes to form on this side of the Atlantic. It is a big undertaking, but just of a sort that would appeal to a man of his intellectual grasp and political knowledge. Having obtained prominence as labor leader and gained notoriety by his speeches in India, while on a trip around the world, he is inspired by his success with the idea that he can do for the labor unions and the socialists what they have been unable to do for themselves. His notion that he can unite these parties into one political party, embracing those in the United States and in Canada, is worthy of a Napoleonic genius, which despises geography and conflicting national institutions, and looks with contempt on all social forces and differences opposed to his view of what should be the prevailing principle. Though some trade unions in the United States have declared in favor of socialism, the great body of them have frequently gone on record as opposed to it. Those in this Dominion are even to a greater degree inclined to keep the socialist element in subordination. Mr. Hardie was defeated when he ran for parliament as a candidate of the Labor-Socialist party. It was not until that party abandoned its leading tenets and, by so doing, became united with the labor union party, that he secured his election. He may think an amalgamation on similar lines on this continent can be effected and that he is the more capable of bringing it about. Perhaps he is. But he is in the way of finding out that the spirit of individual liberty as opposed to class dictation is pretty strong among the working men on this side of the sea, and that the introduction of a dominant socialism, even if accomplished, would cause a revolt in the rank and file, and greatly deplete the organizations.

There would seem to be a steady policy on the part of the New York Satanic press to work up a war across the Pacific. The phrase 'Satanic,' applied by Horace Greeley was the one in use before the gentler term 'yellow' was invented. One journal prints a false report of an interview with the Chinese ambassador at Washington. Upon the strength of that it gets some casual remarks from an over-candid statesman at Tokio, implying a certain possibility of war, though war was not in the speaker's mind anything but a hypothesis. Then came a telegram from New York to Japan telling of the tremendous feeling these misrepresented remarks had made throughout the United States, which was all a pure invention. Then there were angry comments from Tokio. Now we have some Chinaman reported from Paris as recommending an alliance between the United States and China for the sake of withstanding the aggressions of Japan. This Chinaman thinks that the United States and China together could manage Japan, notwithstanding the English alliance, as Germany would keep Great Britain in order. So respectable a journal as the New York 'Times' contemplates with satisfaction the United States cuddling under the wings of the German eagle to protect it from Great Britain. This exaggeration of irresponsible smoke-room gossip into the portents of nations is possibly done with no deeper motive than to sell newspapers. But the responsibility may become a heavy one for the men who have already the Spanish-American war to their debit.

The death of Mr. Ira D. Sankey has naturally called renewed attention to the character of his work and the reason for its undoubted abounding popularity. The music of these songs has been called 'amateur's lamentable trash,' and has had as much condemnation from superior critics as have the words and music of 'The Maple Leaf Forever'; but both have caught the people's ear, while much that may have been superior from a technical point of view has proved still-born. Appreciation of music, like appreciation of painting, or appreciation of literature, is largely acquired through culture, and it is natural if not inevitable that the least subtle of tunes or succession of chords should please the greatest numbers. Thus, Sankey's 'Ninety and Nine' was, if not music, a singularly eloquent recitation to chord accompaniment, more effective than tune as a vehicle for the touching and inspiring theme. It is a great service rendered to men to give the people such a voice in which to express their deeper feelings. 'The Maple Leaf Forever' is certainly primitive both as to tune and verse, but many thousands have enjoyed it, and its popularity shows that it has supplied a need which better poets and better musicians have failed to supply—something, in its case, by which a love of country might be expressed and felt by the least learned. Sankey's music, too, was and is felt by the people to be easy, and they sang it and sing it, with a swing and an enjoyment good to behold, especially in these days when, as someone has said, 'Comic inanities shriek from innumerable phonographs at a maddened age.' The age owes much to Ira D. Sankey for his contributions to serious song—songs which have lifted mortals to the skies. Even from the point of view of art they have persuaded many up the heights that, musically, lead to nobler compositions.

This is not a sea-serpent story or a story about fishing; it is not a big gooseberry story, though that comes nearer; it is aptly entitled 'A miracle in wheat,' as told in the 'Saturday Evening Post,' by Mr. Oscar F. G. Day. If what is related bears any close relationship to fact, the prophecy of Mr. Day of a revolution in wheat-growing that will upset all past calculations will not be disputed. Mr. Day says that five years ago Abraham Adams, an Idaho ranchman, while prospecting in Alaska, ran across a small patch of wheat. How the grain happened to be growing there, whether the seed was dropped by a bird, an Indian, or a prospector, no one can tell. Only one head of wheat, of unusual size, remained intact, and Mr. Adams preserved it and brought it home to Idaho, where he experimented with it. The first year the one head yielded seven pounds of wheat; from these seven pounds he next year harvested 1,545 pounds, which was at the rate of 220 bushels an acre; in the fall of 1906, he planted the 1,545 pounds, and the next year harvested 53,000 pounds. Mr. Adams had his wheat tested at the Idaho experimental station, where it was pronounced a good hard wheat. He also tried it both as winter wheat and spring wheat and it did equally well. After that Mr. Day says that satisfactory tests were made in Alabama and other parts of the country, and it was demonstrated that the Alaska wheat will yield two hundred bushels to the acre, and even more with special attention. As the world's average is 12.7 bushels, the revolution that is promised in wheat growing is truly brobdingnagian. What will be the outcome? queries Mr. Day stupendously. If the United States had all been planted with Alaska wheat this year, instead of the ordinary seed, he reckons the result at 5,000,000,000 bushels. What then would the United States do with its huge annual surplus, and to what price would wheat fall? But the questions that arise are unending. One is what sort of farming would be necessary to keep in heart the land from which so much was being extracted? It should take the life out of the land sixteen times as fast as the average.

The reported success of the wireless telephone in communication between the Eiffel Tower in Paris, and a point on the Breton coast three hundred miles away, seems to mark another era in the progress of invention for the increase of human intercourse. In one way or another the facilitating of human intercourse has been the chief end of all the greatest inventions and improvements of last century, which is a very suggestive if not prophetic fact. This one seems almost too horribly intimate and a fulfilment of the saying, not pleasing to imperfect beings, that what is spoken in the ear in closets shall be proclaimed on the house-tops. The wireless telegraph and the wireless telephone have seemed almost irresistibly to sugggest an explanation of, or at least an analogy for, telepathy. The theory has been set forth in capable quarters that, just as the impalpable electric medium carries the voice for an indefinite distance, to be gathered up intact by a sympathetic tympanum far away, so some unknown medium carries abroad the operations of each man's brain to repeat themselves in any brain that is sufficiently attuned by some subtle sympathy. Not only so, but more or less does each one's thought and feeling influence all other thinking and feeling, thus accounting for the intensification, and often wild exaggeration, of sentiment when many are thinking or feeling in mutual accord. Thus when murder seizes on a mob, each one does wilder things than any member of the mob would do separately, and when faith takes possession of a community of believers they soar to higher heights of divine sympathy than any one of the number could attain to were the atmosphere about him negative or influencing in an opposite direction; hence the value of public worship when real. The faith that heals the soul is of the same sort as that which, under various forms of religion, heals the body, and is greatly strengthened by mutual support. This theory that thought and sentiment can pass from mind to mind and can occasionally do so in almost undiminished force is no new one. In one way or another it has always been held. The scientific statement of it is interesting as affording an hypothesis as to the operation of some acknowledged but unexplained phenomena. The suggestion of the theory is if one's every thought is emanating through the whole race and as a consequence through all time, and exercising an omnipresent and eternal influence, what manner of persons ought we to be?

Canada need not be alarmed over the news that a Danish Arctic expedition took possession of Cape Glacier in latitude 83½ north, claiming the adjacent country as territory belonging to Denmark under the name Frederick VIII. Land. It is an appendage to Greenland, and Denmark claims it on the same equity that we claim all islands to the north of us. It will not be made a base for attack on us until the procession of the equinoxes, or something else, shifts the poles of the earth, as some dreamers say is to happen, and what is now a region of ice becomes, as it once was, a torrid zone. The Danish expedition has done some valuable scientific work in filling in the gap between the furthest north discoveries on the east coast of Greenland and the furthest point reached from the west by Greeley and Peary. Henceforth it will not be necessary to leave on the maps a blank at that part of the coast. As always happens, the survivors have a terrible story to relate of suffering and loss. Saddest of all was the death of the leader of the expedition, Mylius Erichsen, and his lieutenants, Hagen and Broenlund, alone in the midst of the frigid desolation of an eternal field of ice. Three more lives of heroic explorers are thus added to the long list of victims claimed by the Polar monarch as the penalty for attempting to penetrate his mysteries. It may well be asked whether anything that can be gained is worth the sacrifice, but it is certainly an infinitely nobler use of life than the frivolous pursuits of the majordity of those who have choice, however long they live—and some of which pursuits are equally killing.

After four years of study and minute investigation the Royal Commission on the Care and Control of the Feeble-Minded has issued its report. The most important of its recommendations is meant to influence the public fundamentally in its attitude towards the Feeble-minded. These should be placed in quite a different category from those 'of unsound mind,' who the commissioners recommend should be officially so described in place of by the discredited term 'lunatics.' It is proposed that the mentally defective shall be dealt with in special institutions under the control of a separate body analagous to and superseding the present Lunacy Commissioners. This reform would remove a number of weak-minded people from Poor-Law institutions. Indeed, the present proposals cover twelve percent in towns and eighteen percent in rural districts of those now chargeable to the Poor Law, and seem to look forward to a method which, with the parliamentary provision for old age, may make the reform of the Poor Law a very much simpler thing than it has hitherto promised to be. It is fully recognized that there are other sections of pauperism besides the weak-minded and indigent old-aged that are specially suitable for separate treatment. That huge question may thus be reduced to much more simple proportions, with the result of greatly decreasing misery and appreciably decreasing crime and potential crime. There is no doubt of the gravity of the present state of things. The mass of facts collected by the commission, the statements of witnesses, and the commissioners' own personal visits and investigations compelled the conclusion that there are numbers of mentally defective persons whose training is neglected, over whom no sufficient control is exercised, and whose wayward and irresponsible lives are productive of crime and misery, of much injury and mischief to themselves and others, and of much continuous expenditure wasteful to the community and to individual families.

THE MARCH OF PEACE.

All countries have schools of war; what is more needed is an education on behalf of peace. Almost all national events are glorifications of fighting prowess and populations go crazy over military heroes. Every soldier who has been on campaign is a hero in the common view. Fighting for one's country is the one overt act of patriotism—the one thing which the nation as a nation has to lure men to. School literature has always been full of fighting lore to which has, in modern days, been added martial poetry, as the staple method of evoking youthful ardor. The boy's literature of the day, both the moral and the immoral, is all about fighting. War is the one thing with which we fill the imagination of each rising generation, and yet there is hardly a nation under the sun that does not regard war as the greatest of calamities and that does not desiderate a condition of world wide peace. There are many signs of a revulsion from this not altogether glorious glorying. Among the most interesting subjects dealt with at the recent International Peace Congress in London was that of peace education. The Congress was unanimously of opinion that the scholastic authorities in each country should make a pronouncement in favor of an Inter-Governmental Congress on Peace Education. The International Federation of Teachers has undertaken, so far as primary instruction is concerned, the realization of the programme drawn up by the Peace Congress, and other grades of education will surely follow in those steps. In France, the popular university extension movement has accepted the peace programme, and has held numerous meetings for its promulgation, and a prize of fifteen hundred francs is being offered in France for a book which shall be a peace vade mecum for teachers, showing them how best to give instruction in the peace doctrine, while at the same time inculcating a love of country and citizenship.

The Congress encourages students to obtain their education in various countries. By so doing they would get a better balanced view of international questions, and make friendships that would be of great value in the cause of peace. Mrs. Gower, a London delegate, informed the Congress that in September an International Moral Congress will take place in London, and stated that a Moral Education League is in existence which is doing a valuable work in many schools. A committee of the Peace Congress having in a suggested code urged that the young should be taught that the constant and final object of existence was not alone 'a glorious death,' M. Tarrida del Marmol made a fiery protest in two languages. 'You are 'hinting at the death of a soldier,' he cried. 'That is not a glorious death. 'He falls, not knowing what he is fighting for. The glorious death is the 'death of the miner, and of the man

'who defends his liberty and his home 'against the tyrant.' The strenuosity of M. Tarrida in favor of a different conception of a glorious death had its effect, and a suitable alteration will be made. A proposal to encourage international visiting of peoples was highly approved, and it may indeed be said that the value of the Congress was rather along lines of encouraging friendship and understanding among the individuals of nations than in formulating abstract propositions or specific rules for governments. The nineteenth congress is to be held at Stockholm. The self-congratulation of the eighteenth was well warranted. The London meeting was greatly successful, and thanks are due to the British Government for its generous hospitality.

HOW TO GO TO HALIFAX.

The objection so vigorously made to the granting to the Canadian Pacific of running rights over the Intercolonial between St. John and Halifax, namely, that for every train put on by the Canadian Pacific one would be taken off by the Intercolonial, does not seem to carry much weight. The country can hardly forbid the Canadian Pacific to extend its system to Halifax—the Nova Scotians, of course, want it to do so—and if so extended the same result, whatever it might be, would follow that would follow the granting of running rights over the Intercolonial. The objection made to the amount which the Canadian Pacific is willing to pay is in a very different category. Assuming that the Pacific has so much the advantage in connections that the result Mr. Emmerson prophesies would follow, and that, to put the extreme case, the Canadian Pacific would entirely supersede the Intercolonial, it is obvious that the rent paid by the Canadian Pacific should in that case be enough to cover all the burdens on that part of the Intercolonial line, or at least the whole cost of replacing that line. It is equally evident that the payments made as rent and share of maintenance should in any case divide those burdens in proportion to the extent to which each used the line. No fixed payment of a hundred and thirty thousand dollars a year with a fixed share of cost of upkeep, could deal with the problem. The payment should increase with the use to which the line is put. It is against public policy that two roads should have to be maintained between given points, if the traffic can be accommodated on one, and it would always pay better to double the track on one road than to run a single track on two—and so forth. Where no new country is to be accommodated, it is against public policy to increase the obstruction to other traffic by making separate lines with separate entrances to cities. In granting public privileges it is the public that is to be served, and the problem of the future will be how to accommodate the most traffic—no matter whose—on every line that any one is allowed to build.

Apart, however, from the demand of the Canadian Pacific for running rights, Mr. Emmerson seems to ignore, though it is, of course, impossible that he should ignore it, the speedy approach of the Grand Trunk Pacific, with the same demand to use the tracks of the Intercolonial, and with necessarily the like result. The Grand Trunk Pacific will take care of all the traffic that now goes to the Intercolonial from the Grand Trunk Railway. Mr. Emmerson presumably expects that when the Grand Trunk Pacific gets to Moncton, it will also want running rights to Halifax, and failing these, will insist on duplicating the Intercolonial. If that is done, where is the Intercolonial to obtain business? Every pound of freight obtained by the Grand Trunk Railway destined for the Maritime Provinces will travel over the Grand Trunk Pacific, and every pound of freight obtained by the Canadian Pacific will continue to travel over that company's lines to St. John, and from St. John to Halifax over its own lines, if the traffic between those two cities is so profitable as Mr. Emmerson and others make out. Mr. Butler, the Deputy Minister of Railways, says the Intercolonial should be double-tracked between these two cities. If there is business there for a double track, both the great systems will be in the field for it. Nova Scotia generally is said to be favorable to the Canadian Pacific obtaining an entrance to Halifax either over the Intercolonial tracks or tracks of its own. It seems like a simple problem in railway economy as to which method is for all parties the best. It may be regarded as still a problem whether two rival systems can ever satisfactorily use the same tracks. It would be all the more difficult a problem if the tracks belonged to one of the two rivals. But where the tracks to be used by both belong to the government, it seems as though a good opportunity was offered to make a step towards the probable final rule that all highways must belong to the public and shall be open on equal terms to all users. Mr. Blair, who was an expert in such matters, had confidence that even a privately owned line like the Lake Superior stretch of the Canadian Pacific could be made use of in common.

THE LAW AND THE DRUNKARD.

A great assistant to the growing temperance sentiment has been the changed attitude of the courts towards excessive drinking, as the London 'Spectator' remarks in a recent article on 'Drunkenness and the Law.' A county magistrate writes that most magistrates now inflict penalties more or less on an increasing scale for this crime, but that when a point has been reached of imprisonment without the option of a 'fine,' and a 'period of detention long 'enough to give some chance of reformation,' they have to face the question: 'If the bread-winner is imprisoned, how 'will the wife and children live?' The 'Spectator' asserts that what would happen would be that 'bread-winners would 'think twice before they indulged in the 'luxury of going on the spree,' and goes on to say, 'The law is a great educator. 'If men find the law kindly and indulgent to drunkenness, they view drunkenness lightly. If the law stamps it 'as a crime, they soon begin to regard 'it as a crime.' To a very large extent that is true, as is demonstrated from the records of the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children. When careless and cruel parents found the law could and would punish them with vigor, a marked change was observed in bad neighborhoods in the way children were treated. Yet, as regards drunkenness, which is an insanity, many would still hesitate to accept without reserve the 'Spectator's' airy declaration that 'no 'advertisement of the evils of drink 'could be so far-reaching as imprisonment, and, we would add, no warning 'as salutary as the knowledge that 'drunkenness would never be regarded 'as an excuse for offences, but rather as a grave aggravation.' The law has always, in spite of facts, treated drunkenness as no palliation. If it has not been so administered it is because all men know that a drunk man is irresponsible for his acts, and in some cases hardly responsible, such is his disease, for getting drunk.

This is, we own, dangerous ground morally; but we cannot avoid it. And if part of the blame is not at the drunard's door, it must lie somewhere else. Before the public conscience would tolerate imprisonment for every offence of drunkenness or subscribe to the position that drunkenness is never an excuse for but always an aggravation of an offence, the liquor traffic must be divorced from government. So long as governments are partners and share in the profits of liquor sellers, letting the latter spread all sorts of snares for those addicted to drink and others who are learning to drink, the 'Spectator's' position is hardly the just one. Neither can much be said for imprisoning a 'bread winner' 'for his own good' under the present system of imprisonment. If the influences were good around him, and he could be put to remunerative work that would enhance his own self-respect and help provide for those dependent upon him, it would be very different. As it is, a man is almost always demoralized for life by being in jail. It may do good in opening the eyes of the public to its own work to put drunkards in jail, but it will very seldom under present conditions reform the drunkard. What is needed is a wide extent of open air country from which liquor would be carefully excluded, to which those who are the victims of liquor can be retired for years or for life, if need be, and where they will have the opportunity to earn not only their own living and guardianship, but to work for the support of their families. The Chinese Government wants to do away with opium smoking in China, and it will punish those who after a certain date continue to use it. But it will seek to remove the temptation first. The 'Spectator,' however, does not look on the drunkard from that point of view. It says: 'People do not 'get drunk by accident, and must be 'made to realize the fact, and thus encouraged in a very practical way to 'maintain their self-control.' That is the real old Tory way of looking at it. 'Booze to the limit, but don't let the 'police get you, as that injures The 'Trade.'

POSITION OF ORGANIZED LABOR.

Some very interesting figures and facts regarding labor unions and politics in the United States have been called forth by Mr. Gompers's support of Mr. Bryan, and the chorus of dissenting members of the American Federation of Labor, who have refused to follow his lead. It is discovered that organized labor has never cast its vote in block, any more than the Oddfellows, Foresters, Knights of Pythias or Maccabees have cast their votes as an organization. Local unions have not infrequently endorsed or condemned local candidates, but the national unions have taken no united action. Members of labor organizations, it seems, have hitherto been more prone to split their vote than the members of business organizations, and we read that while farmers' alliances and granges have regularly gone into politics in the Western and Southern States, where they are strong; while officers of railways have habitually united for political action; while proprietors of the tariff-protected industries have invariably and persistently done the same; however obedient to orders to strike, however submissive to direction in trade matters, the members of labor organizations, much more than members of chambers of commerce, boards of trade, and merchants' and manufacturers' associations, have refused to take part in politics as a body. The American Federation of Labor, of which Mr. Gompers is the president, and which for twenty years he and his associates have been earnestly building up, is the largest of all labor organizations. It has 117 national and international unions, 570 city central unions, 27,000 local unions, and a membership of 2,000,000. It publishes 245 trade papers, employs 926 organizers, and every member is kept posted through the 'American Federationist,' which is edited by Mr. Gompers himself. The Federation has eight vice-presidents, including John Mitchell, and its list of membership begins with actors and ends with woodworkers, and includes almost every craft—carpenters, printers, cigarmakers, boot and shoe workers, street railway employees, garment workers, blacksmiths, and what not.

But there are signs that the organization has grown unwieldy and exhibits a tendency to disintegrate rather than further to increase. The socialist labor organization, calling itself the 'Industrial Workers of the World,' and claiming a membership of four hundred thousand,, part of whom belong to the Federation, is charged with having been trying to induce workmen who believe in socialism to withdraw from the Federation and join the 'Industrial Workers.' No one realizes better than Mr. Gompers that the socialism of its members is tending to weaken if not destroy the Federation, and for this reason he has vigorously fought socialism as a political belief. Other causes are at work, according to the New York 'World,' to weaken the Federation. The American Steel Trust has almost destroyed the Amalgamated Iron Association, which used to be the strongest and richest body in the Federation; the Tobacco Trust has undermined the Tobacco Workers' Union, while in every large city, especially New York and Chicago, the formation of a central labor union is said to have strengthened local organizations at the expense of the national organization. Then there are five Railroad Brotherhoods outside the Federation, the Railroad Conductors' Order, the Bricklayers' and Masons' Unions, the Steamfitters, Glassworkers, Letter-Carriers, and the Western Federation of Miners, the latter of which is rapidly becoming a socialist organization. Outside the Federation, too, are the Knights of Labor, but this organization has largely disintegrated through internal strife, and from failure to permit self-government in the various trades, as does the Federation. It is affirmed that thirty years ago many industries, iron and steel-making and bituminous coal mining especially, were more strongly organized than they are to-day. Other industries, on the other hand, not then organized, have since become so. The trend for a time was from trade unions to Knights of Labor, then from Knights of Labor back to individual unions, then from individual unions to the American Federation, and now, it appears, from the American Federation to socialism.

Upon the general subject of labor unions and politics in the United States, which is naturally receiving much attention just now, it is interesting to be told on good authority that not one voter in seven belongs to any labor organization; that there are in the United States more Oddfellows and Freemasons than members of the American Federation of Labor, the Knights of Labor, the Industrial Workers of the World, and all the unaffiliated unions; that the 10,104,561 members of fraternal organizations outnumber more than three to one the bearers of union cards. Indeed, comparing by trades the United States census figures with the numbers in the labor unions, it is found that the men not belonging to labor unions generally outnumber those who do. About the only exception seems to be the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Typographical Union, the anthracite coal miners, and the building trades union. According to figures compiled by the 'World' and the United States statistical department, of the 29,285,922 persons engaged in gainful occupation in 1900, more than a third, or 10,438,219, were in agricultural pursuits. A good many of the farmers belong to granges or alliances, whose object is not to fix hours or wages, but to try to get higher prices for products and better terms for carriage of freight from railways. Every farmer is necessarily more or less of a capitalist, as even if he holds his farm on lease, he almost invariably owns his stock and farming machinery, and in the labor market is usually an employer. After the farmers and workers on farms, the most numerous are those engaged in manufacturing and building, who numbered 7,112,987; those engaged in domestic and personal service numbered 5,691,746; while merchants, clerks, bookkeepers, salesmen and saleswomen numbered 3,000,000, or twice as many as the railway men, and three times the number employed in the building trades. Teachers outnumbered any mechanical occupation except carpenters. In the factories of the United States in 1905 there were employed 5,470,321 wage-earners, and 519,751 salary drawers. Of the wage earners 1,065,884 were women, 159,889 were children, and less than 4,000,000 were voters. Of these, not a quarter belonged to any trade union. In 1906 the railway employees numbered 1,521,355, and of these the engineers, firemen, switchmen and trainmen numbered less than a fifth, a third of whom do not belong to any of the railway brotherhoods. Clerks, station men and trackmen are very little organized. According to Mr. Williams, State Labor Commissioner, although New York is as thoroughly organized as any state, there are only 387,450 trade union men in the entire state, and at the end of March 138,131 of these were out of work. Mr. Williams says that the building trades, which are the most highly organized, had 56 percent of the union members idle. Such an industrial condition naturally diminishes the membership of labor unions, and it is invariably found that in dull times unionism makes little, if any, headway, while strikes can hardly hope to succeed.

THE CRIME OF SPRINGFIELD.

Springfield, though not a large city, is the capital of the State of Illinois. It is blessed once in two years with an influx of legislators and lobbiers who camp there for a time and then pass away. It is in the very heart of the richest country the world knows, the corn and coal belt which stretches from Ohio through Indiana and Illinois, and across the Mississippi. That belt is essentially a farming and a mining country and through it all prosperity reigns. The common school is everywhere. The primitive conditions described in Edward Eggleston's 'Hoosier Schoolmaster,' have given place to the most sophisticated equipments and advanced educational methods while there are great institutions, normal schools and universities at almost every centre. Since Abraham Lincoln, whose home was near Springfield, used to plead in little log county court houses that region has made astounding progress, being full of cities of respectable size and with more of the appliances of civilization than almost any place east of them. Their houses are electrically lighted. When people want heat they do not build a fire, plentiful as coal is; they turn on the heat from subterranean ducts, which supply it at discretion, summer and winter. When they call a cab it is an automobile that rolls to the hotel door. This is speaking generally of the whole region rather than of Springfield, which like a variable star waxes and wanes every two years, and which for the most of the time has a discouraged look about it and has not conveniences proportioned to its size and importance.

This is the city in which reckless anarchy has broken out, having its momentary occasion, but not its cause, in an alleged assault on a woman by a negro. There was the usual attempt to lynch a negro—any negro—the one the mob set on was probably the wrong one. But being balked in this by authority, the spirit of loot, rapine and murder took possession of the mob, and still inspires it to deeds of cowardice and shame. It has been a common thing when lawlessness was noted in the United States to explain that the foreign element which had overflowed the country would take generations to civilize and Americanize. But there is not the least ground for supposing that the present outbreak, or the similar one which momentarily took possession of the neighboring city of Danville some years ago, is foreign in its character. It seems to be purely American. It was Lowell who said sadly of his country that it loved blood. It is not probably so much blood that it loves as the negation of authority. For a hundred and thirty years its children have been nursed in glorification of rebellion and in denunciation of all that was reverenced in human society by the ancestors of the same people. The very legislature which sits at Springfield is a declaration of independence of all the conventions. The members sit with cigars in their mouths, with their feet up on something, and their chief interest as members is not the good of the people but the getting of this or that financial advantage for their own constituency, or clients.

It should not be supposed for all this that here good does not prevail over evil. This very Springfield is preparing to celebrate the centenary of Lincoln's birth by consecrating, at great cost, an enduring and appropriate monument to the hero of abolition. This reveals the ruling spirit, though the circumstances, associated with a deplorable contemporary fact, recalls the old taunt about the sepulchres of the prophets being built by those whose fathers slew them. The state, which holds its counsels at Springfield, shows an enlightenment our own provinces might envy. It gives freely to all good things which have a claim upon it. It appropriates in one way and another about a million dollars a year to the state university at Urbana alone. It believes in law and order; witness the heroic conduct of the sheriff, the calm strength of the governor, the rapid and effective display of military force composed entirely of citizen soldiery. It is a community that will come out all right. But what we have to learn from this outbreak—and we in Canada have to learn it too, as proved by the disgusting behavior of Nova Scotia harvesters on a Canadian Pacific train—is that our children need to be trained not only in the intellectual branches but in respect for themselves and for their neighbors and for their country as represented in authority, and trained above all in their duty to God. What we are constantly learning is the ease with which the most civilized races revert to savagery. Where two races are in conflict the more civilized race seems invariably to adopt the worst morals of the more barbarous. A learned and notable humanitarian German professor goes to Africa and becomes towards black women a cruel beast. The English Queensland ruffian, surprised with some black female captives, takes to flight, and to save his handcuffs cuts off the hands of the women and leaves them bleeding. The Natal hoodlum persecutes the son of a black hero and gives him hardly the semblance of justice. We are the people who are afraid to soil our garments by contact with other races—perhaps rightly so, for the contact seems to make demons of us.

KEEPING FAITH.

Disestablishment has long been the dream of a majority not only of the Welsh people, but even of some Welsh churchmen—it was a live question in Wales even in Gladstone's time— and it would seem that, after long travail, the desired results are about to be obtained Recently Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd-George gave a sympathetic reception to a deputation of Welsh members and representatives of the Free Churches in Wales, who pleaded the cause of disestablishment, and were given a plain assurance that it is the intention of the government next session to introduce such a measure. Mr. Asquith assured the deputation of the unqualified sympathy he and his colleagues have with the Welsh Disestablishment cause, the support accorded to which in Wales 'was unprecedented in political history.' Mr. Asquith went on to say he was sure that no one in the principality resented the time the government had spent on measures such as the Education Bill, the Old Age Pension Bill, the Licensing Bill, and on other measures of social and political reform which vitally affect Wales, but he realized that the time was come for patience to be rewarded and former pledges to be redeemed. So the promise was made that the government would next session do its part, and the rest must be left to the tender mercies of the House of Lords. However much or little the present government may accomplish during the life of this parliament—and it has already done much to ameliorate the conditions of the great majority of the people of the United Kingdom—no one can deny it the meed of praise that courage and consistency deserve. It has gone on fulfilling its election pledges unmoved by adverse by-elections, the House of Lords, 'tariff reformers,' and other antagonists, and, if it falls, it will surely fall with its face to the foe. Mr. Asquith will at least be able to say for his government, should it end with the next general elections—and who can say?—in the words of W. E. Henley: 'In the fell clutch of circum-'stance I had not winced nor cried 'aloud. Under the bludgeonings of 'chance my head is bloody but unbowed.' It is in itself a great service in an age of so much self-interest, self-indulgence, laissez faire,, all included in the fancy name of 'opportunism,' to behold a government keeping faith, measure for measure, and more, with the pledges it gave the country when its members were in Opposition.

ROOM FOR AN IRISH NEWSPAPER.

From contempt the Irish Nationalists are said to have passed to a state of fear of the Sinn Feiners. If they can achieve so much in a few brief years, what is to become of the Nationalist cause, which is already threatened with disintegration from other influences? But a new danger now confronts Mr. John Redmond and his Nationalist band. For years they have had the support of the press, of the 'Freeman's Journal,' and other newspapers, but now they are menaced by 'Sinn Fein,' a weekly which has in its service many of the cleverest of the Irish journalists. Not only that, but it is in the intention of the Sinn Feiners to have a daily and to go for the Nationalists hip and thigh. It is proposed to have an evening paper to be conducted on novel lines. Mr. Arthur Griffith, the editor of 'Sinn Fein,' who will be the head of the new journal, has not a great deal of respect for his contemporaries. He says no country can be overcome so long as its press remains national and independent, and he affirms that the daily press of Ireland is neither one nor the other. 'It 'is cowardly, ignorant and corrupt, and 'its cowardice, ignorance and corruption 'are reflecting themselves amongst a 'people naturally brave, intelligent and 'honorable. Even the sense of humor is 'being deadened in the people by this 'daily press of ours, which if it be 'Orange attributes our poverty and emigration to the Pope, and if it be Green 'attributes our poverty and emigration 'to the English Legislature, and advocates as a remedy for that poverty and 'emigration the opening of our purse to 'pay the expenses of a permanent emigration to the Legislature it condemns.' Mr. Griffith says that the new paper will not be a chronicle of the dock and the betting ring and 'the other garbage 'with which the press of this country 'corrupts the minds of youth,' and he goes on to say he is convinced that the vital interests of Irish humanity, and of all humanity, are concerned with science and arts, industry and commerce, religion and ethics, and not with the corespondent and the murderer. So that the Sinn Fein daily paper, if it is produced as it seems almost certain to be, will be 'a chronicle and review of hu-'manity, not an exhibition of its sores. Thirty of the thirty-two Irish counties have already responded to the appeal to Sinn Feiners for financial support for the new venture, and it is hoped that before the end of the year Mr. Griffith will be able to show the world what sort of a newspaper Ireland really needs.

'WORLD WIDE.'

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

ALL THE WORLD OVER.

The Prime Minister on Free Trade—National Resources for Social Reform—'Manchester Guardian.'
The Peers and the Poor—The 'Nation,' London.
The Alleged Desire to Isolate Germany—The 'Spectator,' London.
The Reign of Lawlessness—The 'Evening Post,' New York.
The Tsar—A Character Study—'Daily News,' London.
Friends, Active and Passive—The 'Spectator,' London.
A Bubbling Joy—A Summer Vesper Sermon—Lyman Abbott, in the 'Outlook,' New York.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.

Bronson Howard—Career of One of the Most Successful American Dramatists—'Evening Post,' New York.
Zuloaga—The 'Sun,' New York.

CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.

Barriers—'Pall Mall Gazette,' London.
The Crown—Poem by Wilfrid Wilson Gibson, in the 'Academy,' London.
A Parting Word—By Cameron Mann, Bishop of North Dakota, in the 'Spectator,' London.
A Poet of Freedom—Cambridge Celebrates the Tercentenary of Milton—The 'Nation,' London.
Literary Property—An Italian View—'Evening Post,' New York.
A Censor of These Times—'Westminster Gazette.'
Dickens's Character Portraits—A Study of the Great Novelist's Way of Introducing his People to the Reader—Springfield 'Republican.'

HINTS OF THE PROGESS OF KNOWLEDGE.

The Fight Against Tuberculosis in New York—A Remarkable Campaign of Education—New York 'Times.'
The Shut-in Child of France—'Evening Post,' New York.
The First 25-Knot Liner—The 'Scientific American.'
The Origin of Moving Pictures—Chicago 'Tribune.'

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

'World Wide' is a weekly reprint of articles and cartoons from leading journals and reviews reflecting the current thought of both hemispheres.

$1.50 a year to any postal address the world over. With the 'Weekly Witness' for only $2.00 a year, to any address in Canada or British Isles. See club offers on another page. Agents wanted. John Dougall & Son, Publishers, Montreal, Canada.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

Correspondents are urged to keep in mind the fact that, in the fag of to-day, their letters are likely to gain attention in proportion to their brevity rather than by their length, and that it is far more within our powers to print short letters than long ones.

PROTECTION AND BOUNTIES.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Seeing that a 'Mr. Plainman' has exposed the vicious bounty system indulged in by our government toward a few industries at the expense of the overburdened taxpayers of Canada, and that the people of Canada are taxed seven million dollars a year in the shape of protection to encourage our woollen manufacturers, and that other industries are getting similar advantages at the expense of the great consuming masses of this country, farmers, mechanics, laborers, etc., it might not be out of place to let your readers know what Sir Richard Cartwright said, in 1902, on this very subject. Sir Richard is the ablest authority in Canada, and what he said is very interesting at this juncture. The Liberal party must soon go to the country, and how they can defend their tariff and bounty system is something that surpasses human comprehension. It is not enough to claim that the Tories are as bad or worse. That may be true, but the Liberal party was not put into power to adopt and pursue the Tory policies, but Liberal policies. And hundreds of thousands of Liberal voters will demand from candidates: Here, you must show me that it is good Liberal doctrine to take money out of the people and hand it over to favored interests.

And it will be found that not a single Liberal candidate will dare face the people and justify any such a policy. It cannot be done. Thank God, the human mind is so constituted that no man, and no set of men, dare stand up before a body of intelligent electors and defend such doctrine. The best thing that Liberal candidates can do is to come out independently, repudiate the doctrine of protection and bounties, and pledge themselves to fight any and every proposal, from whatever source, to recognise such a policy.

In 1902, Sir Richard Cartwright, speaking in the House, said that it would be an easy matter to arrange a tariff that would take sixty million dollars a year out of people's pockets in such a way that 'private interests' would get forty million dollars and the government treasury only twenty million dollars. What a stunning statement on the power and influence of the tariff!

Then he went on to say that the farmers could not be protected by a tariff, but that they could be 'bonused' on the wheat, cattle, produce, etc., that they would produce, but that it would cost forty or fifty million dollars a year. And he showed that farmers were entitled to protection in these words:

'You cannot protect the farmer by putting up a tariff, but you can protect him by giving him a bounty on all he raises. If you are going to have protection then let it be thorough. Let the farmer have protection on every bushel of grain, pound of bacon, cheese, butter, every horse, cow, hog. Has he not the right? Are not the farmers those on whose prosperity the welfare of all of us depends—the prosperity of the manufacturer, professional man, the prosperity of all classes?'

Now farmers will naturally ask, Why do we not get a bounty on what we produce? Where does the money come from? Out of whose pockets come the multi-millions that the governments get every year? Are the governments taking money out of some people and dropping it into the pockets of other people? These are questions that the great masses of people are beginning to ask, and candidates will need the political acumen of a Philadelphia lawyer to answer?

If the Liberal party goes down to defeat at the approaching elections such defeat will be a disgrace to the leaders, because it can be said of them, 'They did not die a natural death—they committed suicide.'

'ANOTHER PLAINMAN.'

Montreal, Aug. 15.

DIVORCE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The Annis-Hains tragedy, coupled with less recent occurrences in the United States, seem to point to the fact that a remedy should be found for the conditions presented. Divorce proceedings and the concomitant revolver are sufficiently deplorable, and require no comment. It is, however, wise to look for some remedy to the existing conditions. By the old Greek law, if a man divorced the woman he could not marry another woman unless she were older than the woman divorced. By Canadian law a divorce is so difficult and expensive that relatively few divorces have ever been obtained in our country. But suppose a disagreement which started with some trivial matter, like the keeping of a cat in the home, and ended in some larger and irreconcilable question—barring one only—should lead in a few years to so wide a disagreement between husband and wife that nothing but a divorce is the remedy, why could not the laws be so framed that five or ten years must elapse between the declaring of an absolute divorce and its taking effect? Should such a change be made in the laws, ample time would be given in which the husband and the wife could—and probably would—become reconciled to each other and the divorce seem ridiculous. No marriage ever existed without jars. But the contracting parties are the best suited to smooth out such jars between themselves without outside assistance, and a measure of marital happiness vastly greater than is to be reasonably expected must grow up between two people who have in these five or ten years carefully worked out a reconciliation. Should such a law be passed in the divorcing communities, divorces would at once become conspicuous by their absence. I.

COMPULSORY VOTING.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In answer to 'D. C.'s' letter regarding compulsory voting and voting by mail, I for one do not think very much of voting by mail. It gives a very good chance to do crooked work on behalf of the D. R. O., and it is also absurd to think of such a thing. Will 'D. C.' take a few examples. First, we will take Middlesex County. There are several places in the said county where they only receive mail every other day, and then there are places that get daily mail, and in some of these parts the people do not get that day's paper, but the day before; like here in London township, we have a daily mail. Now, to-day we get yesterday's mail; and in some parts, again, they have a daily mail, but it does not come in till five o'clock, and how can a man vote by mail when the polls close at five o'clock, and how can a man vote before the day of election, as he will have to do here if he wants to vote by mail? 'D. C.' thinks of his own part of the country when he says people can vote by mail. He also talks of compulsory voting. Well, I would like to see the man that would make a man vote against his own conscience. He would have all the Grits voting Tory, if that be the case, and also if the party that he supports takes out a man that is not honest or capable for his position, can 'D. C.' or any other man make him vote for the candidate? 'D. C.' may be able to force a man out to the polls, but he cannot make him vote.

He also takes the jurymen as an example, but jurymen and voters are two different things, altogether. You may be able to force a man out to the polls, but you cannot compel him to use his ballot. He can either abuse it or use it, according to his own judgment.

HENRY T. McMILLAN.

Telfer. P. O., Ont.

Note.—We should not think that by compulsory voting anybody would mean forcing everyone to vote for one of two candidates. It merely requires him to cast his ballot. He may vote for King Edward, if he chooses. The object is to do away with the cost of getting electors to the polls, which is the chief means of buying votes at present. There is no obvious reason why a man should not post his vote days before election day, as long as all were opened together.

MARRIAGES AT HOME.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I have just read, from your weekly issue of June 30 'An English Churchman's' article on the above subject and your note thereon. The time has fully come when leaders of public opinion should speak out plainly, as you have done, about the marriage ceremony being a 'sacred proceeding,' and against the 'profanity of a certain kind of joking indulged in by many ministers respecting the marriage relation. Some of us, often thoughtlessly no doubt, have offended quite too much in this way.

It would be very interesting to me, however, to know the argument for 'marriage in churches,' for which practice the Bishop of Ottawa is reported to have contended. I am sorry that, if published, I have overlooked them, and that up to the present I do not know of any good ones. For about twenty years I have believed that both Scripture and reason pointed to the marriage ceremony as being essentially a domestic one, most fittingly solemnized (this word expresses the true spirit of the function better than 'performed') in the home, in the presence of proper witnesses and the nearest and dearest friends only of the contracting parties. What could be more inappropriate than that it should be made a 'public show'—as you suggest? And what else is it, or can it ever be made, if within the open doors of a church? If, on the other hand, the number of guests be limited, as above suggested, what advantage is there in going to the church? It seems to me that here is an evident case where ecclesiastical usage or convention should not be allowed to prevail, since it so often results in the 'gravity of a beautiful service being treated lightly.'

It may not be out of place to add a word in condemnation of the morbid curiosity which forces itself within view of newly married couples, to have the poor satisfaction of staring at them or making unpleasant or even ribald remarks. It is a time when they should be left very much to themselves, and the ignorance which fails to see that fact needs to be earnestly enlightened, or the rudeness which ignores it to be emphatically tabooed.

A MINISTER.

Hiroshima, Japan, July 31.

CANADIAN PHONETIC SOCIETY.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Since residing in Canada, I have been much interested by correspondence with phonographers writing Isaac Pitman's shorthand in England and the United States. I believe that there are large numbers of Canadian settlers who in the Old Country belonged to correspondence circles for the exchange of letters or post cards, using shorthand as the means of written communication. These circles keep alive the interest with those who practice the art in such a way that they do not forget the valuable study of their earlier days. For those capable of writing shorthand, opportunities occur when least expected in a country such as ours. Many a young man, to my knowledge, has found his first real success attributable to an unexpected opening occurring where his stenographic ability was the means of introduction.

In the thinly populated districts, a letter received is an event of the day. I have recollections of walking on the prairie several miles of an evening to the nearest post office, and remember the pleasure or disappointment that accompanied the receipt or non-receipt of a letter from home or brother shorthand writer. Letters received by mail enliven the solitude of country life, when the settler can in reply tell friends in distant parts of conditions which interest and often prove of greater value than merely interesting a correspondent by the recital of a story.

Again, in towns and villages, stenographers will receive a benefit by getting in touch with a wider world than their own, and may learn of more aggressive centres of industry, quite apart from the hobby side of writing shorthand correspondence. Not Canada only, but England and all English-speaking colonies may furnish their quota, and so the choice open is very wide. With the means available, such as picture post cards and photography, there should be no difficulty in creating a chain of mutual interests which might lead to life friendships.

I have for many years corresponded with phonographers I have never met, and to whom I feel as attached as if they were from my old home. Shorthand has been a hobby with me, and has been of inestimable profit as well.

I have now letters from a number of English-speaking correspondents in England and other countries who would be pleased to correspond for mutual benefit and recreation with Canadians, or Canadian settlers. Thus the idea originated of inaugurating the Canadian Phonetic Society. The first annual list of members will be published in a few weeks, and I should be glad if any shorthand writers interested would join us. The subscription is nominal, being only 25 cents per annum, to cover cost of issuing and posting the annual list of members, with their addresses, and a half-yearly issue containing changes of addresses and new members.

I trust you will be able to give publicity to this matter for me, which I believe will be of real value, and for which favor I offer you in anticipation my best thanks.

ALBERT M. ROSS, Conductor.

P.O. Box 566, Brandon, Man.

A MINISTER APOLOGIZES.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Under the above caption you published a short statement in your issue last Tuesday. Your informant writes with a very vicious pen and is not correct in some of his statements. There was no crowd at court from Augusta, only five persons in all. There was no apologizing on Mr. Snell's part. He did not agree to apologize, only to make a public statement. Mr. Snell has the confidence and sympathy of his officials and congregation in North Augusta, and I am confident that if the general public knew all the particulars of the case and the conditions which obtain out there, where the social was held, it would also commend him for the stand he took. Mr. Snell himself acknowledges that he went a little too far in destroying the cigars, yet it was in the interests of right and decency, and we stand by him.

'BRITISH FAIR PLAY.'

North Augusta, Ont.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Will you be kind enough to give me a little of your space in which to reply to the lengthy contribution from the Rev. Percy Dearmer, on the subject of Christian Science versus spiritual healing. The Rev. Mr. Dearmer's references to Dr. Quimby and his conclusions as to the relation of Christian Science to Quimbyism are based no doubt upon various published statements which Dr. Dearmer has probably not taken the pains to personally investigate. He will be glad to know, I am sure, that Christian Science has no similarity with the system of magnetic healing which was practiced by Dr. Quimby. The article in the 'Witness' for July 25, says that Dr. Quimby left behind a series of MSS. 'in which for the first time the philosophy of mental healing was expounded.' Inasmuch as this 'series of MSS.' has never been exposed for public examination, its existence is conjectural and uncertain. There is no evidence to show that Dr. Quimby consciously practiced or taught a system of mental healing. According to all the testimony available he manipulated his patients. One of his theories was that he believed his cures were effected by healthy electricity passing from himself to his patient. Now, this is not even faintly suggestive of Christian Science and it does not even remind one of the modern systems of mental science.

In referring to the alleged Quimby MSS. the Rev. Mr. Dearmer says:—'These writings are said to be the source from which the later exponents of what is called Christian Science drew their inspiration.' The fact that Mr. Dearmer uses the phrase 'are said to be,' indicates that he himself is not at all certain as to the supposed connection between Christian Science and Quimbyism.

Mrs. Eddy has stated that her inspiration came from the Bible and that her teachings, or the body of thought known as Christian Science, are drawn entirely from the Scriptures and from no other philosophy or religion; and there is no reason to doubt her statement.

Mr. Dearmer says of 'Science and Health' that it is a curious mixture of bad philosophy and worse English. As to the philosophy, let those testify who have been healed by means of it. The hundreds of thousands of beneficiaries of Christian Science are not likely to agree with Mr. Dearmer that its philosophy is bad. A religion which heals the sick, allays pain, wipes away tears, and does away with sin can hardly be called a bad philosophy.

I would be much interested to have Mr. Dearmer point out a single sentence in 'Science and Health' which, in his opinion, is an example of poor English. Mark Twain, who is supposed to be a competent literary critic, speaks admiringly of the literary form of 'Science and Health.'

WILLARD S. MATTOX.

Aug. 18, 1908.

Note.—Mark Twain must have been in one of his quaint moods.

Elephants are probably more abundant in the basin of the Congo, where the swamps afford them protection, than in any other part of Africa.

GENERAL WOLFE MEMORIAL

UNVEILING AT BATH.

(London 'Daily Telegraph, July 30, 1908.)

One of the many historic houses in Bath is that in which General Wolfe was residing when he received the summons from Pitt to command the St. Lawrence expedition, which culminated in his glorious victory and early death. The house, No. 5 Trim street, 'near St. John's Gate on Trim Bridge,' was purchased by Mrs. Wolfe after her son's death, and there is a fine pediment over the entrance, a trophy of military arms, which was, it is believed, added as a memorial of his profession. In 1757, when Wolfe resided there, the locality was a fashionable one, but it is now a quiet Old World by-street, the distinguishing features of which are the quaint 'St. John Gate on Thim Bridge,' now connecting two shops, and the facade of General Wolfe's house.

This usually quiet street was the scene yesterday of a ceremony which received an added interest by reason of the celebrations now taking place in Quebec. Sir Gilbert Parker, M.P., in the presence of the Mayor and Corporation and a representative gathering, which included Lord and Lady de Blaquière, General Sir Henry Geary, K.C.B., Colonel and Lady Mary Skrine, Lady Dorchester, Prebendary Boyd, the Rector of Bath, and Lord Alexander Thynne, unveiled to General Wolfe an unpretentious but artistic bronze tablet, such as is to be found decorating not a few historic houses in Bath. Wolfe's parents were frequent visitors to Bath, and it was whilst there that he made the acquaintance of Miss Lowther, a daughter of Mr. Robert Lowther, an ex-Governor of Barbadoes, whose miniature portrait he carried with him when he left the city in January, 1759, and embarked on board the 'Neptune' at Portsmouth. On the eve of his death, apparently with some premonition of fatality, he confided the miniature to the charge of Commander Jervis, with the request, should he fall, to return it to his fiancée. Miss Lowther ultimately became the Duchess of Bolton, and lived to a good old age.

At the opening of the day's proceedings the Mayor read a telegram from the Mayor of Quebec as follows:

'City of Quebec sends hearty greetings to city of Bath, and returns hearty thanks for congratulations upon her tercentenary. Tablet to one of Quebec's heroes will be a bond between us.'

The reading of this message evoked loud cheers, and fresh enthusiasm was kindled when it was announced that Earl Grey had telegraphed stating that the thoughts of many Canadians would be with him that day.

Sir Gilbert Parker, M.P., then unveiled the tablet. Wolfe's deeds, he said, gave England a Western Empire founded on a French base, which was to remain a new field for the energy and courage and ambitions of our race, when her revolting colonies to the south should set up and maintain the angry claim of independence. There was a noble monument to Wolfe in Westminster Abbey; a lofty column at Stowe; a tablet in the church at Westerham; and now there would be at Bath a tablet to tell that those walls sheltered that bright genius, whose merits and matchless skill made him an adjutant at 16, a captain and brigade-major at 17, to serve gallantly at Culloden and Falkirk, which brought him public official thanks after the Battle of Laffeldt at 20, made him a lieutenant-colonel at 23, a brigadier-general at 31, and a major-general and the captor of half a continent at 32 years of age. Before most men had begun to launch upon their life schemes and activities he was grown old with wars, and the miseries, duties, and achievements of the stricken field had so outworn the ungainly frame which shrined an exquisite yet indomitable spirit, that, only just before the capture of Quebec, he said to his surgeon, 'I know perfectly well you cannot cure me, but pray make me up so that I may be without pain for a few days, and able to do my duty; that is all I want.'

It was only within the last two generations that Wolfe's fame had reddened the whole sky of our history. The significance of the work he did, the true fulness of his conquest, had only been brought home to the people of our wide empire by the splendid rise during the present generation of the great Dominion where, for days past, they had been celebrating the founding of Quebec, and the mighty activities of the two peoples—that yet were one people—who were building up a stalwart nation between the oceans, in a fertile territory larger than Europe, over which flew the British flag. Where, 300 feet above the river, Louis's citadel batteries poured their shot and shell upon Saunders's and Holmes's fleets, and pounded Monckton's defences at Point Levis; where the battalions of Béarn, Languedoc and Guienne, under Montcalm and Bougainville, and the brave habitants, coureurs de bois, and Indian tribes under Vaudreuil, challenged our little army to attempt the impregnable fortress; there, to-day, under the eyes of the Heir-Apparent of the British Crown, passed an army of 30,000 men who represented the loyalty and contentment and steadfast alliance of two great races, who together proceed upon the path of a great destiny.

There were under 70,000 inhabitants of Canada in 1759; there were 6,000,000 now, and the onward tramp of a score of millions fell upon the ear of hope and faith and energy. When Wolfe received Pitt's letter, did he have any gleam of the far-reaching nature of his task? One might ask the same question concerning Columbus, or Cartier, or Champlain. It was to be believed that the eye of genius saw the wide prospect and the splendid issues of great strokes, however faintly outlined; that great men had premonition of the profound consequences of their deeds to coming generations. But even if they had no such prevision, their own souls must have resounded with the happy cry of conscience at the sight of supreme duty done; so that, as in the case of Wolfe, with task fulfilled, the fainting lips could say: 'Now, God be praised; I will die in peace.'

At the close of the ceremony Sir Gilbert Parker was entertained at luncheon at the Guildhall, when the Mayor read the following telegram from Viscount Wolseley: 'Wolfe's career is a proud example of the British soldier's contempt for death and of daring courage. Instructed by military knowledge, he served his King with all his heart, and was privileged to die for England.'

SEALSKIN RETURNS TO FASHION.

(From 'Fur News.')

Sealskin, which is one of the most valued furs, has steadily been increasing in price during the last few years. Experts agree that this season the cost of the fur will be almost prohibitive.

RUST THAT FARMERS FEAR

THE KIND THAT RUINS WHEAT.

(Chicago 'Tribune.')

Rust still corrupteth the American cereal crops, and that to annual damage exceeding five hundred million dollars. The Department of Agriculture has put on record the amazing statement that the injury to wheat and oats from rust probably exceeds that caused by any other fungus or insect pest, and in some localities is greater than that caused by all other enemies of the crops combined. The farmer in some season or other in looking over his fields during early summer cannot help noting that the fresh green appearance of the wheat crop is changing in color from day to day, becoming gradually quite yellow. On examining closely one of the withered leaves the observant cultivator can detect orange yellow spots or lines, and with the aid of a low power lens also can see that the epidermal tissue of the leaf has been ruptured by the emission of countless numbers of orange yellow seeds or spores.

The spots and lines upon the leaves multiply rapidly, and when the leaves are shaken by the wind the spores are set free and fall upon the other leaves, and thus the disease is spread. Wherever wheat is grown this destructive pest is known and dreaded. In appearance the disease is the same wherever the crop attacked is grown—Europe, America, Australia—pale yellow during springtime and summer, deepening later in the season to a dark brown or black on the green leaves not only of the cereal crops but of many surrounding wild grasses. In the early stages of rust the fungal spores or seeds are called 'uredo spores,' from 'uro,' to burn, owing to the rusty or burnt appearance of the leaves.

THE NATIONALIZATION OF THE PLAINS OF ABRAHAM.

Battlefield Park.

No 'Field of Cloth of Gold' is this we spread,
Not ours the passing pomp of worldly show:
The benediction of the sunshine's glow
Through latticed leaves, across our path is shed.
In memory of those, our honored dead;
Fair flowers, the sweet memorials we strow:
Green trees, whose lofty boughs soft shadows throw
Athwart the way the souls of heroes sped.
Where once the clash of conflict rent the air,
The songs of little children shall resound;
And Peace shall fold her tranquil pinions there,
And blossoms breathe their fragrance all around.
Behold, our garden shall be passing fair,
For lo! we plant it upon hallowed ground.

BLANCHE E. HOLT MURISON.

ITCHING PILES AND ECZEMA

Cured by One-half Box of Dr. Chase's Ointment—30c.—Others Failed, but This Preparation Cured.

The day of operations for the relief of piles is past. Operations are entirely unsatisfactory, because they are expensive, dangerous and often of no avail. Why should you spend a couple of hundred dollars on an operation, be compelled to quit work, and endanger your life by running the risk of complications setting in? In many cases after the operation is performed the piles return. On the other hand,

Dr. Chase's Ointment

has cured thousands of cases of piles. One box has cured some, two or more others, but in this particular case only one-half box was needed. The cost of this ointment is 60 cents a box, or, in other words, "Itching Piles cured for 30 cents." The treatment of piles with Dr. Chase's Ointment is

INEXPENSIVE, NOT DANGEROUS, Gives Immediate Relief, and Cures.

Herewith we submit an unsolicited testimonial. Read it and judge for yourself. Write Mr. Iles, or call at our offices and see his letter. If you are skeptical, satisfy yourself. We have $500 for you if this testimonial isn't genuine. The results obtained by this preparation are better advertisements than any ads. that can be written.

CURED IN NO TIME.

Mr. W. Iles of Richards' Landing, St. Joseph's Island, Ont., writes:—Recently I have been cured of Eczema and Itching Piles by only half a box of your Ointment. The Eczema was at the back of my left knee, right in the bend. It was of some months' standing. I used vaseline ointment, which I suppose kept it in check, but did not allay the itching. I could not refrain from tearing at it occasionally. Thank God I saw your advertisement in one of The Montreal Witness papers, and got a box of your Ointment. It allayed the itching at once, and effected a cure in no time. I am a man 58 years old.

Dr. Chase's Ointment, 60 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills cure "that pain in the back." 25 cents a box.

LITERARY REVIEW.

LIGHT SUMMER READING.

'The Prima Donna,' by Marion Crawford, (The Macmillan Co. of Canada, $1.50), might almost be classified as an entertaining treatise on circumstantial evidence. The plot turns on the guilt or innocence of a wealthy American living in England, who is suspected to be guilty of murder. The evidence against him, none of it convincing, accumulates gradually, under the manipulation of an enemy, till at the climax, he escapes arrest by proceeding himself to Scotland Yard and easily proving an alibi. The true villain is produced and all the house of cards, erected with so much pains, falls to the ground. The several suspected characters turn out to be rather everyday people engaged quietly in helping their fellows instead of plotting murder and destruction. It is rather a new role for the author to play, this of bringing out virtue triumphant and making the interest of the story depend on the innocence instead of the guilt of his characters. He does it with grace, however, and the book contains many clever passages and bits of character study. Although this is the sequel to his earlier 'Fair Margaret,' Mr. Crawford has made the story well able to stand alone, nor it is in any way incomplete, although it is real understood that the third in this trilogy of novels with the one heroine is yet to come under the title of 'The Diva's Ruby.'

'The Half Smart Set,' by Florence Warden, (T. Fisher Unwin), is a modern parable of the Pharisee and Publican,—with variations. The Pharisee is a most objectionable type of British Philistine, a narrow-minded, outwardly respectable, mean and selfish country lawyer. His only son, on graduating from Oxford, falls headlong in love with a pretty, spoilt girl of the 'Half-Smart Set,' city merchants who have achieved wealth but not 'society.' He marries her suddenly and secretly, and has then to face the home criticism. The father-in-law deliberately plans to bring about a separation between the young husband and wife, sends him to Russia on lengthy business, and drives the high-spirited, wilful young woman into open rebellion and back into the set in which she was brought up. However, love for her husband brings her through many trying and some foolish scenes, and the machinations of the father-in-law are frustrated. The young couple are happily united after the proper amount of difficulty, and the would-be lover of the lovely wife falls sensibly in love with her one good-natured sister-in-law instead. This brings to a happy conclusion all the misunderstandings and evil accidents and even the villain ceases his opposition to the 'set.'

'The Millionnaire Girl' is a series of short stories by Rita, (T. Fisher Unwin). The title story is that of an inexperienced but warm-hearted American girl left an orphan with a large fortune, in charge of an English lady of small means and equally small mental capacity. The girl's large ideas of helping her fellow men lead her beyond her chaperon's control, and she is being 'worked' by a pretended philanthropist till the hero arrives upon the scene. He discovers the fraud and consoles the disconsolate enthusiast in the orthodox way. Another story in this book, 'The Passing on of Miss Flint,' is a burlesque on the American 'help' in England. Other tales have their scene in South Africa and elsewhere. The Italian stories, particularly, contain fine touches of pathos, and some sympathetic glances at the pleasant life of mountain Italy.

ALSO RECEIVED.

'The State and the Farmer,' by L. H. Bailey; 'The Making of Ireland and Its Undoing,' by Alice Stopford Green (Toronto: The Macmillan Company of Canada, Ltd.); 'Main Sewerage and Sewage Disposal,' by T. Aird Murray, C.E. (Toronto: The Canadian Engineer); 'The International,' 'Rod and Gun and Motor Sports in Canada,' 'The National Home Journal.'

LITERARY NOTES.

ENGLISH FICTION.

The ins and outs of American politics were the theme of Winston Churchill's 'Mr. Crewe's Career,' which in spite of its intention to lay bare the secrets of political trickery is a dignified and stirring novel. 'Mr. Clutterbuck's Election,' by H. Belloc (London: Eveleigh Nash) performs a similar office of enlightenment for the English public, but the author is never for a moment to be considered serious. That is not to say he does not mean what he says, but he makes his exposé far more a matter of satire, evident even in the name he gives his hero. What Mr. Clutterbuck might have done for his country if the election had been successful, there is no saying, but all he did do towards his own gigantic success, was to make blunder after blunder and graciously accept the freak returns of a whimsically good-natured fate as his by right. Mr. Belloc's story is one of the 'yet-to-be' ones, for it is dated three years hence. The Englishman likes to laugh at himself, however, and will be as little serious over the dangers of continuing along the present paths as is the author himself after all.

The fairy stories have not by any means had a monopoly of the plot that hinges on the exchange of babies at birth for the novelists early seized upon it with avidity. It has, however, not been much in fashion of late years, but in 'Bess of Hardendale' (London: Hutchinson & Co.) Mrs. Theodora Wilson has made good use of it once more. Bess is the little lady of high degree who was dispossessed at birth owing to her mother's great desire for a son, but the exchange was effected without the knowledge of either mother concerned, by a devoted maid of Mrs. Harden, who substituted for the girl her own sister's son. It was suspected, however, by Mr. Harden, who consequently felt little love for his supposed son, but was unwilling to upset his wife's happiness by verifying his suspicions. The story of the development of the two children is very good and the happier lot is naturally that accorded to the love surrounded Bess.

OPINIONS.

Mr. George Moore's latest book, 'Hail and Farewell,' is the product of his recent stay of several years in Ireland, and the title is fair prophecy that he intends to draw his stay to a close. He left London for his native land at the time of the South African war, as the most emphatic protest he could make against the trend of national affairs, and has devoted the years of his stay to the study here given to the public. One can now read of Mr. Moore's poor opinions of many matters, mainly Irish, but including Cardinal Newman and the English language in his disapprobation. He is complacent over the jocular tone he feels he has imparted to his studies and views the trepidation of some people lest they shall be 'in' and of others lest they shall be 'out' with a barely suppressed 'chortling.'

Mr. John Galsworthy has made a name for himself by the undeniable talent and originality of his several novels, and while he did not hesitate in these to serve society with some bitter doses, he has waited until now to say all he thinks on this subject. Mr. Galsworthy thinks a lot and he thinks it strongly, he knows, too, how to word his thoughts and since society has given him fair greeting it will likely care to see what he has to say in 'A Commentary' (London: Grant Richards). Whether his fellowmen will do more than smile over, and shrug their shoulders at, this arraignment of their faults and foibles is doubtful, but they will read it in view of its author and many will thoroughly enjoy the acid throughout that stings their taste.

NORTH AMERICA.

Another volume about Canada, in Sir C. P. Lucas's 'Historical Geography of the British Colonies,' will be published shortly by the Oxford University Press. The author, Professor H. E. Egerton, confines himself to history, starting with British rule to the Quebec act, and ending with the Dominion of to-day; and the volume contains several appendices, ten maps, and an index. Mr. J. D. Rogers, who wrote 'Australasia' for the same series, will deal with the geography of Canada in another part, to be issued shortly.

There have been two attempts recently by Englishmen to acquaint their countrymen with the meaning of life and ways in the United States, the one by Charles Whibley, 'American Sketches' (London: W. Blackwood & Sons), and the other, 'The Twentieth Century American,' by Perry Robinson, described as 'being a comparative study of the people of the two great Anglo-Saxon nations,' and brought out by Putnam's. The first is by a casual traveller, and the second by one who has lived for twenty years in the United States, but is still an Englishman. Both endeavor to lay stress on the similarities rather than the differences between the two nations, but the Glasgow 'News' regrets that the best effects of such well-meant efforts are swamped by the rise of the differences in full force in such incidents as those of the Olympic games. That these two nations should ever become one in thought and feeling seems a fair dream; that they should cultivate a generous attitude towards those ways in each other which they do not understand is much to be desired.

To the man anxious politically and financially to keep abreast of the times in connection with other lands than his own, Mr. Percy F. Martin, F.R.G.S., has done a signal service in the writing of his 'Mexico of the Twentieth Century' (New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.; London: Arnold). The two volumes contain remarkably full information on all points of Mexico's advance in recent years. Truly, Mr. Martin looks at his subject largely in the light of American achievement in the country, with regret that England has been slow to seize her opportunity, but he does not forget the remarkable career of Mexico's good genius, her president, Diaz. How much his country owes to him may be almost calculated in the full terms of her present prosperity, for certainly American enterprise would not have ventured without the guarantee of his stability. Mr. Martin has much to say in praise of the physical features of the country as well as on other points.

'The Old Testament and Modern Research,' by the Rev. J. R. Cohu (London: James Parker & Co.), is, as the title suggests, a critical study of the historical value of the Old Testament, taken up in the full belief that 'the clearer our analysis, the more complete our grasp of the stages in religious development, the more we shall understand, appreciate, love our faith.' Mr. Cohu is not afraid to deal with many of the difficulties that strew his chosen path, nor does he regard the sacred book as a relic so frail that it may fall to pieces with honest handling.

BIBLE STUDY.

'An Introduction to the Books of the Bible,' by G. Campbell Morgan (Fleming H. Revell Company), affords a telescopic view of all the books of the Bible from Genesis to Revelation. Although complete in itself it is introductory to Mr. Morgan's great life-work, 'The Analyzed Bible,' which will comprise an inspirational commentary and analysis of the entire Bible, to be published in about thirty volumes. The 'Introduction' is in three volumes.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Fleming H. Revell Co. announce three novels for publication shortly. 'A Soldier of the Future,' by W. J. Dawson, and 'The Victor,' by Richard S. Holmes, editor of 'The Westminster,' Philadelphia, are listed for September, and 'The Web of Time,' by Robert E. Knowles, for some time in the early fall.

Among Putnam's notable fall announcements is the final volume which can be hoped for from the pen of the late William Henry Drummond. This volume of verse ,'The Great Fight: Poems and Sketches,' has the further interest of containing a short biographical sketch of the poet by his wife, May Harvey Drummond. Mrs. Drummond has herself made the collection of these yet unpublished poems, and she also contributes a preface containing brief comments upon them.

Two other announcements by the same publishers are Sir Hubert Parry's biography of 'Johann Sebastian Bach, composer,' and the 'Niagara River,' by Archer B. Hulbert. The former, both on account of its important subject and the widely acknowledged authority of its author, Professor of Music at Oxford, musical critic and student, should be a book of first importance. Mr. Hulbert's subject also along its very different lines, may count on touching the interest of those either commercially or romantically inclined, while even curiosity seekers will see in the chapter on the various mad attempts to travel over the Falls, a fair reason for the book's existence.

Little, Brown & Co. doubtless cause a real flutter of expectation among the delighted readers of 'The Rejuvenation of Aunt Mary' and the 'Susan Clegg' books, by the announcement that their author, Anne Warner French, has promised her publishers 'An Original Gentleman' for their fall trade. Mrs. French is at present in Germany, and reluctant to leave, but her book is well on its way towards making its appearance in Boston.

LIFE OF ACTIVE RAILWAY MEN.

The 'Railway Locomotive and Engineering' says: It has often been said that the life of an active railroad man out on the road is fraught with many dangers, and frequently calls for as much heroism as may be developed on the battlefield. A strong case in point is that of Mr. C. Cowan, a locomotive engineer on the Delaware & Eastern Railway.

At a place near Arena, Pa., his engine and part of the train was thrown from the track, it is believed purposely, by a spike placed on one of the rails. The engine rolled down an embankment of about fifteen feet high and was partly submerged in the east branch of the Delaware River. Cowan's legs were caught and held by the reverse lever and sector in such a way that it was impossible for him to free himself and he was thus pinned down in the river with the water above his chin.

The fireman, who was unhurt, endeavored to pry the wrecked lever over, but was unable to do so, after which he held up and rested the engineer's head so that his mouth and nose were kept above the water. The rescue work was difficult, as the lever was several feet under water and the men had to work below the surface to loosen the bolts and nuts. The men not being able to stay down long, and the current being swift, the work progressed slowly. Cowan directed operations and at length suggested what turned out to be the most effective way of doing the work. He had several men stand on the trucks and other debris and thrust one of their number head first under the water. Turns were taken and after five hours steady but difficult work the engineer was liberated.

Cowan was not seriously injured. He faced death and endured patiently and bravely with a strong heart, and with an intelligent appreciation of his predicament. His cool judgment in directing the willling and fearless workers around him contributed in so small measure to his rescue. He displayed brave, strong, manly qualities and is alive to-day to tell the tale.

INVITATION TO BURGLARS.

(St. Louis 'Post-Despatch.')

Here is a bit of testimony volunteered by a retired burglar which ought to be seriously considered by women who have the habit of decking themselves out in all their jewellry every time they go into the street. 'Almost every really successful haul I ever made in the jewellery line,' said he, 'was the result of plans carefully laid after shadowing some woman that looked like a walking jeweller's showcase. It wasn't worth while wasting my talent on a house that didn't contain anything worth taking chances on. I never went into anything blindly. In order to make no mistake as to the value of the plunder, I just watched the b'ringed and dediamonded ladies in the streets and shops and followed them till I found out where they lived; then, when the opportunity came, I sailed in.'

AN INTERESTING STUDY.

In the debates on the budget in the British House of Commons considerable discussion took place upon the comparative financial position of Germany and Great Britain. Such comparisons are difficult to make, so as to give them value, between any two countries, and they are especially difficult between the two countries mentioned, where the financial arrangements are so very dissimilar. Still there is an advantage when statistical information is collected and presented accurately and so that it can be generally understood. The first point of importance which differentiates the British and German financial systems is, that, whereas the United Kingdom has but one national debt and one exchequer, the German empire, owing to its constitution, has an imperial debt and an imperial revenue quite apart from the debts and revenues of the constituent states which form the empire. To some extent, the financial difficulties of the German Imperial Exchequer are due to the system inaugurated in 1870, whereby contributions to the Imperial Exchequer from the various constituent states were fixed on definite principles, and limitations were imposed on the means by which the Imperial Exchequer could impose taxation. To obtain an increase of state contributions to the Imperial Exchequer requires partial revision of the constitution, a matter always extremely difficult to effect in any country.

Mr. Bonar Law, Unionist member of parliament for Camberwell, stated during one of the recent debates on the British budget, when attempting to make a comparison between British and German finance, unfavorable, of course, to the British, that the total debt of Imperial Germany was only $850,000,000, as compared with Great Britain's $3,655,000,000, and he asserted that the state debts might fairly be compared to the debts of local authorities in the United Kingdom. Mr. Alfred Mond, M.P., however, as did other members, showed that the imperial debt of Germany, according to latest figures, is over $1,060,000,000, and that to compare the state debts of countries such as Prussia, Saxony and Bavaria to debts of local authorities in the United Kingdom, is to show a remarkable ignorance of the history of those states and the causes of their debts. Most of those state debts are older than the imperial debt—which has all accrued since 1870—and were largely incurred in the wars of the period of Napoleon, the Austro-Prussian war of 1866, and other wars. Mr. Mond gives figures to show the huge amounts of these debts and their burden per head of population. Thus, the debt of Prussia alone is twice as great as that of the empire, and amounts to no less a sum than $2,140,750,000. As the population of that kingdom is about 38,500,000, the state debt alone is equal to more than $55 a head. The state debt of Bavaria amounts to $416,250,000, of Saxony to $243,000,000, and of Wurtemberg to $137,000,000, and the imperial and state debts combined amount to the huge sum of $4,250,000,000, which shows an individual indebtedness of about sixty-seven dollars a head. The total amount of interest paid on this combined debt is $123,000,000 which is very considerably in excess of the $91,075,000 interest charge of the national debt of the United Kingdom, although, of course, the individual debt of the latter is greater because of the smaller population.

Mr. Mond dwells on the fact that the tremendously rapid increase of imperial debt of Germany is almost unprecedented in times of peace, and enough to give pause to all but the most reckless advocates of expenditure. Twenty years ago the debt did not exceed $121,500,000. Ten years later it had been raised to $435,000,000, and this has since been raised to its present huge figure. In other words, the imperial debt has increased ninefold in two decades, at an average rate of nearly fifty million dollars per annum. This seems astounding, until we remember that the empire itself is not yet forty years old, and that the imperial system had, as it were, to be created over and above the monarchical government already existing. A large amount of this debt has been incurred in order to meet the deficiency of expenditure in the yearly budget. But, if the same methods of analysis are applied to the Prussian finances, it will be seen that the debt of Prussia has been added to in similar ratio, and it is double the size of that of the Empire itself: 'We get a clearer conception,' says Mr. Mond, 'of the significance of this enormous increase of indebtedness when we consider that the whole financial burden of Germany (imperial and state) is now the third largest in Europe, whilst ten years ago it was smaller than that of either Great Britain, France or Russia. The French debt is equivalent to $6,000,000,000, that of Russia to $4,630,000,000, and that of the United Kingdom to $3,655,000,000. Germany therefore already owes $800,000,000 more than the United Kingdom.'

There are three ways, says Mr. Mond, of considering the size of a national debt, putting aside the question of assets. One is to take it from the point of view of the amount per head of the population; a second from that of national wealth; and the third, and best, from these two points combined. Leaving national wealth out of consideration for the moment, the following table is interesting and instructive:

	Pop.	Debt	Debt per head.
		£	£ s.
Germany.. . .	62,000,000	850,000,000	13 10
France	39,000,000	1,200,000,000	31 2
Russia	115,000,000	930,000,000	8 2
U.K.	44,500,000	711,471,000	16 0

And now as regards the wealth of these four nations, according to the latest estimates:

	Wealth.	Wealth per head.
	£	£
U. K.	12,440,000,000	280
France	8,560,000,000	220
Germany	8,400,000,000	130
Russia	7,000,000,000	50

A glance at the above tables show that Russia, a poor country, owes a sum equal to about one-eighth of its estimated capital, and that France, a rich country, has a very large debt, by far the largest of all. Chief interest lies in the figures for Germany and the United Kingdom, the import of which is, that, though the average German owes about 25 percent less than his British contemporary, his wealth is less than half as much. In other words, the burden of the national debt of Germany is relatively between 70 and 80 percent greater than that of the United Kingdom.

The question of assets is one of great importance. It is often argued that, whilst only a very small proportion of the British national debt is counterbalanced by tangible assets, the money that Germany has borrowed is laid out in well-organized and profitable enterprises. This, however, is but partly true, for only 35 percent of the Fatherland's indebtedness brings any monetary return. About 6,000,000,000 marks (£300,000,000) of the total of 17,000,000,000 marks £850,000,000) of debt are invested in railways; the remaining sum of 11,000,000,000 marks (£550,000,000) is unproductive, and the charge against it has to be defrayed by taxation. 'So far as the railways are concerned, it is worth pointing out that circumstances might conceivably arise which would very greatly depreciate them in value. All things considered, then,' concludes Mr. Mond, 'it is beyond reasonable dispute that the national debt of Germany is a considerably greater burden to the people of that country than is that of the United Kingdom to the inhabitants of these islands.' We have retained Mr. Mond's figures in the tables which he has compiled, but pounds sterling may easily be changed into dollar equivalents by multiplying by five. The figures have been compiled with the greatest care by an authority upon the subject, and will doubtless interest very many.

TO THE WISE—A BARGAIN.

(By Charlotte Perkins Gilman.)

Said the Slumchild to the Wise—
To the people of place and power
Who govern and guide the hour,
To the people who write and teach,
Ruling our thought and speech,
And all the Captains and Kings
Who command the making of things:—
'Give me the good ye know,
That I, the Child, may grow!
Light, for the whole day long,
Food that is pure and strong,
Housing and clothing fair,
Clear water and clean air,
Teaching from day to day,
And room—for a child to play!'

Then the Wise made answer cold:
'These things are not given, but sold.
They shall be youre to-day
If you can pay.'

'Pay!' said the Child, 'Pay you?
What can I do?
Only in years' slow length
Shall I have strength.
I have not power nor skill,
Wisdom nor wit nor will—
What service weak and wild
Can you ask of a little child?'

But the Wise made answer bold:
'Goods must be bought and sold;
You shall have nothing here
Without paying—paying dear!'
And the Rulers turned away,
But the Child cried on them: 'Stay!
Wait! I will pay!

'For the foulness where I live,
Filth in return I give.
For the greed that withholds my right,
Greed that shall shake your might.
For the sin I live in and learn,
Plentiful sin I return.
For my lack in home and school,
Ignorance comes to rule.
From where I sicken and die,
Disease in your homes shall lie.
My all uncounted death
Shall choke your children's breath.
Degenerate—crippled—base—
I degrade the human race;
And the people you have made—
These shall make you afraid!

'I ask no more. I take
The terms you make:
And steadily, day by day,
I will pay.'
—'The Public.'

BOYS! BOYS! BOYS!

Splendid Premiums earned selling the

CANADIAN PICTORIAL

TERCENTENARY NUMBERS

(July and August)

STILL GREATLY IN DEMAND AT

15 CENTS A COPY.

JACK-KNIFE FOR SELLING SIX.
BASEBALL GLOVE FOR SELLING TEN.
CAMERA FOR SELLING TWELVE.
WATCH AND CHAIN FOR SIXTEEN,
Etc., Etc., Etc.

Call at the "WITNESS" office and let us show you the premiums and give you all particulars. Out-of-town boys drop us a post-card, or better still order half-a-dozen to start on and so save time. Hundreds of boys would find this a capital way of getting some long desired article.

(Cash profits if preferred)

For the regular September issue, at 10 cents, same premiums may be earned by selling half as many more copies.

John Dougall & Son,

Agents for the "Canadian Pictorial"
Witness Office, Montreal.

CLUMSY ALEUT CANOEISTS

ALASKAN NATIVES WHO DO NOT KNOW HOW TO HANDLE PADDLE.

(New York 'Tribune' Correspondence.

Valdez, Alaska.—'Did you ever see anything so absurd in your life?' The speaker was one of a group of tourists on the upper deck of a steamer from Seattle. He was pointing at a native in a skin-covered canoe. The fellow would give two or three vigorous strokes with his paddle on one side of the boat, until she was headed 'way around, and then two or three on the other side, sending her equally off her course in the other direction. The merest novice at canoeing knows that you can hold a straight line by giving the paddle a little twist at the end of the stroke.

A little later the tourists saw an even more amazing sight. In another skin-covered canoe were two more Aleuts. They would both paddle briskly on the same side of the boat for a short time and then both switch over to the other side. They kept the boat zigzagging as if she were sailing up a narrow channel against a strong head wind. If each had stuck to one side, they would have travelled twice as fast.

The second officer of the steamer happened along just then. 'Look here,' someone asked him. 'Don't any of these natives know how to paddle a canoe? What about all these stories you hear of the skill of such people with the tools that earn their living?'

'I never saw an Aleut yet who knew how to paddle,' said the second officer, 'and I've been around these waters for twenty years. It's odd, too, because they are such daring seamen. They will go two hundred miles in these baidarkies, as they call their canoes, sometimes out of sight of land for hours.'

'What do they do in a seaway or a storm?'

'The canoes are decked over except for the round cockpits in which the men sit. When going on a long journey to hunt or fish they wear a garment which they call a camolinka. It is a kind of big, loose shirt that fits snugly at the neck and waist. It is of cotton cloth soaked in linseed oil to make it waterproof. When the Aleut gets into the boat he spreads this shirt outside the combing of the cockpit and ties a string or thong around it. The craft therefore doesn't ship a bit of water.'

'Suppose it should turn over?'

'Oh, they usually drown.'

ABOUT RATS.

'Tom' Speedy, the Liberton naturalist, has 'delivered judgment' in 'The Scotsman' on a lot of interesting correspondence concerning rats. The statement that the progeny of a single pair of rats will in three years increase to 656,808 should, he says, be accepted with the proverbial pinch of salt. As the result of observation Mr. Speedy declares that fifteen was the largest brood he had ever seen and four the smallest. Seven was the average of those he kept in confinement. The young are born blind, and it is fourteen days before they can see. A month later they are displaced by another brood and they are driven from the nursery to fend for themselves. Frequently only one female is found in a brood, and this in a large measure must check the geometrical tendency to increase. What becomes of so many young bachelor rats Mr. Speedy does not state. It is asserted that old males, when opportunity offers, destroy young broods, but of this Mr. Speedy has no knowledge. This he does know, that the mother rat keeps the old male away from her brood in confinement.—London 'Globe.'

COMMON WITH ALL WOMEN.

Invariably they suffer from constipation and should use Dr. Hamilton's Pills because they cleanse the system, regulate the stomach and bowels, bring strong ruddy health. Try a 25c box of Dr. Hamilton's Pills.

FITS CURED

Sufferers from Fits, Epilepsy, St. Vitus' Dance, Nervous Troubles or Falling Sickness should write the LIEBIG CO., 179 King street, Toronto, for a trial bottle of their Fit Cure and Treatise. Enclose 10c for postage and packing.

THE WAYS OF ENGLISH VERGERS

WHOM THE TOURIST MUST FOLLOW IF HE WOULD POSSESS HIS SOUL AND CATHEDRAL IN PEACE.

(Eleanor ' rris, in the 'Outlook.')

Not until you have yielded your independence and followed your verger for good or ill, may you possess your soul and the cathedral in peace. Until then the chapels cry out to be unlocked and the crypt to be visited; while one after one the vergers admit tourists through the gate, knowing that soon or late you too must pay your sixpence and move in.

Last year at Winchester Cathedral we took, or were taken by, the first verger who came—a man with an indestructible face, who had naught to offer save sapless dates and figures. He wore no gown and (I am unlearned in these matters) perhaps he was not a real verger at all; but he held the keys and we were let in. He let us pass undiscovered the grave of Izaak the fisherman and we would not have known whether there were any Jane Austen had we not sought out for ourselves the inscription to her varied charms and gentle life. Some one had just laid upon the stone slab that marks her resting place a bunch of fresh sweet peas, pink and perfect—they seemed somehow to make up for our verger's neglect.

This summer, being again in the New Forest (so called because it was new nearly a thousand years ago, when William the Red took it for his hunting), we motored not too swiftly over the 15 miles to Winchester town. The countryside was deep in June despite the cold, rainy month, and we slipped softly past pine woods and open heath; hedged meadows, poppy-sprinkled; along lanes overhung with elms, and ever at the turning a thatched cottage, shut in by trim hedges and smothered in climbing roses. Then by stretches of the forest, gnarly oaks and royal beeches, and sunlit glades expectant of Puck or Rosalind; besides the green pastures where Izaak Walton followed the pleasant windings of the Itchen, and so once more we found ourselves in the great church where he is buried. Our first apprehensive glance descried the useless verger of last year rapidly verging toward us. Determined to escape him, we took near-by chairs and were lost in contemplation of pier and vaulting. He fixed us with his eye, and we sank upon our knees with action as simultaneous as it was unplanned. If our prayer were but the exclamation, 'Who will rid me of this pestilent verger?' it was answered more speedily than many more orthodox orisons; for at the moment the stones echoed to the clacking heels of a party of trippers (among whom we never class ourselves, however much we trip), and their female personal conductor said, in a hardly lowered, business-like voice, 'We have just 23 minutes to see everything.' Our devoutly closed eyelids oped and shut amain in joyful thanksgiving, for the verger was being fairly 'shooed' through the gate. We waited until the latch clicked behind the last of them, and, although one of us had never been to Winchester before, we determined to forego everything but the nave rather than be so attended. We were pointing out the wisdom of this decision to that one, who was of two minds about it, when we heard a little, mellow, subdued chuckle, and saw in the doorway of the great west portal, taking leave evidently of a fellow-townsman, a verger such as we had dreamed of. Black-gowned, with kindly face and gray fringe of hair, with a look of loving ownership in the cathedral and of welcoming us to a share in its possession, the reminiscence of the chuckle beaming friendly in his eyes, we knew him for a verger after our own hearts.

'Could you take us through the cathedral?' we breathed, as though asking a priceless boon, and 'With pleasure, madam,' he answered, as conferring the freedom of the city. We followed as he sang of the glorious fane, its rise and fall and resurrection; of the mighty work of the Normans, the graceful touch of their successors, and, alas! the graceless havoc of the destroyers.

Of men and of 'h'arms' he sang, of the boxes holding the bones of Canute and other ancient kings. Pedantic antiquarians write skeptically as to the exact location of these skeletons, which in Cromwell's time were scattered about, they say, in the cathedral precincts. But in the mind of our verger they are satisfactorily sorted according to the inscription on each chest. And such sureness of tone is most comforting in a guide, and a pleasing contrast to those pratings of 'untenable tradition,' which nowadays are uprooting some of our most cherished historic facts. With delighted credulity we saw St. Swithin's resting-place, and heard why he is inevitably connected with summer rains. We saw the ''oly 'ole' where relics had been kept, and the tomb of William Rufus 'before the 'igh h'altar.' Not for words would we have had an H the more or a faith the less.

We lingered over the grave of Izaak Walton the longer that our verger of last year had passed him by, and we saw the chair in which Queen Mary sat at the time of her marriage to Philip. 'In which she is said to have sat,' says Baedeker, with horrid caution; 'in which she sat,' said our verger, flatly. 'And now we go h'out through the north h'aisle,' he said at last, 'to see Miss h'Austen. The h'Americans h'always h'asks for 'er.' There he left us, and parting with mutual thanks, if something more tangible passed between us 'twas but the substance of things hoped for.

Of kin to this flower of vergers, but of a more withered aspect, was he of the beautiful old Priory Church at Malvern. There, in long-gone days, Langland the Prior had his vision of Piers Plowman and the 'Fair field of Folk on a May mornynge on Mauverne hills.' The church tower among the trees is the crowning point of the wide valley of the Severn.

We first entered the church for a gentle vesper service in the shortening September twilight, the lighted tapers only enhancing the gloom, as we strained our eyes to read the psalms for the evening. The Norman nave in its simplicity of low round arch and great plain pier summons one to be no more a tourist, but a pilgrim, and that day we desired no guide.

But the day after, with the sunbeams through the old glass giving a warm look to the air, without in the least tempering its British chill, we were minded to see the fifteenth century windows and the curious choir-stall carvings. We found the verger in the ambulatory with two interesting middle-aged Englishwomen, amoling contentedly from chained Bible to encaustic tiles, concerning which the verger possessed much remarkable information, apparently evolved from his own natural 'gumption,' as we could discover no other authority for his interpretations.

'This window is h'old h'ancient glawss,' he said, pausing where Mary was pictured riding upon an ass, 'the blue in the picture bein' the awss, miss,' he added, noting my unintelligent look at the rather mixed outlines. At the little thirteenth-century chapel of Queen Anne we hesitated before a placard reading, 'This chapel is reserved for private devotions.'

'We may go in, since no one is at prayer,' said the verger, and he gazed severely at the stout, good soul in black, with bonnet far back on her respectably parted hair, and at the bent old man who occupied another stiff chair. Both looked obligingly unprayerful, and our verger proceeded to unfold the story of the creation from the rich old painted glass, through which the sun was falling in gules of blood-red and wondrous blue. The figures were limned with such strange perspective and anatomy that without the verger's commentary I had been at a loss to tell Eve from the serpent. He, however, made all clear. 'We 'ave 'ere the creation of woman—h'Adam in front, the rib comin' h'out of 'is side, the 'ead of h'Eve h'appearin' be'ind. Next we see h'Eve, 'er h'infant in 'er h'arms. Step a bit nearer, miss' (this to me, whom he seemed to single out as especially needing or deserving of instruction), 'and you'll h'observe the small white h'object to be the h'infant h'Abel.' I am convinced he was a very clever verger, for even his own mother would not have known the infant Abel.

THEIR MONEY IN OLD BOOTS

HOW RUSSIAN FARMERS IN KANSAS HID THEIR WEALTH.

(Washington 'Post.')

'Ellis county has more money hidden in tin cans and old boots than is deposited in the banks,' said Val E. Gross, a banker and broker of Hays City, Kan.

'Old boots are the proper things,' continued the Kansas banker, 'because the people who hide their money in our county, as a rule, have no old socks to use for that purpose. They do not wear socks. They are Russians, who have no working knowledge of our banking system, and who show no disposition to learn much about it.

'They do their own banking. Their strong box consists of a tin can or an old boot, and their safety deposit vault is a hole under the barn or in the cellar. When they want to buy something they pay cash for it. When they sell something they demand the cash and hide it.

'It is a conservative estimate to say that more than half of the actual cash of Ellis county is hidden. Our deposits come chiefly from the Americans. Comparatively few of the Russians do any banking business. We have conducted a campaign among them for years, and some of the younger element are beginning to patronize us. But the old-timers are still holding off, and probably will continue to do so for the rest of their lives.

'Perhaps 70 percent of the people of Ellis county are Russians. More strictly speaking, they are German-Russians. Originally they went from Germany to Russia, and later came to this country. They are a sturdy, honest people, industrious, very religious, and great money savers. As debt payers they are celebrated. They never hide behind the statute of limitation. If a Russian buys a horse or a farm he is just as sure to pay for it as he lives. Mortgages are only used as protection in case of death.'

If you are contemplating a Course in Stenography or Shorthand

DON'T FORGET

The Oliver School of Shorthand & Stenography

80 Sparks Street, Ottawa.

Lowest rates. Best accommodation
New classes forming.

We fit our pupils for high positions in the Government Departments.
Send for our circular to above address

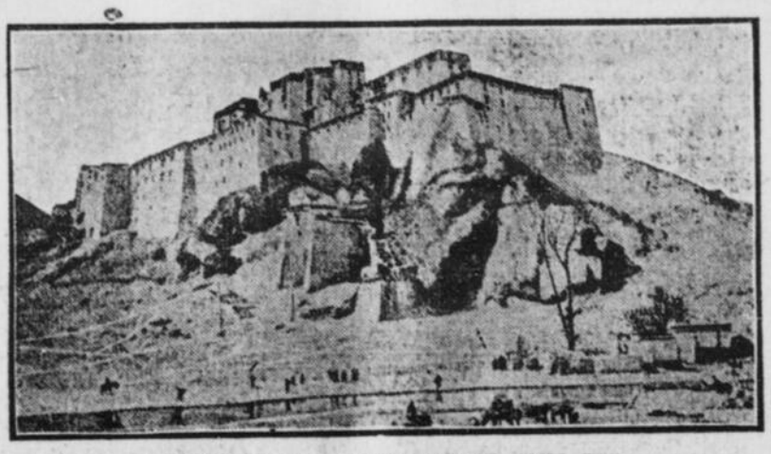
THIBET'S MYSTERIES

DR. SVEN HEDIN DISCOVERS A NEW RANGE OF MOUNTAINS THERE AFTER FACING MUCH HARDSHIP.

(From the New York Tribune.')

Thibet, one of the most romantically aged and mysterious regions of the East, still awe-inspiring even to the knowing west, by reason of its silently terrible mountains, its sacred retreats of lamas—almost disembodied spirits in their contempt for earthly live—its age-long determination to shut out all intruders, all explorers, all the world, in fact, has been brought once more into the limelight through new discoveries by Sven Hedin, the famous Swedish explorer, in his latest journey, who has managed to penetrate into the very heart of Thibet, and has rendered services to the geographical societies by discovering one of the highest mountain chains in the world, a rival of the Himalayas, and before now wholly unknown to civilization. He has found, as well, the sources of two of the most famous rivers of India, the Brahmapootra and the Indus. But it is not only these things which are of interest in his journey. An account in the 'Illustration' from the notes sent to that paper by Dr. Hedin reveals many things which go to confirm the impression of Thibet which we have always had, an impression of a profoundly awe-inspiring region of the world.

Between India and China, Thibet forms, as almost every one knows, a formidable mountainous barricade which constitutes the most elevated projection of the earth's crust. It is, in a way, the backbone of the planet. Directly above the plains of India rise the majestic Himalayas, more than eight thousand metres high; then, on top of this gigantic bastion, is Thibet proper, an immense plateu perched at the height of the Jungfrau, dotted with crests as high in



PALACE OF THE GOVERNOR OF CHIGATSE.

themselves as the Bernese Alps, and, in front of this platform, above the centre of Gobi, rises a new chain of seven thousand metres, the famous Kuen-Lun. An idea of this formidable relief may be obtained by thinking of the highest peaks of the Pyrenees crowning the summit of Mont Blanc. And this enormous protuberance of the globe covers a territory three times as large as France.

This strange region has remained a profound mystery. With the exception of the Polar zones no part of the world has presented such a blank in our maps, so that the greater part of Thibet is less known to us than the face of the moon. This is because of the difficulties of obtaining access to those colossal mountains, difficulties augmented by the inhabitants.

Lhasa, the capital of Thibet, the centre of the Buddhist priesthood, the residence of the reigning pontiff of this powerful religion, mistress of the country, is forbidden to strangers. For sixty years no European had succeeded in penetrating to Lhasa. In vain the most hardy explorers, Bouvalot, Littledale, Sven Hedin himself, tried to come at this Asiatic Rome. Arriving, after a thousand perils, at a few miles from their goal, they were always forced to retreat by the Thibetan guards. Once, in 1904, the mystery which enveloped Lhasa was rudely broken by the arrival of a little English army; but the British colony departed, and Thibet was closed to strangers more hermetically than ever. This situation did not deter Dr. Sven Hedin, however, and two years ago this month (August, 1906), he left Cashmere with the intention of traversing Western Thibet parallel to the Himalayas and following a track quite unknown.

His objective point was Chigotsé, on the Brahmapootra, the second most sacred city of the royal priesthood, the residence of Tachi Lama, the most important religious person of the country, after the mysterious Dalai Lama. There were two thousand kilometres of desert to cross, the most desolate solitude of inhabited continents; through all this distance he had to go without the least resource, not even wood to make a fire with; the only combustible to be found on the plateaus was the dry manure of animals.

After the desert, the mountains, 5,940 metres high—1,130 metres higher than Mont Blanc. Here the greatest difficulty was the danger of asphyxiation. Every four or five steps they had to stop, completely winded. Add to suffocation horrible pains in the head, dreadful drummings in the ears, nasal hemorrhages, uncontrollable vomitings, and you have an idea of the energy of an explorer who pushes always forward in this atmosphere.

This barrier crossed, he faced the Thibetan plateaus, an infinite, stony solitude of poignant dreariness, with great lakes lying in the folds of the huge mountains, giddy ravines which look as if the world had split open, and far, far off, ice peaks against a cold blue sky.

There was abundant game in this strange place. Mouilons, antelopes, bears, wolves, foxes, yaks, the wild cattle of Thibet; 'koulanes,' a sort of ass—and in such numbers! Of all these animals the only dangerous one is the yak. Confident of his strength, he never hesitates to charge. They are a good bag of game, these bovidas; a large one measures 1.50 metres from hoof to shoulder, and 3.25 metres from his neck to the beginning of his tail. The big brutes can stand an amazing quantity of lead. Sven Hedin once lodged no fewer than eleven balls in the body of a bull before he saw him fall.

The season advanced; the cold grew intense, and every day brought snowstorms. Above burning India, Thibet, lost in its atmosphere of unbelievable heights, is a Polar region. This lowering of the temperature brought new difficulties for the caravan. Now there was no running water. Every evening, to give drink to men and beasts, blocks of ice had to be melted—a long and tedious operation over a small campfire made of yak dung.

For several weeks the explorer travelled in this vast solitude, until suddenly there was before him an entirely new chain of mountains—a serious obstacle for a weary caravan. While they painfully ascended the steep cliffs, tempests of snow assailed them without intermission. Finally, worn out, hungry, with rapidly dying horses, they were forced to turn to the east, toward the nearest habitations, and after three months' journey in the desert they found men — Thibetan shepherds. Sven Hedin bought domesticated yaks to replace his played out horses, and arrived at Nyarztsé-Tso, one of the immense lakes, which makes one of the remarkable features of the country.

Now, when the Swedish explorer expected, according to the reports made by preceding travellers, to find the country between this lake and Chigotsé to be relatively free from obstacles, what was his stupefaction to find a new chain of mountains, higher than all the preceding ones, and of which no explorers had made mention. This range stretches further than two thousand kilometres from east to west, between the Kuen-Lun and the Himalayas, north of the long valley of the Brahmapootra. This discovery, which completely changed the face of Thibetan maps, must henceforth appear in all school-books.

The ascent of this massive range was the final effort, and on Feb. 11, 1907, after six months' march across the highest mountains in the world, Sven Hedin entered Chigotsé.

Far from being arrested, as he feared, the traveller was very well received. The Tachi-lama expressed his desire to see the Swedish savant, and during his stay showed him great courtesy. The Lama did not appear to be an eccentric fanatic, but an intelligent and lively host, who gave the doctor guides for a tour of the monasteries and temples of the place.

Religion, indeed, seems to be the chief industry of Thibet. Dr. Hedin was impressed by the intensely devout atmosphere of the temple of Layang, a great dark, silent forest of columns, lit only by an altar flame, in front of which the lamas pass and repass, rustling, whispering. He noted that the temples were built at a great elevation, to draw the attention of the people all over the country. In desert places you find little altars, and in cliffs are huge sculptured effigies of Buddha. On the sacred road of Kailas he met a procession of pilgrims—men, women, old men, children, lamas, shepherds—silently marching.

Of the well known practice of the lamas to immure themselves in a grotto in order to give themselves up entirely to contemplation and prayer he heard a good deal. Near one of the convents of Manasarowar they showed the traveller a rock where for three years already a lama has lived in complete seclusion. One day this godly man arrived at the monastery and told his pious design to his superior. Some time afterward all the lamas, in red cloaks, conducted him in a procession to his cavern and there walled him up with all the pomp customary on such occasions. Once a day he is furnished food through a little subterranean canal. One such religious man lived in this way for sixty-nine years.

Next to the religious fervor of the Thibetans, their artistic sense in architecture is remarkable. An example may be seen in the 'dzong,' or government house, built up on a hill and so beautifully set in the socket of rock that it seems to be all of a piece with it and the natural crown of the cliff. Like some cathedrals of Europe, these temples are gay with colors. The mortuary chapel of the first Tach Lima has a facade in red, white and black, and a gilded roof which gives it the characteristic Oriental richness. Why do not our architects vary the monotony of Elizabethan and Colonial effects by some Asiatic ideas, such as the gilded roof, is a question often asked.

The new campanile, or bell tower, of St. Mark's Church, in Venice, will probably be completed by April, 1911. The bricks used are baked twice, with wood fire, and then submerged in water for a week before being used. The number of men employed is about a hundred, and three thousand five hundred bricks are laid daily. The foundation has been made strong enough to bear a structure three times as heavy as the tower will be.

IDEAS OF GREATER BRITAIN

MR. H. J. MACKINDER TELLS OF SCHEME OF LANTERN SLIDES FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN OF THE EMPIRE.

Ottawa, Aug. 7.—During Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's tenure of the Secretaryship of State for the Colonies a plan was broached whereby school children in the various parts of the British Empire might be enabled to form more accurate ideas of Greater Britain. This was to be done trough the distribution of lantern slide pictures and a beginning was some years ago made in this direction. A committee was formed in which both the Indian Government and the Colonial Office were represented. Lord Meath, whose name is widely known through his advocacy of military training for boys, was chairman and Mr. H. J. Mackinder, at that time director of the School of Economics, London, and at present on a tour of Canada, was one of the members.

Interviewed on the subject, Mr. Mackinder said that a more thorough knowledge of the Empire could be imparted to school children by means of lantern slides. It was apparent, however, that the instruction should not proceed in a hap-hazard, capricious manner, but should be in accordance with a systematic scheme.

Owing to sundry administrative considerations, a small start was made, the three eastern Crown colonies, Ceylon, Straits Settlements and Hong Kong, leading off. These colonies undertook to introduce lantern-slide teaching about Great Britain. A selection of slides was made by Mr. Mackinder, whose work as reader in geography in Oxford University, and author of 'Britain and the British Seas,' peculiarly fitted him for work of this kind. With the several sets into which the slides were divided lectures were prepared; these lectures were translated into the several tongues of the pupils in the schools and adapted to suit the requirement of each race; and the scheme was launched. Several years have gone by, and the scheme is working admirably.

Next, the Indian Government took it up, and determined to institute it in every province. A great number of lantern slides were sent out, sets of lectures were prepared, translated and adapted, and the aspect of Great Britain is being exhibited to Indian children of many races and creeds. Then the West Indies, West Africa and Mauritius followed suit.

All these schemes, it will be observed, consisted of representations of Great Britain to the people of these colonies. Two things remained to be done; to achieve an adequate representation of the Empire to the people of Great Britain, and to bring the Greater Britons into the scheme. The latter in a sense was a pendant of the former, as the carrying out of the former would make it a mere matter of detail to introduce the slides so prepared to the people of the Dominions and Commonwealth. Indeed, lantern slides and the accompanying lectures descriptive of the mother country for use in the various provinces of Canada and colonies of South Africa are in preparation and soon will be available for use.

When it came to representing the Empire to the school-children of the Motherland, the committee was anxious to do the very best work possible, and to surpass its former efforts. One difficulty was funds. While the innumerable educational authorities which exist would be willing enough to buy these slides when once they were prepared, the task of inducing them to co-operate in the difficult work of preparation offered a difficulty. At this juncture no less a personage than the Princess of Wales came upon the scene. Her attention happened to be drawn to it—as a result, it may be noted, of a lecture by Mr. Mackinder—and her intervention was so effective that a Princess of Wales fund of some four thousand pounds was raised by private subscription to cover the preliminary cost.

This made it plain sailing for the committee. The form the plan now took was to engage a competent artist, and send him through the whole Empire. The whole of the work would be done by one man, who would know exactly what was desired, who would apply exactly the same principles of treatment to each country, who would neither present one part unduly nor treat another with insufficient attention, and who would preserve the same point of view throughout. This plan had the additional advantage that it would enable the committee to preserve a firm hold upon the whole design, and see that coherence and proportion were maintained. The financial part of the plan is that this fund will bear all the preliminary expenses of collection and preparation; the slides, once prepared, can be purchased for the simple cost of making.

Mr. A. Hugh Fisher, A.R.E., was the artist selected. He first exhibited at the Royal Academy when twenty years of age, studied in Paris under M. Jean Paul Laurens and the late Benjamin Constant, and has exhibited at the Paris Salon as well as at the chief London galleries. He is a member of the Royal Society of Painter Etchers, and in addition to special exhibitions of his paintings in London a collection of his etchings was recently exhibited in South Africa. On being engaged by the committee, Mr. Fisher went to India, a country of particularly brilliant coloring, and spent a year there, also visiting Ceylon, Aden, Somaliland and Cyprus. He has produced a set of photographs of these regions, taken by an artist with regard to composition, and also a set of color sketches so that when it comes to making colored lantern slides the color will be authoritative. The Indian set will be issued and shown to the Princess of Wales next spring. The sets of slides and the materials supplied by the Indian Government for the lectures will be edited by Mr. Mackinder, and then the series, at the cost of production of the slides alone, will be available throughout the whole Empire.

Mr. Fisher will next deal with Canada, and has just spent several days in Ottawa, looking about and planning his campaign, desiring as he does to place an accurate and real representation of the seasons, the coloring, the vegetation and fauna, the occupations of the people before the people of the British Isles. The resultant slides will be both in color and in black and white. He is now going west to see the prairie harvest and the Rockies. Then he will come east for the autumn, and visit the fruit districts, etc. At Ottawa it happened he met Mr. H. J. Mackinder, the editor of the series, who is at present making a tour of Canada on his own account.

When Mr. Fisher's work has been completed the views of the British Empire will be arranged in sets and will then be sold at the actual cost of preparation to schools throughout the Motherland and the various colonies.

When the scheme is fully carried out there will be in existence a uniform, coherent, set of views of the whole empire, colored and in black and white, all from the same point of view, arranged with regard to proportionate value, and all by a competent artist.

MATTER OF WEDDING FEES

HUMOROUS SIDE OF MARRIAGE AS SEEN AT THE PARSONAGE.

(From the 'Congregationalist.')

The bridegrooms do drop the ring in ecstatic moments—a fine time did I have poking one from under a bookcase once while the bridegroom and his best man leered sheepishly at my crimson countenance; do forget to clasp hands and often step on the bridal train at that crucial second when the turn is made asleward. One unhappy creature pulled my face all askew for one miserable moment by answering, 'Yes, sir, thank you! 'to the query, 'Do you take this woman?' A later bridegrom added at a private performance in my own house, 'And mighty glad to get 'er, you bet!'

The stranger in a strange town and a strange ceremony furnish the comedy. The clergyman soon learns the faltering steps on his porch, the fumble at his bell, the nervously twisted hat, the shy pretence at some other and different business; soon turns confidently and immediately to the nearest street car post to discover the half-hid flutter of bridal skirts. Still, such wisdom takes time, and madame during the first year of our own wedded life turned three promising five-dollar couples from our door. Then came her eye-opening.

I was out of town, and when Hattie Parsons, a demure, beauless, domesticated variety of damsel, appeared at five o'clock in the company of a young man and asked for me, madame assured her that the minister's wife 'always does just as well!' a conviction which Hattie failed to share, and even at 6, despite some added vehemence, desperately denied. At seven o'clock I burst through the front door, glanced into the parlor, beheld a new brown silk never yet seen at church, gloves and hat to match, seated close to a youth very black as to coat, white as to tie and radiant as to patent leather.

'Why,' cried I into madame's astonished ear, 'I didn't know Hattie Parsons was getting married or ever thought of it!'

'How did you know?' she gasped.

Since that day every youthful book agent with the slightest trepidation of manner is bidden: 'Come back at 2 o'clock, do! The minister will surely be in.' Some conversations are uncomfortably thorough.

As to these out of towners, the city of my abiding is full of them. Situated at the corner of two other States it proves a Gretna Green for all lovesick ones. They run to it away from angered parents, suspicious offspring, conventionalities of church weddings—the glory and the splendor and the dear delight is they run to us. It adds materially to our meagre income.

The fees are a source of constant palpitations, sometimes of language, sometimes of chagrin, for the minister finds in them all the unexpectedness and something of the excitement of a gambler's days. One pastoral brother advised me to keep in stock two varieties of certificates and discriminate. I did. I handed over the $1 kind to a 50-cent couple, and bestowed paternally the 50-cent variety on a youth who graciously presented me in return a ten-dollar bill. I don't discriminate any more.

But the fees! I have been paid 50 cents, a quarter, nothing but a promise to 'kum round Saturday when pay envelope comes in'—which it apparently never did—and from a dollar up, yet not so far up as to be unendurable. But the strangest case arrived from a hilltop town in Massachusetts. She confessed to be thirty summers. She told the truth, but not all the truth, while his assertion of twenty-one was palpably an exaggeration, though there could be no question as to his uncouth beauty.

After the ceremony he inquired, 'Wal, mister, what's th' damage?'

'I hope,' I cried, politely, 'no damage has been done; but if you refer to the expected fee, that's as you deem the service worth.'

'Wal,' asked he, 'will a dollar and a half abaout kiver 't?'

'If that suits you it suits me,' I responded.

'Say, Jane, I didn't fetch no cash along; yer pay 'im.'

Jane thought it worth $2.

THE RIGHT PRONUNCIATION.

(From 'Out West.')

It is a disgrace and a shame that in a city like Los Angeles, populated by 300,000 educated Americans, they very name of the town they live in and are proud of and have helped to make, should be wife-beaten at their daily hands. Even if late, it is time now to make a crusade for the official pronunciation which will be followed by every self-respecting person with the love of California before his eyes. And that's easy to set and easy to get: Loce Ang-el-ese.

Agricultural.

COMING EVENTS.

Sherbrooke, Great Eastern Exhibition, Aug. 29 to Sept. 5.
Halifax, N.S., Provincial Exhibition, Sept. 2-10.
South Grenville Agricultural Society's Fair, Prescott, Ont., Sept. 15-17.
St. Thomas Horse Show, St. Thomas, Ont., Sept. 23-24.
Ottawa Exhibition, Sept. 18-26.
Canadian National Exhibition—Aug. 29 to Sept. 14.
Western Fair, London.—Sept. 11-19.
St. John, N.B., Fair.—Sept. 12-19.
International Live Stock Exhibition, Chicago.—Nov. 28 to Dec. 5.

CURRENT COMMENTS

Let every farmer who owns live stock commence to study the silo and the feed it is intended to preserve. Ensilage is the best possible feed to induce the production of milk or formation of beef and at the minimum cost, and is what the farmer, live stock grower and feeder of the present day needs. A ton of hay requires 400 cubic feet of space, while eight tons of silage will go into the same space. In a ton of hay there are 886 pounds of dry digestive matter, and in silage occupying equal space, 2,094 pounds.

* * *

Manure teems with different kinds of micro-organisms, and if allowed to accumulate in the stable a part of it becomes dried, the bacteria contained are thrown into the air by movements of the animals and caretakers, and many of them settle into the pails during the milking. Straw and other litter used for bedding contribute a large number of bacteria to the air when stirred, as also does feed of any kind which makes dust in the stable. Bedding and feeding, therefore, should be done at least an hour before milking, or after milking. In short, the stable should be as free from dust as possible during milking, either by hand or machine.

* * *

There are two or three things which a farmer might keep in mind in sheep management. First of all, sheep assist the farmer in clearing his ground of weeds, and therefore a few sheep may probably be kept on every farm. Another point to be noticed is that it is an unwise policy to overstock the farm with any one class of animals, and we must, if possible, keep the number of sheep on the farm relative to the amount of land we have. Finally, we must not keep sheep on the same pasture year after year, because if they are so kept they quickly develop disease. It is wise to have them on cultivated land as much as possible, and at least every two or three years they should be changed to a different part of the farm.

* * *

In preparing the land to receive the alfalfa seed, it is an excellent plan to cultivate the soil thoroughly, and then to follow with a weeder, or with both a harrow and a weeder, immediately before the seed is sown. If a nurse crop of grain is to be used, the seeder attachment should be placed in front of the tubes of the grain drill. The land should then be levelled either with a light harrow or with a weeder. In this way the alfalfa seed has the advantage of being located between the rows of grain, and at a suitable depth in well prepared soil which has been worked in such a way as to give the seed the advantage of both the fertility and the moisture in the soil.

* * *

Where a farmer is almost reduced to straw or poor hay as a feed for stock, the value of roots is very marked. Moreover, there will be fewer cattle 'off-feed' or in an unhealthy condition in the stable where roots are fed, than when cattle are compelled to live upon dry forage. Roots cool the blood, distend the digestive tract, improve the appetite, add relish to the other foods, and, best of all, they will save many a dollar that would otherwise be spent in purchasing bran and other mill feeds.

* * *

The Canadian National Exhibition promises to be unusually interesting. One of the features will be a farmer's institute convention on Sept. 8 and 9. The following is the programme: Sept. 8, 3 p.m., presiding officer, the Hon. Nelson Monteithe, report by the superintendent on condition of work throughout Ontario and suggestions for improvements. Discussions on this report. Consideration of the advisability of holding the annual meetings in the fall or winter months. 7.30 p.m., Farmers' Institute Clubs. Report from officers of clubs as to the work done in the past season, and recommendations for future work. Special institutes: Fruit, live stock, poultry, etc. District representatives of the department who are teaching in high schools and institute workers will take part in the presentation of these subjects. Sept. 9, 9 a.m., advertising: Description of methods now followed. The weaknesses and suggestions for improvement. How can we secure a more hearty co-operation on the part of the directors? Development of local speakers.

* * *

To be successful in feeding, you must treat your animals kindly. I believe that almost as much depends on the feeder as on the feed given, and the fact that such different results are often secured from identically the same ration is, I think, due to this fact as much as to anything else. A man who abuses his animals will never have satisfactory returns from them. No farmer who has not had experience with water placed before the animals so that they have access to it all the time, realizes what a difference it makes in the thrift of his animals. If they are turned out once a day to get water, they will take an oversupply, which is detrimental; but if water is constantly before them, they take it only as they require it.—Thomas McMillan.

ROPY MILK AND CREAM

During the month of June two men in one day called at our office to inquire about the cause of 'ropy' or 'stringy' milk. One of the men said that a neighboring milkman had lost hundreds of dollars worth of milk from this cause last year. He had considerable trouble from the same source, and was anxious to know how to prevent a recurrence of the difficulty. He said he had come on the excursion to the College chiefly to get some information on the subject. The subject of 'ropy' milk is very thoroughly treated in Bulletins Nos. 165 and 195 from the Cornell Experiment Station, at Ithaca, N.Y. What we shall say on the matter will be based largely on the work contained in these bulletins, as we fortunately have never been troubled with this special ill of the milkman. Next to the man growing fruit and vegetables, we believe the milkman has the largest crop of small troubles of any other kind of a farmer. The cause of this 'ropiness' in milk or cream are small plants with a very big name, Bacillus lactis viscosis. This ropy condition of milk caused by bacteria is to be distinguished from milk produced by a cow suffering from garget, or inflammation of the udder, and which may contain pus-like material.

'Ropy' milk or cream is objectionable on account of its unwholesome appearance, rather than because of any known harmful effect caused by its consumption. The slimy viscid condition of the milk is exceedingly disgusting to the consumer, and its occurrence constitutes a serious menace to the success of a milk route. This fault in milk is one of the financial rather than hygienic importance.

The author of the bulletins points out that, 'the surface of the vessel of milk and therefore generally the cream becomes viscid and will string out in long fine threads.' Skim-milk is just as liable to become ropy as the cream or whole milk. 'Cold does not prevent the occurrence of the slimy condition. After ropy milk has once appeared in a vessel of milk, a fruitful source of future trouble is occasioned by careless scalding of the vessel when it is washed. The bacteria left clinging in the crevices are sure to survive a hasty scalding and will again seed down the normal milk placed in it.'

The various experiments of the author led him to believe that the dust of the room in which the milk is kept and the ice water in which the milk is cooled are the two most fruitful sources of the bacteria. Of these two, under ordinary conditions, the water for cooling the milk is likely to be the chief source of trouble.

In order to disinfect the water box or tank used for cooling milk it is necessary to use a disinfectant which is odorless, otherwise the milk and cream may become tainted from this source. For the purpose, potassium bichromate, which sells at about 35 cents a pound, is recommended. The quantity to use is about one to one thousand of water or announce of the bichromate to each cubic foot of water. As the bichromate is poisonous, it needs to be used with care. It is not nearly so dangerous a poison as 'corrosive sublimate,' which is also a good disinfectant about the dairy and without smell. The advantage of the bichromate is that it colors the water a yellow color so that there is no danger of persons or animals drinking it. The 'corrosive sublimate' is colorless and might do harm if not carefully used. The bichromate of potash is put directly into the tank of water after cleaning it as thoroughly as possible. The cans of milk may then be placed in the chromated water without danger so long as the water is not splashed into the milk.

The author's conclusions are worth quoting:—

1. 'Ropy milk contains bacteria that are responsible for its viscid condition. These bacteria live naturally in water. Measures for the prevention of the trouble must be directed towards preventing the bacteria from getting into the milk.'

'2. After milking at night the milk pails and strainer cloth should be washed and scalded before using in the morning or a second set thoroughly clean and scalded should be used in the morning. The practice of merely rinsing pails and strainers in cold water at the barn at night offers an opportunity for the introduction of the bacteria into milk directly from the water.

'3. If the cows wade in mud and smear the udders with dirt and filth, put a stop to it. By this means many objectionable bacteria get into milk by falling into the milk pail.'

4. 'The floors of all rooms where ropy milk has been kept should be disinfected with a mixture of five parts of crude sulphuric acid to ninety-five parts of water.' (Great care must be exercised in mixing suphuric acid and water, else an explosion may result.)

5. 'All milk utensils should be scalded most thoroughly daily. Never let cold water come in contact with utensils unless they are scalded before using for milk again.'

6. 'Exercise the greatest care to prevent even a drop of water from the cooling tank getting into the milk. That occurrence is probably the most common cause of trouble from ropy milk. If water must spatter about, the cans standing in ice water should be covered.'

7. 'Utensils after washing and scalding should stand upside down to prevent the accumulation of dust on the inside.'

The foregoing suggestions may save many dollars to more than one milkman, and also save a lot of anxiety on the part of customers who are usually needlessly alarmed at the appearance of 'strings' in milk or cream. We know from letters received and from personal talks with dairymen that it is a serious trouble, but if the precautions outlined are observed the trouble can be prevented, or if already in the dairy, can be overcome. Where the trouble has been, consumers need to scald all utensils and give special heed to the refrigerator or other places where milk is kept. Consumers as well as producers must try to overcome the trouble.

THE PROFESSOR AT THE MILKING STOOL.

SHEEP SCAB

Scab in sheep may assume four different forms, in each case the causative agent being of a different nature. These forms, says a South Dakota experiment station bulletin, are mange affecting the head exclusively; mange affecting that part of the body covered by long wool; mange affecting the legs, scrotum and udder; and mange affecting the eyelids.

Sheep scab is transmitted (a), by immediate contact of the diseased animal with the healthy; (b), by immediate contact, the healthy sheep coming into contact with some object or medium upon which the diseased animal has rubbed, leaving thereon crusts, scabs, and pieces of wool which harbor the mites. Thus healthy sheep may contract the disease not only from contact with scabby sheep but from pastures, yards, barns, sheds, stock yards, cars, etc., in which scabby sheep have been. An experiment conducted at this station to show how long, under ordinary conditions, an infected yard may still be able to transmit the disease was rendered void through the destruction of the experimental sheep by dogs. Attention must be emphatically drawn to the fact that the psoropt of sheep can be transmitted only to sheep, and not to horses, cattle, etc. Transferred directly to man it produces some irritation with the formation of a small pimple from which the mite can be obtained; it does not, however, produce an itch eruption and soon disappears itself.

The parasites live upon those parts of the body covered by thick wool. Through the irritation produced by their pricking the skin, and doubtless also on account of the irritating character of their salivary secretions these parasites induce grave pathological changes in the skin which may be summed up as follows: Marked redness of the skin, loss of wool, thickenings, exudation of serum, the formation of crusts, and an intense itching or pruritus. The attendant may first suspect something wrong by reason of slight changes which have occurred in the fleece, which becomes tufted and matted in places. If the suspected animal is watched it will be seen to rub itself, scratch itself with its feet, nibble at itself, and pull out pieces of wool with its teeth. When rubbed or scratched with the hand over the affected parts the sheep responds by a nibbling motion of its lips, nods the head, tries to pinch its skin with its teeth, and scratches itself with its hind feet. Crowding the sheep together or driving them so as to raise the body temperature increases the pruritus. An early examination of the skin shows the presence of yellowish 'pimples' or papules resulting from the pricking of the mites. On account of the great number of pricks sustained, the papules approach each other and become confluent. Serum collects at their summits, transforming them into vesicles and then into pustules, which, upon drying, form crusts. Under the influence of the mites the process of inflammation extends to the deeper layers of the skin, the crusts become replaced by more or less thickened scabs, while the wool cut off from its supply of nourishment becomes detached, leaving scabby areas of various size. The intense itching causes the animal to rub itself violently, leading to the formation of cracks and excoriated surfaces. Sometimes the skin may become uniformly thickened, hard and leather-like. The mites leave these places where the crusts have become dry, compact and hard, but may be found in large numbers around the periphery where they induce like changes until large areas have become involved. The fleece of a scabby sheep has also a characteristic appearance. The wool is matted and agglutinated in certain places, hanging in long tufts, in other places it is lacking, while over areas where it appears to be still intact it can be readily detached by even gentle pulling. The season of the year, the length and fineness of the fleece, the age and health of the animal, the race, the hygienic surroundings and the feeding, all have an influence on the progress and termination of the disease. During the winter, with close housing in warm sheds, with insufficient nourishment the disease runs a more rapid course and the percentage of deaths may become very large. Allowed to run its course unchecked, scab results in an interruption of the natural functions of the skin, fatigue, restlessness, loss of flesh, debility, and finally death from cachexia.

Dipping is the only form of treatment that should be considered. In dipping for sheep scab the sheep should be held in the dip for at least two minutes, and just before coming out the head should be entirely submerged once. The dip should be kept at a constant temperature of from 103 degrees to 105 degrees F. No matter what kind of dip is used the flock should be dipped the second time ten to fourteen days after the first dipping in order to catch those mites that have hatched out after the first dipping.

MELON CULTURE

(By T. J. Gorman, Outremont, Que.)

We prefer a light soil, and we also prefer high ground so as to prevent any water from getting underneath. Our hot beds are 6 x 12; three sashes. The seed is sown in a hot-bed in the beginning of April, in drills six inches apart, and when the third leaf begins to show, the young plants are ready for potting. We use five-inch pots, two plants to a pot, and place or plunge them in another bed which has been made for this purpose. Care should be taken to shade them for two or three days to prevent wilting.

We now turn our attention to the place where they are to be set out or grown. To this we give a liberal dressing of well-rotted manure and plough in, after which we dig trenches; these trenches are made in rows twelve to fifteen feet apart, and 18 to 20 inches deep, the same in width. When the time comes for planting out, say the first week in May, we fill these trenches with well heated horse manure, pack firmly and level off to the surface of the soil. We then put on the beds two or three feet apart in the rows, being careful to have the manure in the centre of each bed lengthwise. Next day, we fill in the earth, this we take from both sides of the frame, and throw it in the centre of each right over the manure. If this work is done in the morning they are ready for planting that afternoon. We always plant in the afternoon, about 4 o'clock.

Before planting, we water the plants thoroughly, and pinch out the top or centre of each plant; this is the first stopping they receive. In planting, remove the pot carefully, place the plants in the centre of each light, leaving two or three inches of earth over the manure; pack the soil well around the plants and water. I may state here, that this is the only hard watering we give them. As they require it during the season we pull back the sashes for favorable showers, being careful to replace them the same evening.

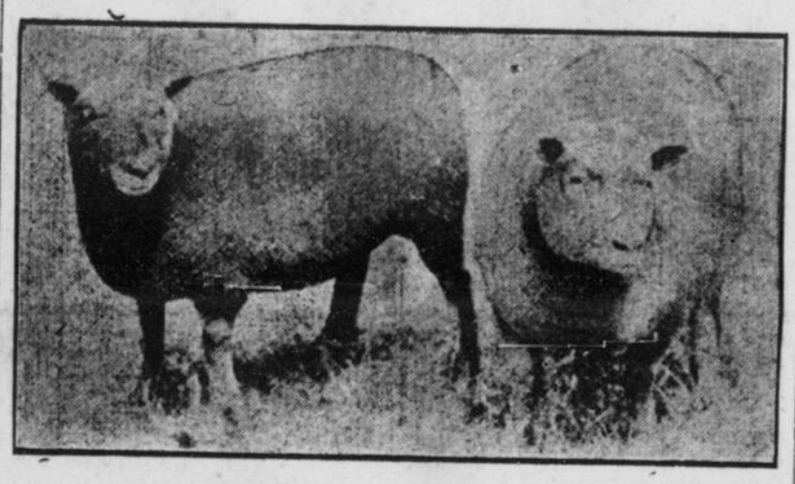
Airing is also very important; this is done about eight o'clock every morning, closing down around five in the afternoon, so as to retain sufficient heat to do them over night.

When the plants begin to run, that is when the vines are from a foot and a half or two feet long, they require earthing. To do this we take off the sashes, remove any weeds that may have started, turn the vines over to one side, and throw in sufficient earth to level off the beds, repeat the same operation on the other side and train out the vines, pinching out the centre or top of each vine. This is the second stopping.

By this time, the space between the beds require attention. This we dig or plough and level in such a manner as to have a fall to the centre between the frames. As the beds begin to fill with vines, they require to be let out. We take off the sashes, raise the frame about a foot, and train out the vines carefully, again pinching back the tops. This is the last stopping they receive. Place four blocks or flat stones, one at each corner, to receive the frame; this leaves a space of three or four inches, and prevents the vines from being crushed; replace the sashes, and air as usual.

By this time, most of the melons have set, and as they begin to swell and net, they should be turned, not completely around, but just enough to relieve the part that rests on the earth, and in such a manner as not to bring the exposed part in direct contact with the sun. This process of turning is very important, and should be done at least, once a week throughout the season. About a week or less, as near as we can judge, before the fruit begins to ripen, we remove the sashes and frames, store them away, and train out any vines that may require it.

In marketing the melons, we are careful not to have any of them over ripe; to prevent this, we go over the patch every morning, and, should it be a very warm day, we place them in the storehouse in the evening and ship or dispose of them every day.



SIR J. WERNHER'S SOUTHDOWN SHEEP, CHAMPION AND RESERVE.

HOUSING OF HOGS

(By J. E. Brethour, Burford.)

The housing of pigs is a necessary evil. Perhaps that is a strong statement to make, but that has been my observation. The less housing we do in the winter time the better results in my experience do we achieve. When I say this I mean where there are a large number of pigs. I am quite willing to admit that where small numbers are kept moderate housing will give good results. But where they are kept in large numbers the more they are allowed to be in the open air the better will be the results. Many have observed from their own experience and while going among feeders of hogs, that there are a great many crippled pigs. This trouble is largely brought about by close confinement and possibly by feeding on very rich food. If we can keep all our stock as much in the fresh air as possible we will overcome these difficulties in the winter time.

I believe that the open cabin or wigwam that is being used now largely is the most satisfactory plan of keeping hogs. These buildings should be made warm, but not draughty, and should be portable if possible. By having buildings under this plan the pigs are allowed freedom. They go out and in at will, taking a reasonable amount of exercise. Coming in contact with the fresh air and rain and sun in the winter keeps their skin in good condition, and consequently their bodies healthy. Perhaps it is well to qualify a little these general remarks by saying that with fattening pigs, the animals that are within a month or two of finishing, of course, can be fed in enclosed pens. One difficulty is the raising of young pigs in large numbers. This can in a measure be overcome by following the principle of keeping each sow isolated as much as possible from the large droves of pigs. Another very satisfactory system of keeping brood sows when they farrow in winter time is to put them in a stable where cattle are kept. I believe these are ideal conditions. There seems to be an air in a stable where cattle are kept which is free from dampness that we cannot get in a pig pen. Brood sows with litters should be kept as much away from the others of the herd as possible. After the pigs are weaned, when they are two or three months old, they can be turned out.

A plan we are following with the breeding stock is that we have a building which is about thirty feet by twenty feet. It is just a shed. It has about eight feet ceiling, covered over with rough boards with a long loft filled with straw. This plan we find is very satisfactory. The pigs sleep in this place. We have about fifty, and it is dry and comfortable, the straw seems to take away the dampness. They have access to the orchard. We feed them out in the open and provide warm food, being fed this way they are forced to go out and take exercise.

TREATMENT OF BROOD DISEASES

Those who are most experienced in the suppression of brood diseases are agreed that 'shaking,' which is practically 'shook swarming,' and modifications of this process are the only successful methods.

Shaking is briefly this: As soon as a colony is discovered diseased, and at a time when there would be no robbing, it is shaken on the old stand into a hive containing new frames with narrow strips of foundation. In this way none of the contaminated honey is deposited in the new cells. Should the disease reappear, which is sometimes the case, the operation must be repeated. In order to prevent the bees from swarming out, the queen may be caged in the hive for a few days or the entrance closed with a piece of queen-excluding zinc. Care should be taken not to scatter parts of the contaminated hive, particularly the honey, where bees can get at them.

Honey, unless it has been boiled, should never be fed back to bees. Wax, however, after being rendered and manufactured into foundation, is commonly used without apparent danger. It is customary in the east to put bees back into hives which have formerly contained diseased colonies, after they have been thoroughly cleaned of all bits of wax and honey. In the west, however, the hives are either burned out with oil, with a blue-flamed torch, or are disinfected with strong chemical disinfectants. All frames should be burned, since it does not pay to clean them.

WHY SOME FARMERS DO NOT SUCCEED.

They are not active and industrious.
They are slothful in everything.
They do not keep up with improvements.
They are wedded to old methods.
They give no attention to details.
They think small things not important.
They take no pleasure in their work.
They regard labor as a misfortune.
They weigh and measure stingily.
They are wasteful and improvident.
They let their gates sag and fall down.
They will not make compost.
They let their fowls roost in trees.
They have no shelter for stock.
They do not curry their horses.
They leave their ploughs in the field.
They hang the harness in the dust.
They put off greasing the waggon.
They starve the calf and milk the cow.
They don't know the best is the cheapest.
They have no method or system.
They have no eats for home enterprise.
They see no good in a new thing.
They never use paint on the farm.
They prop the barn door with a rail.
They milk the cows late in the day.
They have no time to do things well.
They do not read the best books and newspapers.

DEFECTS IN BUTTER

The dairy division of Washington employs inspectors at large receiving centres to inspect butter and give advice to makers as to where improvements can be made. The work is giving satisfaction, and is proving of value to the trade. In a recent interview the inspector at New York city gave some information about the work that may be of value to Canadian butter makers. He said:

'I am seldom called to look at strictly fancy butter. The butter makers who nearly always make high quality and never get any kicks, do not have any need of my help, and consequently do not ask for it. Once in a while a single tub is marked in shipment of these fine goods, and the butter maker requests that I score the butter. This I am always willing to do, but my work is mainly to help the fellow who needs it. You will, therefore, readily see that I am called to examine mostly creameries that have some faults.

'The defects that are most common at present are sour and summery flavors and curdy character. The extreme heat that has prevailed in many sections has made it difficult to keep down the temperature of the cream, and considerable of the butter gives evidence of overripened cream. This is the cause of much of the trouble, and will be during most of the summer. If it was merely a question of controlling the temperatures in the creamery, many of the butter makers would stay by their cream vat, but a great deal of the cream is shipped in too ripe, and it is impossible to fully overcome that difficulty.

'A great many of the creameries are pasteurizing at too high a temperature, and this produces a spongy, light-bodied butter, as well as an oily flavor, though I am inclined to think that the latter is mostly where the cream arrived quite sour. Occasionally I run across a creamery that is very heavily salted—so salty, in fact, that it tastes like brine when one bites into it. If by accident too much salt got into the churn, it can be washed out and made usable, but in some cases it looks as if the excessive salt were put in deliberately.' There is positively no excuse for this.

ALCOHOL VS. GASOLINE

The Agricultural Engineering Section of the Experiment Station of Iowa State Agricultural College, Ames, Iowa, has conducted experiments to learn something of the value of alcohol for lamps and gas engines. The law which permitted the withdrawal from bond, tax free, of domestic alcohol, when denatured or rendered unfit for a beverage by the addition of certain materials repugnant to taste and smell, and which came into force on Jan. 1, 1907, excited much interest, and many inquiries were received at the college as to the value of alcohol for lighting, heating and power. It was in response to inquiries received that the experiments referred to were conducted. In these experiments alcohol and gasoline were used for the purpose of making a comparison between (1) the heat value of the fuels, (2) their economy in the production of light, (3) their economy in the production of power, and (4) the relative safety of alcohol and gasoline for general use.

The result of these experiments show that gasoline is much superior as a fuel and as a light producer to alcohol. The amount of combustible material in one gallon of alcohol is about two-thirds of that contained in one gallon of gasoline.

It is pointed out that as need rises engines may be specially constructed for fuel alcohol, in which it can be more economically used than by any at present made.

In the summary the case against alcohol is stated as follows:—

Alcohol of 91 percent purity must be sold for thirteen to seventeen cents per gallon to compete with gasoline for lighting, heating or power purposes at twenty cents per gallon.

On the other hand, these advantages are claimed for it:—

(1) It is cleaner. It was found impossible to soot the mantels of any of the lamps with alcohol.

(2) It is less offensive to the sense of smell.

(3) There is much less danger from fire than when using gasoline, owing to the fact that alcohol does not vaporize as readily as gasoline, and its flame may be extinguished with water.

BREEDING MARES.

A subscriber in Idaho to the 'Breeders' Gazette' asks if it improves a mare in any way to breed her—in shape, size, speed, general health, or any other way. He also wants to know whether the open or blind bridle is the better for use in driving single horses in town. We can not see that there can be anything to be gained by breeding a mare unless increase of stock is desired or there is some fault to be corrected. For instance, if a mare is very high-strung, being got with foal will have a tendency to reduce her spirit, and in that manner she may be made accustomed to various sights and sounds of which she is afraid or at least does not like. Again, if the mare is too light-appearing in her flank the distension of the abdomen will aid in removing that undesirable appearance. If, however, the mare has no faults and no foals are desired, we cannot see that anything would be gained by breeding her. With regard to the open or blind bridle, the writer will say again that this is a subject on which men never have agreed and never will agree. Personally he recommends the use of the blind bridle, but discussion of the subject has become supererogatory by virtue of the very decided and diametrically opposed opinions held by the generality of horsemen.

POULTRY



Conducted by Mr. F. C. ELFORD.

AUGUST HINTS

This is the best month for lice. Do not let them get ahead of you.

Keep the house good and clean. A good dust bath for the hens.

It is an easy matter to spray the hen house once a week. I use Zenoleum, about ten percent mixture.

One hour with a Zenoleum pump will spray every square inch in 40 colony houses.

Now that the hens are moulting, see that they get plenty of good, nitrogenous feed.

It is also a good time to cull out the boarders.

Boarders are made up chiefly of two kinds: The hens that are not built for laying, and the hens that are too old to lay. Close observation or the trap-nest will show you the former. The latter is easier picked out. But both should not be allowed to go into the breeding pens again.

The early pullets will be getting into laying condition very soon. If possible, separate and give them a little extra feed, and they will give you eggs during October, November and December—the three hardest months in the year to get eggs.

The late chicks should be looked after. If at all possible, do not let them run with the large chicks or old hens. But give them a nice green yard, with fresh water every day. Plenty of grit and milk or beef scrap, and a hopper of good grain.

About this time the cockerels are better by themselves. Give them a good liberal allowance of feed. A mash will bring them on quicker, and when they are ready to fatten they will have a good large frame and be in good condition to take on the finishing touches.

Make arrangements for fattening all birds, either cockerels or old hens, before they are marketed. If you have not a feeding crate or two, rig up an old packing box, or better still, make a good solid crate which will last you for years.

If there is any second crop of clover being cut on the farm, give it a little extra attention, so that it is cured well and put away in a corner where you can get it for the hens in the winter. A fork full of this thrown into the pen during the cold weather is one of the best feeds you can give your hens.

A FEW HINTS ON THE SEASON'S WORK

The season of the year is now here when the breeder must decide what he is going to do with his stock, both old and young. If he has had a fairly good year he will have more birds than he will care to carry over for next year. The question often is, of which to dispose, or how. Most breeders will sell a portion of both old and young. If he has had his pens properly mated, the young, barring accidents, should be equally as good, if not better, than the parent stock, and will probably be more profitable to keep over. Some, however, prefer keeping over sufficient hens, two years old, for breeders. Among the larger breeds, I think they are better than pullets—the latter being rather immature for early spring chickens. In the Pit Games I certainly would not want to use as breeders birds under two years of age.

In the old stock it is wise to pick out all the birds that have gone off color, that have failed to reach Standard weights for that particular breed, and those that have shown any evidence of disease, especially catarrhal colds, roup and canker. Fatten these and sell to the 'meat man.'

The others, offer to the fancier and farmer. Often these people are just waiting for such birds as you have to spare, but do not know where to obtain them. Accordingly, the best thing to do is to advertise your birds in a medium that will reach the class to which you are anxious to sell, if the fancier, some good weekly paper. Put a fair ly; but if you are offering birds that the farmer is more likely to buy use also some good farming paper. Put a fair price on your birds Remember they are not culls nor common, mongrel fowl; neither are they, in all probability, Madison Square Garden Blue Ribbon winners Be reasonable, but not necessarily cheap. If you advertise a certain price stick to it. Do not raise it because you have more inquiries than you expected. It does not give the buyer a very good opinion of you, and will very likely lose you a sale and prevent you making future sales to that party. Do not cut your price either, unless you have an extra good reason for doing so.

If you are selling breeders, do not, for goodness sake, send out fowl suffering from roup, catarrhal colds or canker. Even cured birds are only fit for the butcher, never for the breeding pens of another man, unless you tell him frankly so he can take the necessary precautions; but birds suffering from these diseases in an active stage should be cured, then sold to the butcher. The first cases of roup I ever had I got from buying birds that were diseased at the time I got them. The birds were good, even better than I expected, although I was paying a good stiff price for them. Knowing little of the disease, I soon had an abundance of it in my flock. Needless to say, I lost heavily, and it was with great difficulty I got it stamped out. I liked the man's birds, and his prices I was willing to pay. He had, and has yet, just what I wanted, but he did not get another order, nor will he ever do so until I am certain he has cleaned up his yards and fowl. It does not pay to ship diseased birds if you intend continuing in the business, and if you do not it will injure some one else.

When you have made the 'deal' with your 'man,' send him exactly what you said you would—do not put in two or three culls because you have sold all the good birds you have to spare. Send them as soon as you receive the money, or at the time you agreed upon—do not delay a month, thinking it makes no difference when you send them; sometimes it does. Do not ship a pair or a trio in a box weighing seventy-five or a hundred pounds—express rates are too high.

Sell your old breeders early. It saves feed; their usefulness and profitableness is past until late in the fall, as you cannot expect many eggs until moulting is through. You will need the room for the youngsters. The nights will be getting cooler and you will want to get the young into warmer quarters pretty soon. There is less danger of birds 'catching cold' if shipped before the cold, wet weather sets in. Do not keep more than for which you have proper room to care.

Do not carry over useless birds; hens that lay soft-shelled eggs habitually, or misshapen ones. Hens that have acquired vicious habits, such as continually feather pulling and eating eggs should go also. They will teach these habits to the pullets, and prevention is better than cure.

Do not sell yourself short, better keep a few more than you really want in the spring. You may and probably will lose some during the winter, both by accident and sickness, and the spring is a bad time to build up your pens to their proper number.

If you are thinking of buying either single birds or a pen, do so now. You will get them for less money than in the spring. You can get better birds now. Poultrymen do not like to sell their best birds in the spring when the egg trade is good and profitable. You run less risk of having the birds contract colds during transit than in the cold weather later on in the fall or winter. Old birds stand long trips better than the young chickens. Insist upon getting clean birds. State clearly what you want and expect to get. Do not be afraid to pay a good reasonable price for what you want. Do not buy poor birds at cheap prices if you know it. It does not pay. The same express rates apply to both good and poor alike. Do not buy more than you can care for properly. Provide your house before you get your birds. Have everything ready for them when they arrive. Do not put them with other birds until you are sure they are free from disease, scaly legs and lice. Do not neglect them and then blame the seller for sending you poor, weak fowl.—T. Hilts.

RAISING 30,000 DUCKS ANNUALLY AT A PROFIT.

[Address given at the Poultry Institute at Guelph, by W. R. Curtiss, Ransomville, N.Y., who is one of the largest duck raisers on the continent. This article will be given in sections.]

(Continued from last week.)

RUNNING A DUCK INCUBATOR.

We do not use the first eggs for hatching. A certain class of people prefer them to hens eggs. We could get almost any price for them about Easter time. We ship all the infertile eggs to Buffalo, and about Easter time they will bring as much as if they were fresh eggs. We have had as high as from 45c to 50c a dozen. We set the machine in December, and we generally have a hatch by Jan. 15. The first of February is the time the duck season opens. The dirty eggs have to be washed; that is absolutely necessary because it makes the machine so filthy. We take a pail of eggs and pour on water; it must not be hot water or cold water, but just about luke warm. We do not wash them any more than we can help, but just simply take off the dirt, because we do not want to take off the film that is on the egg. If an egg has only a few specks on it, we never bother with it. It is only the really dirty eggs that we wash.

I do not run the incubators myself, but I will give you as near as possible the way they are run. First, we sterilize the machine, just using common salt and water to wash it out, and then heat it up to about 100 degrees, putting the eggs in the trays on the top of the machine. We set every Monday and Thursday. The oftener duck eggs are set the higher the fertility, and if it was possible to set them every day we would get from two to three percent more fertility. We lay a thermometer on the bottom of the tray, and make it go to 100 degrees. If we take a hatch out on Monday, that machine is cleaned out and the doors opened up, and the lamp blown out, and it is given a rest until the next Thursday. We never set it on the same day. We think it is a good thing to let the machine cool off.

We have the machine heated up to 100 degrees, and the eggs on the top of the machine, and there is a little heat from the top of the machine goes into the eggs to warm them. Then we put them in about Monday afternoon, and watch them until about ten o'clock at night. We leave them until the morning, and then the machine will be about 102 degrees, and if it is not we put it as near to 102 degrees as we can get it. We let it run 102 or 102½, or 103 degrees. We do not like to see it get above 102 degrees for the week, but after the first week we let it go up to 103 degrees, and let it run along at 103 degrees for the next two weeks; and the last week it goes up to 103½ or 104 degrees, until it starts to hatch. During the hatching time we do not like to see it less than 104 degrees. After it runs to 105 degrees we never bother with the heat. We turn the eggs with a flop tray; we can turn more eggs in that way than you can by hand.

Q.—You have two trays exactly the same size, and you put one over the other and flop them over? A.—Yes. We do not start to turn for four days after the eggs are put in the machine; we never touch them from Monday till Thursday. Duck eggs will start to hatch in forty-eight hours before they come out of the shell, and we stop turning them then. The cooling depends on the warmth of the machine; if the machine is put to 104 degrees, that is a degree too high. It has got to be cooled right off, and eggs are yanked right out of the machine, and set on top and cooled. A good many times we leave the door open, especially towards the last of the hatch, and sometimes we put the eggs on top of the machine. You have to use judgment in cooling duck eggs. If you have the machine full of live germs, and the heat strong in that machine, you have got to cool in order to keep your heat down.

We do not believe there is an incubator that is made up that gives us enough air for duck eggs. We get exceptionally good results now. The reason I have for saying this is, we can take the machine and fill it with duck eggs, and then test it, and only leave the fertile eggs in the machine, and we will get better hatches than if we test it out and fill in with eggs from another machine. We keep water in the bottom of the incubator when we use a sand-tray machine. With the other machine with moisture overhead we do not put any moisture in. It is very important that you use moisture in hatching duck eggs. You simply cannot hatch them unless you do, and you never open the machine when they are hatching unless it gets too hot, or some ducks get into trouble. If there is an egg in the machine that has a chip as large as a quarter we help the duck out, but the minute you see blood start then you know the duck is not far enough; if you do not see any blood start pull the membrane off so that you can pull the head out and just set him back there and he will get out the other part himself. Sometimes we take twenty to twenty-five ducks to a machine out in this way. As soon as the ducks are dry we take them off into the incubator house.

Q.—About what percent of fertile eggs do you hatch? A.—Our average is around seventy-five percent; that is for the season. We had a hatch in December. From the early eggs we had fifty eight fertile eggs in the machine; and we got fifty-three ducklings, and didn't have to help one of them out. Moisture has a great deal to do with the development of the ducks and their getting out of the shell. If you haven't moisture there will be a great many that will chip and stick there, and you will have a great many that do not get out at all. This moisture method is known all over the United States now. Mr. Nix has got it in his catalogue, but ten years ago nobody knew it. We used to take the ducks out of the incubator and take them over to the brooder house, and inside of two or three days lose half of them. I knew there was something wrong, and I meant to find out what it was; but before we got hold of this moisture method we got a hot water incubator. We got the machine from Bristol, Conn., and the first time we set it we only got two ducks and then three or four, and we abandoned it and left it lying in the cellar. One day I went at it and took an auger and bored a lot of holes in the bottom and in the side and ran tubes to the centre of the machine, and then I put three or four shallow tins, filled with water, and I ran that machine and I got splendid hatches and the ducks would live better than the others. That is how I got on to the moisture method. As I told you I do not hatch the eggs, but I look after the brooding, and the brooding of ducks is a very difficult piece of work unless you understand it. You will have trouble and you won't know what the trouble is. I have spent a good many anxious days and nights over this problem.

(To be Continued.)

Don't keep an old hen because she has some peculiarity; there should be no sentiment about keeping poultry when one has to make a living out of it.

ECONOMISING EGGS

In our experience with poultry there have been many exceptions to all recognized rules, but one of the most peculiar incidents has just completed its course.

Our hens, Barred Rocks, had determined to leave off setting until very late in the season, but at last one condescended to fulfil her maternal duties. She was accordingly supplied with thirteen R. I. Red eggs, and went faithfully to work. Then, as much wants more, we waited impatiently for the next obliging fowl to sit. Finally, two took the same notion, on the same day to sit on the same nest with the same eggs. We removed one to another nest, but no amount of coaxing could induce her to remain there. It was either the original nest or none at all. Then, as a happy thought struck us, we tried the other hen, but to our vexation her actions were identical with those of the other hen. They both must sit at the same time, with the same stubbornness, on the same nest with the same eggs. We must either accept humbly the services they wished to render, or go unserved. Well, 'as the grapes were sour anyway,' we gave in to their highnesses' pleasure, and set one setting of eggs only. The nest would not contain two settings, and besides we did not know just how long those crazy hens would keep to their crazy notions.

At the end of the first week, they no doubt came to the conclusion that double bedding was not the most comfortable to be found, so decided to take turns. We firmly believed that a perception delayed a week in their brains, and that they had meant to take turn about from the first, but it slipped their minds. We would find one hen on the eggs one part of the day, the other perched on the edge of the nest, while the remaining part of the day they would be vice-versa.

The next week and a half the above programme was proceeded with, but another cog must have slipped on the fourth last day, for the first plan of double dealing came back into force. On June 23, the chicks took a hand in the matter. Eleven of the liveliest and best formed chicks we ever saw at a day old were hatched and showed not the slightest sign of leg weakness so noticeable the first day of hatching. Either hen would not leave the nest, and the chicks divided their attention between the two mothers. At last, to prevent accidents, we were forced to remove one hen. The balance seem to be doing well, and the chicks are extra vigorous.

DRAWBACKS OF THE R. I. REDS

(By L. G. Cary, Trimble, Ohio.)

I have been breeding Rhode Island Reds for several years and I find that they have some faults just like other chickens. They are very difficult to breed true to color, and while you get some good colored birds, you never tell about the ones that were not good color, do you? Well, there may be some one, some place, that gets lots of good hens, but we have never been able to find him.

We have been around looking for him and have spent several dollars riding on the trains and electric cars hunting up the breeders who have 'the best,' but when you have seen the bunch they look as though you might get a pretty good pen for exhibition and maybe a couple of males, but how about the rest? Well, they are good birds, but they haven't got the color—if they are light surface color they generally have good clear undercolor. If they have good dark outside color, then look out for smut in undercolor.

We have seen some really fine birds, and when you do find a good, rich colored Red with rich, deep undercolor, then you have the most beautiful bird, whether it be male or female, that it is possible to imagine. To see a good Rhode Island Red is to fall in love with them and the next step is to get some of them. But don't think you are going to raise a hundred or two of them and get them all show birds. No, if you get a good pen of four females and a good male, you've got something to be proud of.

Some day the color problem will be less, and within five years from now you will see the best established color in the Rhode Island Reds of any known breed no matter how long they may have been bred. We can so easily detect the faults of color in the Reds that we will be able to throw out of our breeding pens the ones that we should avoid breeding from.

Reds do lay well, but they will stop laying and want to set, but they are not difficult to break up and soon are back to business again. When we let them set and hatch we found that they make the very best of mothers and look after their broods better than any other breed unless it be the Games.

In the first place, it seems to be their nature to be fearless and they are tame. So when you set one of them, they are gentle and easy to manage. I have set about twenty of them this year and have moved every one of them to different quarters from where they first commenced to sit, and I have never had one yet give me any trouble. They stay right where I put them and seem to understand what is wanted. When they hatch they are gentle to their biddies and never give me any trouble. I have seen hens that would squall so that you could hear them a half a mile if you would catch her when she had biddies, and when you would put her in a coop with them she would be so excited that she would step on her chicks and scratch around and make such a fuss that it made you hurry away before she killed them. Not so with my Rhode Island Reds. They are just like pets, and I assure you I do not take time to pet them much either.

Don't expect too much when you buy stock. You will not get a bird for two or three, or even five dollars, that will be just what you think you want. I have had people writing to me concerning stock, start in and ask my price for a cockerel, something like this: 'What would you ask me for a good show bird? He must be up to weight, have a good comb, good yellow legs, good red eye, deep red surface color, undercolor perfectly free from smut or slate, good black tail, and, above everything else, must have good shape. I would be willing to give five dollars for such a bird.' Or somethimes they say if price is not too high will buy him from you, or sometimes they say if you want to make the sale get the price low.

It certainly is trying to answer such a letter. Why, if you or I had such a bird he would be worth a good farm, and if we had him we could get the price of a good farm for him. Couldn't we? The Rhode Island Red is the breed for the farmer, as they are very hardy and are good rustlers. They are good all-year layers, and have good size and are very much in demand as a table fowl on the markets, in fact I have known of them selling for two and a half cents a pound in advance of any other breed. Merit is what has brought them to the front and merit will keep them there.

COLD STORAGE FOR FRUIT EXPORT

Mr. J. A. Ruddick, dairy and cold storage commissioner, writes:

On the 7th instant a circular was sent from this office to the leading fruit growers and shippers, and to the press as well, stating that the entire space of one cold storage chamber had been engaged on the steamers 'Ontarian' and 'Sicilian,' sailing from Montreal for London, on Aug. 22 and 29 respectively, and that the space in these chambers would be available for shipments of early apples, or other tender fruits, at the regular rate of freight (30 shillings per ton measurement of forty cubic feet), payable to the steamship companies in the usual manner.

As the response to this notice has been very encouraging, I beg to announce that I have contracted with the agents of the Thomson Line for one chamber on the SS. 'Hurona,' sailing from Montreal for London on Sept. 5.

Shipments for this steamer should reach Montreal not later than the morning of the 4th proximo, and intending shippers should apply to this office for space without delay, stating the number and size of the packages to be shipped, so that a proper estimate of the space required may be made.

RURAL INQUIRIES

MARE WITH HEAVES.

J.A.J.—My brood mare was badly choked on oats about two weeks ago. She is coughing a lot, and her breath is very bad. She breathes as though she had heaves. She has a foal and is in foal again. What would be the best thing to do? Ans.—The disease is the result of contraction of the air cells of the lungs, and old cases are incurable. In mild cases, however, the heaves may often be cured by turning the animal out to pasture for two or three months. Relief can be obtained by feeding no hay, except at night, and then it must be good clover hay, free from dust. Always water before feeding. The amount of water should be limited as much as possible, and no horse with heaves should be given water for one or two hours previous to going to work. Give one tablespoonful of Fowler's solution of arsenic at a dose twice a day in about a quart of bran mash. Continue this medicine for a month, then skip a month and give again if necessary.

Eggs and Poultry.

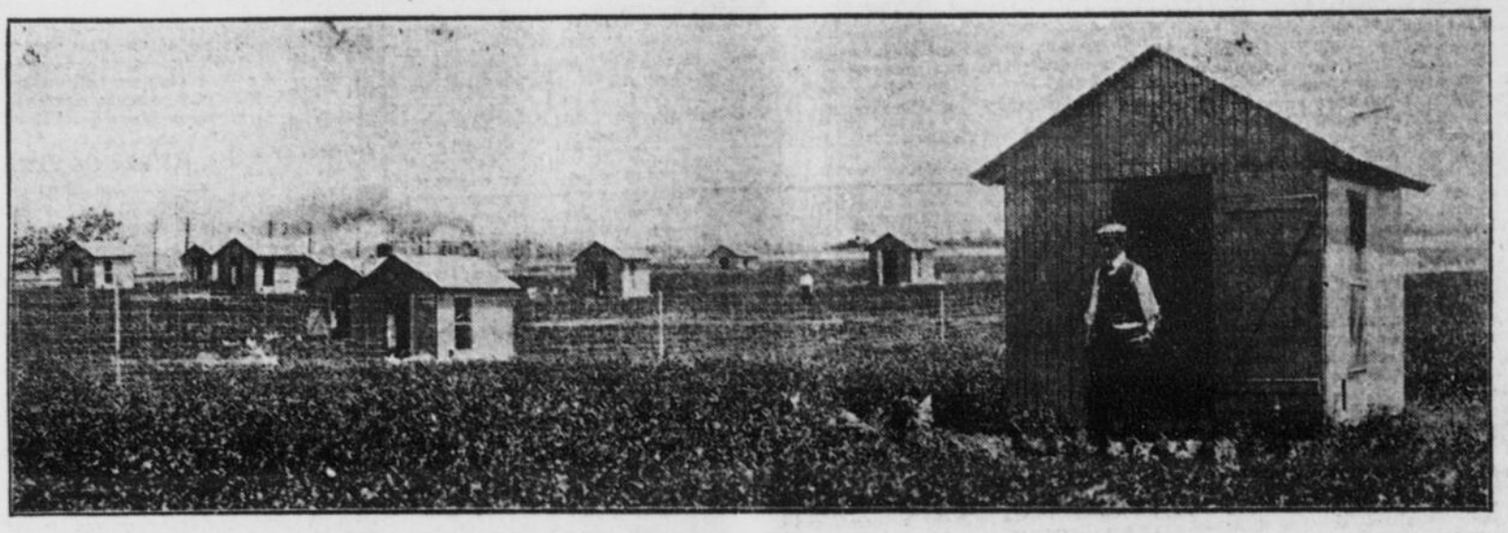
GOLDEN, SILVER AND OTHER PHEASANTS, young and full plumage; strong healthy birds and cheap. RICHARD HILL, Laura street, London, Ont.

3 PURE BRONZE TURKEYS, MALE; a pair Pekin Ducks; 1 Fox Terrier Dog. Eggs from Bronze Turkeys, Toulouse Geese, Pekin Ducks, Barred Rock Fowl, Buff Orpingtons, Buff Leghorns, at moderate prices. P. D. SINCLAIR, Box 88, Maxville, Ont.

SOMETHING NEW—THE WHITE KLONdykes are just the birds for this country, best winter layers, non-setters, their feathers are more like fur or down on the ostrich. It is the bird that gives satisfaction. Eggs only $1.50 per setting, guarantee 9 chicks to a setting or the order will be duplicated at half price. Address REV. T. H. IBBOTT, Ayr, Ont. Send for free Photo.

SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCAS, SINgle and Rose Comb Brown Leghorns. The world's greatest laying breeds. Best strains from breeders of national reputation. Eggs, $1.50 per 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. Importer and breeder fine Leghorns and Minorcas. Member Canadian Leghorn Club. J. T. ROBSON, Vernonville, Ont.

EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM OUR Prize-winning stock. White Wyandottes, heavy winter layers; Black Minorcas and Buff Orpingtons; $1 per 15 eggs. W. H. PARKER, Victoria Poultry Yards, Ingersoll, Ont.



GENERAL VIEW OF ONE CORNER OF THE COLONY LAYING HOUSES AT MACDONALD COLLEGE

There are no internal fences and the yard for each breed is one field of alfalfa, of which the hens eat a considerable quantity. This alfalfa was two feet and over when cut in June, and it is stored for winter feed for the hens. The attendant with his egg basket is making his regular rounds.

FARMER'S SALES AND WANTS.

ADVERTISING RATES.—Under this heading advertisements will be inserted without display at a cash-with-the-order rate of one cent a word per insertion, twenty-five cents being the minimum amount of an order for a single insertion, and forty cents the minimum amount for orders of more than one insertion. SIX consecutive prepaid insertions will be given for the price of FOUR. A number or a single letter to be counted as one word. When replies are to be addressed in care o the 'Witness' Office, an additional charge of twenty-five cents is made.

Live Stock.

LAKE VIEW — YORKSHIRE PIGS FOR sale, from two weeks to five months old, fine quality, prize winners, from the best of breeding, some choice young boars ready for service; prices right; satisfaction guaranteed. JOHN W. TIBBITS, Box 151, Knowlton, Que.

Seeds, Plants, etc.



SEED CORN.

RELIABLE SEED CORN is guaranteed to grow and produce good crops. Get your seed corn from headquarters, where it is grown. Send for our Corn Catalogue, sent free to all who apply for it.

GLOBE SEED CO.
Ruthven Essex Co. Ont.

Agents Wanted.

CANVASSERS WANTED TO SELL Teas, etc., to the best families. ALFRED TYLER, London, Ont.

MEN WANTED — RELIABLE MEN IN every locality throughout Canada to advertise our goods, tack up show-cards on trees, fences, bridges, and all conspicuous places; also distribute small advertising matter; commission or salary, $33 per month, and expenses $4 per day; steady employment to good, reliable men; no experience necessary; write for particulars. EMPIRE MEDICINE CO., London, Ont.

AGENTS WANTED, TO PUSH 'WORLD Wide' on special trial rate offer. Nothing nicer to canvass for. Generous commissions; it is just what intelligent people are looking for. Write for terms, samples, etc. JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, Montreal.

For Sale

FOR SALE.

ART SILK FLOSS THREADS, full lengths, beautiful colors, for Fancy Work and Sewing. We will send a box containing 2 ounces (about 500 threads upon receipt of 35c stamps, silver or postal note, or 4 ounces for $1.00. Only a limited number of orders can be filled. Address at once, W. W. LEWIS, 7 Queen street, Montreal, Que.

Personal

MARY MOORE LEFT IRELAND AND came to Canada in the year 1884, May 10th; her age is 43 years; anyone knowing anything about her, please address WM. BARR, Schaller, Sac Co., Iowa, U.S.A.

Books, Post Cards, &c.

BOOKS (64 PAGES)—PARLOR MAGIC—Dramatic Recitations—Old Time Songs—Home Amusements—10c each. ARTHUR RICE, Granby, Que.

POSTCARDS. — BRITISH COLUMBIA'S beautiful scenery, 25c dozen. W. BAILEY, Carl ave., Vancouver, Can.

POST-CARDS — AGENTS WANTED TO handle our postcards. Write for samples and particulars, post free. THE WESTERN SPECIALTY CO., Winnipeg, Canada.

SONG BOOK — 150 OLD-TIME SONGS, words and music, 10c. A. RICE, Granby, Que.

Teachers Wanted.

WANTED, TO TEACH, FRENCH AND English, in School No. 3, Tilbury North, Essex County, after summer holidays; salary, $400; small school; a pleasant place. Address GEO. MORRIS, Tilbury.

For late Classified Ads See Page 24

Farm and Other Lands

FARM, 48 ACRES, RENT, SHARES OR Sell DANIEL DILL, Windsor, Nova Scotia.

FARM FOR SALE — FIRST CLASS Farm, within 3 miles of Ottawa; 125 acres, all cleared, well built, with new up-to-date buildings. Apply THOS. MELDRUM, Box 195, Hull, Que.

FOR SALE—150 ACRES, OR 100 IF PREferred, Lambton county; 40 acres timber; excellent water; brick house, two barns, sheds, outbuildings; good grain and stock farm. Box 18, Florence, Ont.

160 ACRES, A1 MIXED FARMING, 78 from Winnipeg, 2½ town, 4 and 6, two other stations; will sell less than $12; prices jump after crop. Particulars, 'FARMER,' 256 Souris, Man.

320 ACRES CHOICE LAND, MAIN ROAD, convenient to schools, churches, two good village markets; sixty acres cultivation; enormous crops raised. touches small lake; will sell direct to farmer, $5,500. Box 65, Newdale, Man.

FARMS FOR SALE

Money-makers at low prices. Catalogue giving reliable information, pictures and prices FREE. KING & NELSON, Barton, Vt.

GARDEN TALKS

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

'And be not conformed to this world.' I listened to the childish voice, reading this verse to me in the Sabbath stillness, while the few remaining birds twittered an evensong, and all nature breathed of peace and repose.

But far in the distance the discordant sound of the Sunday trains vibrated upon the air, and brought to mind the subject of individual responsibility, and the question as to how the employees can grasp the command to keep the day holy, while bound by our patronage to make it a part of their bread-winning—a problem, indeed, not easily solved.

On the river near by there was the continued 'puk-puk' of the restless motor boat fit emblem of the spirit that swaye the crowd.

'Be not conformed to this world'; but it is a very beautiful world, its allurements are very enticing, its material gains possessed of a rare fascination. Throughout the civilized world there is a new moral impulse, which if rightly nourished, will lift society to a higher level, but the greed for making money by unrighteous ways keeps down lofty aspirations.

If we note the stock market we shall see that its financiers are not always honest investors who are seeking safe securities, but men and women who are willing to gamble, caring nothing for the merit of a commercial scheme if they can make money by buying and selling securities.

The lesson of the usurer is much needed in this grab game of money getting by uncertain means. We live only by progress, if we stand still, or go backward vital power is lost, and, an atmosphere may be as spiritually debilitating as malaria is to the physical forces.

Too often it can be said of us: 'Thou savorest not the things which be of God, but those which are of man.' The temptations of the world are those of environment, of public opinion, the immense power of example, the ease of doing as others do, in fact, conforming to the world without counting results.

The wise Ulysses had himself tied to the mast when he could not get away from the song of the sirens. But a tree standing exposed to bleak winds is made stronger by the trial, and the soul of man is tested that it may become stronger by resistance, not weakened by yielding.

Our duty in life is to grow, to become our best and truest selves, such as God meant us to be. By this test we can judge ourselves, whether we are faithful to our daily duties and to the inner light of our own convictions.

THE LAWN.

J.E.K.—Your idea of seeding with white clover is a good one, but some of the perennial weeds you have mentioned would be better pulled out, and a little seed put into the hole, otherwise a weed will fill it.

Very often the grass suffers from poor soil or insufficient seeding, so the cure is to put in more grass, after raking well and application of chemical fertilizers.

Digging up is not advisable as it only means that the battle has to be fought over again.

To keep in good condition during the period of growth the lawn should be clipped with the mower twice a week, and if this is done faithfully, the plaintains will not survive. Chickweed is a tiresome weed but must not be allowed to go to seed.

The best grass, of course, is the Kentucky blue grass (Poa pratensis), and the sowing of white clover is a matter of taste.

Close but judicious mowing is really the best remedy or preventive of weeds in a lawn.

GRAPE VINES.

A. McM.—There must be a weakness in the root growth of your grape vine, but it is not likely caused by the coal ashes, though such an accumulation might be injurious.

They do not require heavy manuring, but are benefited by the application of wood ashes. If the land is too rich it tends to a large growth of vine that requires constant pinching and pruning. When the vine sets too much fruit and large bunches are wanted, it is well to take off all the small and inferior bunches as soon as set. If you take care of the sprout on the other vine and give a little fresh earth, it may recover.

THE GERANIUM.

Doris wants to learn a little about the Geranium, which is really a pelargonium, and the real home of the plant is South Africa, where it was cultivated both by the English and the Dutch.

Both flower and foliage are of many varied shades, and it is a plant so easily grown as to be seldom an object of rare and cultivation though well able to repay for extra attention. A well-drained pot of moderately rich earth suits the geranium for too much water or too rich soil results in growth of foliage at the expense of bloom.

Geraniums are subject to but few diseases and the spotting of the leaves sometimes complained of is frequently caused by too much manure in the soil or too much water.

If the red spider appears it can be routed by a fine spray and tobacco remedies will destroy the green fly.

For winter blooming the plants should be well started in spring, and taken indoors before frost comes. They require as much sun as possible if blossoms are wished for, and for that reason give their best blooming during March and April in our windows. At that season water when the soil appears dry and this old favorite will not disappoint you.

TOMATO ENEMY.

S. J. W.—There is no safety in application of the poisonous substances used for insects when the tomatoes are so far advanced. Probably you have picked them many times since sending the postal, but the enemy is doubtless lodged in force among your plants, and if away from poultry the poisoned bran mash (a quarter of a pound of paris green to twenty-five pounds of bran) might attract some of the depredators.

THRIP ON PLANT.

N. McQ.—There is not anything better than kerosene emulsion for the thrip on your plant, but its leaves are tender and must be carefully handled.

Any of the soap washes should destroy this enemy, but if out of doors at this season of the year, the thrip can be dislodged by the application of whale oil soap that is most effectual for such insects.

OLEANDER.

Miss A. L. P.—Any of the things you mention are good, and soap and water would be effectual if properly applied.

The leaves you sent are infested by scale insects, they are doubtless all up and down the stems and midribs of the branches and leaves. The only thing to do is to wash them off—taking an old tooth brush or something of that sort, and being very thorough, then rinsing with clear water. It is an enemy that can be dislodged and must be or it will destroy the plant.

MEALY BUG.

Elinor writes of a white cottony substance that forms on her plants, and asks if it is a living thing. There is no doubt from the description that your plants are infested by mealy bug. It is found chiefly upon oleanders, lemon shrubs and other hard wooded plants, but is often quite at home upon the coleus and similar plants—while it is very destructive to cacti if it once gets a lodgment. Kerosene emulsion is most effective in dislodging the enemy, applying it to the leaves with a soft brush and working well among the branches and the axils of the leaves.

WEED FOR NAME.

A. B. G.—The name of the weed enclosed is Hawkweed, proper name Hieracium Venosum. It is a perennial, the flowers open in the day time and close at night. It prefers a dry soil, and grows in woods and clearings.

Probably the reason you have heard it called Arnica flower is on account of it being considered a remedy for the bite of a rattlesnake.

THE FUCHSIA.

Eileen.—There are several stories told of the introduction of the Fuchsia, and it came from South America. It is said that a sailor brought the first plant, a scarlet blossom, giving it to some one who was rescued from poverty by selling it at a high price. In its native home it grows to a tree, and the Isle of Wight boasts a specimen that is 30 feet high in the open ground. It is a plant that enjoys being coaxed, to be washed and trained and encouraged. With plenty of water showered every day, and partial shade, it should reward your attention.

NAME OF A FLOWER.

Mrs. M. E. M.—The flower sent resembles one of the Campanulas, but it is not easy to tell which variety without seeing the method of growth.

It must have grown remarkably well with your friend to have so many blossoms, and had good treatment.

Some of the finer varieties are used as tub plants, especially campanula pyramidalis, that grows tall and tapering as its name indicates.

PLANTING ROSES.

A novice.—It is safe to transplant your roses in autumn, provided it is done before frost sets in. If you intend to have a bed or border and the soil is not suitable, remove it to the depth of eighteen inches, and fill in with a well mixed compost, and if you have none prepared use a good turfy soil.

Clay, if mixed with sand and fertilizer, makes a good soil for roses, especially if new land, which is always most suitable for this flower. Have holes dug larger and deeper than the roots and give them their natural position as much as possible.

Press the soil firmly about the roots, having the planter do so with the feet, this prevents drying out. Prune any weak wood away, and see that they do not become dry. Let the location be sunny, and after the ground is frozen get some turfy earth and cover your newly set plants. This will be a winter protection, and if there are branches they are better laid down and covered.

But do not delay too long before lifting the rose bushes, for they must get good hold of the ground before cold weather.

FREESIAS FOR CHRISTMAS.

Mrs. M. G.—If you are so anxious to have the Freesias in bloom for the holiday season, you should purchase the bulbs at once, and pot them. August is the proper season for this purpose, and the plan is to put several bulbs in a five-inch pot, water and set away in the dark for a couple of weeks, after which they can be set out of doors as long as possible, but had better be brought in at night after cool weather sets in. Keep them in a sunny but cool room at first, then take to the plant window, but always to a cool place. They last longer if they have only the morning sun when in bloom.

GARDEN REMINDERS.

If annuals are wanted in winter they must be started now. Sweet alyssum and nasturtiums do well in the living room if not too warm. Repot callas giving rich soil, but do not remove the small plants if they are needed to cover the base of the old plant.

Choose a well drained location for the bulb bed, for nothing injures bulbs so much as a heavy wet soil about their roots.

Weeds grow fast yet and go to seed—they will be troublesome on account of wet weather, and must be attended to as soon as practicable. Plant evergreens in August and they will have a chance to settle before winter.

Sow seed of perennials in August, and a last relay of early Valentine beans that will mature in forty-five days.

How about the strawberry bed? Let us have it clean, and the young plants can now be set out and started for another season.

Are the currant bushes pruned? and the gooseberries? If not there is no time to be lost. Do not allow rubbish to accumulate by burning it, many insects will be destroyed.

A ROYAL GIFT.

Berlin, Aug. 19.—The Kaiser has subscribed $25,000 to the fund for the Koch Institute for combating tuberculosis. This makes up the $250,000 that it was necessary to procure to obtain $125,000 promised by Andrew Carnegie.

ANNEXATION OF CONGO.

Treaty Adopted in the Belgian Chamber of Deputies.

Brussels, Aug. 20. — After several months of bitter struggle the Chamber of Deputies adopted the Congo Annexation Treaty by 83 votes to 55, and although to-day's action probably will insure the solution of the great Congo problem, there still remains open the question of Belgium's financial responsibility.

This action on the part of the Chamber had not been expected, and at the last moment nearly caused the collapse of the Cabinet. During the first reading recently of the Colonial Bill, which provides for the administration of the Congo Independent State, and which, with the treaty, was adopted, Herr Woeste, leader of the Right, secured the adoption of an amendment relieving Belgium of the responsibility of guaranteeing the payment of the interest on the Congo debt, but yesterday the government made a determined effort to secure the restoration of the stipulation that Belgium would make advances to the Congo in case of necessity. The government was defeated in this, however, and it was generally believed that the ministers would be forced to resign. At the conclusion of a long meeting of King Leopold and the members of his Cabinet, it was announced that the ministry would not resign, the government temporarily accepting the Chamber's action on the financial question. It was pointed out, however, that a direct contradiction exists between the treaty and the Colonial Bill as voted, the treaty shouldering the financial respousibility, while the bill rejects it.

It is understood that the government will make an effort in the Senate to amend the bill, so as to reconcile the provisions of the two. Among the important modifications of the original articles of the bill are the abolition of forced labor and the prohibition of members of the Belgian Parliament from exploiting Congo concessions.

The passage of the Congo treaty by the Chamber of Deputies means that the annexation of the state to Belgium is now practically assured. The personal rule of King Leopold in Africa is now drawing to a close—in the future he will have nothing to do with the state, which is to be administered by Belgium—and the hope is widespread that there will now be an end to atrocities and maladministration in this part of the world, which, for years past, has been a subject of investigation and bitter complaint by humanitarians everywhere.

ATLANTIC MAIL CONTRACT

BRITISH GOVERNMENT REFUSES TO ALLOW CUNARD COMPANY TO ABANDON QUEENSTOWN.

Liverpool, Aug. 21.—The 'Post' understands that at their monthly meeting the directors of the Cunard Steamship Company, after much discussion, arrived at the decision that their boats must go south if a remunerative share of first-class traffic is to be retained, but that the terms of the mail contract with the government, which still has nineteen years to run, preclude the abandoning of Queenstown, and on political grounds the government declines to yield.

PRESENT HIGH TARIFF.

Fosters Evils of Great Corporations Declares Judge Alton Parker.

HE FAVORS JAIL FOR CORPORATION OFFICIALS WHO CONTRIBUTE TO CAMPAIGN FUNDS.

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 21.—Judge Alton Parker, Democratic presidential candidate in 1905, spoke to an audience of 1,800 persons at the Coliseum last night. The meeting was held under the auspices of the King County Democrats and the Bryan Volunteers. His speech dealt with issues of the national campaign and he devoted his principal attention to the evils of great corporations which he declared are fostered by the present high tariff. The remedy, Judge Parker declared, is in lowering the tariff wall, and this he doubted if the Republican party would do if continued in power for another four years. Judge Parker denounced the idea of federal control of corporations as a remedy. He recommended a statute imposing a jail sentence upon corporation officials convicted of contributing money to a campaign fund.

LANCASHIRE SPINNERS

COTTON FEDERATION NOTIFY THEM OF REDUCTION OF FIVE PERCENT.

Manchester, Aug. 19.—The Lancashire Federation of Cotton Spinners has decided to reduce the wages of operatives five percent. If the men decline to accept the reduction they will be locked out for a month. Notice to this effect will at once be given to the operatives, two hundred thousand of whom would be immediately affected in the event of a refusal to accept the demands of their employers. If the spinning operatives should be locked out the weavers also would be compelled to cease work, which would greatly increase the numbers affected.

WHY THE BISSELL IS BEST

Because the "Bissell" is built for business it lasts for years and gives satisfactory service all the time. It is made strong and durable to stand any strain. Steel drums with solid pressed steel heads well riveted; axle of 3-in. solid steel, frame of hardwood reinforced with double truss rods and steel angles make it rigid and stout. Bearings are fitted with large anti-friction rollers which reduces friction to the minimum, making the "Bissell" the lightest draft roller ever built. Nothing flimsy or shoddy about it. Free Booklet E tells why you should buy the "Bissell." Write today.

STEEL LAND ROLLER



T. E. BISSELL CO. Ltd., Dept. D, ELORA, ONT.

Will Exhibit at Toronto, London and Ottawa Fairs.

HORRIBLE VENGEANCE.

Russian Revolutionists Shoot Jewish Family Accused of Informing.

THEY AFTERWARDS DESCEND ON HOSPITAL WHERE VICTIMS WERE TAKEN, AND COMPLETE THEIR WORK.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 21.—News has reached this city of a terrible vengeance taken by the revolutionists of Yurievka, in Yekaterinoslav province, upon a Jewish family named Edelstein, who were accused of giving information to the authorities regarding the activities of the agitators. They visited the Edelstein house at night and threw bombs through the windows. They then opened on the members of the family with revolvers, and shot to death the father, a daughter, a woman guest, and her child. The mother, a son, a son-in-law and two grandsons were severely wounded.

After this murderous onslaught the revolutionists temporarily retired, and help for the wounded was summoned. In the course of a couple of hours the victims who were still alive had been conveyed to a hospital. Not satisfied with their vengeance, the revolutionists, now a well-armed band of about forty or 60 men, descended upon the hospital, overpowered the nurses and guards, and shot the mother and son to death, after which they made their escape.

Another despatch from the provinces received here says that the prisoners in the jail at Saratov, upon discovering that two of their comrades were traitors, fell upon them and beat them to death.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

FUTURE STATUS DISCUSSED BY BARON VON AHRENTHAL AND SIR CHARLES HARDINGE.

Vienna, Aug. 20.—The rumors which have been current that Bosnia and Herzegovina, together forming an appendage of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy and being now virtually a part of it, although nominally included in the Turkish Empire, would issue a proclamation of the annexation of the provinces by Austria-Hungary on the occasion of the Emperor Francis Joseph's birthday, caused considerable excitement here, but have proved to be without foundation.

The rumors probably arose through the quickened agitation in favor of granting a constitution which has been noticeable since recent developments in the Turkish question. The future status of Bosnia and Herzegovina has been the subject of ministerial discussions recently and was touched upon at the meeting of Baron von Ahrenthal, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, and Sir Charles Hardinge, the British permanent Under Secretary of the Foreign Office, on the ocasion of King Edward's visit.

There is no doubt, although Austria is disinclined to grant a constitution, she will be impelled to take some step to satisfy the growing demand of occupied provinces for some form of representative government, and it is believed that she will be willing to concede the creation of a diet.

Baron von Ahrenthal made a decided statement of foreign affairs, as affected by the Turkish situation, at a meeting of the common Austro-Hungarian ministers and premiers here to-day. The meeting was held to consider the budget and it is thought likely that the proposals for such a diet will be submitted again in detail at the autumn meeting of the delegation.

A NEW YORK TRAGEDY

SHOCKING RESULT OF UNCONTROLLED TEMPER.

New York, Aug. 19.—Because his wife killed herself when he threatened to leave her, Edward H. Hacker, forty-one years old, this afternoon stood over her body in their apartments in the Hague Court, West 118th street, and fired three shots into his breast. When a doctor arrived Hacker was dead, lying on the floor, with his arms around the body of his wife. The tragedy was the culmination of a series of violent quarrels. Last night Hacker left his wife in a rage, declaring he would never come back. Mrs. Hacker sat all night at a window watching for him to return, and at ten o'clock this morning she was overjoyed to see him enter the house. A few minutes after his return, however, Hacker renewed his quarrel with his wife, and when a hallboy came to the door Hacker chased him to the street with a revolver. He continued to quarrel with Mrs. Hacker until afternoon, when he finally announced that he had packed up his belongings and was going away forever. Hacker had bade his wife good-bye, and started away, when he heard a shot in their flat and ran back. Upon beholding the lifeless body of his wife, he was overcome with grief and remorse, and, locking the door of the apartment, he picked up the revolver with which she had killed herself and ended his own life. Hacker was employed by the McCall Pattern Company, and is said to have been well-to-do. His wife was thirty-one years old, and Hacker is said to have been jealous of her.

ROBBERY IN ST. PIERRE.

Sum of 38,000 Francs Taken From Treasury of French Colony.

Halifax, N.S., Aug. 19.—Information comes from St. Pierre-Miquelon of a big robbery in the French colony. This was discovered a few days ago, when the official of the French Government, who visits St. Pierre every five years to inspect the treasury, made his regular visit. The sum missing is 38,000 francs. The money was the property of the French Government, and was kept in the vault of the treasury building at St. Pierre in leather bags containing 25,000 francs each. It is suspected that the robbery is the work of some one connected with the government service. A strange feature of the robbery is the fact that the number of bags had not been reduced, and apparently the seals had not been tampered with, but upon making a closer inspection when each bag had been opened and the money counted, the amount above stated was missing, a small portion of gold from each bag. Some time ago one of the men whose duty it had been temporarily to enter the vault left the government employ, and is at present living in Montreal. The French Government has been in communication with him.

A RECORD PERFORMANCE

GROWING GRAIN CONVERTED INTO HOT BISCUIT IN 22 MINUTES.

Spokane, Wash., Aug. 17.—Biscuits made from flour, of which the plump heads of grain nodded lazily in the morning sun 22 minutes before, is a performance recorded at Waitsburg, Wash., south of Spokane. It is believed to be a world's record. The wheat was cut on a hillside farm, owned by N. B. Atkinson, president of the Washington State Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union, two miles from town, was ground into flour at the Preston-Parton mill and baked by A. Beck. Fifty residents of the town, including Mayor R. M. Breeze, R. H. Ormsbee, formerly prosecuting attorney of Walla Walla county; E. L. Wheeler, editor of the Waitsburg 'Times,' and P. B. Morrow, general merchant. The three last named were official timekeepers. The various stages of the operation of converting standing grain into biscuits and the time follow:

9.03—Ripe wheat standing in the field.

9.04—First head clipped from the straw by the heading machine.

9.08—Grain started into the cylinder of the threshing machine.

9.11—Four sacks threshed, sacked, sewed and loaded on to automobile.

9.14—Grain received at mill, two miles from field, weighed and dropped into the receiving hopper; four sacks weighed 535 pounds.

9.19—First flour appeared at packer, having travelled 640 feet in the machinery. A. Beck, baker, began mixing flour, baking powder and water into dough.

9.21—Moulded dough in pans placed into oven.

9.23—Two sacks of flour ground, sacked and sewed, ready for market.

9.26—Biscuits taken from the oven, buttered and distributed among witnesses.

Waitsburg, the scene of the performance, is one of the pioneer wheat shipping points in the Spokane country, and has shipped 20,000,000 bushels of grain since 1864.

AUTO FATALITIES

TWO PERSONS KILLED IN MINNESOTA—HALIFAX CONTRACTOR LOSES HIS LIFE.

Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 19.—John Gluck, a wealthy Minneapolis brewer, and his wife were killed to-day at Cottagewood, Lake Minnetonka, in a collision between their automobile and a train on the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railway. The other occupants of the automobile, Mrs. Edward Lebace, of New York city, and her two-year-old daughter, both received injuries which may prove fatal.

Halifax, N.S., Aug. 19.—Isaac Hutchins, a well-known contractor, was instantly killed this afternoon by an automobile. The automobile was travelling at a moderate rate of speed, and was turning a corner out in the suburbs toward town, when Mr. Hutchins, who was on his wheel, came along another street in the same direction. The auto driver saw the man coming and sounded his whistle, but Mr. Hutchins, who was deaf, did not hear the warning, and ran into the big machine. He was buried to the ground with great force, fracturing his skull, and died almost instantly.



Free Veterinary Book

Infallible guide. Makes every man his own horse doctor. Postage 2c.

Tuttle's Elixir

insures sound horses. Cures splint, curb, spavin, etc. $100 reward for failure where cure is possible.

TUTTLE'S ELIXIR CO.,
76 Beverly St., Boston, Mass.
Montreal: H. A. Tuttle, Agt.
32 Gabriel Street.

Beware of all blisters; only temporary relief, if any.

H. R. CROCKER, South Farmington, Nova Scotia

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

[We invite questions on all possible subjects of general interest, to which we shall do our best to obtain correct answers, and shall insert such queries and replies as we can make room for. This must not be used, however, as an advertising column or as an enquiry bureau for matters not of public interest. Every query must be accompanied with the name and post-address of the sender, and no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.]

GENERAL.

POEMS WANTED.

W. A. H. asks if any 'Witness' reader can give the words of the poem 'More Than a Dream,' containing the following words:

Live up to the highest that's in you,
Be true to the voice in your soul,
Let love and your better self win you
And follow them on to the goal.
Afar in the path of endeavor
The Temples of Happiness gleam,
They stand as a promise for ever
That Heaven is more than a dream.

COAL AND SPACE.

F.C.—1. How many pounds of anthracite coal are there to the bushel? 2. How many cubic feet would it take to hold one ton, 2,000 pounds? Ans.—1. About 75 pounds of coal make one bushel. 2. From 34 to 35 cubic feet are in 2,000 pounds of coal.

INVASION OF FLEAS.

W. H., Nova Scotia.—Can you tell me a good way of exterminating fleas, with which we are quite infested. We live in a small farm on the sea coast, the house and buildings are new, and stock consists of one cow, bees and chickens. Ans.—This seems a singular case. It is probable that a good sprinkling of coal oil would have a speedy effect. If the doors of the rooms were tightly closed up and sulphur placed on hot coals in an iron pan, the fumes would kill the fleas.

CEMENT WALLS.

Constant Reader.—Will you please inform me when building a concrete cellar, in what proportions to use lime, cement, gravel and sand, and if possible give me an estimate of about what quantity of each would be required to build a cellar of about 40 feet long, 30 feet wide and 7 feet high. Ans.—Where great strength is required, it is customary to mix one barrel of Portland cement with two barrels of clean, sharp sand, and five barrels of gravel, but in the cellar of an ordinary house the mixture of one barrel of cement, two barrels of sand and six barrels of gravel when there is a considerable proportion of fine gravel among it, is sufficient. If the gravel is all coarse, use three barrels of sand instead of two. Lime is not used in the building of concrete walls, except to mix with cement to plaster the wall to give it a white appearance. In this case the lime should be made into common mortar (two parts sand to one part lime) and left three or four weeks to ripen. Then mix while dry one part of cement with two parts of clean, sharp sand. Wet it to the consistency of mortar and mix it with the lime mortar and use it immediately or the cement will set and spoil the plaster. It is best to mix it in small quantities at one time, that can be put on the wall in a few minutes. A wall of the dimensions given above and ten inches thick, will require about 40 barrels of Portland cement, 80 to 120 barrels of sand, and 200 to 240 barrels of gravel.

LEGAL.

ONTARIO.

TRESPASSING GEESE.

Constant Reader.—My neighbor keeps between 25 and 30 geese and he persists in letting them run at large. They are most of the time on my pasture. If he won't keep them off my land, what redress have I? Give him written notice to keep his geese from your land. If he fails to attend to such notice impound the geese or sue him for damages.

MINERAL ON FARM.

R.M.—If a man found traces of mineral on his farm could he get a mining company to investigate, and if there was enough found to start mining could he sell it to the company for any price that they would agree or would the government have any hold on it? Ans.—Sufficient information is not given upon which to base an answer to the question; the location of the property is not stated nor the terms of the grant from the Crown. The Department of Lands, Forests and Mines, Toronto, should be communicated with.

DISCHARGING A MORTGAGE.

J. R. J.—Will you please tell me how to get a release from a mortgage. I have paid up all that I owed and have receipt endorsed on mortgage. Have I a right to release free of expense from the mortgage? Or should I apply to registry office for release and then get the morigagee's signature? Ans.—You must pay the expense incident to procuring and registering discharge. Take the mortgage to a local solicitor and instruct him to obtain and register discharge; it cannot be got from the registrar.

DEED OR WILL.

W.H.—Where a man was married and living in Ontario, and his present wife has no children and brought no dower, is it legal to buy a house and lot and deed or will it to one of his children, his wife being otherwise provided for in case of his death? Can he alone give the deed? Ans.—1. Yes. 2. The wife, if she survive the husband, would be entitled to dower in the lands in question, unless she signed the deed and released her claim to dower.

A POOR SPECULATION.

X.Y.Z., Ont.—A company of ten men bought ten thousand acres of land in the NorthWest from a speculator. After paying seven-tenths of the price they found out that the land was not what it was represented to be. One of the men sued the speculator and won the case. If the remaining nine should refuse to pay any more (1), could they get a claim on the land for what they already paid? (2) If so, how could they establish their claims? Ans.—1 and 2. Their proper course would be to sue and establish their claims in the same way as the one who succeeded in recovering his money. They might not get all that they have paid, but would probably get some of it back.

A DEFECTIVE BRIDGE.

Old Subscriber.—Is a township responsible for damage caused by a horse going through a bridge, if the Council has never been notified by the people or pathmaster that the bridge was unsafe? Ans.—The municipality, whose duty it is to keep the bridge in repair, is probably liable to make good the loss sustained; but it would be well to consult a solicitor at once and lay all the facts before him, as the right to recover, if it exists, may be lost by delay.

MEDICAL.

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

CATCHING COLD.

'An Anxious Mother' has a son, fifteen years of age. He seems to have a catarrhal trouble. During last winter he caught cold very frequently and has had ever since more or less hawking from his throat. He clears up some greenish yellow matter. He is also troubled with cramps in his limbs after playing hockey or after swimming. Asks for some advice that would remedy these troubles. Ans.—You cannot do better than give him a good long course of cod liver oil emulsion this fall and winter. This increases the amount of animal heat and will enable him to resist cold better. A dessertspoonful should be taken three times daily one hour after food. Then, every night on retiring he should sponge freely for ten minutes his neck, arms and chest, using cold water. Afterwards he should dry himself with a coarse towel, employing brisk friction. Let him gargle his throat twice daily with some salt and water, in the proportion of a teaspoonful of salt to a cupful of warm water. The cramps are probably due to over-exertion He should have a cold plunge and a rub-down after exerting himself in prolonged exercise. If he were in thorough training he would not be so apt to have the cramps. The first part of the season he should exercise gently until he gets used to it.

DISCHARGING EAR.

'Western Reader' has a boy, twenty months old, who has been affected for three or four months with a discharge from his ear. The ear seems itchy and is worse at night. He is not suffering from 'cold.' Sweet oil has been used but without much benefit. Ans.—Examine his ear in a good light and see if there is any redness or irritation within the passage. A little eczema or a small boil would cause a discharge. A boil is quite painful, however, so that he would likely cry and make you aware of its presence. Eczema of the ear is sometimes due to getting a little soap and water in the ear or to careless drying of the part after bathing Keep all water out of the ear and anoint within the passage with zinc oxide ointment. You can do this by making a small applicator out of a match with a little cotton on the end of it. It is not good, as a rule, to put oil into the ear, as it promotes the growth of mould or other germs which may set up a discharge. Another cause of discharge from the ear is some foreign body in the ear or an inflammation of the middle ear. A foreign body can be dislodged by gentle syringing with warm water in which you have dissolved a little baking soda. The latter trouble sometimes follows scarlet fever or other infectious diseases.

LOSS OF THE SENSE OF SMELL.

J.K. a year ago last winter took a severe cold, which developed into bronchitis. He lost the sense of smell at that time, and it has not since returned. He can't smell anything unless it has a powerful odor. To-day he tried with a piece of mint but could hardly notice it. He has often lost the sense of smell before when he had a cold but it has always returned after a time when the cold was better. This time he has been afflicted in this way for a year and a half. He is forty-five years of age and has been troubled with catarrh in the head for the last twenty years. It has now reached the throat and causes a good deal of spitting and hawking to clear the passages. Asks what is the cause of the loss of the sense of smell and if anything can be done to restore it. Also if the catarrh can be cured and if it tends to extend to the stomach or lungs Ans.—Catarrh after years is liable to extend to the bronchial tubes and may, on occasion, even predispose to trouble in the lung. It may also affect the stomach, not by extension by contiguity, but by swallowing the discharges of the nose and throat. A catarrh of so long a standing probably cannot be cured, unless, possibly, it is due to some growth in the nose or some displacement of bone. Only a specialist could tell you about this. You had better see one as you cannot cure yourself. At most you can alleviate the trouble. The loss of sense of smell is due to the chronic inflammation of the filaments of the olfactory nerve. Try gargling the throat twice or thrice daily with salt and water, in the proportion of one teaspoonful to the cupful of warm water. Then, get a bulb nasal douche and douche your nostril and nasal passages with the following solution: Equal parts of boracic acid and borax is made into a powder and a teaspoonful of this is dissolved in half a cupful of warm water. Fill the rubber bulb with this, insert the nozzle firmly into a nostril and squeeze gently. Keep the head inclined forward over a sink so that the fluid passes up one nostril and down the other. Do this for two or three minutes and repeat on the opposite side.

FOUNTAIN OF SOAP BUBBLES.

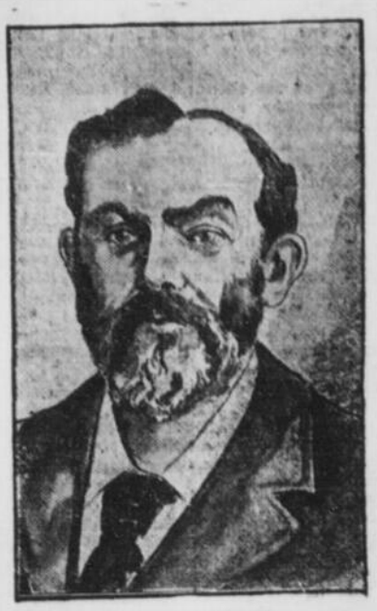
One of the most novel and fascinating sights among all the fascinations of the Franco-British Exhibition is the soap bubble fountain in the British Hall of Textile and Chemical Industries. The fountain consists of a double basin surmounted by a graceful figure; concealed under the base is an electric motor, air blast and pump; the first drives the two latter, which force soapy water through a pipe connected with eighty-seven different outlets, each one of which emits thousands and thousands of bubbles, which in ever changing hues fall like a kaleidoscopic cascade round the base. In the daytime it is a marvellous sight, but at night, when innumerable electric lights beneath the bubbles are turned on, it is the most dazzling scene possible, and, borrowing an expression from the 'Arabian Nights,' one might most aptly speak of it as the 'fountain of a thousand jewels,' so sparkling, so radiant is the effect.

A RECOVERY BY FAITH.

In a discussion on Christian Science, at the late Pan-Anglican Congress, Bishop Mylne, formerly of Bombay, described a case in which a patient, sentenced by his physician to death by an agonizing disease, had made a marvellous recovery after being anointed in Christ's name, and after a prayer for healing. Unction should be revived under a form prescribed by authority. Till then, many were falling back on the teaching of St. James rather than see people dying before their eyes. He himself had carried out the practice not infrequently, with blessed results.

THE RIGHT HON. JOHN BURNS

There are many interesting passages in the 'Life Story' of the President of the Local Government Board—a book by Mr. Arthur Page Grubb, published by Mr. Edwin Dalton to-day. The general outline of that story is, of course, pretty well known. When a lad Mr. Burns was for a time a chorister in the parish church of St. Mary's, Battersea. At the age of ten he went to Price's Candle Factory . A couple of years later he was acting as a page-boy. Next we find him as rivet-lad in Wilson's Engineering Works at Vauxhall, and 'frequently earning an extra shilling or two on Sundays as a pot-boy in a neighboring public-house.' By dint of much economy, he saved enough from his scanty wages to apprentice himself at the age of fourteen to the engineering firm of Thorn's, at Millbank. For twelve months after his apprenticeship was finished he was engineering at Akassa, on the delta of the Niger. On his return home he took up his residence in London, and has remained here ever since.



MR. JOHN BURNS.

A NOTABLE SPEECH.

Mr. Burns began early to take an interest in public affairs, was a member of a local parliament, and was soon known as a ready speaker. At the Industrial Remuneration Conference he made a notable reply to Mr. Frederic Harrison, who had suggested the 'moralization' of industry and capital:

'Moralize capital!' exclaimed the young engineer. 'You might as well try to moralize the lion who is about to devour the lamb. You might as well attempt to moralize the boa-constrictor who has its coils about the body of its victims. Could you moralize the retired capitalist out of his 300 square miles of deer forest, or out of his steam yacht, or out of the guinea orchid he wears in his buttonhole? All such privileges and luxuries have been secured by the exploitation of labor, by the prostitution of genius and ability to the very lowest degree.'

The speech brought Mr. Burns an invitation from the Social Democratic Federation to contest West Nottingham in the cause of labor. But West Nottingham would have none of him. When the poll was declared, out of 11,064 votes, Mr. Burns polled only 598.

HIS FIRST ARREST.

Mr. Burns has been more than once in the hands of the police. When Mr. Childers was at the Home Office he was taken into custody, with Hyndman, Champion, and Williams, on a charge of seditious conspiracy. The circumstances attending Mr. Burns's arrest were amusing.

'Soon after the warrant had been issued John Burns was walking into London when he caught a glimpse of Inspector Littlechild in a cab driving in the direction of Battersea. He promptly hailed the cab, and, bringing it to a stop, asked the detective officer if he were going to Lavender hill. Inspector Littlechild admitted that this was his destination, adding gruffly: "What business is it of yours?" "Only this," replied Burns, "if you are going to Lavender hill to arrest John Burns I thought I might spare you the trouble. I am John Burns, and you had better take me now." Still more astonished, the officer got down and produced his warrant. "Never mind reading it," said the prisoner, "I know its contents." So in a trice the cab was dismissed and Socialist orator and Scotland Yard inspector walked off to the police headquarters in the friendliest manner imaginable.'

The trial took place at the Old Bailey, but did not result in Mr. Burns going to jail.

AT PENTONVILLE.

Mr. Burns was less fortunate the next time he was in custody. This was in connection with the Trafalgar square riots of 'Bloody Sunday.' He and Mr. Cunninghame Graham, who was charged with him, were sentenced to three months' imprisonment in Pentonville:

'Mr. Cunninghame Graham devoted his enforced leisure to studying the Book of Job as apposite literary occupation for a vindicator of free speech in durance vile. John Burns was less fortunate, for his reading left no particular memory except that some sympathetic friend smuggled into jail for him a copy of "The Prince of the House of David." . . . The prisoner was soon on good terms with the authorities, and in a short time his behavior was so exemplary that he was given a post in the infirmary, where he had a small library to draw upon.'

In a debate on prison reform in the House of Commons in 1898 Mr. Burns gave some reminiscences of this sojourn in Pentonville.

AS CONJURER.

During the time of the great dock strike Mr. Burns was much to the fore. An amusing incident of that time is told. Burns went down one day to the Blackwall Tunnel, where crowds of starving people had assembled to hear him speak:

'Burns came along in the pouring rain, wearing the historic straw hat, and when he ascended the temporary platform his heart was evidently touched by the sight of his auditors' misery. Suddenly he smiled, then took off his hat with the manner of a conjurer, turned it upside down, waved it in the air three times, and produced from it with all the deftness of the practised "prestidigitateur" a seemingly endless string of sausages smoking hat. Jocosely remarking, "It's the seasoning that does it," he proceeded to distribute them among the hungry crowd."

It was during one of the marches of the dockers led by Mr. Burns that an admiring publican called out to him as he passed that he would give him £100 for the straw hat he wore that day. Mr. Burns's reply was to offer the hat as a gift if the publican would give up selling whiskey!

HIS VERDICT ON HIS WORK.

Space forbids further quotation from this interesting book. Our extracts may fittingly conclude with a reference to a conversation Mr. Burns had on one occasion with Mr. Stead. Mr. Burns said: 'You have been at it up and down for nearly twenty years. Do you feel it has been worth the labor? . . . 'Worth it!' Mr. Stead made answer; 'a thousand times yes. It is a privilege to have lived in these times; and of the illusions of my youth, if I have lost one, I have gained many more.' 'Just so I feel,' exclaimed Mr. Burns; 'if I had to begin it all over again I should just do the same. It is magnificent to have had a hand in so great a work for our fellows.' —Westminster Gazette.'

GREAT LAKE FOR WATER FOWL

BIRDS ON LAKE MALHEUR, OREGON — DESTRUCTION OF SNOWY HERON.

(Portland 'Oregonian.')

After spending two months in the lake region of southeastern Oregon investigating conditions and studying bird and animal life in that locality Herman T. Bohlman and William L. Finley returned to Portland on Sunday night. These two ornithologists have been working in the interests of the Audubon Society, whose purposes are to protect and to preserve the wild birds and animals in this State.

'Our trip was full of hardships, especially while we were on the lakes,' said Mr. Finley. 'I believe there are to-day less than 3,000 antelope in our State. Their destruction has been rapid. The antelope is an animal well equipped by nature, but he cannot hold his own against the invasion of new settlers. In a few years the last of the herd will be gone and the antelope in Oregon will be extinct. The mountain sheep also is practically extinct in Oregon. I know of a small band still found in the Stein mountains in the southern part of Harney county, but it numbers only five ewes and three rams.

'Among the native wild birds the snowy heron has suffered most. It is practically extinct in this State because for years it has been sought by the plume hunter. The only two colonies in the State we have known of were in Klamath and on Lake Malheur. Both of these were annihilated years ago. For more than a month we cruised Malheur Lake in a small boat hunting for the remnants of these snow white birds. In all that time we saw only two snowy white herons. I doubt if more than two dozen of these birds are to be found in the State, while in the '90's one of the plume hunters made more than $1,200 in a day and a half "shooting up" the colony.

'From the sportsman's standpoint the sage grouse, or sage hen, is a good game bird, but their numbers are falling off rapidly. They can never hold their own like the Chinese pheasant or even the quail or the sooty or blue grouse.

'We found several new and interesting birds that we had not met with in our previous work. The bobolink, for instance, is a common resident of Harney county and sings as sweetly as in a New England meadow. The cowbird and the Eastern kingbird we found all through that section of the State. We also found a colony of white faced glossy ibis breeding on Lake Malheur. This is a rare bird for our State and the colony we found is the only one we know of in Oregon.

'On the whole, Malheur Lake is the greatest feeding and breeding ground for water fowl of the Pacific Coast. I doubt if its equal exists anywhere in the United States.'

BATHING AN INDIAN GOD.

(From the Calcutta 'Statesman.')

Thousands of pilgrims from the various outlying villages and other parts of the Hoogly district poured in from an early hour in the morning to the temples of Jagernath. The image of the god is placed on a conspicuous part of the temple, so that it can be viewed at an advantage by the immense crowd of pilgrims, and there at a certain fixed hour the bathing ceremony commences. The most curious part of the festival is that water is not poured on the image of the god until a certain small bird is found sitting on the topmost banner of the temple. There is a popular belief that the bird comes from Puri, the famous place of Hindu pilgrimage, to Maiesh, on the day of this festival, and his very presence is an indication that the ceremony should commence. Immediately after the bath is over the bird disappears.

IN A CHINESE DROUTH.

In many districts of China water becomes very scarce during the summer months. Some of the fearful results of the drouth are described thus by the Rev. John MacGowan:

'The great sun blazes down from an unclouded sky and drinks up the water that is clinging to the roots of the rice. The soil now cracks with the fervent heat and every blade of rice seems to be making an appeal to the heart-broken farmer for the water that alone will enable it to live. He is now at his wit's end to save his crop, for that, perhaps, is the only thing now that lies between him and poverty and despair. A failure of the crop means very likely that he will have to sell his daughter or a son, perhaps, or even barter away his wife, if he would keep the homestead from slipping from his grasp. Some of the most piteous scenes in the many tragic ones that cast their shadow over the home in the experience of the Chinese husbandmen, can be witnessed during the summer months when there has been a shortage in the fall of rain.

'The wells have become dry and the little ponds have been drained of every drop of water they contained. The rice in the field has lost the dark green color that with its rich sheen tells of health and vitality and is turning into a sickly yellow that means decay and death. Water must be got now, and at any price, for two or three days more of this will see the grain blasted in the fields. They accordingly dig the ponds deeper to catch the tiniest rills that may flow into them, and as the work in the blazing sun might at once drink these up, the work is carried on during the midnight hours, so that not a drop of the precious fluid may be absorbed by the great thirsty dragon in the sky.

'Often these most pathetic endeavors to save their crops end in tragedy and death. Men are making a supreme effort to avert disaster from their homes and in the mad endeavor to gain the water for themselves the wildest passions of the heart are aroused and neighbors will struggle with each other for the slowly trickling drops of water. The solemn air of night is broken with the sounds of conflict, and the stars looking down from the midnight sky see murder committed by men whose sole and controlling motive is the preservation of their homes.'—Chicago 'News.'

A LUCRATIVE NOSE.

(From the 'Tatler.')

Mlle. Lubia Behrend, one of St. Petersburg's most popular actresses, adds £15 a week to her income by devoting an hour or two a day to smelling the perfumes manufactured by a leading firm of Russian scent makers. Mlle. Behrend is gifted with an exceedingly delicate sense of smell, which renders her assistance invaluable when determining the proper proportions of the various ingredients in a new perfume.

Much of Queen Alexandra's favorite scent—violet—is distilled in Russia. It costs £10 per ounce bottle, and it has to run the gauntlet of Mlle. Behrend's nostrils as well as those of four subordinate professional 'smellers' before it is passed as being correctly blended and ready for her use.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Education that pays.—No one in this age questions the value of a business training such as is given under the excellent conditions which prevail in the Central Business College of Toronto. This school is well known to be one of the largest and best equipped institutions of the kind on the American continent, and is largely patronized by students from every province in the Dominion. Interested parties are invited to write for its new catalogue. See card in our advertising columns.

YEAR-END BARGAINS

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

SHOW THEM TO YOUR NEIGHBORS.

'The Weekly Witness,'

'An Independent, Fearless and Forceful Newspaper.' Established Over Sixty Years

1 The best weekly newspaper in Canada. Latest news, Market and Stock Reports, Financial Review, Literary Review, Good Stories, Home Department, Boys' Page, Queries and Answers on all subjects, etc., etc.
To the end of the year, including the 'Canadian Pictorial,'

TERCENTENARY NUMBERS
Only 35 Cents

'World Wide'

2 A weekly Reprint of Articles and Cartoons from the leading Journals and Reviews, reflecting the current thought of both Hemispheres —a perfect boon to busy men—' World Wide.'
To the end of the year, including the 'Canadian Pictorial'

TERCENTENARY NUMBERS
Only 40 Cents.

'The Northern Messenger'

3 A favorite for over forty years. Illustrated Sunday reading every week for the home and Sunday-School. Twelve to sixteen pages, Evangelical, non-sectarian. Interesting from first to last. Caters to all ages. For size and quality combined UNEQUALLED FOR THE MONEY.
To the end of the year, including the 'Canadian Pictorial'

TERCENTENARY NUMBERS
Only 25 Cents

'The Weekly Witness' and 4 'World Wide' and the 'Canadian Pictorial' and the 'Northern Messenger'

All to the end of the year, including all the Special and

TERCENTENARY NUMBERS
Only One Dollar.

N.B.—If you already take one or two of these four publications, and don't need a second copy, give us the name and address of some friend and we will send the second copy there.

The 'Canadian Pictorial,'

5 Canada's popular illustrated monthly. News by views. High grade paper, high grade pictures. Interesting to young and old alike. Many of its full page pictures suitable for framing. No home should be without it. Must be seen to be appreciated. One dollar a year, including postage, to all parts of the world.
To the end of the year, including the

THANKSGIVING, XMAS and TERCENTENARY NUMBERS
Only 50 Cents
(to any postal address the world over.)

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers,
'Witness' Building, Montreal.

FINANCIAL REVIEW.

'Witness' office,
Saturday, Aug. 22, 1908.

The business situation throughout Canada during the past week may be summed up as one of suspense. All interest is centred in the wheat crop. All eyes are turned towards the West. Climatic conditions have been favorable so far to a successful harvest, and indications continue to point to the Dominion enjoying a greater crop this season than has so far marked her progress and development along agricultural lines. In the industrial world the general outlook for more active conditions is promising. Numbers of mills and factories in all parts of Canada continue to run on short time, but the good news comes to hand every now and then of renewed orders for all staple goods and of good reason to expect that, within the next month or two, full operations will again be in progress.

The different railways continue to show large decreases in their weekly earnings, as compared with a year ago, but it is pleasing to note that the decreases are becoming smaller each succeeding week, and it is now confidently expected that beginning with next month the receipts of every railway in this country will give better results. The Grand Trunk Railway has suffered more possibly from the general trade depression than the Canadian Pacific. The latter road's decline in net earnings was not so severe as to endanger dividends. After paying the usual dividend of six percent on the common stock, there remained a surplus of nearly six million dollars. The shrinkage in the Grand Trunk's revenue has deprived the first, second and third preference shareholders of any return on their investment, and, the owners of the ordinary stock go empty handed. The management attributes the bad showing to the falling off in trade, to the difficulty of reducing expenses, and to the reduction of freight rates. The only way out is to increase the charges on traffic, or to reduce the wages of employees. The second alternative the management declines to consider. The cost of labor, fuel and supplies remain high, but it may be hoped that the gradual return of prosperity will restore the net earnings of the company to their former level without any readjustment of rates. The revenue for the second six months of 1903 may prove large enough to provide dividends for the first and second preference stocks and perhaps for the third. The earnings of the Grand Trunk for the week show a decrease of $132,000 as compared with the corresponding week a year ago. The figures are given at $778,936, as against $910,000 twelve months ago. The earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway for last week continue to show a heavy decrease from those of the corresponding period last year, but an increase over 1906. The estimated gross earnings for the past week were $1,420,000, as compared with $1,540,000 during the same period in 1907, a decline of $126,000. But they show an increase of $10,000 over the $1,410,000 earned during the corresponding week of 1906, so that altogether the situation is not so discouraging.

Some surprise has been expressed that local grain interests should have neglected to pass a similar resolution to that passed by the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, commending the action of the Canadian Pacific Railway authorities in accepting the award of the board of conciliation in connection with the dispute between the company and the mechanics, and also commending the company for making every effort to keep traffic moving and rolling stock in condition to handle the wheat movement just as soon as it is ready for shipment to the lakes. Since the men went out on strike the company has assumed a conciliatory spirit all around, but now, conciliation has had apparently no influence with the men, all the energy of the company will be devoted to the engagement of new men to take the place of the strikers, in order to be prepared for any emergency when the grain starts to move. There is no doubt that everything is in readiness for the prompt handling of the wheat crop, but the company appears to be determined that nothing shall stand in the way to impede that traffic. The Canadian Northern Railway's gross earnings for the past week were $167,600, and for the corresponding period last year, $190,800, a decrease of $23,200. From July 1 to date the gross earnings have been $1,070,500, as compared with $1,327,000 during a similar period last year, a decrease of $256,500.

The Illinois Traction Company continues to show gratifying earning capacities, as demonstrated by the comparative statement of earnings and expenses for the month of July, which gives the railway earnings at $286,019, as against $272,522 for the same period last year. The gross earnings for July of this year are given at $342,272, while for the same month in 1907 they were $320,600. Expenses and taxes for last month were $191,280, as compared with $183,317 for 1907, or an increase for '908 of $7,963. In this connection it may be pointed out that the company has under construction a large amount of permanent improvements to the system, which should greatly increase its income, and that in view of this strain upon capital and that some actual betterments have been charged to maintenance. Net over expenses and taxes amounted to $150,992, and for the corresponding period a year ago they are given at $146,282.

The action of the local stock market, this week, with its several rallies and reactions in certain issues, indicates a waiting attitude. It appears that the transactions are and have been largely professional, that the market manipulators in the recent advance in testing the public appetite handed out a larger quantity of stocks than investors were inclined to purchase, resulting later on in the partial decline which has made its appearance during the past few days. It is claimed that in order to protect themselves and their holdings, which they were unable completely to dispose of, the leaders were forced to take back a certain quantity of stocks and in consequence may later inaugurate a broader and more general bull campaign, when with easy money and crops assured, and the business situation rapidly improving, it should be an easier matter to lead the public into investment buying.

PRICE CHANGES OF STOCKS AND INVESTMENT RETURNS

The following tables of active and inactive stocks listed on the Montreal and Toronto Stock exchanges have been compiled up to and including Friday afternoon's session on the Montreal market. Last Saturday's prices are also included so that the week's record may be complete. The tabulated information contains the amount of dividend payable, if any, the month when due and the highest and lowest prices of 1907-1908, together with the investment returns on current quotations.

	Div.	payb'l.	1907. High.	1907. Low.	1908. High.	This week. Low.	Last. High.	Last. Low.	Sale.	Price per share.	Re-turn.
C. P. R.	3¼H	Oct.	201½	410	174½	142	172¾	170½	172½	$172.50	4.1
Power	1¼Q	Nov.	96½	79	98¼	85	98¼	94½	98¼	98.13	6.1
M. S. R.	2¼Q	Nov.	239	157	191	170½	178¼	177½	178½	178.50	5.6
Twins	1¼Q	Aug.	108¾	169	92⅝	78⅞	89¼	88¾	89	89.00	5.6
Tor. Ry.	1½Q	Oct.	115½	82⅞	107	94	106¼	105	105	105.00	5.7
Detroit			81½	28½	43¾	31¾	40	40	40	40.00	...
Richelieu	1¼Q	Sept.	32¾	43½	78	62	73	73	73	73.00	6.8
N. S. Steel			79	45	85	41½	48	47	48	48.00	...
Dom. Coal	1Q	Oct.	70¼	87	58¼	37⅝	56	55	56	56.00	7.1
Iron bonds	2½H	Jan.	80	64½	78¼	70½	77⅝	77	77⅝	77.38	6.5
Iron Com.			80	13¼	18¾	14	15	15	15	15.00	...
Mackay Com.	1Q.	Oct.	15	42¼	70¼	51¾	68½	68	68½	68.50	5.8

Stocks	Dividend	Payable	1907 High	1907 Low	1908 High	1908 Last sale	Re-turn
Banks							
Mont....	1¾ Q. Sept.		257	243	228	230	4.3
Merch....	2 Q. Sept.		170	158	143½	153	5.2
Hoche....	2 Q. Sept.		159¼	137	133½	135	5.9
E. T.....	2 Q. Oct.		162	152	148	152	5.3
Mois.....	2½ Q. Oct.		211½	200	188	196	5.1
Toronto ..	2½ Q. Sept.		224	212	205	212	4.7
B.N.A....	4 H. Oct.		153½	145	141	145	5.5
Royal....	2½ Q. Oct.		242½	224¼	215	215	4.6
Dominion.	3 Q. Oct.		242¾	225	228	225	5.3
Imperial..	2½ Q. Nov.		220	218¾	218¾	217	5.0
Standard.	3 Q. Nov.		240¾	....	....	213½	5.5
Ottawa..	3 H. Sept.		264	....	....	224	4.4
Quebec..	1½ Q. Sept.		165	176	120	124	5.6
Union....	2½ H. Sept.		152	133	121½	133	5.3
N.S.....	3 Q. Oct.		293	283	267¾	277¼	4.3
Comm....	2 Q. Sept.		179¾	164	156	158	5.0
Bonds							
Coal.....	2½ H. Nov.		100	92	87	91	5.4
Scotia...	3 H. Jan.		110¾	109	103	105	5.7
M.S.R...	2¾ H. Nov.		104	100	98¼	100	4.5
Col. Cot..	1¾ Q. Sept.		98	98	93	94	6.4
Lke. Woods	2 H. Dec.		107	106	102½	105½	5.7
Preferred Stocks							
Scotia.....	3 Q. Oct.		120	111¼	108¼	109	7.3
Iron.....	....		66¼	60¾	44	65	..
Coal.....	3½ H. Nov.		112	100	85	100	7.3
Ogilvie...	1¾ Q. Sept.		128	120	114	117	6.0
Switch..	1¾ Q. Jan.		105	102	92	92	7.6

Stocks	Dividend	Payable	1907 High	1908 High	1908 Last sale	Re-turn
Pref. Cont.						
Mackay..	1 Q. Oct.		71¾	69	69¾	69	5.7
Lke. Wds	1¾ Q. Sept.		112	115	103	112¾	6.3
Illinois..	1½ Q. Oct.		94¼	88½	77	88½	6.8
Tri. City	1½ Q. Oct.		190¾	89	89	75¾	8.0
Lau. Paper	1¾ Q. Oct.		110	116	100¾	112	6.6
Magd....	.. ....		71¾	....	....	71¾	
Havana..	1¾ Q. Oct.		85	80½	68½	80¾	7.5
Textile..	1¾ Q. Oct.		98¼	90	78¼	85	8.2
B.C.Pack.	3½ H.		74¾	....	....	74¾	
Miscellaneous							
Bell Tel.	2 Q. Oct.		145	138¾	123	135	5.9
Mon. Tel.	2 Q. Oct.		162	148	135	138	5.8
Mon. Cot.	1¾ Q. Dec.		128	113¾	105	107	6.5
Hafx. Ry	1½ Q. Oct.		104½	100	95	99¾	6.0
Trinidad.	1½ Q. Oct.		78	....	....	8¼	6.5
Toledo...	.. ....		29½	15	8	9	..
Switch ..	7 Y.		98¼	93	60	65	10.7
Soo.....	1¾ Q. Oct.		136¾	120¾	80¼	118¾	5.1
Lau. Paper	H. Feb.		93	106	93	102	5.9
Magd....	.. ....		31¾	....	....	31	..
Havana..	.. ....		45¼	33	30	31	..
Textile..	1¾ Q. Oct.		45	45	41	42	11.9
Lke. of W	1¾ Q. Sept.		107	90	71	89	6.7
Mexican	.. ....		57¾	75¾	65¾	75¾	..
Sao Paulo	2 Q. Oct.		138¼	147¾	113	147¾	..
Rio.....	.. ....		66	81¼	29	80	5.4
Ohio....	.. ....		30¾	21	15¾	15¾	..

BANK STATEMENT SHOWS DECLINE.

Note CirculationShrinks Notably—Decrease in Current Loans—Call Loans Less—Deposits Show Increase.

The July statement of the chartered banks published to-day from the Finance Department at Ottawa, shows a note circulation of $66,697,255, compared with $68,153,994 for the previous month of June, and $72,942,781 for July a year ago. That does not look as if there is likely to be much need of an emergency circulation just at present, since the banks are now $30,000,000 within the Bank Act limits. The July deposits of the public on demand in Canada amount to $164,791,308 for July, compared with $161,218,037 for June, and $166,352,146 for July a year ago. The deposits, after notice in Canada amount to $402,964,565, for July, compared with $399,285,738 for June, and $423,121,386 for July a year ago. The current loans in Canada amounted to $525,271,185, compared with $534,523,592 for June, and $581,327,878 for July last year; while the call loans in Canada amounted to $40,467,165 for July, compared with $41,650,478 in June, and $48,441,677 for July a year ago. The call loans outside Canada last month amounted to $54,915,935, and the current loans outside to $23,153,095.

BIG CROP IS BEING SAFELY GARNERED.

Party of Western Grain Dealers Report Ideal Conditions in the Wheat Belt.

A party of members of the North-West Grain Dealers' Association has just returned to Winnipeg from a five days' trip through the wheat belt of Manitoba and Saskatchewan. The excursion, which was made in a special train, extended over 1,600 miles, and as the members of the party are experts, and every opportunity for observation was afforded them, the information that has been given out since their return can be taken as a complete and accurate review of the crop situation in the West.

A despatch from Winnipeg states that the grain dealers special left Brandon yesterday morning. The previous night had been rather cool, and there was some little apprehension about frost. Nevertheless only three points in the whole country showed 32 degrees, the lowest temperature elsewhere being from 35 to 53. The day was ideal, and the district covered was a very important one, viz., the North-Western and North-Central districts of Manitoba, embracing, as it does, a territory which has been settled for a number of years.

The result of first-class farming was plainly evident in the almost complete absence of weeds, and the very handsome yields; many of the fields would average 25 bushels of wheat to the acre, while a considerable number would go as high as 30 and 35. A peculiarity in connection with the crop was the fact that considerable of wheat to the north was more advanced than some of the crops thirty or forty miles south, and this feature was also noticed previously in some of the northern parts of Saskatchewan.

Good progress is being made in harvesting, and in the whole of the district it is safe to say that 50 percent. of the wheat has been cut, and as harvesting is general, only a small proportion of the crop will be uncut by the end of the week.

The weather has been ideal for the ripening of the grain, and a continuation of such weather will very shortly see what will prove to be the biggest crop grown in the history of the country, safely garnered. A conservative estimate of the wheat cut throughout the country would be 40 percent., with another 40 percent. ready to be harvested, and by the time this has been cut the remaining 20 percent. should be ready for the binder.

The area under oats this year shows an increase of about 450,000 acres, and while there is considerable variation in the condition, a fair average yield may be expected. A low estimate of 40 bushels to the acre, would mean a crop of over 96,000,000 bushels. Barley also shows a substantial increase in the acreage, and should yield in the neighborhood of 23,000,000 to 25,000,000 bushels. More particular attention was, of course, given to the wheat, and a canvass of estimates from those present resulted in an average of 102,000,000 bushels of wheat.

Owing to a number of points having reported frost last week, special pains were taken by everyone to detect any evidence of the same either on grain or vegetables, but all were pleased that comparatively very trifling evidence was found of any resulting injury to the grain. At a number of places where frost was reported, absolutely no sign of it could be seen, even on the tenderest garden products.'

WHEAT MOVEMENT HAS COMMENCED.

Winnipeg, Aug. 20.—Many cars of new wheat are now coming in, and by the close of the month the movement eastward will be well under way. The announcement yesterday that the Grand Trunk Pacific would handle this year's harvest from Winnipeg to Battle River, a distance of six hundred miles, has helped to improve the situation. At the same time the great difficulty is in getting the grain from Winnipeg to Thunder Bay. The strike is not expected, from the present outlook, to impede the movement of grain very much.

The increased price of flour is occasioning much comment in the West, and is causing many farmers to talk of rushing to market their wheat which they usually hold back for an easier movement. If the present price of wheat and flour continues, it is believed that the elevators throughout the prairie provinces will be cleaned out by the rush to market.

The quality of the yield is improving with each new car of wheat received, and the quantity has been decreased to but slightly over normal in a few districts, but the increase generally is estimated to be in excess of normal, by more than ten percent.

Cutting is general in southern Manitoba, and a few other points on the main line and the northern branches of the Canadian Pacific Railway, according to a report issued by the company yesterday. It will be general over the entire province by the end of the week. Slight frosts have been general, but very little damage is reported. The estimated yield per acre for wheat varies considerably, running from 10 to 11 bushels in the Plum Coulee and Winkler territory, to 20 and 22 at points where the weather conditions were more favorable.

In Saskatchewan cutting will be general by the end of the week, although there is considerable cut already. Slight frosts have been reported from a number of points, but the damage will be light. The estimated yield of wheat runs from 15 to 30 bushels per acre, while oats run from 30 to 70.

In Alberta cutting is general and the conditions are good. The yield is estimated at from 25 to 45 bushels per acre for wheat, and from 30 to 75 for oats. Hail is reported at two or three points on the Edmonton section.

MONTREAL STOCKS OF GRAIN IN STORE

The following table shows the stocks of grain and flour in store in Montreal on the dates mentioned:

	Aug. 22, 1908.	Aug. 15, 1908.	Aug. 23, 1907.
Wheat, bush	757,418	798,378	832,908
Corn, bush	30,679	2,899	94,383
Peas, bush	.....	.....	24,773
Oats, bush	324,845	376,442	284,803
Barley, bush	45,970	37,165	84,777
Rye, bush	17,937	.....	7,009
Buckwheat, bush	2,653	.....	.....
Flaxseed, bush	70,186	107,757	49,835
Flour, brls.	24524	25,432	51,726
Meal, brls.	264	264	202

NO DECREASE IN MACKAY DIVIDEND IS EXPECTED

The Mackay companies report increasing business, and general conditions are more satisfactory.

The financial position of the company is very comfortable and there is no reason to expect any decrease in the dividend which will be declared next week.

THE MARKETS.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES

FLOUR.—Manitoba spring wheat patents, $6.10 to $6.20; second patents $5.80 to $5.70; winter wheat, patents, $5 to $5.50; straight rollers, $4.25 to $4.50; in bags, $1.95 to $2.10; extra, $1.50 to $1.70.

ROLLED OATS—$2.50 in bags of 90 lbs.

CORNMEAL—$1.85 to $1.95 per bag.

OATS—Manitoba, No. 2, 48c; No. 3, 47c.; reiected, 46c. bushel.

MILLFEED—Ontario bran in bags, $22 to $22; shorts, $26; Manitoba bran, in bags, $22 to $23; shorts, $24 to $25.

BEANS—Prime pea beans, in jobbing lots at $2 to $2.05 per bushel.

PEAS—Boiling, in broken lots, $1.25 to $1.30 per bushel.

HAY—No. 1, $14 to $14.50 per ton on track; No. 2, $9.50 to $10. No. 3 and clover, $7 to $7.50; clover mixed, $8 to $8.50.

PROVISIONS — Barrels, short cut mess $22.50; ½ barrels, $11.50; clear fat back, $23; dry salt long clear backs, 11c; barrels, plate beef, $17.50; ½ brls, ditto, $9.00; compound lard, 8¾c to 9¼c; pure lard, 12½c to 13c; kettle rendered, 13c to 13½c; hams, 12½c to 14c, according to size; breakfast bacon, 14c to 15c; Windsor bacon, 15c to 16c; fresh killed abattoir dressed hogs, $10; live, $6.75 to $7.

EGGS—No. 1, 19c to 20c; selects, 24c per dozen.

CHEESE—Western, 12½c. to 12¾c.; Eastern, 12¼c to 12¼c.

BUTTER 24½c.

HONEY—White comb, 13c to 14c per pound; dark, 10c to 12c; extracted, 9c to 10c.

ASHES—First pots, $5.97½ per 100 pounds; seconds, $5.47½; pearls, $6.65.

ENGLISH COMMENT ON CANADIAN DAIRY TRADE.

Improvements are Commended, and Comparisons Made With Other Colonies.

London, Aug. 22.—Weddell & Company's annual colonial dairy produce review says the Canadian export butter last year was the smallest known since 1895. Three years ago it reached the highest level, 14,145 tons, but last year it fell to 1,862 tons, though the quality again showed an improvement over the previous year, and as refrigeration on board steamers to the United Kingdom and on the landing wharves here, are now perfectly up-to-date, Canadian butter ought to further improve in quality and bring higher prices in our markets.

Some inferior quality which yet comes, is damaged by want of proper refrigerating arrangements before it is shipped, and the remainder of its defects, in its manufacture are avoided if proper care is taken.

There has been a steady decrease in the cheese exports from Canada and the United States, and their decrease has given an opportunity to New Zealand to make up some of the deficiency. The imports from New Zealand have advanced in ten years from 5,870 tons to 13,152 tons.

An improvement in quality continues to be shown in Canadian methods of curing, and better transit arrangements which have been provided for Canadian cheese, have added largely to the improvement in quality which now prevails.

Australia sent a small shipment of cheese to London last year and the quality was very satisfactory. One shipment from New South Wales was superior in quality to the best Canadian owing to its being made on the English cheddar principle and having approached very closely to the English conditions in manufacture, in having the milking herd close to the factory door so that the milk was always in sweet condition when it came under the cheese maker's control.

The advance made in Canadian cheese of 9s per hundred weight, or 16.6 percent as the average price for the past twelve months, is one third-less than 1907.

CANADIAN CHEESE CANNOT COMPETE.

Merchants in North of England are Buying the Cheaper Home Product.

Mr. P. B. McNamara, Trade Commissioner in Manchester, observes in a report to the Trade and Commerce Department, that Canadian cheese is being neglected this season in the north of England, owing to the high prices asked, which have made it cheaper to buy the home-made product.

'The wholesale and retail trade,' he says, 'have an impression that Canadian cheese is being held up by forces that they cannot control, and they are content to leave it severely alone, or at any rate, to only deal with compulsory quantities. On the other hand there is no Canadian market on the English market, although there is ample demand for it at the present time.'

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES.

Aug. 21.

There were not so many farmers from a distance at the Bonsecours Market to-day, as harvesting work claims their attention, but the truck farmers and the market gardeners were present in full force, with enormous loads of produce, tomatoes and cucumbers being in excessive supply, and sold for about half the price of potatoes, which are still scarce. New oats were offered for the first time, at $1 the bag; old oats are $1.10 to $1.15 a bag; potatoes, $1 to $1.30 the 80lb. bag; Quebec turnips, $1 a bag; carrots, beets, turnips and onions, 5c to 15c the bunch; cucumbers, 50c the bag; vegetable marrow, 50c a dozen; cabbages, 20c to 35c a dozen; celery, 20c to 30c a dozen; Hubbard squashes, $1 to $1.25 a dozen; nutmeg melons, $2 to $5 for common; very choice bring $6 to $8 a dozen; Georgia melons, 25c to 35c each; dead turkeys, 17c to 19c a lb.; geese, 12c a lb.; young ducks, 80c to $1.25 a pair; chickens, 50c to 75c a pair; tub butter, 23c to 26c per lb.; print butter, 25c to 30c per lb.; new laid eggs, 25c to 28c per dozen; older eggs, 22c to 24c a dozen; cream, 25c per quart; honey, 15c per lb.; tomatoes, 25c to 35c per box; apples, $1.50 to $2.75 per barrel; peaches and red plums, 50c to 60c per basket; Jamaica oranges, $6.25 per barrel; blue plums, 40c per gallon; Almeria grapes, $5 per keg; lemons, $2 to $3.50 per box; California pears, $2.50 per box; bananas, $1.40 to $1.70 per bunch; hay, $9 to $11 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs.; straw, $5 to $6 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs.

CATTLE MARKETS

LIVE STOCK MARKET—Aug. 24.

About 1,600 head of butchers' cattle, 123 calves, 503 sheep and lambs and 632 fat hogs were offered for sale at the Point St. Charles stockyards this forenoon. The prices of all kinds of cattle, excepting choice animals, continue rather low, and sales are slow. Hogs are a little firmer. Prime beeves sold at 4 3-4c to 5 1-4c per lb.; pretty good cattle, 3½c to 4¼c, and the common stock, 2 1-4c to 3 1-4 per lb., while the canners sold at about 2c per lb. Grass fed calves sell at 2½c to 2¾c per lb.; good veals at 4c to 5½c per lb. Shippers pay 4c per lb for good, large sheep; lambs sell at 5½c to 6c per lb., with a few choice ones at 6 1-4c per lb. Good lots of fat hogs sold at 6 7-8c to 7c per lb. Mr. Joseph Richard bought two steers at 5 1-4c per lb., and several others at $5.10 per 100 lbs.

Toronto, Aug. 22.—Many complaints are heard among the drovers on the cattle market at the poor quality of the stock that has been coming in lately. There were only one or two loads of what could really be called choice butcher cattle on the City Cattle market. Drovers attribute the scarcity of fat cattle to the fact that, owing to the high prices prevailing in the spring, everything good was marketed then, and now only the thin, grassed cattle remain. 'Not before October,' a buyer said, 'do we expect good fat cattle again in numbers.'

The run for Thursday and Friday was 102 cars, including 1,428 cattle, 2,502 sheep and lambs, 714 hogs and 263 calves.

A few fairly good heavy export cattle were sold at $5.40, and some Liverpool cattle at $4.50 to $5.

Good butchers are much in demand, and are very scarce. The best price to-day was about $4.90, but first grade cattle would have brought over $5 had any been on the market. Good cows are also in request. The prices paid to-day for medium to good quality butcher steers, heifers and cows were said to be anywhere from 20c to 40c higher than the same cattle would have brought on Monday.

The poor, rough grades of cattle were very slow, as the greater part of the offerings were of this class. A shipment of Manitoba stockers and feeders arrived in time for the market. They sold fairly well at $2.50 to $2.65.

Sheep and lambs arrived in large numbers, and sold slowly. The former were not any lower in price, but lambs did not fetch above $5.60.

Calves were steady under good demand and light supplies.

The hog market is reported by the Harris Abattoir Company to be unchanged, but weak, at $6.50, fed and watered, for selects, and $6 for light. The latter are not wanted.

East Buffalo, Aug. 24.—Cattle receipts 300, active, and 10c to 15c higher. Prime steers, $6.00 to $6.50, shipping, $5.25 to $5.85; bulls, $4.50 to $5.60; heifers, $3.65 to $4.30; cows, $3.25 to $5.00; bulls, $2.75 to $4.50; stockers and feeders, $3.25 to $4.50; stock heifers, $2 to $3.50; fresh cows and springers, active, and $2 to $3 higher, at $22 to $58.

Veals receipts 1,250, active and steady, $6 to $8.

Hogs receipts 13,000 head, slow and steady; pigs, 15c to 25c lower, heavy and mixed, $7.00 to $7.15; Yorkers, $6.50 to $7.05; pigs, $3.00 to $5.60; roughs, $5.50 to $6.30; stags, $3.75 to $4.50; dairies, $6.00 to $6.75.

Sheep and lambs receipts 6,000 head, active; sheep, steady; lambs, 25c higher; lambs 4.25 to $6.75, yearlings, $4.75 to $5.25; western, $4.50 to $4.75; ewes, $4.00 to $4.25; sheep mixed, $2.50 to $4.50.

Chicago, Aug. 24.—Cattle receipts 30,000, 10c to 15c lower; beeves, $2.70 to $7.60; Texans, $3.10 to $3.15; westerns, $2.50 to $5.90; stockers and feeders, $2.65 to $4.60; cows and heifers, $1.75 to $5.90; calves, $5.25 to $6.25.

Hogs receipts 25,000, steady; light, $6.05 to $6.70; mixed, $6.05 to $6.80; heavy, $6.00 to $6.85; rough, $6.00 to $6.25; good to choice heavy, $6.25 to $6.85; pigs, $4.75 to $5.75; bulk of sales, $6.30 to $6.65.

Sheep, receipts, 25,000, weak; native, $2.25 to $4.25; western, $2.75 to $4.25; yearlings, $4.25 to $5.00; lambs, $3.50 to $6.00; western lambs, $3.50 to $6.20.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

London, Aug. 13.— To-day's supply of beasts consisted entirely of fat butchering cows and bulls from midland counties, trade for which ruled very slow at last Monday's rates. Top value—Fat cows, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; fat bulls, 2s 6d to 3s 6d per 8 lbs. Increase of 220 in number penned in sheep market. Compared with Thursday last owing to scarcity of buyers trade for both sheep and lambs ruled slow and dragging at a decline of 2d per 8 lbs. Calf trade firm at 4d per 8 lbs. advance. Quotations per 8 lbs., sinking the offal—Beasts, 2s 6d to 3s 8d; sheep, 3s 8d to 5s 4d; calves, 2s 8d to 5s 10d; lambs, 4s 6d to 6s 2d. Total supply—Beasts, 50; sheep and lambs, 1,83[illegible], calves, 80.

London, Aug. 13.—Fair supplies, and trade slow, but firm for best beef; mutton and lamb lower. English beef, 3s 10d to 4s 2d; Scotch sides, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; shorts, 4s 8d to 4s 10d; Deptford and Liverpool killed, 3s 8d to 4s 3d; refrigerated hindquarters, best, 4s 4d to 4s 8d do., seconds, 4s to 4s 2d; do., forequarters, 2s 8d to 3s; inferior beef, 2s 6d to 3s. Mutton—Scotch wedders, 4s 8d to 4s 10d; lambs, 4s 8d to 5s; ewes, 2s 4d to 3s 8d; English wedders, 4s 2d to 4s 6d; to., ewes, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; Dutch sheep, 4s to 4s 4d; English lamb, 4s 8d to 5s; veal, 4s to 5s 4d; English pork, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; Dutch do., 3s 4d to 3s 8d per 8 lbs.

NEW RUSSIAN LOAN OF $400,000,000

A London despatch from Paris states that there is good authority for believing that the new Russian loan of $400,000,000 will be issued in France in October. It will bear interest at four percent, and will be issued at about 90.

It is understod that $100,000,000 will be used for the payment of the treasury bonds that are still outstanding.

MERCHANTS BANK OPENS BRANCH AT WAINWRIGHT.

The Merchants Bank of Canada has opened a branch at Wainwright, Alberta, which is on the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. Mr. H. G. Morison is in charge of the new branch.

Dividend Declared

Calumet and Arizona Mining Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1 per share payable Sept. 1.

Ontario Bank Meeting

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Ontario Bank will be held in Toronto on Wednesday, Sept. 16, at 11 o'clock.

ONTARIO MARKETS

Ingersoll, Ont., Aug. 24.—White wheat, 78c to 80c per bushel; red fall, 78c to 80c; peas, 75c to 80c; barley, 52c to 54c; oats, 48c to 50c; corn, 73c to 75c, oatmeal, $3.75 to $4 per cwt., cornmeal, $3.75 to $4; flour, $2.40 to $2.65; bran, $18 to $20 per ton; shorts, $22 to $24; butter, 25c to 28c per lb.; creamery, 26c to 30c; eggs, 18c to 19c per dozen; live hogs, $6.60 to $6.75 per cwt., hay, $6 to $9 per ton; hides, $9 to $10 per cwt.

Hamilton, Ont., Aug. 22.—White wheat, per bushel, 88c to 90c; red, 88c to 90c; spring, 86c to 90c; peas, 75c to 80c; barley, 48c to 52c; oats, 47c to 49c; corn, 90c to 85c; clover seed, $10 to $12; timothy seed, $1.25 to $2.25; white wheat flour, per brl., $4.10 to $4.30; strong bakers, $4.20 to $4.50; dressed hogs, per cwt., $7 to $9; apples, per bag of bushel and half, $1.25 to $1.50; dried apples, per lb., 2c to 3c; potatoes, per bag of 90 lbs., 80c to $1.10; butter, in rolls, per lb., 20c to 22c; butter, in firkins, per lb., 18c to 20c; eggs, per dozen, 17c to 18c.

Ottawa, Aug 22.—Prices did not show much change since last week. There was a considerable display of apples and plums. The former sold at from 80c to a dollar a bag, and the latter at 50 to 60 cents a basket. Tomatoes were a shade cheaper, being obtainable at 15 cents a gallon, compared with 20c previously. Pork was a little easier, the quotation for the heavy kind being $7.50, and that for the light kind $9 to $9.50. There were not many chickens on the market, though they were eagerly sought. Small ones sold at 50 cents, and for larger ones the prices ranged as high as a dollar. Potatoes were steady at $1.50 and $1.80. Following are the quotations:—Pork, per cwt., $9 to $9.50; mutton, fronts, 6c to 8c; do., hinds, 8c to 10c; beef, per cwt., hinds, $5.50 to $6; veal, hinds, 5c to 7c; turkeys, fresh killed, 15c to 16c; chickens, per pair, 50c to 90c, live fowls, per pair, 50c to 90c; ducks, per lb., 15c; fresh eggs, 24c to 25c; print butter, 28c to 30c; creamery butter, 30c; tub butter, 25c to 26c; lard, per lb., 15c; oats, per bushel, 51c to 52c; hay, per ton, $16 to $17; straw, $5 to $7; new potatoes, $1.50 to $1.60; carrots, a bag, 60c, turnips, a bag, 50c; parsnips, a bag, 60c to 75c; onions, per bag, $1.35 to $1.50; cabbage, a dozen, 40c to 50c; beets, a bag, 90c; corn, a dozen, 8c.

Toronto, Aug. 24.—Prices are firm in the grain markets, although business is dull.

Local dealers' quotations are: Ontario wheat, old or new, No. 2 white and red, 85½c to 86½c; No. 2 mixed, 85c to 85½c; Manitoba wheat, nominal at $1.19 to $1.20 for No. 1 Northern, lake ports; other grades at proportionate values. Barley, new No. 2, 57c to 58c; No. 3 extra, 55c to 56c; No. 3, 53c to 54c. Oats, Ontario, new, 39c to 40c outside; old, nominal, at 45c to 46c outside; Manitoba No. 2, 45c to 45c; rejects, 44c to 44½c, lake ports. Rye, new, 68c to 70c bid outside; old, no stocks. Corn, nominal at 87½c to 88c, Toronto freights for No. 2 yellow, and 86c to 86½c for kiln dried. Bran scarce and quiet; quoted at $16 to $18 per ton in bulk outside; in bags, $2 more. Shorts, strong, but quiet, at $20 to $21 per ton in bulk outside; in bags, $2 more. Flour, Manitoba first patents, $6; seconds, $5.40; strong bakers, $5.30; Ontario winter wheat patents, $3.30.

BUCKET SHOPS ARE AGAIN IN FULL OPERATION

In This City – It is Time Now for the Authorities to Proceed Against Them.

Bucket shops are again in full operation in this city. During the past three months they have been closed owing to the enforcement of stringent laws which have been enacted against them in certain states across the border, especially in New York, and the 'Witness' campaign against them. But through some clever manoeuvring the local bucket manager has evidently succeeded in making connection with some house in the United States, whose chief business is to assist outside bucket shops to 'play the game.'

Brokers and business men are surprised that these places of gambling should be allowed again to operate in this city and province, in defiance of the Abbott law, that the 'Witness' fought so long to have enacted, which prohibits bucket shops, and provides a heavy fine and imprisonment for those found guilty of keeping them.

A week in the vicinity of the Stock Exchange will convince one that 'all is not right,' as the cunning bucket manager may be seen almost any time confidentially conversing with such 'poor fellows' as are likely to fall a prey to their game. Those gentlemen of bucket shop fame are well known to the man in the street and they are given a wide berth by the average.

It is surely the duty of the provincial authorities to investigate, and as Sir Lomer Gouin is in the city at the present time, it would be well if the premier would interest himself in the matter. If he were to follow the example set by Governor Hughes, he would receive and deserve the applause of all right-minded citizens.

ESSEX COUNTY WILL HAVE VALUABLE FRUIT YIELD

Windsor, Ont., Aug. 20.—The fruit crop in Essex county will surpass in value the yields of any previous year, according to experts who have examined the orchards. This is particularly true of the peach crop, of which there has been a large increase in the acreage. One farmer has an orchard of 100 acres and he expects his peach crop will bring him a profit of $12,000 to $14,000. Essex farmers have found that fruit is far more profitable to them than any other crop they can raise. The corn crop also promises to be remarkably fine.

WESTERN CLEARINGS

Winnipeg, Aug. 20.—Bank clearings last week were $7,906,154.

Edmonton, Alta., Aug. 20—Bank clearings, for the week ending to-day, were $775,440.33.

PATENT REPORT.

Below will be found a list of Canadian patents recently secured through the agency of Messrs. Marion & Marion, patent attorneys, Montreal, Canada, and Washington, D.C. Any information on the subject will be supplied free of charge by applying to the above-named

CLEMENCY FRANKLYN

BY

ANNIE KEARY,
AUTHOR OF "OLDBURY," ETC.

SUMMARY OF THE PRECEDING CHAPTER.

This story of Tunstall, a small manufacturing and mining town of England, opens on the evening of Clemency Franklyn's nineteenth birthday party in the home of he. aunt, Miss Arnays. Among the guests were Mrs. Franklyn, the young girl's stepmother, and the Hon. Mrs. Edgecombe, Clemency's godmother, who brings the good news of her son's expected homecoming. After all had gone, however, Arthur Yonge, the son of a reduced manufacturer, dropped in with his greetings. His father, a late partner of Clemency's father, had died, leaving him when only a child to the care of his grandfather, a reputed miser. Col. Edgecombe arrived while Clemency and another god-daughter, Sydney Serle, were visiting High Combe. Sydney's home is the old farm house, Manor Combe, where she lives with her father and her brother and his family. There is great rejoicing in Tunstall over Colonel Edgecombe's return by all except Arthur Yonge. The excitement of frequent excursions and visits to High Combe is broken for Clemency by her return to her father's home, the Red House. At a great ball Colonel Edgecombe, who has taken up a warm-hearted defence of the rather shallow little Sydney against his mother's judgment, speaks rashly to Sydney to counteract a slight she felt. He leaves home immediately, and during his absence Clemency and Miss Annays stay with Mrs. Edgecombe.

CHAPTER XIV.—(Continued.)

There was often a postcript, or extra page to the letter, filled with answers to questions on matters of business his mother had asked, or with directions respectioning some of the works on the estate, in which he had just begun to take an interest when he went away. Mrs. Edgecombe usually put these aside at the first reading of the letters; but before the day was over Clemency was sure to be called to a private consultation over their contents, and she soon began to take a greater interest in them than in any other part of the letters. She found herself recalling sentences sometimes with a vague apprehension that she saw another meaning in them than did the person to whom they were addressed.

Mrs. Edgecombe, during the last years of her husband's life, while he was incapacitated by illness, and since his death, had taken a very active part in the management of the Edgecombe property. She had a real genius for government, and she had labored with great energy and success to restore order and prosperity to the estate, which had been impaired by Mr. Edgecombe's long mismanagement. When her son returned to England, she had attempted to resign everything into his hands; but partly through indolence and partly through unwillingness to thrust her aside, he had been very slow in assuming the authority that properly belonged to him. Just now the little jars that will occur, in ever so small a kingdom, whenever there are two acknowledged rulers with undefined powers, were beginning to be felt. As Clemency read and pondered over rather incoherent sentences in Colonel Edgecombe's letters, in which (while disclaiming all intention of interfering with any of his mother's arrangements) he stated wishes diametrically opposed to hers, she felt as if she were watching the little cloud rising which might hereafter overshadow all her friend's sky. Mrs. Edgecombe dwelt upon the earnest entreaties that she would consult her own pleasure about everything, which really made up the largest part of every message, but Clemency could not help noticing the quiet masculine assumption of being necessarily in the right, which peeped out through all the show of acquiescence and deference. She did not like the writer any less for showing that he understood his rightful place in the household, and would hereafter inevitably take it; and her thoughts were kept busy about him and his doings, by the insight she thus acquired into the difficulties of his position, and the necessity for unusual generosity and forbearance, which his mother's peculiar character and exacting affection laid upon him. She hoped, with almost an agony of hoping, that he would prove equal to the task laid upon him, and she allowed her fancy full scope to picture out beautiful ways of acting, and generous sacrifices which should make his life a model of filial duty.

Mrs. Edgecombe counted confidently on having her time, and thoughts, and sympathy, always at her service; and whenever she or Clemency were alone together, the differences of opinion between herself and her son, referred to in the letters, were discussed endlessly. Clemency had a happy hour whnever she thought she had succeeded in making any part of Colonel Edgecombe's meaning clearer than it had been before without giving his mother pain, or when she had managed to have a more conciliating word inserted in the reply, than had been at first proposed. It was wonderful how closely this confidence knit the two together, and how the difference of age and position seemed to vanish before the common reading of each other's hearts, which accord in one purpose brought about.

Clemency's affection for her godmother seemed to take the character of an absorbing passion in those days; she fancierd that her whole life could be well given up to the task of standing between her over-sensitive nature and possible pain. She hardly knew how much the thought of saving some one else from the wrong of inflicting the pain, mixed with her anxiety; or that it was the pictured ideally beautiful life she was longing to guard, as well as the broken-down suffering one, she actually saw before her. The extreme disappointment she felt when a sentence in one of Colonel Edgecombe's letters was less considerate than she had expected beforehand that it would be, was the penalty she paid for dreaming. And after a time, when a question remotely concerning Mr. Serle's interest came into the discussion, she not unfrequently had the disappointment to bear.

As she sat in the garden one hot summer afternoon, pondering over the angry words of a letter received from Colonel Edgecombe that morning, which Mrs. Edgecombe had begged her to re-read, and recalling the deep flush of pain that had suffused her friend's face on first hearing it, and the weight of aching anxiety that had hung on her brow since, she felt less hopeful about the future peace of Combe than she had ever been before. The glorious afternoon light glowed on the dark red walls and picturesque stone carvings of the old house; but it did not look bright in Clemency's eyes. The cloud of care and apprehension which, to her fancy, had belonged to Combe since she knew it, was hanging over it still, and she began to think now it would always be there. The conviction did not by any means lessen her affection for the place; the prospect of sharing trouble with those she loved was the closest and dearest bond of all to her. She had never before felt her life so bound up with the Combe life, or been so content as she was just then, to let her own image mix with her visions of the future that was to be enacted there.

A sort of joyful courage came in the place of fear, as she went on musing; and when the time arrived for her to return to the house, she was surprised to find that she had let the whole afternoon slip away without coming to any conclusion on the question Mrs. Edgecombe had asked her to ponder over; also, that she was in brighter spirits than she could give any satisfactory reason for.

She stood at the bottom of the door-steps for a minute or two to reflect soberly on what was really going on within the house, lest she should bring discordantly bright smiles into the gloom pervading it. Mrs. Edgecombe met her in the hall, both hands stretched out, and such a face of beaming delight as Clemency had only seen once before.

'The letter, Clemency!' she said; 'give me the letter to tear up, and never think of again. There!' she said, tearing it into a hundred pieces, and scattering them into the garden; 'it has gone, gone, gone! Oh, what a relief! Now, guess why I am so happy.'

'You have heard again.'

'Better, far. He is here—Walter—he has been with me more than an hour. Oh, Clemency, he has such a good kind heart! and he knows so well what a foolish woman his mother is. He had not a moment's peace after he had despatched that letter till he was on his way home to see how I had taken it. He wrote in a hurry, on the impulse of a moment, he says, and it did not occur to him till afterwards that I might be hurt by his words; that I might think he meant to blame me. It was not quite that I thought. I did him a great injustice still. The first look on his face set him right with me; I wanted no words. Oh, how happy I am!'

'I am glad you are happy; I am glad he has come,' Clemency said, hastily; but as they were crossing the hall, she added in rather a more doubtful tone. 'Has he changed his mind. then? Has he given up to you about the Serles?'

'The Serles? We have not mentioned them. The only conclusion we have come to is, that we are never to write to each other about business again, and then there can never be another misunderstanding. We shall only have one way when we are together. The Serles—my dear, the Serles might have the whole estate, if only they did not come between my son and me. Is it possible you could think it was the money I cared about?'

There was not time for Clemency to say that she had been as much puzzled by the quarrel as she now was by the hasty reconciliation; they had reached the library, and Mrs. Edgecombe paused with her hand on the door to say,—

'You must forgive me, Clemency, that I could not help letting Walter know the share you had in our discussions. He says that your suggestions are the only wise ones that have been made in the whole business, and he is excessively obliged to you. Don't be surprised if he talks to you as if you knew all.'

Clemency's first thought after entering the library was that Mrs. Edgecombe's last sentence might have been spared. To judge by Colonel Edgecombe's embarrassed manner of coming to meet her, and the deep flush that came into his face as they shook hands, there was very little danger of his being too communicative. It was quite a new thing to see him shy and ill at ease, and Clemency could only conclude that explanations were less to his taste than to his mother's, and that the last hour's interview had cost something to his English reserve and horror of everything like a scene. She fancied even that for some reason Mrs. Edgecombe's extreme gaiety jarred upon him, and that when once or twice his eye rested on her radiant face, his own grew clouded. After the first moment of meeting was over, however, he was extremely cordial and friendly, in his manner to her; and when she left the library to go to her aunt's room, he followed her into the hall to say for the twentieth time,—

'I am particularly glad you are here. You can't think what a relief it was to me to find you and your aunt still with my mother. You, who have so much more influence with her than anyone else.'

Miss Arnays was not able to join the rest of the party at dinner that day; and Clemency having begged Mrs. Edgecombe not to wait for her, lingered in her aunt's room, making tea for her, and reading her to sleep afterwards; so that when she entered the dining-room, dinner was half over, and Mrs. Edgecombe seemed already to have tired herself with talking to a dull companion.

'You must think of something to tell us,' she said, as soon as Clemency was seated. 'Walter has been cross-questioning me about the whole neighborhood, and I have told him every scrap of gossip I can recollect or invent. Yet he complains that I know nothing about anyone. He says we must have turned High Combe into a nunnery, and lived in seclusion since he left.'

'Weaving all manner of webs out of your brain like spiders, mother,' Colonel Edgecombe said, 'and letting the whole world outside go its way without heeding. I don't suppose you have so much as looked into a newspaper since I left. There might have been several revolutions in Europe, and two or three wars might have broken out, without your knowing anything about it.'

'Mrs. Edgecombe read the newspapers eagerly enough while one war was going on,' cried Clemency.

'That is just what I complain of,' he said, 'the exclusive importance you (I am speaking of women in general) give to your own concerns. Why should newspapers be only worth reading when you expect to see a name you know in them. If you took more general interest in public affairs you would be much happier.'

'Very true; only it is a truism that does not particularly concern your mother and me. You are very inconsistent in your fault-finding. Don't you remember, when we were busy arranging those Indian antiquities the last time I was staying here, how you used to grumble at us for going to the world before the flood for interests, instead of confining ourselves to the flower-garden?'

'The Indian antiquities degenerated into furniture belonging to your world, the house, as soon as you began to arrange them in cabinets. But come, I will be candid, and confess that I am inconsistent; I really had quite forgotten that old grievance. There must be something essentially soothing in fault-finding, since even I fly to it for consolation after a dusty journey.'

'I am glad you are in a candid frame of mind, for now I can say something I was beginning to think I must suppress, till you had left the room, for fear of your triumphing over us. I heard a piece of news just before I came downstairs to dinner, which made me think we had been shutting ourselves up from our neighbors too long. Do you know,' turning to Mrs. Edgecombe, 'that poor Sydney Serle has been very unwell ever since the night of the ball at the Red House? I missed her from her place at church on Sunday, but I supposed she was from home. I wish I had asked. Did you know she was ill?'

'Not I; It is her own fault for not telling me. She can't be too ill to send a message or write a note, and I would have gone to her directly. I do so dislike people to make martyrs of themselves in that provoking sort of way, as if one must know by intuition when there is anything amiss with them. I daresay the foolish child is fretting about not seeing me, and yet forbidding everyone in the house to let me know she is ill.'

'Who told you Miss Serle was ill? what have you heard?' Colonel Edgecombe asked, sharply, as if to interrupt his mother's tirade.

'Mr. Humphreys told Aunt Bessie this afternoon. He came to see her while I was out; and finding her alone, he (as everyone else does) unburdened his mind to her of his anxiety about Sydney Serle. He is attending her; and he acknowledged, very unprofessionally, that he did not understand her complaint, and felt quite powerless to do her any good. At first he hoped it was only a feverish cold caught at the ball, but now he begins to be alarmed, he says she seems unable to make any effort to get well. Aunt Bessie tells me his eyes filled with tears as he spoke about his patient. He has won her heart forever by showing so much feeling.'

'He always looks on the worst side,' Mrs. Edgecombe put in. 'I am glad it is only Mr. Humphreys's opinion. You know how he has been frightening us about your aunt, Clemency; and certainly without cause. Poor little Sydney! I will go and see her tomorrow, and find out what can be done. If she wants change of air, we might arrange for her to go to the sea with you and your aunt, when you go. I dare say there is not much amiss. Sydney is just the person to mope unreasonably if she feels unwell.'

'But I don't think anyone can be called unreasonable for moping, who is shut up in the same house with Mrs. George Serle. Fancy the torture of her step and voice in a sick-room; besides, I can't help suspecting another reason for Sydney's depression.'

There was a pause after this remark. Mrs. Edgecombe remained silent, as if she thought the subject exhausted, and Colonel Edgecombe appeared wholly occupied with a bunch of grapes he was carefully dividing with the grape scissors. But as he passed the fruit to Clemency, he said, rather low,—

'Pray go on with what you were saying. Some remark about Miss Serle, I think. You did not finish it.'

'Perhaps I had better not finish it. It is only a suspicion, founded partly on my dislike of Mrs. George and partly on my observations that night of the ball.'

'You can't think worse of Mrs. George than I do.'

'Well, then, I think her capable of trying to marry Sydney to Mr. Humphreys against her will. Mrs. George always speaks of Sydney as if she were a burden in the house, and I can fancy her taking almost any means to get her out of it. I can,—in spite of that unbelieving shrug of your shoulders, dear Mrs. Edgecombe. You dislike Mrs. George Serle as much as I do—how is it you do not pity Sydney more?'

'I have unfortunately too strong a belief in Sydney's willingness to marry anyone who would take her away from Combe, and endow her with the importance of being married, to pity her for any such cause as you suggest. If Mr. Humphrey wants her, he must ask her before anyone else does, that is all. She will be quite as happy with him as with anyone else. I am really very fond of poor little Sydney, but you can't make her look like a heroine to me. Stay, Walter! don't cut another bunch of grapes to pieces. We have no others ripe just now; and I think I shall send these to-night to Sydney, with a note explaining that I have only just heard of her illness, and will come and see her to-morrow. Will you look for a prety basket in the drawing-room. Clemency, and put these grapes and some flowers in it, while I write my note? Sydney will be pleased with the attention—it will do her good.'

Mrs. Edgecombe went to a side-table to write her note, and Colonel Edgecombe followed Clemency through the folding-doors into the drawing-room. As soon as they were out of hearing, he exclaimed, angrily—

'What a thing it is to live all one's life shut up in a great house! How it spoils the best hearted people. I believe my mother thinks that any one of her Combe neighbors would be cured of the plague by a bunch of grapes, and a civil message from her. It is intolerable presumption.'

'Your mother's note will be a great deal kinder than her words,' Clemency ventured to say.

'But what right has she to write kind notes to Miss Serle, while she thinks and speaks of as her as she has been doing just now? Does she consider sham kindness good enough for those she chooses to call inferiors? To my mind, that is the last point of insolence.'

Clemency looked up surprised; and seeing a depth of annoyance in her companion's face, which clearly did not admit of being reasoned away, she turned to the window, and occupied herself silently in gathering a handful of the shining dark leaves, and a magnificent half-opened white flower of the magnolia, that grew outside. When she had got what she wanted, she took a small basket from the table, and began slowly to arrange the leaves and fruit in it, and to dispose the flower-cup in the best place on the top of her purple and green pyramid.

'I will go back to Mrs. Edgecombe for the note,' she said at last. 'This is, at all events, a pretty-looking peace-offering, and I am sure Sydney will put a kinder construction on its being sent than you seem disposed to do. She and I know how really kind and good our godmother has been to us all our lives. She will not suspect her of intentional neglect, you may be sure,'

Colonel Edgecombe preceded Clemency to the door and half opened it; but instead of letting her pass, he turned round, stood straight before her, barring her exit, and began to speak, hurriedly.

'What must you think of me, Miss Franklyn?' he said. 'I came here today, as I know you know, to atone for one outbreak of ill-humor, and ever since you have seen me I have been giving way to a worse temper than the first,—before you, too, whose good opinion I value more than any one's in the world. Can you, who make excuses for everybody, invent some for me?'

'They will not be wanted,' Clemency said. 'Your mother is so happy to have you at home again, everything will go well now.'

'I wish I could hope it. You are the only person who understands us both—the only one who could reconcile my mother to me. If I could speak to you alone—explain myself—may I have an opportunity of speaking to you alone tomorrow, and telling you what has been long in my mind?'

'My dear Walter, let me pass—why do you block up the doorway?' Mrs. Edgecombe said, in a distinct voice, from behind.

She had come up to the folding-doors unheard by them; the last sentence had reached her ears; and finding she could neither close the doors nor retreat without attracting observation, she thought it best to make them aware of her presence at once. They started aside quickly, and she went on talking as fast as she could to spare their confusion.

'How beautifully you have arranged the basket Clemency! Here is my note to put in somewhere. Must you go upstairs so soon? Well, if your aunt wants you, I will not keep you from her. She has had rather a lonely day—it is quite fair she should have you for the rest of the evening. Go, my dear.'

When Clemency had made her escape from the room, Mrs. Edgecombe turned eagerly to look for her son; hoping for a happy word of explanation from him, when they were left alone together. Her heart beat very high: she thought the happy moment she had long foreseen had come at last. The room behind her was empty, however; he had walked away while she was speaking; and though she pursued her search into the library and even peered into the twilight of the conservatory, and called his name, she received no answer, and was obliged to conclude that he had retreated through the open window into the garden, and that he did not mean to relieve her anxiety just then.

Well, it was only waiting a few hours at the worst. The words she had heard had set her mind at rest, and she allowed herself to be very happy. She rang the bell for lights, and sat the rest of the evening in the library, listening intently for her son's step on the walk outside. She had so long imagined the delight of his coming to confide his love for Clemency to her, that she could not put herself out of the way of hearing, if he should choose to consult her that night. She waited till long after her usual hour of going upstairs. At last, very late, she heard him enter the house, walk straight upstairs, and shut himself into his room. It was a deep disappointment to her that he should shun her just in the crisis of his life, and something of a surprise, too, for he surely must know how earnestly she should sympathize and wish him success in his purpose. Perhaps he did not like to speak of hopes that might still seem to him very uncertain. Since he would not come to her for comfort, she did not pity him for the suspense he was enduring. She was only glad she did not share it, and could go to bed saying, confidently, to herself, that to-morrow would be the happiest day of her life.

Clemency, too, was late in going to bed. It surprised and rather disconcerted her that Mrs. Edgecombe did not come as usual to spend an hour in Miss Arnays' room during the evening. After Miss Arnays was in bed, Clemency sat for a long time looking down into the moonlit garden and listening to the far-off echoing sounds in the great quiet house. She was in no hurry for the morrow to come; she had an undefined fear she could not account for, of what it might bring. She wished the moon could go on shining stilly into the garden for ever, and the house rest in the peace which to her fancy brooded over it now that the reconciled mother and son had made a sort of dim rest and content in her own heart, too; it might be very cowardly, but she rather shrank from a full glare of daylight coming in to drive them away, even with bright, clear happiness.

CHAPTER XV.

Still in the wind, a helpless reed thou art,
Caressed or trembling 'neath its tyrant will;
And could'st thou not, ere now, rebellious heart,
Learn to be still?
Thou, who would'st snatch at golden dreams afar,
Forlorn and unenriched must pine and weep!
Oh, patience, patience! each eternal star
Its path must keep.

The weeks which Miss Arnays and Clemency spent at High Combe were regarded at the Manor as the most perfect harvest weather known for many years. They were the busiest weeks of the whole busy summer, and certainly the most inconvenient time for a member of the household to choose to be ill. Mrs. Geo. Serle had no manner of patience with such a proceeding. She could believe in a person's having a bad feverish cold at Christmas time, and pity him for it if he did not persist in keeping it too long; but an illness in harvest time, in the hot August and still September days, when every moment was precious, and when the energies of all the women in the house ought to be directed to providing for the extra workers out of doors, was a weakness which she could not allow any one under her jurisdiction to give way to without remonstrance. Sydney, who was the culprit that year, did not give her sister as much cause for complaint as might have been expected. Even Mrs. George was obliged to allow that she struggled for a long time to keep her place in the house, and was quite as unwilling to allow she was ill, as the rest of the household were slow to perceive anything amiss with her.

No one could exactly say when the failure in her health began. When Mr. Humphreys was first consulted he laid the blame on the ball at Mrs. Franklyn's, and talked in a grave, aggrieved tone of a certain walk in the garden undertaken without proper precautions, which had, doubtless, done all the mischief. Mr. Serle blamed himself bitterly for not having taken better care of his daughter that night, till every one in the house reminded him that Sydney had been quite well and unusually happy for at least a week after the ball. The children were all sure that she had been the busiest and merriest of the party, when they had gone to see the first sheaf of corn cut, and when they had gathered the last apricots from the orchard wall! and Mrs. George testified to her having shown a zeal about the autumn preserves, that had almost made her hope she was becoming a useful woman at last. As far as any one could recollect, there had been a gradual increase in Sydney's energy, till it had degenerated into a feverish restlessness which seemed to forbid her remaining in one place, or keeping to one employment for five minutes together. Then the wan looks and the fits of exhaustion began to appear which had alarmed Mr. Serle.

Sydney herself could not have given any better account of the change: she did not know how she had slipped down from the heights of hope to the depths of despair. For the first week after the ball, she had moved about in a golden haze of joy and wonder, beyond which she did not care to look. She was rather glad to hear that Colonel Edgecombe had left Combe. She did not much wish to see him again just yet, or to hear any more from him, till he had grown accustomed to the wonderful events of that night. He had called her dear Sydney—he had held her hand—he had assured her that he did not care for Clemency Franklyn. That was quite enough for her for the time, for though the belief in his love made her very happy, the prospect of having to see a good deal of him, and talk quite freely before him, was formidable enough to make her very glad to have it postponed for a while. He so often said things she did not quite understand, and she was afraid he would not be as easily satisfied with random answers as Mr. Humphreys was. Then there was the terrible thought of how Mrs. Edgecombe would look at her, after she knew that she was to be her daughter-in-law. For about a week, Sydney was thankful to be able to enjoy her happiness without the drawbacks she knew must follow the public acknowledgment of it.

She felt very complacent, like a queen in disguise, towards all the people who would hereafter have to look up so far to her, and treat her with such respect. She told the children wonderful stories of what she would do for them one day; and while obeying Lizzie's orders meekly about the preserves, she consoled herself by inventing little patronizing attentions by which she would hereafter, without any unkindness, mark the distance between them.

But days passed on, and a little restlessness began to insinuate itself into her joy. She hardly liked to think how long the interval of silence had become. One day, a thought struck through her like a poisoned arrow; perhaps she had misunderstood him—perhaps he had not meant what she thought, or had only been trifling with her. She tore the suspicion out of her heart again, but the wound remained; and after that she began to dread the passing of each day, for every one that went without anything happening seemed to confirm her unacknowledged fear. It was a feverish, miserable state to be in, and she had no sort of trust or hope in higher guidance, to help her to bear the suspense. There was nothing present to her mind but the one intense passionate wish to have her way, whether it were right or not for herself or others. She did not acknowledge that she was unhappy—that would have seemed like giving up all; but she could not prevent herself from starting every time the old clock in the front kitchen struck an hour, or from hating the recurrence of each little daily or weekly duty that marked the passing of time in the regular household, or from feeling every evening, as the sunlight faded out of the valley, as if one more ray of hope faded out of her heart, and darkness deepened there.

It was a relief to her that no one remarked her restlessness and want of appetite, or the feverish glow that burnt in her cheek. Yet sometimes she felt it hard and strange that the people round her should be so occupied with their own concerns that no one of them noticed how wearily the bright days passed with her. Finding her always preoccupied, the other members of the family began to leave her out of their schemes for work or amusement; even her father discovered that his eldest granddaughter, little Lizzie, was a more interesting companion, in a tour over the farm, than Sydney was now; and Sydney, when she saw him setting off on his afternoon rounds with the little one trotting after him, as she used to do years ago, felt bitterly that she had let herself slip out of her place at home, and that the one person to whom she had believed herself important was learning to do without her.

To fill up the time and keep herself from thinking, she began to take long, solitary walks, always aiming at getting, as far as possible, out of sight of the Combe Woods. It was after one of these, when she had wandered beyond her own knowledge and lost herself in the dreary country of unworked stone and coal pits beyond the Valley, that her first alarming attack of illness came on. Mr. Humphreys, who was called in, was very grave over her symptoms. Her father's anxiety was fairly roused, and she had to resign herself to the character of invalid, which she had so long struggled against.

(To be continued.)

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

A QUEER MOTHER.

Mrs. Speckle had heretofore proved a good mother to the fluffy balls that crept under her wings and chirped by her side. But now, for some untold reason, there were three little chicks that she refused to shelter or feed.

Grandmother said it must be because of old age—grandmother always tried to be charitable with all.

Hazel, who had come to visit grandmother, insisted that the hen had a bad temper.

Grandmother and Hazel made a nice warm nest in a box for the chicks, and put them in the stable, and covered them with a piece of blanket to keep them warm during the night.

They were lonesome during the day, and though Hazel cared for them all that a little girl could, still they chirped and chirped for their mother, who would peck them whenever they went near her.

When Hazel went out to feed them the third morning, she left the task unfinished, and ran back to the kitchen with a shining face, and astonished grandmother with her excited tone.

'Grandmother, they have a mother now!' She thought grandmother would know who 'they' meant.

'Who, child?' said grandmother, setting the coffee pot on the table, instead of the stove.

'The chickens!' explained Hazel. 'The white pigeon has adopted them!'

Grandmother was as much astonished as Hazel had been, and throwing her apron over her head, followed Hazel to the barnyard, and there they were, the pigeon and the three little chicks, as happy as could be.—Inez Wilson, in the 'Child's Hour.'

PILES Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and guaranteed cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles. See testimonials in the press and ask your neighbours about it. You can use it and get your money back if not satisfied. 60c. at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & Co., Toronto.
DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT

ENO'S
'FRUIT SALT'
A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY FOR
All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, Biliousness, Giddiness, Heartburn, or Constipation. It is a Refreshing and Invigorating Beverage, most Invaluable to Travellers and Residents in Tropical Climates.
CAUTION.—*Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked 'ENO'S FRUIT SALT,' otherwise you have the sincerest form of flattery—IMITATION.*
Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, London, S.E., Eng., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.
Wholesale of Messrs. EVANS & SONS, Ltd., Montreal and Toronto, Canada.

INCURABLE HEART TROUBLE

LOOKED FOR DEATH IN A SHORT TIME.

Entirely Cured by "Fruit-a-tives."

'Gentlemen,—The days of miracles are not all past and I feel that my complete recovery, from what seemed inevitable death, is practically a miracle. I suffered from severe Indigestion and Dyspepsia for nearly two years. I could not take food without fearful distress and I became almost a skeleton as the result of the suffering. I could not do any work and became so run down and weak that I could hardly walk. I was attended by two experienced doctors. They both pronounced my case heart failure, and incurable, and I looked forward for death in a short time. I not only had the doctors but after they gave me up I tried many remedies and treatments, but got no better.

At this time my son asked me to try 'Fruit-a-tives,' and from the outset of taking these wonderful tablets I was better and gradually this medicine completely cured me. I took a large number of boxes, perhaps a dozen, and now I am entirely cured and I have gained over thirty pounds in weight.

'I am now so well that I have sold my farm and bought two hundred acres more land. I make this statement voluntarily for the sake of humanity, and I am convinced that 'Fruit-a-tives' is a wonderful remedy that will cure stomach trouble where doctors and everything else fail.

'(Signed), Henry Speers, J.P.'

The doctors were all wrong. Mr. Speers had what we call 'irritated heart.' Indigestion and dyspepsia completely upset the stomach. Poisonous gases were formed which swelled the walls of the stomach and pressed against the heart.

'Fruit-a-tives' immediately strengthened the stomach, insured sound digestion and regulated the bowels. There were no poisons—no noxious gases remained in the system, and the heart was no longer irritated. Then the pain and fluttering stopped.

'Fruit-a-tives' is put up in two sizes, 25c. and 50c. If your dealer has not both, write Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

THE PRINCIPLES OF PRAYER

(By Robert F. Horton, M.A., D.D.)

(An address to the Student Volunteer Missionary Union.)

We must admit that there are many tendencies of thought, and there are still more practices of life among us to-day, which are not favorable to prayer. It seems to be supposed that in some way science is antagonistic to prayer, and that spirit steals into our closet as the fog from the river, and it chills us in the time of prayer, for there are objections urged to-day which have the appearance of religion and piety against prayer. I mean, for instance, the very general idea that if God is good, and if he is all-powerful, what need is there to ask him for anything? Does not Scripture say that he knows what we have need of before we ask—what need to pray?

Suppose you define prayer as the psychological act by which the soul comes into conscious contact with God. If you hold fast to that definition for a little time you see it answers the objection, because the first idea of prayer is not to ask for anything. When we really pray, we come to God not to ask him for anything, but to ask for himself. We want him. And even granted, according to that objection, that God is love, and knows all, and is ready to give us the best, and to do what is wisest for us, even granted that, in spite of it, nay, because of it, we want to come to him. We want to be in contact with the one who has such gracious thoughts for us, and is so ready to help us. You will all remember that the dominant word in the New Testament for prayer does not indicate petition; it is the Greek word Proseuchó, and that means literally a wish directed godwards. Prayer is simply at its root, and in its essence, the longing to be in contact, to be in a conscious contact, to be in communion with the living God.

Now, that is the first thing I want to say to you, and to leave with you. But the second thing is this: that while prayer is the psychological act by which the soul comes into contact with God, it is also an act of the soul by which God comes into contact with it: and that is of supreme importance. You may say, surely God, who is everywhere and all-powerful, can come into contact with his creature where he likes, and as he will. God can come into contact with the creature that is inorganic as he likes, and when he will; and I suppose there is no doubt that he could come into contact with us as he comes into contact with the beasts of the field, with the flowers, and with inanimate objects of nature. But you and I are so different from these that, as a matter of fact, God will not, and perhaps if we knew all we should say God cannot, come into contact with any human being unless the human being lets him. God can do nothing with a soul that does not pray. It is a shut soul; it is a barred door; and God won't break in. You must remember that the prayerless person is absolutely neutralizing the Deity as far as he is concerned. He is keeping a place where God is not; and prayer is the way by which that soul lets God come in.

Now it is of the greatest importance that God should have his opportunity with you because he wants you; he wants to use you. He did not make you for you to use yourself. He never meant you to live your own life; he made you for himself; he made you to live in, to work through, to use you as his agent; and, of course, God cannot use a prayerless person, cannot use a person who is not constantly praying. Unless God fills you, you can do nothing at all in this world or in any other world, and prayer is the process by which there comes the quiet, sure and irresistible infilling of the Holy Spirit of God. You must remember that the great difficulty with us all, and especially with young people, is that self plays far too prominent a part. Self is a most pertinacious and troublesome inhabitant of what we call personality, and until we can get it out, personality can do nothing for God.

If thou could'st empty all thyself of self,
Like to a shell dishabited,
Then would He find thee on the ocean shelf
And say, This is not dead,
And fill thee with Himself instead.

But thou art so replete with very thou,
And hast such rude activity,
That when He comes He says, This is enow
Unto itself; better to let it be,
It is so small and full, there is no room for Me.

You see, then, to pray is to exercise a psychological act, and it takes time and effort by which you come into contact with God, and by which God comes into contact with you and can use you.

THE SUBLIMINAL SELF.

Next, I pass on to the third point, which is very curious and very interesting. In the act of prayer you dive down into what modern philosophers sometimes call the subliminal self; that is to say, that every self is made up of a certain consciousness which is conscious, and of a great deal of potential consciousness which is not for the moment conscious at all. The little bit of consciousness that is conscious at the moment is like the coral upon the surface of the sea, that indicates the great Nature that goes down into the depths below. Now in the act of prayer, if it is real prayer, the wonderful thing is that you explore that subliminal consciousness. You get really down into yourself, and what happens there is very remarkable. I was told the other day, by Sir Oliver Lodge, that the one thing which has been established by psychological research is the reality of telepathic communication. When you get down beneath the surface of your own self, it is a most mysterious truth, you come into contact with other people there; you touch the wires of communication which connect you with people far away, you actually influence the thought and the feelings of persons on the other side of the globe. It is one of the mysterious facts of modern psychology; but it is indisputable, and it reveals the truth which we have held all along, that by praying for people we directly help them; that if you give yourself to prayer for a person, we will say in the mission field, the very act of prayer carries you to the point where telepathic communication is carried right through to the soul far away; and that fact which is familiar to us all is becoming a scientific fact, a psychological fact established by inquiry, experiment and verification: The weary ones had rest,

The sad had joy that day, and wondered how
The ploughman singing at his work had prayed,
Lord, bless them now.

Away in foreign fields they wondered how
Their simple word had power;
At home the Christians, two or three, had met
To pray an hour.

Yes, we are always wondering, wondering how, because we do not see someone perhaps unknown and far away on bended knee. That is the third point, that in the act of prayer you touch the solidarity of humanity, you reach soul, you reach others at a distance. In the psychological world there is no space, there is no distance.

This brings me to the fourth point, and it is the most important: the other points only lead up to it. The things which I have been saying hitherto might be almost called scientific facts; they are psychological facts which are proved. Here at the fourth point, I confess to you, we launch into the region of faith, pure faith; but, mind you, not unverified faith: it is faith which is verified by a multitude of experiences, and I beg you to remember that in that sense a prayer of faith is also scientific: it is scientifically justified by the enormous deduction of definite results coming from prayer, facts which can be accumulated until they are unmanageable, to show that prayer is heard.

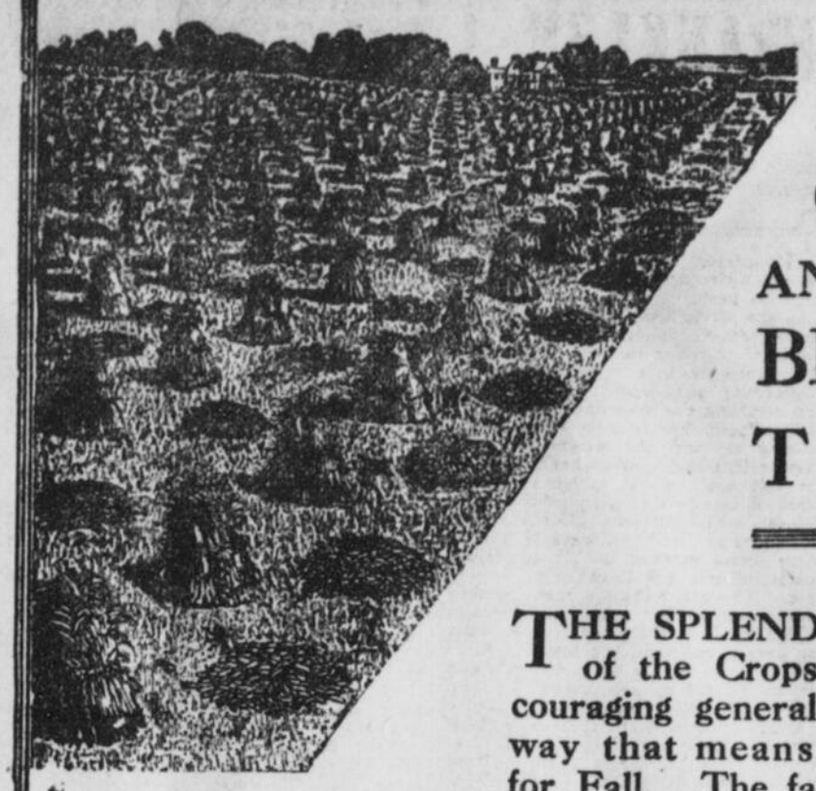
IN THE NAME OF JESUS.

This is the fourth point: that, when we pray in the name of Jesus, and I will explain in a moment what that means, when we pray in the name of Jesus, the power of God is exercised to fulfil that prayer, to do it. It is a law of the spiritual universe which can be traced in the actual and visible universe: that when you pray in the Name of Jesus, the Almighty power of God fulfils it. You will see at once that it is this kind of prayer on which missionary work depends: in fact, you may say that this is the missionary work because this kind of prayer brings the missionaries. When you ask in this way for laborers in the harvest field, they come. This kind of prayer brings the money. It comes, you cannot tell whence, or how. I have seen it spring up as if by magic; like a field that showed no sign of corn until the breath of spring came, and then the green shoots showed it was there. This kind of prayer pushes forward the realms of the Kingdom of God. In fact it was no imagination—who would dare to say it was? Our Lord did not exaggerate; it is hyperbole, no doubt, in form, but it is perfectly literal in fact that all things are possible to the prayer of men, all things are possible. But now, just because this is of such transcendant importance for our missionary work, it is necessary for us to be most careful in understanding what is meant by praying in the name of Jesus. I dare say you all know that in the Hebrew language, and indeed in all the language of the Bible, for the Greek is tinctured by Hebrew thought, the word 'name' carries a much richer significance than it does when it is used by English people; or, indeed, so far as I know, in any modern speech. When we speak of the name we oppose it to the thing. In scholastic philosophy there is an antithesis between nominalism and realism. The name is something other than the thing, something distinct from the thing. But it is not so in the Bible. The whole point of the Bible language is that the name is the thing, or the name is the person. That is why the Jew and the Moslem still regard the written word that represents God with unspeakable reverence. Remember, then, that when you hear you are to pray in the name of Jesus it is practically equivalent to saying you are to pray in the Person of Jesus. You do not at all meet the idea when you introduce that blessed name into a prayer or tack it on the end as a formula. And, on the other hand, people can pray in the name of Jesus without actually using the name at all, for it has nothing to do with the mere utterance of a name. You cannot pray in the name of Jesus unless you are in Jesus yourself. It is impossible to pray in the name of Jesus anything except what Jesus wishes, the objects which Jesus has at heart. Who could pray in the name of Jesus for anything narrow, unkind, sectarian, impure? You can only pray in the name of Jesus when you pray precisely what Jesus would pray, his spirit being in you, your life being attached to his and the outcome of his.

When, therefore, you come to pray for this great missionary work, when you spend an hour or a day wrestling with God for the conversion of the heathen world, for the establishment of the Kingdom of God in China, or India, or Japan, you know that you are praying in the name of Jesus; and as you throw yourself into that prayer and wait a little you will be conscious that you are touching Omnipotence; that you are along the lines and the streams of the eternal and irresistible purpose of God. You will discover that all power is with you; that you need not doubt or fear; that the world is a conquered world ever since the cross was raised and Jesus died; and you will find as you pray for the world, not so much for the next street, or your own friends because that does not quite mount up to the thought of the cross and of the Christ, but when you pray for the world, the whole world that they may be one—'Ut omnes unum sint,' you are praying in the name of Jesus; and that is all-prevailing, that prayer must be answered; ou are caught up in the mighty currents of the universe, in the will of God, in the purpose that sought and saves. And I think you will observe from that remark how true is that old scholastic saying, 'Bene orasse, est bene laborasse.' To pray well is to work well. You see what it means. It means that when you go into your private chamber to wrestle with God for the salvation of the world, that is probably the greatest work you can do. You say, Is it as great as going out to be a missionary? I say, Yes, it is, if you are not called to be a missionary; for the missionary who has gone out is absolutely dependent upon the vital energizing prayers of those at home. There is very little doubt in the minds of missionaries abroad that the real reason of their comparative powerlessness is the prayerlessness of the Christian Church; so few can pray, so few will pray even if they can. Every missionary knows that if there were a real company of people who knew how to pray in the name of Jesus, their work would be done; the Kingdom of God would come. I say, therefore, that a man who cannot go out as a missionary, who finds that that is not his calling, may be still a missionary in the fullest sense. He may make his life a life of prayer for the salvation of the world through Jesus, and that 'bene orasse' will be found to be 'bene laborasse' too.

BIBLE TRUTHS.

This is the work which forms the basis of Christ's commission to His followers. Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel. Make disciples of all nations. The great business of the church is to testify of Jesus as the Way, the Truth, and the Life. 'I, if I be lifted up, will draw all men unto Me.' Paul writes to a church, 'Some have not the knowledge of God, I speak this to your shame.' A really Christian church is to be a light to the world, a means of grace to men. An English rector of a village where he has ministered for twenty years recently wrote, 'The people have an evangelical ministry, regularly attend church and are outwardly moral, but no other manifestations of spiritual life.' He invited some open-air mission workers to his parish. A fortnight's mission resulted in the conversion of whole families. The village became a new place. Now two ladies conduct services, in which new converts take part. The rector is delighted at the change and asks, 'Why is it that church congregations go on in a sleep-widening circle, so that beyond church services no spiritual work is seen?' There is a movement in many villages, not to get the people to come to church, but to seek to lead lost ones to Christ. Jesus sent His servants after the lost ones. The evangelization of the world is to be the work of every Christian.



BIG CROPS AND BETTER TIMES

THE SPLENDID PROMISE of the Crops all over is encouraging general business in a way that means busy activity for Fall. The fact that we are building an immense new store has done a good deal to help the local situation, and with work being rushed night and day the resulting benefit to the community is very considerable. It is important to remember that ready money is at the top-notch of its value to-day, and that all classes of goods can be bought much cheaper now than later. We urge shoppers in their own interests to anticipate requirements all they possibly can and make the most of present buying conditions. Attractive prices on catalogued goods are a necessity now, because of reducing stocks to make room for store changes.

Send for Our New Fall and Winter Catalogue

(SENT FREE TO ANY ADDRESS)

and compare our prices with any others you are acquainted with

THE ROBERT SIMPSON COMPANY LIMITED

TORONTO, CANADA

TWO FURROW SULKY PLOUGH And WALKING CANC,

both movable, manufactured by BEAUVAIS BROS. & CO., Lapraitie, Que., are without contest the BEST on the market. Write for prices and conditions.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON

September 6, 1908.

SAUL AND JONATHAN SLAIN IN BATTLE.

(I. Samuel xxi.)

Golden Text.—Prepare to meet thy God.—Amos iv., 12.

Is Saul dead? In the depth of the vale make his tomb—bid arise
A grey mountain of marble, heaped four-square, till built to the skies.
Let it mark where the great First King slumbers: whose fame would ye know?
—Robert Brrowning.

The Philistines had mobilized a great army. Its equipment was the best the age and the Grecian forges could turn out. Homer has made us familiar with the weapons then in use. Each soldier was a moving fortress of brass, with his coat of mail, shield, helmet, and greaves. His offensive weapons were as good as his defensive—spear, lance, sword and arrow. The brazen chariots with their scythed wheels corresponded in effectiveness to the artillery of modern times. Besides complete equipment, the invaders were encouraged by the knowledge of the rapidly waning prestige of Saul and the serious defection to David.

Under ordinary circumstances the historic associations of the place ought to have inspired the highest enthusiasm among the Israelites. Here Deborah and Barak had defeated Sisera, and Gideon had led his Spartan three hundred. Again this was no unjustifiable invasion for booty or territory on the part of Israel, but a defence of home against the invader. But nothing could offset the paralyzing effect of the king's melancholy. Saul was a Hebrew Richard III.: He could hear only those fateful words, 'Despair and die!'

Having no further access to God, Saul had, the night before the battle, resorted to one of those base creatures whom in his better days he had sought to rid the nation of, so desperate was he to know the particulars of his fate. The spectral words uttered in the cave at Endor sat heavy on his soul when the battle began, and they had an early and bloody fulfilment. The hopelessness of the commander in some subtle manner communicated itself to his forces, and the defeat was one of the most complete and overwhelming Israel ever suffered. The first Jewish dynasty was extinguished in blood on Mount Gilboa that day.

'Crownless, breathless, headless fall
Son and sire, the house of Saul!'

Two shafts of light fall across the midnight gloom of defeat and death. Saul's military career began with the daring and courageous relief of a city of Manasseh. As if in recompense of that deed, the men of Jabesh-Gilead, at their own peril, took down the bodies of Saul and his son from the walls of Bethshan, where the enemy had exposed them, and gave them burial.

The other illuminating ray is David's lament for Saul and Jonathan, called the 'Song of the Bow,' and unsurpassed by elegies of modern times. The physical beauty of the dead is pictured; silence concerning their fall is enjoined lest the uncircumcised triumph; the profanation of the dead is deprecated; the courage of both is applauded; Jonathan's bow could not be turned back, and Saul's sword returned not empty; they were swifter than eagles and stronger than lions.

'Daughters of Israel weep—
How are the mighty fallen!
How are the weapons of war perished!'

THE TEACHER'S LANTERN.

History nowhere presents a sharper contrast between death in honor and dishonor than in the case of Samuel and Saul.

* * *

The laconic statement is that Samuel was dead, but it is quickly added that all Israel lamented and buried him. Samuel has been called another Luther. Once convinced, he broke up an old system which he concluded was effete. He initiated the new with downright forcefulness. He was no pensive philosopher, but the man of aggressive, energetic action. Such was the last and most glorious of the judges, the spiritual father of his people.

* * *

Saul, on the other hand, died in defeat and by his own hand. He had no proper burial. David's generous requiem is addressed to an ideal monarch. The picture of what Saul ought to have been only makes what he was more conspicuous and repulsive.

* * *

The advance of civilization nowhere is more evident than in the humane treatment of prisoners of war. In early days they were made the butt of public ridicule before physical indignities were done to them. Thus Cleopatra deprecates being shown in Rome, where 'scald rhymers would ballad her out o' tune' and 'quick comedians extemporally stage her.' This was insupportable to Saul's proud spirit.

* * *

Robert Browning describes Saul's boyhood as one of wonder and hope—present promise and wealth of future beyond the eye's scope. When he came to the throne, all gifts which the world offers singly on one head were combined.

High ambition and deeds which surpass it, fame crowning them—all
Brought to blaze on the head of one creature—King Saul.

* * *

The Book of Proverbs presents the counterpart to this in its portraiture of his disgraceful and hopeless end. He had disdained the entreaties of wisdom and would none of her reproof. So she in her turn laughs at his calamity and mocks his fear. To his belated call she makes no answer. He must eat the fruit of his way—and be filled with his own devices.

* * *

Jonathan is synonym of friendship. His love rises like a white cameo on the inky base of Saul's hatred. The nature, use, and value of friendship has no finer illustration.

* * *

HOME READINGS.

Monday, Aug. 31.—I. Sam. xxvii., 1; xxviii., 2.
Tuesday, Sept. 1.—I. Sam. xxviii., 3-25.
Wednesday, Sept. 2.—I. Sam. xxix., 1; xxx., 10.
Thursday, Sept. 3.—I. Sam. xxx., 11-31.
Friday, Sept. 4.—I. Sam. xxxi., 1-13.
Saturday, Sept. 5.—II. Sam. i., 1-16.
Sunday, Sept. 6.—II. Sam. i., 17-27.

WHERE THE OCTOPUS ABOUNDS.

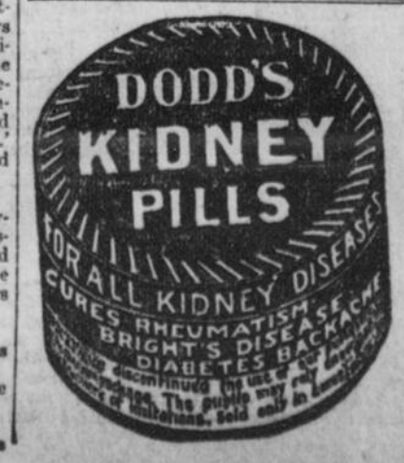
(Minneapolis 'Journal.')

'The rock coast of Brittany,' said a lifeguard, abounds in octopus—the pieuvre, as they say down there.

'Walk a Breton beach at low tide—the beach of St. Lunaire, for instance—and you will easily find in a half mile a score or more of perfect cuttlefish of those friable white bones that birds love.

'They are from six inches to a foot or more in length, snowy and very prettily shaped; they make nice ash trays. The peasants gather them for bird food for ash trays, and also, I believe, for cigarette cases.

'They are bones of the octopus, and their abundance is a convincing proof of the octopus in those rock-strewn waters of France.'



The Boys' Page.

A Tussle With a Bear.

(Rev. W. D. Reid.)

It was a beautiful moonlight night in the month of September. The three-quarter moon rode high in the heavens, and soft evening zephyrs, sometimes warm and again quite cool, blew over the hills of old Leeds, in the Province of Quebec. Three lads, about eighteen years of age, Brown, Ross and McGregor, met by appointment under a tree midway between their various homes. The day had been a warm one, they had worked hard in the harvest field all day, and it was with a grateful sense of repose that they stretched their vigorous but tired limbs on the grass and looked up at the old moon wadin' through the fleecy clouds above. The three were inseparable companions. They had been in many an escapade together, and all were ready for any new plan that might be brought forward. In fact, they voluntarily formed themselves into a committee of three to proceed to business. As they lay under the tree there was silence deep as death for a time,' and at last Ross broke forth as follows: 'Say, fellows, I've got an idea into my head.' No one answered, because all knew when Ross thus spoke, especially when he was chewing a straw so vigorously, that something worth while was coming. 'You know Geordie Shearer's old clearance about a mile down there in the woods?' As he said this he pointed in a northwesterly direction with his foot which was encased in an old moccasin. 'Well t'other day, continued Ross, I was out fowlin and I passed thru' the ole openin', and I saw where the ant hills had been all torn up by bears. I believe they are as thick as rabbits around there. I've got a plan in my noodle, by which, I believe, we could shoot some of them.' By this time Brown and McGregor sat bolt upright in order that they might listen to the plan that was to be unfolded. What encouraged them more was that Ross was chewing the straw harder and more meditatively than ever. 'Let us take a lamb some night and we will carry it away through the woods to the old clearin', and there tie it to a post, and we will make a scaffold in the branches of the trees and we will watch closely from our perch, and the bleatin' of the lamb taken from its mother will be sure to arrest the attention of the bears in the vicinity, and they will come expectin' a good supper of spring lamb and we will give them lead instead.

'Fine idea, and we'll try it,' said both companions, and so the matter was decided.

A few evenings later each had provided himself with a muzzle-loading rifle, and about ten o'clock in the evening stole quietly out of the home and met under the old tree. It was a beautiful summer night and the moon from above looked calmly down upon the three plotters, and now and then seemed to smile at them. It did not take long to reach the flock of sheep, and, after a little running and cornering, a lamb was caught. McGregor hoisted it upon his shoulders, holding the two hind-legs and the two forelegs firmly on either side of his neck, and so the trio started for 'Geordie Shearer's clearance.'

After a long tramp through the woods they arrived at the old, lonely, desolate-looking place right in the heart of the woods. Everything was as still as death, and nought could be heard but the far-off barking of dogs who were wasting their energies upon the moon. The plotters were a little bit awe-struck at first, but they were determined that not even themselves should know it, and while they each pretended to be in good spirits all three wished themselves safe home in bed.

'Now, Brown, you get a stake and drive it down into the ground and fasten the lamb just on the edge of the clearing, while Ross and I rig the scaffold on the trees yonder.'

These were McGregor's orders and they were obeyed. Brown cut a good, stout post, and with his axe drove it down firmly into the ground just on the edge of the woods where the moonlight was perfectly clear. Then attaching a rope that had been brought for the purpose, to the lamb's neck, he fastened it to the post, giving it about twelve feet of play.

In the meantime Ross and McGregor had climbed two balsam trees near by, standing about six feet apart, and had cut off the limbs, about fifteen inches from the trees, and had thrown across two poles from one tree to the other. Then cross sticks were put on and the whole covered with spruce boughs. This formed quite a nice scaffold about twelve feet from the ground, and so the three adventurers crawled out on to the improvised scaffold, loaded up the old muskets and lay down to watch.

At this stage talking aloud was forbidden, as it might scare Bruin away, and nought could be heard but the solitary bleating of the poor little lamb thus taken from its mother. 'Bah, mah, ah-ah-ah-ah,' continued constantly for nearly an hour from the vicinity of the post.

In the woods around silence reigned supreme. The branches of the trees stirred by the autumn zephyrs made shadows that looked like an unearthly fairy land.

It was now about 12, the midnight hour, and the boys were beginning to think that their great plan was not going to work, when suddenly at some distance they heard, 'thump, thump, thump' . . . three distinct knocks on the ground. Well they knew what that meant. Bruin has the habit, when in danger, of cautiously striking the ground, or a tree with his paw, three times, and then listening to see if there is any reply. Each fellow examined his rifle, raised the trigger, leaned over the scaffold and waited in breathless excitement. McGregor, who was in the centre, leaned over first to Ross and then to Brown, and whispered, 'Don't fire until we all see him, and then let us all fire at once, so that we may be sure of him.' Each nodded assent, and then turned eager eyes towards where the poor lamb stood bleating in the moonlight. 'Thump, thump, thump,' this time considerably nearer, made the hearts of the hunters jump almost out of their breast. Bruin was coming cautiously through the woods, evidently thinking that his appetite for spring lamb would soon be well satisfied. 'Mah, ah-ah-ah,' almost shrieked the poor lamb. 'Thump, thump, thump,' came from Bruin. At last the brushwood, just on the edge of the clearing began to bend, and, in another minute, or less, they would see him right in the moonlight. But, just at this moment, Ross, who was tremendously excited, could wait no longer, but, disobeying McGregor's orders, fired point blank into the waving bushes. There was a sudden roar of pain, and his bearship was heard tearing his way back into the bush as fast as a broken leg would allow him. Suddenly there was silence.

'What in the world did you do that for?' shouted McGregor, angry, because he had been deprived of his shot.

'I am sure I have killed him,' said Ross.

'H'm, dead bears don't run as fast as that,' said Mac, 'but I'm going down to see what has become of him.'

Accordingly, he let down the trigger of his rifle, laid it down and prepared to slide down the tree.

'Don't do that,' said Brown, 'he may be wounded and may jump on you.'

'Well, I want to get a crack at him, anyhow,' said McGregor, 'so hand me down my rifle,' for by this time he had reached the ground.

This being done the others prepared to follow, and McGregor plunged off into the woods. He had not gone far when he came to a big spruce windfall. He mounted it and stood for a moment listening intently, when suddenly right in front of him rose up the wounded bear, and with a roar of rage plunged at him. McGregor sprang from the log backwards, and in a moment the front paws of the bear were right on the spot where he had stood. Raising his trigger, he took hurried aim, and then a sharp shot rang out on the midnight air, and a bullet ploughed its way straight into the right shoulder of the bear. The now doubly wounded bear made desperate attempts to pull itself up over the log, so as to annihilate its destroyers.

Ross and Brown were now right on the heels of McGregor, who shouted for them both to fire. But, alas Ross had not re-loaded, and so only carried an empty musket, but Brown, who was right behind, lowered his rifle, and, just as the bear had made the summit of the log, he sent another charge into the great huge body. But even that was not fatal, and with a roar of dying rage, the wounded animal made a tremendous charge towards the three lads, who now retreated towards the clearing.

'Where is the ammunition?' shouted Mac.

'I forgot it on the scaffold,' screeched Ross.

By this time they were back in the clearing and the wounded bear right on their heels. McGregor being nearest him, he raised on his hind feet and prepared to grasp him in his powerful claws, but as he did so Mac drew his great, heavy rifle and dealt him a tremendous blow between the eyes. This stunned him for a moment, but he rose again for another onslaught.

'Get the axe,' shouted McGregor.

Fortunately, the axe with which Brown had cut the stake and driven it into the ground, was standing by a tree, and just as Bruin was preparing for another desperate assault, Brown, who had knocked down a great many animals on pig-killing day, dealt him a stunning blow with the poll of the axe straight between the two eyes, and the enraged animal sank to the ground in a heap, and, as he did so, a long, deep shiver ran over the whole huge body. A few more long gasps and he lay dead.

'Well, boys,' said McGregor, 'this is no joke; we were nearly all gonners.'

'Yes,' said Ross, 'I don't think we'll try this game again.'

Brown, who by this time had climbed the tree and got a hold of the ammunition, said, 'Well, it's cheaper to kill bears with the axe than with the gun, anyway, here we have a dead bear and our ammunition all safe.'

They stretched out the great prostrate brute and measured him from tip to tip, and found that his length was just ten feet four inches.

'We can't skin him to-night,' said Mac, 'so I guess we had better get home.'

The lamb that had been an almost silent witness of the struggle suddenly said, 'Meh- eh-eh-eh.' The three frightened but tremendously proud lads then unfastened the lamb, took it, and commenced the long tramp through the woods towards home. Very little was said on the return journey. Each lad was busy with his own thoughts. The flock of sheep was reached and the lamb restored to its mother none the worse for the experience. As Ross and Brown and McGregor stood in the moonlight before parting, McGregor said: 'Well, boys, I am pretty thankful that we are here safe and sound. I think I will say my prayers to-night, and thank God for having saved us as he did.' So the three lads parted, going to bed only to toss around till daylight broke, when they told their tale.

REGULATING A WATCH BY A STAR.

The running of a watch or clock by a star is a very simple thing to do, and is of great use in the country where accurate time is not always obtainable. All that is necessary is a fixed location and any ordinary timepiece

Choose a south window, from which any other fixed point, comparatively near and high, such as a chimney, pole, side of a building, etc., may be seen. To the side of the window fasten a piece of card having a small hole in it, so that by looking through the hole with one eye toward the elevated object some fixed star may be seen. Watch the progress of the star, and the instant it vanishes behind the fixed point the observer must note the exact time it disappears. Watch the same star the following night and it will vanish behind the same object just three minutes and fifty-six seconds sooner. When the timepiece marks nine o'clock when the star disappears one night, it should indicate three minutes and fifty-six seconds less than nine o'clock the following night. If several cloudy nights occur together, follow the first observation and deduct the product from clock time to find the time the star will pass.

Of course, the same star can only be observed during a few weeks, for, as it gains nearly an hour in a fortnight, it will, in a short time, come to the meridian in broad daylight and become invisible. To make sure the observer is watching a star instead of a planet, he should notice that stars twinkle, whereas planets give a steady light because it is the reflected light of the sun. If he wishes further assurance he may observe that all fixed stars appear to maintain the same relative position with regard to each other, most noticeable with the different stars in the constellations, whereas a planet changes its place with reference to the other stars. This method of verifying time is easier and more reliable than the shadow on a sundial, for all standard time the world over is regulated by the stars, and not by the sun, as many suppose.

In the famous observatory at Greenwich, England, from which longitude is counted, the clock by which the chronometers are set is regulated in just about this manner, and so, too, is the clock in the observatory at Washington, from which correct time is telegraphed all over the United States every day at twelve o'clock noon. In these observatories, however, over two hundred of the fixed stars are observed. The observations are taken with a telescope, across the centre of the eye-piece of which is the line of a spider's web to mark the meridian.—'Presbyterian.'

SAD STORIES.

He thought that he knew
How a boat should be sailed.
He has vanished from view:
'Twas his judgment that failed.

He revelled in pride
As a swimmer quite strong.
It was not suicide:
His opinion was wrong.

He knew, so he said,
How a gun should be shot.
The inquest has led
Us to think he did not.

How tragic the fate
That may daily be traced
To self-confidence great
That is somewhat misplaced.
—Washington Star.

AN UNCONSCIOUS TEACHER.

'There! I guess that will do,' said John, as he took a shovelful of ashes out of the stove. 'The pan isn't empty, but it's near enough; nobody will see it. If I can get the store swept in about five minutes, I can finish that story I'm at before anyone comes.'

The store was swept very much as the stove had been cleaned. The open spaces presented a good appearance, but out-of-the-way corners and the places underneath boxes and barrels told a different story. However, John said it was 'good enough.' The story was finished and the paper hidden out of sight before the clerks arrived. Then Mr. Willis, the proprietor, came in, bade them all 'good morning,' glanced around the store, and went into his private office. Presently he called John. 'Take these letters to the office as soon as you can. They will be just in time for the nine o'clock mail. Come right back.'

John hurried to the office as he had been bidden, but having deposited the letters safely, saw no reason for haste. Indeed, he even indulged in a game of marbles before returning to his work. When he entered the store again, Mr. Willis made no comment on his tardiness, but remarked, 'Well, John, I've almost learned my lesson.'

John stared. 'What lesson, sir?'

'Why, the one you've been teaching me.'

John was more puzzled than ever, and all day long he wondered what lesson he could possibly teach Mr. Willis. The next morning John's work was done as speedily and no better than the day before. Mr. Willis came before the clerks, and sent John out on an errand. While he was gone, the gentleman, with a quiet smile, began to investigate the corners that John thought 'nobody would see.' When he returned, Mr. Willis said:

'John, I told you yesterday I had almost learned my lesson. To-day I know it thoroughly. Would you like to hear it?'

'Yes, sir.'

'You have been teaching me how well I can get along without you. I thought the stove needed cleaning and store sweeping every morning, but it seems they don't. So I shall not need you any longer than this week.—Selected.

"Failure to be faithful is the only failure."

BLUCHER AT WATERLOO.

It is, of course, well known that it was the arrival of the Prussians under Blucher that enabled Wellington to reap the full fruits of his skilful fight and stuborn resistance at Waterloo. The timely support of the Prussians was only due to the trustworthiness, the stern determination to fulfil his promise at any cost, of their general. When he was hastening over bad roads and against many difficulties on that 18th of June, 1815, he encouraged his troops by words and gestures. 'Forward, children—forward!' 'It is impossible; it can't be done,' was the answer. Again and again he urged them. 'Children, we must get on; you may say it can't be done, but it must be done! I have promised my brother Wellington —promised, do you hear? You wouldn't have me break my word!' And it was done.—'League Journal.

A CORNER IN REAL HEROES

A BRAVE ATTEMPT.

There is a saying about 'taking the will for the deed,' but the brave attempt does not always get the honor it deserves. One case in which it did, however, is that of George Wm. Brown, a young fisherman of Hull, England, to whom the King awarded the bronze medal for gallantry in endeavoring to save life at sea. Brown is deck hand on the Hull trawler 'Terrier,' and in January, while it was engaged in fishing operations in the North Sea, he saw the second hand, James Trickett, dragged overboard by the trawl. Seeing Trickett floating on the surface four or five yards away from the ship's side in an apparently helpless condition, Brown, without losing the time it would take to pull off his heavy clothes or secure a rope, leaped overboard and struck out for the drowning man. He had evidently been badly crushed by the rope, and Brown reached him just as he was going under. He supported his companion with one arm and endeavored to secure a hold on a rope flung from the trawler. Before he could do this Trickett began struggling and clutched his would-be rescuer so that encumbered as he was with his heavy clothing both were in danger of death. This strength of despair did not last long, however, and the wounded man suddenly loosed his hold and sank. Brown, who had been also borne under, came to the surface, and, unable to find the body of Trickett, was helped on board.

Accompanying the medal awarded him was the following autograph letter from Mr. Winston Churchill, the President of the Board of Trade:

'I have great pleasure in transmitting to you the accompanying bronze medal for gallantry in saving life at sea, which His Majesty the King has been pleased, upon my recommendation, to award to you as a mark of appreciation of your services in endeavoring to rescue the second hand of the steam trawler 'Terrier,' of Hull, who was accidentally knocked overboard in the North Sea on Jan. 11 last, through the breaking of a line. It affords me much gratification to be the medium of forwarding this medal to you.'

FRED LIKED IT.

Ten-year-old Fred was going to a party for the first time.

'Here's half-a-crown, Fred,' said his father; 'if it rains, be sure you take a cab home.'

But Fred reached home drenched through.

'Why didn't you take a cab?' said his father.

'I did, father,' said Fred; 'and I sat on the box all the way home. It was glorious.'—Selected.

QUICK IN THE WRONG SPOT.

'He has a quick temper, you know,' was the excuse given by a friend in behalf of a boy's rude act.

'Is he quick at his lessons?' was the question.

'No,' was the reply.

'Is he quick at sports?' the questioner went on. Again the answer was, 'No.'

'Is he quick in obedience?'

'No.'

'Well,' said the questioner, with a twinkle in his eye, 'if he has so little quickness, he'd better use it where it will do some good. It's clear waste to put it on his temper.'—'Home Herald.'

PUZZLES.

DIAMOND.

A consonant. Shortened girl's name.
Weary. A number. A consonant.

A DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

A mean fellow.....
A French boy's name.
The Far North.....
A hard substance.....
An enticement....
Level.....
Used for cutting.....

My initials and finals spell the name of a great English author.—'Bristol Times.'

CHARADE.

A bird. Something worn on the head. My whole is a well-known historical character.

Answers to Last Week's Puzzles.

'Ration' Puzzle—
1. Inspiration.
2. Aspiration.
3. Consideration.
4. Generation.
5. Adulteration.
6. Moderation.
7. Respiration.
8. Recuperation.
9. Reiteration.
10. Alteration.
11. Operation.
12. Aberration.

Charade.—Denmark.

Frandces Adelaide Rogers, Alberton, P.E.I., sent in two correct answers to the puzzles of Aug. 8.

INDOOR AND OUTDOOR DEPARTMENT.

Are Birds Vain

Several correspondents lately have been writing to the London 'Spectator' on the subject of the vanity of birds. The discussion was started by the well-known author, Mr. Arthur C. Benson, who had a good story to tell of what appears to be vanity without any doubt in a young peacock kept at the author's home in Sussex.

The bird began, he says, by sedulously frequenting the stable-yard, and whenever the carriage was brought out of the coach-house he would take his stand by it, and gaze at his reflection in the panels. He then took to accompanying the carriage up to the house, and, standing beside it at the front door, engaged in self-contemplation. He now runs behind the carriage, when it starts from the house, down to a certain point of the drive, apparently in the hope that it may stop, and allow him to continue his favorite occupation; but he seems to conclude at a certain place that the case is hopeless, though if the carriage halts further down the drive he will rejoin it and resume his observations. It occurred to us to wonder what he would do if a looking-glass were placed on the lawn. This was accordingly done, and he at once found it out. Nothing will induce him to quit it. He will stand by it for hours together. At first he occasionally looked inquisitively behind the glass at intervals to see if a bird was actually present, but he has given this up now. He stands in front of it, entirely absorbed, often motionless for a long time, occasionally moving his head gently up and down, and sometimes softly touching the glass with his bill, appearing slightly bewildered by the contact. If food is thrown to him he takes no notice, unless it is close to the glass, when he will hurriedly gobble it up and return to his more congenial employment in haste, as though vexed at being interrupted. If the glass is taken into the drawing-room, which is on the ground floor looking into the garden, he will enter the room by door or window, find the glass, and continue his pursuit; and he spends the greater part of the day at the door that leads from the drawing-room into the garden in the hope that some one may bring out his glass for him. Meanwhile the peahen is sitting on a nest of eggs in a hedge close at hand. He never goes near her, his only idea being to find opportunities for contemplating his own perfections. I suppose that the proverb, 'As vain as a peacock refers to the bird's habit of spreading his tail and strutting about; but it is curious to find that this instinctive vanity lies deeper still and is not confined to the desire to arouse the admiration of his mate, as is generally taken for granted, but is based upon a genuine complacency and an almost morbid consciousnes of his personal attractions.

Another correspondent considers that a bird's interest in his own reflection does not necessarily show vanity, but may be occasioned by the belief that the reflection is really another bird. This correspondent tells of a cockatoo, a handsome bird enough, who has a glass in the top of his cage, and into this he gazes with evident delight, chattering with his beak, bending, bowing, curveting, and twisting his head from side to side in a very droll manner. He may be admiring his own reflection, but more probably, we think, he is paying polite homage to an imaginary companion whom he hopes to please by these strange antics.

The letter goes on to quote another instance in which the reflection was very evidently considered to be another bird. Last year, continues the writer, a pair of water-wagtails built their nest in our stable-yard in a clump of ivy overhanging the harness-room window. During the mating and nesting season the male bird constantly caught sight of his reflection in the window-pane, and whenever this happened he became furiously angry and excited. Evidently he considered that the bird he saw was a dangerous interloper or rival, for he would peck at the glass and beat himself against it in a frenzy, until time after time the coachman was obliged to drive him away in a state of exhaustion; the attacks went on, however, until the young birds were old enough to leave the nest. This spring the parent birds returned to build a new nest in exactly the same spot above the harness-room window, and of course the male bird found his intruding enemy of last year awaiting him. He began once more to wage persistent and bitter warfare against his own reflection, and this continued until the young wagtails were fledged and had flown from the stable-yard into the wide world beyond.

In spite of the obstinate stupidity of this wagtail a third correspondent is still inclined to consider that a bird may be actuated by vanity where he shows a liking to study his own reflection, and that apart altogether from the question of actual good looks, for 'vanity is by no means confined to those with the best looks or the finest feathers.'

Possibly we are libelling the peacock in holding him up to derision as the type of vanity, concludes this correspondent. I have a parrot, without exception the meanest and most disreputable-looking bird that was ever hatched out of an egg. His head is bald, but there is nothing venerable about his baldness; he is always moulting, and as for his tail, it consists simply of a Pope's nose and nothing else. But in spite of these drawbacks, he revels in a looking-glass; and that there may be no doubt whatever in our minds as to his motive, he will, after strutting up and down in front of the glass in the sideboard and examining himself thoroughly from all points of view, twist his wicked, bald old head round towards us and say with intense relish and infinite self-satisfaction, 'Pretty Polly!' There is a moral in all this which he who runs may read; and anyhow, do not let us call the peacock vain because he happens to be handsome.

CAMPING OUT.

(Minna Irving, in 'Leslie's Weekly.')

When summer stands among the corn
And beckons us away
From city walls of brick and stone
And pavements dusty-grey
And all the little mountain streams
Are full of speckled trout
Oh then it's time for every boy
To go a-camping out.

The bacon sizzles in the pan
The coffee smells so good
When mingled with the fragrant scents
Of morning in the wood.
Our bathtub is a shady pool,
We frolic, laugh and shout,
And splash the water where we like,
When we are camping out.

The days are spent with rod and reel,
The nights around the fire,
In telling tales of daring deeds
Our courage to inspire.
We talk of home, and wonder what
The folks are all about,
And wish that mother, too, was there,
When we are camping out.

When we come back to school again,
With half the forest's wealth.
In silver birch-bark, nests and ferns,
Our cheeks are tanned with health;
Our eyes are clear and diamond-bright,
Our limbs are strong and stout,
And so we plan next year to go
Once more a-camping out,

A SHEEP-DOG AND A WOLF.

To have his dog attacked in broad daylight in an open field by a wolf, and to witness one of the hardest fights he ever saw, was the experience of a young farm hand, William Bennett, whose story is given in the 'Register,' of Iola, Kansas.

The boy was ploughing, and the dog, which is a sheep-dog of fair size, was playing about the field. Suddenly the boy's attention was attracted by the barking of the dog, and he turned to see the animal fighting full tilt with a large gray wolf.

The fight was fast and furious; the animals went round and round, and finally worked their way up under the plough handles. The wolf was so interested in its combat with the dog that it did not realize that the dog had a faithful ally in his master.

The boy saw that the wolf was getting the better of the combat, so, seizing a stick, he hammered the animal with all his strength. The wolf hung on with great tenacity, and it was only after a severe beating that it let go. When it gave up, it made for the woods as fast as its legs would carry it. It made no attempt to attack the boy

The dog was thoroughly exhausted and covered with blood, but was not cowed, and later in the afternoon raised a great rumpus round a pile of rocks in the field near where the fight had taken place.

The boy made an investigation, and discovered the wolf's lair in the rock pile. From the pile of rocks he took eleven young wolves. The game fight which the wolf put up was then explained. The dog had discovered the wolf's den, routed out the wolf; and the animal, for the purpose of protecting its young, had made the hard and determined fight which wild animals know how to make under such circumstances. —'S. S. Messenger.'

OPEN YOUR EYES AND TELL US WHY.

You can see any day a white horse; did you ever see a white colt? How many kinds of trees grow in your neighborhood, and what are they good for? Why does a horse nip grass backward and a cow forward? Why does a hop vine wind one way, and a bean vine another? Why should a chimney be larger, at top or bottom, and why? Why does a horse when tethered with a rope unravel it in grazing, while a cow twists it into a kinky knot? Why do leaves turn upside down just before a rain? —Selected.

TWENTY-SEVEN HORSES SAVED FROM FIRE BY DOG.

Jack, the St. Bernard dog belonging to the A. R. Wright Coal Company, of Portland, Me., one night discovered a fire in the company's stable, where there was a large amount of hay and twenty-seven horses, and when he failed to get the night watchman to take notice of him and pull in the fire alarm, went out upon the street and barked and pulled at the garments of passersby until he finally induced a man to follow him into the stable and discover the fire and pull in the alarm.

Jack has been the caretaker of the stable for several years. At night he has frequently alarmed the night watchman, when horses were sick or cast, or suspicious characters were about. About nine o'clock this night he ran into the stable office, where the night watchman was sitting, and began to bark and pulled at his coat until the watchman followed him out into the stable.

He found nothing wrong and returned to the office. The dog continued his antics until he was induced to make another inspection, but again he failed to discover the fire, which was in the hay in the back part of the lot. He then went home for a lunch and the dog followed him doing all that a dog could to get the man to return.

Driven away Jack returned to the front of the stable and began to howl and bark and finally literally dragged William Conley who was passing by into the stable. Conley found the bedding in some of the stalls on fire and rang in an alarm. The twenty-seven horses were taken out with difficulty and the firemen had hard work in saving the building.—Boston 'Herald.'

Boys will find pleasant work and good money, or premiums, selling the "Canadian Pictorial." See advt elsewhere in this issue.

THE PARENTS' PROBLEM

A TIME WHEN THE YOUNG WANT TACTFUL CARE.

Boys are a problem. Many parents have admitted it, in irritation, grief, despair or utter bewilderment, according to their various natures. There is a certain age which the term 'hobbledehoy' seems to express better than any other, at which boys are in everybody's way, including their own. G. Stanley Hall, who writes about it in the August number of 'Appleton's Magazine,' calls it the 'awkward age.' Nor is mere awkwardness the worst of it, in many cases.

'In the last few years,' he says, 'I have received several hundred letters from parents and friends who do not understand how tardy the development of the ethical nature is prone to be in boys. The burden of these is: "My boy is well grown, is a good student in school, is healthful, but is an incorrigible liar." Or "My boy all right otherwise, is very obstinate," or "very profane," or "loathes school and is a chronic runaway." The parents or relatives are at their wits' end, ready for almost any desperate remedy.'

Dr. Hall holds that one trouble with the American boy is that he has been left too much to the women. The 'hoodlum age' he says, is the time when the mother should turn the boy over to his father. Fathers, however, seem painfully inclined to shirk their responsibilities in this respect, and as a consequence America is full of 'young cubs,' half-orphaned, and left to female guidance in school, home and church. It may seem a slight that city gangs defy and outwit the police, or commit petty depredations, break into a store to steal fruit or cigarettes, collect pistols, half of them toy ones, in cellars, sheds or other lairs; plan petty rogueries in dark alleys, scare or insult school girls, play tricks on passersby, swagger and bully each other; but these are nurseries where the criminals of the future are being reared.'

Yet no one, according to Dr. Hall, is more easily influenced than a young boy, if one goes at it in an understanding way. 'To the right influence he yields himself almost with abandon.' But how is the father to supply this influence—how is he to deal with this strange, young, puzzling, restless bunch of energy, shooting all at once out of childhood into manhood?

To establish a level of confidence—that is the secret. The boy, lately quite indifferent to the affairs of grown-ups, begins to be interested in the world in which men live. He begins to reach up to man's estate. Powers stir in him which he comprehends dimly or not at all, but which make him very curious. This is the time when he needs 'moral fatherhood.' Intimate talks with his father, in which the man not talking down to the boy, not talking for effect, not indulging in reserves—which the young are quick to detect—shall share with the boy the lessons he has learned in the school of life. These are what boys crave and need. 'It is not enough,' says Dr. Hall, 'to induct the boy betimes into the father's business methods.' Little by little the father should share with his son his views on men and morals, politics, religion, ways of spending time and money, civic duties, how to keep well—and not only that, but also his thoughts and experiences concerning women, marriage and parenthood. He should be told his father's errors and mistakes and the heredity he has to grapple with. Talks like these, says Dr. Hall, more than anything else stimulate and flatter a boy and wake him up to think and do his best.

'The age of pubescent ferment,' says Dr. Hall, 'varies three or four years, and school grades interfere with those of nature.' He holds that boys passing through the pubic crisis should associate with one another rather than with those who have not yet reached that stage.

'Morals are three-fourths of life,' he says, and the morals of the two periods are very different, even where proficiency in school studies is the same. Also at this time girls and boys should draw a little apart from each other, and more even for for the girls' sake than for the boys', for the girl, even more than her brother, needs a special regimen during the age of puberty. He notes as a curious fact that while a woman's 'psychophysic' vitality is greatest in the reproductive part of her system, it is precisely that part which is most easily drawn upon. Undue drafts upon the brain, school work which is beyond her, may cause her system, in its effort to strike a balance, to deplete the vitality of the reproductive organs, which may be drawn upon and give no sign, so that before her parents suspect it the girl is condemned to go through life struggling with defect or abnormality.'

FARM WORK BY PRISONERS

A DANISH PLAN TO IMPROVE BARREN HEATHS OF JUTLAND.

(Washington 'Post.')

'Realizng that crime in many instances is the result of early environment, which made the criminal what he is, the Danish Government takes a paternal interest in those who are brought within the charge of the prison authorities,' said Eric Herland, a lumber merchant, of Traverse City, Mich, who has been on a visit to his native land, Denmark.

Denmark still possesses in the heaths of Jutland a large undeveloped territory that requires much labor to make it suitable for agricultural purposes,' continued Mr. Herland. 'Of late years, however, many farms have begun to dot this Jutland landscape. Through persistent efforts trees are now in evidence where formerly the heaths were barren except for unbroken stretches of ling. Acres of grain bearing soil have replaced the tough undergrowth that was good for nothing but the torch.

'The work of reclaiming the Danish heaths has been accomplished largely through the co-operation of the Danish prison authorities and individuals who wished to embark in farming on their own account, and had no means of buying ground. In such instances every inducement is offered the agriculturist to become the owner of a plot of ground on the heath. For him to break up the earth single-handed and start business would be a physical impossibility. It is here the prisoners do the preliminary work.

'A freedom which will not infringe on the regulations necessary to keep up discipline is enjoyed by the prisoners on the Danish heath, but the work is no child's play. Severe as is the labor, however, seldom is a prisoner heard to complain, for if such complaints should reach the ears of the officials the convict would at once be deprived of this semi-liberty and returned to the confinement of the prison. The average human being loves liberty too well to voluntarily exchange it for the prison cell.

'An important adjunct is found in the large dogs which are a feature of the prison colony on the heath. There is little doubt that these four-footed guards inspire respect.'

HORSE'S SENSE OF DANGER

HE CARRIED HIS OWNER AWAY FROM PERIL OF CLOUDBURST.

(Cripple Creek correspondence Denver News.')

That a horse has the instincts of impending danger was demonstrated the other afternoon when an animal belonging to M. D. Swisher, county road overseer, refused to act on the bit, ran up the mountainside and saved its rider from death in a cloudburst. Swisher was riding along Box Canyon, a narrow gulch, when the horse turned from the road, and paying no attention to the rider, ran up the mountainside and stopped on a ledge twenty feet above. Swisher was mystified until he saw water about eight feet deep rushing down the canyon, tearing up bushes and upending everything movable. The water was from a cloudburst about half a mile further up the gulch and the horse had heard the noise of the rushing waters before the rider.

WORK.

Hold well thy work in hand from day to day,
Bring to thy toil an ever cheerful mind,
'Tis only they are blessed who learn the way
To useful service—there contentment find.

The grudging task degrades the laborer's soul,
Betrays the guidance of the skilful hand,
Tempts fair ability with shifty goal
To bitter waters in a desert land.

Service beatifies in age and youth:
This be thy gospel underneath the sun—
In the unswerving sacred eyes of truth
That work is worthiest that best is done.

W. E. HUNT.

TWO DESCENDANTS OF MASSASOTI

WHO HAVE FALLEN ON EVIL DAYS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

(Boston 'Herald.')

Two princesses, representatives of the only real American royalty, descendants of that Massasoit whose word was law to thirty villages and thirty thousand red men, are living in poverty on the shores of Lake Assawampsett. They are Teweelesma and Wootonekanuske. With only a few acres remaining of a heritage which in the time of the Pilgrim Fathers comprised whole states, the aged sisters are facing possible dispossession. They are subjected to numberless persecutions of a petty sort; but then, they have grown used to that. For as their mother once said during a recital of the wrongs of her race, 'There seems to be no law for the Indian.'

'They have left us little,' says Princess Teweeleema. 'They have made us fight steadily for what we have kept, and now they want the little that we have.'

An effort is being made to secure for these last of the royal blood of the Wampanoags a material recognition of their rights and of the services which their ancestor, the mighty sachem, Massasoit, performed for the pioneers of New England. For without Massasoit's friendship and protection the struggling colonists would have been swept from the land. Chief of the workers in behalf of the princess is Colonel C. W. Abbot, president of the Massasoit monument association, who is endeavoring to enlist the support of the Massachusetts Indian association to secure from the Bay State Legislature provision for the sisters for the remainder of their lives.

The royal Wampanoags lived continuously on the tract about Lake Assawampsett from the time Tuspaquin, the black sachem, son-in-law of Massasoit, set aside about 500 acres for his heirs, until 40 years ago, when Mrs. Zerviah Gould Mitchell, the mother of the princesses, moved to Abington that her children might be educated in the white man's way. As the place was left without a caretaker, it was gradually encroached upon; and the neighboring whites finally went so far as to sell portions of the tract. The purchasers disposed of their holdings in turn, so it came to pass that a number of deeds were recorded in regard to this undisputed territory. It was long before the aged princess, who went by the Anglo-Saxon name of Mrs. Mitchell, heard of these transactions. When she did she promptly went back to live on the land, that she might hold her own. Only a small piece of it was left to her. And even that is claimed by four individuals. The time came when the two daughters, left alone, were offered a life lease for a nominal sum. A life lease of their own land, the remnant of the vast territory which, they consider, was filched from the helpless Indians! They declined the offer; and they continued to live there. Pay rental for what was their own? It would be virtually acknowledging a lack of legitimate claim.

The eldest princess is suffering from consumption. She is practically helpless, and upon the Princess Wootonekanuske falls the care of the household and of the invalid. She bears it patiently, even uncomplainingly, with the fortitude that is the legacy of her blood.

She accepts the hardships that have followed their later life as a matter of course; she regards them as part of the blight that has pursued her race and has doomed it; she bears them all as part of the great tragedy. Not so the elder sister. There is in her a flash of the old haughty spirit of her ancestors, some of the unconquerable pride of race which made Massasoit the autocrat of warring tribes and spurred King Philip to a hopless struggle that swept the length and breadth of New England with death and flames. When the Princess Teweeleema speaks of her wrongs and the injustices of the white intruders, her aged eyes regain their youthful fire, her gestures take on the simple grandeur of her illustrious forbears.

'They have done everything they could to bother us, and interfere even with our raising crops,' she cried. 'More than once entire crops have been destroyed. Their cows came into our garden and we have to watch it constantly. Once I shot a bull that had been allowed to come in. I hit him, too, but didn't kill him.'

The princesses have been jealously regarded by their white neighbors. Theirs was a herculean task when their mother set out to win back the last few acres that remained to them. Nothing had they of implements: all the local conditions were against them. But there remained the traditions of their ancestors by which she was the real tiller of the soil, and they went to work with high courage.

At first they lived in a small house that had been built by an aged Indian woman of their blood; then two years after their return to primeval life they erected the present building, which has grown with the years until now it not only provides living accommodation for themselves, but houses summer guests from time to time. From these summer guests and from the tiny patch of garden the younger princess can cultivate, they draw the means of livelihood.

They have had one or two friends. Mrs. Martha J. Brightman was the one white woman of the neighborhood who greeted them kindly. In later years Mrs. Clifford R. Weld of Rock collected some small sums for the indigent royalties; but this was a delicate matter. They are adverse to accepting charity and it required all the tact of a sympathetic and unselfish purpose to so clothe the gifts about with seeming acknowledgment of indebtedness that they would accept them.

Besides Col. Abbott several prominent men have interested themselves in the welfare of the two sisters. Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson and the Rev. Edward Everett Hale, chaplain of the Senate, have aided them at various times and have visited their abode to render what help they could.

Still the struggle comes hard. Think of a princess whose great ancestor ruled nearly all New England, rising at 3.30 in the morning to work in the fields. Yet through it all, squalor of surroundings and the pinch of poverty cannot dim the instincts of the gentlewomen, which are theirs. They receive their friends with the simple dignity peculiar to the best of the red people. They speak with the quiet self-possession of individuals sure of their place in the scale of life.

The Princess Teweeleema was born April 11, 1836. She was educated in the common schools of Abington, in Union academy and in the high school. Her sister is twelve years younger and received her education in the common schools of Abington and in the Harvard street school in Cambridge.

Of the eleven children who represented the last of Massasoit's line there are three others now living. They are Alonzo Harris Mitchell, of North Abington; Mrs. Zerviah Gould Mitchell Robinson, of North Abington, and Mrs. Emma Jane Safford, of Ipswich. Between them and their sisters, the two princesses, there are few binding ties. The three have elected to live in the white man's way and the dwellers upon the shores of Lake Assawampsett no longer regard them as real scions of their house. The male descendant of Massasoit is a shoe finisher. Mrs. Safford married a colored man.

'NO MORE CHRISTIANS'

Speaker at Close of Northfield Conference Says Church Must Increase Missionary Activity.

POST CONFERENCE OPENED ON SUNDAY, AND WILL EXTEND INTO SEPTEMBER.

East Northfield, Mass., Aug. 15.—Today was the final day of the regular programme of the Northfield Conference, which closes to-morrow with an address by Dr. W. L. Watkinson in the morning, and nine other services which will begin at sunrise and not end until late in the evening. This afternoon the Conference will adjourn to Mt. Hermon to attend the commencement exercises at Mt. Hermon, Mr. Moody's school for boys, where over three hundred, including many Canadians, have been studying all summer. In the evening a song service will be led by Mr. C. M. Alexander, who has charge of the music at the Conference.

One day during the past week was devoted to missions, at which the Rev. Joseph Clark, of the Congo; Dr. H. G. Underwood, of Corea; the Rev. J. D. Taylor, of Africa; Dr. C. C. Greegan, secretary of the Congregational Board, and the Rev. Charles E. Hurburt, of Africa, told of the mission work in their respective fields. Dr. Underwood said that if the church did not increase its missionary activity there would be no more Christians in the world two hundred years hence than there are now. In the evening a big missionary rally was held, at which representatives of nearly every mission board and every mission field gave two-minute addresses. A number of natives from the various fields added interest to the occasion.

The athletic activities of the Conference have been varied. The tennis tournament has been managed by Paul D. Moody, younger son of the founder, and will close the end of this week. In the baseball line the Methodists have come off triumphant, having defeated the Baptists, who were last year's champions. W. R. Moody, the chairman of the Conference, said that athletics were a good thing at a religious gathering of this kind, because they would help to drive away a lot of bad theology.

Sunday's meetings continued from sunrise until late in the evening. The principal speaker was Dr. W. L. Watkinson, of London, head of the Methodist Church in England, in which he has been a minister for over half a century. Special meetings were held for children, and numerous outdoor services were addressed by leaders in various forms of Christian activity. The song service was led by Mr. Charles M. Alexander, who used his choir of one hundred children, and had many soloists. His meetings during the past week have been about the most popular of the Conference. Some of the speakers whom he has introduced have been Harry Munroe, head of the Pacific Garden Mission in Chicago, and M. E. Trotter, who has charge of the Rescue Mission in Grand Rapids, Mich. W. S. Jacoby, who was formerly a policeman in Philadelphia, and is now connected with the Torrey evangelistic services, also helped Mr. Alexander in the song service.

Although the August Conference has closed, many of the delegates have remained to attend the Post Conference which opened this morning. The meetings will be fewer and more extended courses will be given, lasting until the middle of September, after which addresses will be given in the two Moody schools where over eight hundred pupils will be educated. The speakers for the Post Conference will be Dr. G. Campbell Morgan, of London, who has spoken at this Conference for many years; the Rev. J. Stuart Holden, also of London, and the most popular speaker this summer, and Mr. W. Gelesnoff, of New York, who is well known for his studies in the Old Testament.

AN ACCESSIBLE GOVERNOR.

(From the 'National Magazine.')

On the glass of the double doors leading to the offices of the Governor of Massachusetts there is printed this cordial invitation: 'Walk in.' And many visitors to the famous State House beneath the golden dome on Beacon Hill who might otherwise pass by, contenting themselves with furtive glances, feel that here is a welcome so plain and cordial that any timidity they might otherwise be conscious of is entirely dispelled.

FINGERS FOR PATRIOTISM

SEVENTEEN COREAN STUDENTS SACRIFICED THEM FOR THEIR COUNTRY.

In Corea, where the rebellion of a few thousand natives against the harsh rule of the Japanese has brought upon them at the hands of their masters a deliberate war of extinction, patriotism runs in weirdly Oriental channels. How it was that seventeen students of Pungho showed their devotion to country by each cutting off one finger as a memorial offering on the altar of the land's departed freedom recently appeared in the translation from the 'Dai Han Mai Il Shimpo,' a Corean paper edited by an Englishman in Seoul.

It was this translation which was entered as an exhibit in recent court proceedings against the same Englishman, one E. T. Bethell, who through a vernacular and an English newspaper has been causing the Japanese all sorts of trouble. The Japanese Resident-General recently had Bethell up for trial before the British Resident for violation of a British order of council prohibiting an Englishman from printing seditious matter in a foreign country. On the strength of his article about the fingerless students and others of like nature Bethell was imprisoned and fined by the court of his own country.

Here is the seditious article in all its wealth of exotic Eastern phraseology:

'How great is the finger blood of the seventeen students! How brilliant is the finger blood of the seventeen students! At this blood we gesticulate, at this blood we dance for joy. All feeling Coreans, men and women, you should gesticulate and dance at this blood. At this blood we sing and at this blood we wail. All men and women in Corea who have the power of tears, you should sing and wail at this blood.

'What blood is the finger blood of the seventeen students? It is the blood of patriotism, it is the blood of public spirited indignation, it is the blood of anxiety for the times, it is the blood of madness. How brilliant is the finger blood of the seventeen students!

'A few days ago a traveller from Hamheung came into our office with tears streaming from his eyes, recounting minutely the history of the seventeen students' blood. This is what he said: On the fifteenth of the first moon, spring having returned to the Northern continent, when the moon was full, over fifty students of the Pochang School of Pungho village, in the district of Hamheung, assembled together, singing a song of patriotism. The subject of speechmaking was "The Heart Which Preserves the Home Should Be Transferred to the Country."

'Their feelings touched by the scenery, and the terrible end to which things had come having increased their resentment, they burst forth into sobs and consoled and exhorted each other in words of sorrow and pain. Seventeen of them overcome by their fervent feelings pointed to the blue skies and made a vow, saying:

'"We will certainly recover our Corea. We will certainly take back our mountains and rivers of 3,000 li and we will certainly add lustre to our history of 4,000 years."

'So saying they each cut off one of their fingers with the swords they were wearing and with the drops of blood they wrote a covenant.

'How great is the blood of these seventeen students! How extraordinary is the finger blood of these seventeen students!

'We dare to praise this finger blood as a harbinger of freedom and a forerunner of civilization and a flower of the world of education. Students! Students! You should take good care of yourselves.

'What heroes have left glorious monuments in history except through blood? Sinkwang, for instance, cut his elbow in the earnestness of his seeking after truth. Isapu, out of his devotion to religion, cut his neck. Oki cut off his arm in the zeal to attain fame, while his enthusiasm to serve his country made Akpi dye his hair black.

'Nothing can be done without blood. The bowels should therefore be filled with blood, the eye should always shed tears of blood; the body should bathe in blood—in rivers and seas of blood—and the hearts should be polished by contact with mountains and rocks of blood. In this way the people will become a people of blood and this country a country of blood. Then there will appear national heroes of greatness and grandeur. The finger blood of the seventeen students will look insignificant for a nation of 20,000,000 Coreans.'

NEW ZEALAND LUMBERMEN.

(From the 'Wide World' Magazine.')

The kauri industry is one of the most important in north New Zealand. In the districts north of Auckland almost one-half of the population are in some way connected with the industry, and look to it as their mainstay of existence. First must be reckoned the vanguard of the army of workers—some 40,000 hardy bushmen whose province it is to penetrate into the forests and the wild mountain regions where the kauri grows and with axe and saw to 'fall' and lop the great trees. Next come the haulers, bullock drivers, waggoners, sailors, saw-mill hands, engine drivers, clerks, cooks, 'saw doctors' and a host of others too numerous to mention.

AGENTS WANTED

In every district, and particularly

IN YOUR DISTRICT,

to increase the circulation of the 'Witness.'

Salary and Commission

allowed to suitable persons.

Splendid Premiums to Help

the Agent gains an introduction to new homes where the 'Witness' is not known.

Drop us a postcard at once, addressed to

THE PROMOTION MANAGER,
The Montreal 'Witness,'
Montreal.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS

ANY even-numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, excepting 8 and 26, not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section of 160 acres, more or less.

Application for entry must be made in person by the applicant at a Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district in which the land is situate. Entry by proxy may, however, be made at any Agency on certain conditions by the father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of an intending homesteader.

DUTIES.—(1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year for three years.

(2) A homesteader may, if he so desires, perform the required residence duties by living on farming land owned solely by him, not less than eighty (80) acres in extent, in the vicinity of his homestead. He may also do so by living with father or mother, on certain conditions. Joint ownership in land will not meet this requirement.

(3) A homesteader intending to perform his residence duties in accordance with the above while living with parents or on farming land owned by himself must notify the Agent for the district of such intention.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

MR. CLEVELAND'S 'IF-IST.'

'Grover Cleveland was all his life a preacher of optimism,' said a Princeton man the other day. 'All his lectures breathed the spirit of hoping for the best, of looking on the bright side of things. I was fortunate enough to have the entree to his home in Princeton, and on one occasion I made so bold as to compliment him on this pronounced trait of his character.

'"Yes, I suppose I am what you might call an optimist," he said, with a twinkle in his eye, "but I hope I am not an if-ist."

'"An if-ist," I repeated. "What is an if-ist?"'

'"An if-ist," said Mr. Cleveland, "is a person who is a slave to the little word if, whereas an optimist hopes for the best in a sane manner. The if-ist is never quite sane. I once knew an if-ist who was lost in the Maine woods with a companion on a hunting expedition. As night came on they made camp, but, although they were hungry, they had shot no game, and had nothing to eat. With a perfectly serious face this fellow looked at his companion and said:

'"'If we only had some ham, we'd have ham and eggs, if we only had some eggs!"'"'—Philadelphia 'Public Ledger.'

No child should be allowed to suffer an hour from worms when prompt relief can be got in a simple but strong remedy—Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator.

THEIR MEANING INDICATED.

A Princeton student was told to define the words transparent, translucent, and opaque.

'I cannot precisely define the terms, professor,' answered the student, 'but I can indicate their meaning. The windows of this room were once transparent, they are now translucent, and if not cleaned, they will soon be opaque.'

Corns cannot exist when Holloway's Corn Cure is applied to them, because it goes to the root and kills the growth.

PRIDE OF ANCESTRY.

A germ nudged his neighbor eagerly. 'See that female coming yonder with a grand air? She's a colonial dame.' 'A which?' A colonial dame. Her ancestors were among the first thirteen colonies or bacteria in American drinking water.'—'Puck.'

'The hobo had just finished dining. 'If you will excuse me,' he said to the kind lady, 'I will now leave the table.' And after his departure the k. l. discovered that the table was about all he had left.—Chicago 'Daily News.'

We All Have Missions in the World.—There is a work to do for every man on earth, there is a function to perform for everything on earth, animate and inanimate. Everything has a mission, and the mission of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil is to heal burns and wounds of every description, and cure coughs, colds croup and all affections of the respiratory organs.

WHAT HE WAS.

While waiting on a railway platform a traveller noticed a stranger who he thought would probably be of service to him. 'Are you going by this train?' he asked the man. 'I am.' 'Have you any luggage?' 'No.' 'Well, sir, can you do me a favor? It won't cost you anything, you see, I've an excess of luggage, and the officials will make me pay extra. You can get the surplus passed on your ticket, and it will save me money. Do you see?' 'Yes, I see; but I haven't a ticket. 'But I thought you were going by this train?' 'So I am; I'm one of the company's detectives!'—Glasgow 'News.'

Through indiscretion in eating green fruit in summer many children become subject to cholera morbus caused by irritating acids that act violently on the lining of the intestines. Pains and dangerous purgings ensue and the delicate system of the child suffers under the drain. In such cases the safest and surest medicine is Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial. It will check the inflammation and save the child's life.

NO HALF-WAY MEASURES.

'I tried to compliment that opera singer but he seems offended.'

'What did you say?'

'I said I considered him the greatest living tenor.'

'You should have told him that he is the greatest tenor that ever lived and that after his death real music can only survive by means of the phonograph.'—Washington 'Star.'

Pills of Attested Value. — Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are the result of careful study of the properties of certain roots and herbs, and the action of such as sedatives and laxatives on the digestive apparatus. The success the compounders have met with attests the value of their work. These pills have been recognized for many years as the best cleansers of the system that can be got. Their excellence was recognized from the first and they grow more popular daily.

An Assyriologist boasted to an Egyptologist that 'the Assyrians understood electric telegraphy, because we have found wire in Assyria.' 'Oh,' said the other, 'we have not found a scrap of wire in Egypt, therefore we know that the Egyptians understood wireless telegraphy.' — 'Home Herald.'

YOU MELANCHOLY WOMEN

Can't even sleep—restless day and night—brooding over imagined trouble all the time. The disease isn't in the brain, but in the blood, which is thin and innutritious. Do the right thing now and you'll be cured quickly. Just take Ferrozone; it turns everything you eat into nourishment, consequently blood containing lots of iron and oxygen is formed. Ferrozone makes flesh, muscle, nerve—strengthens in a week, cures very quickly. You'll live longer, feel brighter, be free from melancholy if you use Ferrozone. Fifty cents buys a box of this good tonic (fifty chocolate-coated tablets in every box), at all dealers.

Home Department.

The Spur

(Addie Dunbar, in the 'September Century.')

Because of your strong faith, I kept the track
Whose sharp-set stones my strength had well-nigh spent.
I could not meet your eyes if I turned back:
So on I went.

Because you would not yield belief in me,
The threatening crags that rose, my way to bar,
I conquered inch by crumbling inch—to see
The goal afar.

And though I struggle toward it through hard years,
Or flinch, or falter blindly, yet within,
'You can!' unwavering my spirit hears:
And I shall win.

Well-meant Interest in a Neighbor.

(By Arthur Brewster Carter, in the New York 'Observer.')

'A woman is a fool who lives with a husband who drinks.'

The speaker turned to her brother, who was so absorbed in reading his paper in the fading light that he had paid no attention. Repeating, she said:

'Warren Miles, I say a woman is a fool who lives with a husband who drinks.'

Glancing over his spectacles and lowering the top of his paper to about the height of a bronze Grand Army button in his lapel, he replied:

'That sounds kind of true, but how do you happen to speak of it now?'

'You just look across the street and you will see.'

Looking through the window at which he was sitting, and over to the rear of the Boston State House, he saw a staggering, limp little man supported and carried forward by a golden-haired, plump-figured woman.

Both sister and brother watched the couple disappear. The sister became so much interested in looking after them that she dropped the paper she had been reading. Picking it up was a somewhat difficult matter, as it involved leaning forward with a bulgy figure whose joints time had stiffened. Regaining her paper and unsnarling her eyeglass cord from the front of her dress she said:

'That's the way I have seen them go home night after night this spring, except sometimes he has a Negro help him.'

'Kind of tough on his wife, isn't it, Sabra?'

'I don't know as she gets any sympathy from me. If she knew her duty to her sex she would leave him to-morrow, and I just wish I could get a chance to tell her so.'

'Now, Sabra, I wouldn't feel so strong about it if I was you. You know they ain't doing anything to us.'

'That's the way you men let things go and don't care whether the world grows better or not!'

'Oh, well, Sabra, I guess anyway he doesn't abuse his family even if he does drink some. For one thing, his little girl looks to me as though she was dressed mighty pretty and tasty, and as to his wife—well, I guess she dresses all right, but any how she's so sweet that when she walks along the street people stop talking to each other and just look until she has gone.'

'That's about as I thought. If any woman is as pretty as all that you might expect she would be any kind of a fool. You might know she hasn't any sense by the way she dresses that twelve-year-old girl in short clothes and lets her wear curls down her back. If that woman knew what was decent she would have long skirts on that girl and braid her hair.

'For my part I don't believe that poor fool of a woman gets any of his money, for I think she works to help support the family. She goes by here pretty regular and I think she's going to her job.'

'Well, that's kind of getting into imagination, isn't it?'

'Oh, you men make me disgusted. You want everything worked out by bookkeeping and to have some documents and some press copies to look over before you can make up your mind about anything, while a woman will get at the truth right away with just her feminine intuition.'

'Well, there's one thing I know—it's none of our business what they do so long as they don't ask anything of us.'

'I don't take your view at all. If I can convert one of my sex to see what is her duty I am going to.'

'I don't myself take much stock now in this business of converting, although I didn't know any better forty years ago, for I fought all through the Civil War to make other people think as I did, and if there is any more to be done somebody else will have to do it besides me.'

After this he got his overcoat and prepared to start for the front steps, his sister in the meantime ending the talk with:

'Just as soon as I can learn where they live I am going to call on that woman and tell her plainly that it is her duty to her sex to leave that good-for-nothing drunkard.'

Never did Miss Miles retreat when impelled by duty. It was therefore only natural that at about 4 o'clock the next afternoon she was seated in the front room on the ground floor of a house on Hemlock street and near the top of Beacon Hill, in the home of the family she would benefit. The sunshine poured in at the side of the bay window and gleamed on her black-rimmed eyeglasses and fully lighted her figure from her toeing-in feet to her enduring smile.

While waiting for her hostess she mentally went over her plan of campaign, and at the same time looked out upon Hemlock street. This was a street of stately old three-story brick and stone residences with small grass-plots in front and here and there a driveway leading into a shaded courtyard.

Footsteps were heard, and there appeared in the doorway a delicious plump-figured woman, exhaling a perfume of orris and in general as gracious as a sunlit September afternoon. Advancing and extending her hand, she greeted Miss Miles with:

'This is very kind of you to take this interest and call.'

Miss Miles, with simply a change but no abatement of the enduring smile, replied, 'I have wanted for a long time to get acquainted with you, Mrs. Hanson, for I have been much interested in seeing you and your husband go past, and I am also interested in your dear little daughter, Margaret. When I saw her this morning I couldn't resist asking her to tell me her name and where you lived. She told me, too, you were going to be at home this afternoon, and I made up my mind it was no more than neighborly to get acquainted, and so I came right up to-day.'

'Yes, Margaret told me you were intending to call. She makes more acquaintances and friends than either her father or me, for Jack and I keep so close at home that we meet very few people socially.'

'It seems to me, Mrs. Hanson, it is a mistake not to mingle more with people, and it might be of great benefit to your husband. When I planned to come here I made up my mind I would suggest to you that your husband attend the meetings of our neighborhood club. There is no knowing what good effect it might have.'

'I think about it, Miss Miles, but my husband doesn't care to meet many people, and as long as that's his wish, of course I raise no objection.'

'Yes, yes,' sympathetically said Miss Miles, 'I can see how you feel.'

'To be sure,' resumed Mrs. Hanson, 'we went into society a good deal while we lived in Medford, but as Mr Hanson got worse we rather dropped out of things, and when he got so bad that we had to leave Medford and come in here I didn't have the courage to try and find new friends.'

'Do you like it better here than in Medford?'

'I feel that we must live here whether we like it or not. While we lived out of town I nearly worried myself to death to have Mr. Hanson going on the train in his condition.'

'I should think it would have been very dangerous,' said Miss Miles, and, after a pause, she continued with, 'I believe it to be my duty to ask if something can't be done about Mr. Hanson, and I want to speak with you seriously.'

Mrs. Hanson had been glancing out of the window somewhat absentmindedly, and now turned and said hurriedly, 'Don't say anything more about it just now, please, for I see Margaret is at the door. I try to let her suspect as little as possible about her father's condition. The subject is too painful to be gone into much before her.'

'That is only too true,' murmured Miss Miles.

Excusing herself to her caller, Mrs. Hanson let in Margaret. Her entry made a vision of red cheeks, long black curls and sparkle. She greeted Miss Miles with, 'There don't you think my papa will be comfortable now this evening? I have been out shopping for him. Here's a jar of tobacco, this funny great long clay pipe which he tells me is called a "church warden," and here's his evening paper.'

'I try to make Jack smoke cigars,' said Mrs. Hanson, for I think they're better for him, but he says "You just let your man have his pipe, Dora, and be comfortable." I fear, though, he thinks to smoke anything but a pipe would be extravagant.'

The visitor inquired gravely of Margaret, 'Doesn't it hurt your father to smoke, and doesn't it trouble you to see him do it?'

Dora came to Margaret's assistance with, 'No, I think both Margaret and I are very glad to see him get some comfort that way if he can. When he gets home at night and settled down with his pipe he really seems to be enjoying himself, and,' turning to Margaret, 'that's how we wish to see dear papa, isn't it?'

'Yes, indeed. I know how hard it is for poor papa and how weak he is, and if we can make him comfortable here we want to.'

To get on safer ground, Miss Miles spoke of the flowers growing in a window box.

'Are you fond of flowers?' inquired Dora. 'We all of us think the world of them. We had a beautiful little flower garden while we were in Medford, and it is one of the things we miss greatly now. We can't any of us seem to get along without something living and growing to look at, and that is why I try to always have a few blossoms.'

'Mamma, dear,' said Margaret, looking at the clock, 'who will come home with papa to-night?'

'Oh, Jim will come with him.'

'Is Jim the colored man I have seen going by with Mr. Hanson?'

'Yes,' answered Dora, 'Mr. Hanson has a Hotel Help Employment Agency in Bowdoin Square, and Jim is there to run errands and make himself generally useful.'

'Doesn't your husband find it difficult to carry this on?'

'Yes, he does, but I go down there nearly every day and do what I can, and I hope I am of some use to him. We have between us managed to look after the business so far.'

'I see you don't go down with him in the morning.'

'No. In the morning he walks off so briskly and is so courageous that he doesn't need me, but at night it is far different.'

'Yes,' said Miss Miles, with a long-drawn sigh.

Margaret meanwhile had been opening the tobacco jar and had put a moistened sponge in the cover. After fondly plumping up the cushion in an easy chair she stood off and surveyed that and the stand by its side, with its array of smoking articles and papers, and exclaimed:

'There, Miss Miles, when papa settles down to that and has my sweet mamma to play for him on the piano, don't you think he ought to be happy?'

Miss Miles made no reply except by a variation of her smile, and instead Dora answered, 'We certainly hope he is happy. He is very fond of music, and I play to him every night he is able to sit up.'

On hospitality intent, Dora now inquired, 'Would you like, Margaret, to crack the ice and slice some lemon so we can have tea?'

'Yes, Mamma,' she returned, and went to the rear of the house.

Miss Miles saw here her opportunity to again approach the subject of Mr. Hanson and his weakness, but just as she had progressed far enough to say, 'I hope, Mrs. Hanson, you understand that I pity you, but you must take into account that you have a duty to your ——,' when she was interrupted by Margaret entering to say that tea was ready to serve.

The caller sat back disappointedly while Dora brought in a tray on which were invitingly set forth a burnished copper teapot, delicate china, a cut glass bowl of cracked ice and slices of lemon.

Setting the tray on a stand between them, Dora addressed her guest with, 'I am not going to have your call spoiled by talk of Mr. Hanson's condition, Please instead drink your tea and tell me something about yourself.'

This appeal was irresistible, and resulted in Dora being given a lengthy account of the wonderful intelligence and affection of Miss Miles' pet pug dog, also a receipt for making shrimp wriggle and directions for knitting a shell pattern tidy. Then the conversation flagged, but only for a moment or two, for with increased vigor Miss Miles started on the failings of her neighbors and gave an account of the numerous clashes she had had with them on account of their malice and stupidity, and how in nearly every instance the victory had been hers.

Miss Miles now felt compelled to go. Accordingly Dora left Margaret in the room and accompanied the visitor to the outer door. Miss Miles sought to improve this opportunity of seeing Dora alone and began to feel in a pocket for some temperance tracts. As she was fumbling, Dora murmured with a choked voice:

'Dear Miss Miles, I wish I could tell you how greatly I am touched by the womanly sympathy that led you to seek me out. To be sure we haven't talked much about the subject we both were thinking of, but nevertheless it was a comfort to know you were near and understood my feelings. My trials are nothing, of course, to those of poor Jack, but yet at times it seems as though I should faint and falter in trying to help him in his weakness and at the same time betray as little as possible of the horror to our darling Margaret. You have been the first one to divine we needed sympathy, and your friendship will always be precious to us all.'

She was interrupted by, 'Mrs. Hanson, are you going to let matters go along as they are with your husband?'

'Why,' exclaimed Dora with a somewhat puzzled look, 'What more can I do than to devote my life to poor Jack as long as I have him? I know only too well he is growing weaker every day and that with awful swiftness he is approaching complete collapse and perhaps death. I cannot think, though, of a thing more that can be done. Terrible as the truth is, I have had to admit to myself for months now that his is an absolutely hopeless case of creeping paralysis.'

Home Thoughts.

A BEAUTIFUL PRAYER.

The following beautiful prayer of Fenelon cannot but prove a help to many: 'Lord, I know not what I ought to ask of Thee; Thou only knowest what I need, Thou lovest me better than I know how to love myself. O, Father! give to Thy child that which he himself knows not how to ask. I dare not ask either for crosses or consolations; I simply present myself before Thee. Behold my needs which I know not myself; see and do according to Thy mercy. Smite or heal, depress me, or raise me up; I adore all Thy purposes without knowing them; I am silent; I offer myself in sacrifice; I yield myself to Thee; I would have no other desire than to accomplish Thy will. Teach me to pray; pray Thyself in me.'

TIRED.

The day is long, and the day is hard,
We are tired of the march and of keeping guard;
Tired of the sense of a fight to be won,
Of days to live through and of work to be done;
Tired of ourselves and of being alone,
Yet all the while, did we only see,
We walk in the Lord's own company,
We fight, but 'tis He who nerves our arm;
He turns the arrows that else might harm,
And out of the storm he brings a calm;
And the work that we count so hard to do,
He makes it easy, for He works too;
And the days that seem long to live are His,
A bit of his bright eternities;
And close to our need His helping is.
—Susan Coolidge.

With the Children.

MY BOYS.

Come back to me, my little boys,
With brown eyes, blue and gray,
I want to see the scattered toys,
To share the simple, childish joys,
To watch your busy play.

I want to see the little band
Around my knee in prayer:
To feel with fond caressing hand
The wavering locks and silken strand
Of brown and golden hair.

I want to give unstinted praise
To all your dear, unselfish ways;
To comfort your small sorrows—
Alas, those days are yesterdays—
Since there are many morrows!

You've sailed far out upon the sea
Of misty, roseate memory!
Your voices echo in my brain—
Come back my little boys again,
I stretch my empty arms in vain
My little boys have turned to men!
—C. A. Winternitz, in the Springfield 'Republican.'

THE BOY AND THE MAN.

'Before the early teens, boys are interested mainly in each other, and are almost oblivious of grown-ups, who belong to another world,' writes Dr. G. Stanley Hall, in 'Appleton's.' 'Now this is often very suddenly and radically changed. Interest in the world in which adults live and move and have their being bourgeons forth. The lad begins to stretch and tip-toe up to man's estate. Nothing in the world so shapes and moulds his very soul and character as quiet, confidential talks with grown men about the things they live for and amidst. By such talks he is flattered, stimulated, aroused to do, be, think, feel his very best.

'Now it is in just this moral fatherhood that the world, and especially America, is most deficient and practically sterile today. The parent who will, at some opportune time, talk to his boy alone about his most intimate views and sentiments concerning men, morals, affairs, life, plans, and all without arousing the ever-present, haunting thought that he is talking down, or for effect, or with reserves, will be simply amazed at the appetite and assimilative power of youth, and at the influence that he can exert, even though he be not educated in the schools, by simply sharing the lessons that the school of life and man has taught him. There is a practical wisdom and insight that nothing but years, age and experience can give, and this is what the boy fairly craves and digests with amazing rapidity, and in so doing grows by leaps and bounds. The father who has never discussed such things with his son knows not what the true, higher parenthood is or means, and so is himself arrested in his development, and is arresting that of his boy.'

Health Hints

COLD BATHS NOW OUT OF FAVOR WITH FAD FOLLOWERS.

Health has its fashions as well as clothes. For years it was the fashion to have a brilliant, crimson color; now it is the fashion to be pasty pale. For a decade it showed correct taste to be bronzed with sunburn; now a girl swathes her face in three veils when she goes to the seashore.

Freckles were once thought fascinating. Now they are fatal to good looks. Fat was once a sign and symbol of beauty in women, to be gained at any cost. Now to be slim is the one thing most devoutly to be desired.

The means to all these ends have had their fashions, too. Dieting has almost upset the nation. Women and men have acquired diseases they never heard of by denying themselves the food they need.

The makers of patent medicines have grown to be millionnaires because they advertised to produce one condition or another. Whatever was the fashion, that was the thing people took up without consulting a doctor.

All these conditions have changed a bit for the better, for the world of men and women has grown wiser in discarding one ill for those it knew not.

Among the first fads to receive a black eye was the universal cold bath. It gained more followers and more apostles than any other health fashion except the eating of breakfast foods.

For years its benefits to all have been shouted from the housetops. The frail, anaemic woman, who looked as though a cup of cold water would chill her to the bone, went through tortures in taking the daily cold plunge because she believed it would give her strength.

The man with rheumatism took his cold bath and stood the extra twinges because he would not lay the blame to the chilled water. Those with slackened vitality insisted upon doing as the many did, never realizing that every cold bath took just that much out of them that they did not have the energy to replace.

And so it went on. It grew to a passion, a fad of the first-class. Those who wouldn't subscribe to it were considered weaklings.

The odd part of it was the boasting of those who took icy plunges every morning. They always referred to it in loud tones in public places. In their hearts they knew it was heroism, although they insisted that it was splendid—such a tonic—so exhilarating!

After this had gone on for some years doubt grew in the minds of a few and spread to the conviction of the many. Doctors looked askance at it from the beginning, and now they are saying what they think.

Not half the people take cold baths any more who once talked of them as the sure signs of health and progressiveness. They are using warm water quite gladly and are benefitting by it.

The trouble of the other extreme is now to be met. The steaming hot bath has become the fashion. This is copied from the Japanese, who have proved themselves such a sturdy race that much they do is being adopted here.

The hot bath came in with the fashion for jui-jitsu, as in the Japanese mind they went together. These people soak themselves in tubs of hot water every day into which an Anglo-Saxon can hardly put his foot.

The doctors now fear that the extra hot bath will be as hurtful as the icy cold one. They are preaching against both. They do not think that women should take either except under medical advice.

There is danger in both. Moderation is what is needed. The cold bath may be really liked by a strong, full-blooded woman who has surplus energy and magnificent circulation, and it may not hurt her.

But the ordinary woman should take a warm bath because it gives her the right after-effect and does not jar her system in any way. The cold plunge is a shock to the usual woman, and her heart and nerves always feel and show it in the long run.

The extra hot bath overstimulates and excites and leaves one after a while with a feeling of languor and non-resistance. It is said that you can always tell the men and women who take these daily by their extreme paleness and lack of coloring.

To estimate a bath each day by a thermometer, as some faddists do, is rather ridiculous, except in cases of invalidism. The right temperature can be judged by the feeling of the hand.

It should be neither hot nor cold to the palm when the hand is plunged in the water. There should be no steam coming from the tub. Such a lukewarm bath is cleansing enough, and it stimulates the proper circulation and does not overtax the heart.

This may be altered to almost cold water during the hot season, just as one may take two baths a day instead of one throughout the warm weather.

For those who are not strong enough to take two baths every day, there should be a sponge-off in lukewarm water when arising, and then a good full bath before dinner or supper in the evening.

It is a mistaken idea to take a very hot bath just before retiring, unless one has had a fatiguing journey or feels chilled and on the edge of taking cold.

It is stimulating to the brain and the nerves, and usually keeps one awake for a most uncomfortable time. Actresses who need stimulation to carry them through an exhausting performance will take an extra hot bath, with the steam coming from the water, in order to give them the nervous strength to go through with it.

Sarah Bernhardt always does this, for she claims that it wakens her up and gives her an immense exhilaration and excitement, which puts her right on her feet for a new performance.

One does not want to be so stimulated at the sleeping hour.—N. Y. 'Times.'

For the Housekeeper.

SIMPLE RUGS.

The simple rag rug for country homes and bedrooms is becoming more popular. New materials are now being used, instead of the discarded clothing, old sheets, etc., which were used generations ago for the 'hit-and-miss' rag carpet. Those of today who are interested in the work, consider carefully the artistic effect in color and weave. If the rugs are to be washed it is well to use fast colors. Those for living rooms are made much darker, and do not need laundering. Old ingrain carpets and hangings may be used to good advantage. The most satisfactory new materials to buy are ginghams, ticking, denim, cotton, flannels, etc. Real thin cotton goods are not recommended.

In preparing materials for weaving care should be taken. The strips may be set straight or on the bias, and they should be nearly an inch wide. They must also be sewed together very smoothly and firmly. The best looking rugs are made from the colors being kept in separate balls. Striped and figured materials give good results, with borders of plain color, while others are pretty with plain centres and figured borders. It takes about one and a half to two pounds of cotton rags for one square yard of weaving. When rags are furnished to the weaver his charge includes the warp and his labor.—'Evening Post.'

A HINT ABOUT PERFUMES.

'Your house always smells so sweet,' said a girl to an elderly matron. 'I wish I knew your secret.'

'Soap and water, Betty!' was the terse reply.

This recipe for fragrance leaves little to be desired, although there is such a thing as stepping into a house that is absolutely clean in every nook and corner, and finding it stuffy and unwholesome, notwithstanding its purity. Though cleanliness is next to godliness, fresh air and perfect ventilation bring it still nearer the divine standard. She who wishes her home to be without a flaw will open her window, letthe thermometer have what vagaries it may, and thoroughly freshen the atmosphere of her house every day of her life.

A bottle of pure ammonia, in which a little oil of lavendar has been poured, will freshen a sick chamber, and rose jars filled with sweet pot pourri will give a touch of refinement to the plainest living room. Perfumes in the toilet should be sparingly used.—Selected.

Selected Recipes.

String Beans.—These are cooked quite contrary to peas, and they will not lose much by being made ready over night. For a busy woman it is often feasible to string the beans the night before wanting for use. Cut into inch pieces, but if hurried I have found one may cook them whole, and when done cut them with a knife much more rapidly, just cutting back and forth, as one would cut a piece of meat upon a plate. A good dish can be so 'hashed' in a very short space of time. String beans should be cooked at least an hour, and sometimes even longer—still they can be cooked too much. The beans should be put into hot water and allowed to come to a boil. Then this water should be turned off and a fresh boiling water turned over them; salt lightly before turning the water off finally. The bean liquor should never be served with string beans. Dress with rich, sweet cream, or milk and butter. If the beans are cooked whole as suggested, any left over may be made into a most delicious pickle, for immediate use.

Cream of Spinach Soup.—Boil the spinach until quite soft and press through a sieve. To two cups of spinach (strained) add three cups of boiling milk, and thicken with well beaten yolks of two eggs. Season with a half teaspoonful of salt, a saltspoonful of pepper and a little butter. Cook just long enough to set the egg, stirring continually, and just before serving add half a cup of cream.

An appetising manner of using cold chicken left from a previous meal, is the following: Cut the chicken fine, though it should not be put through a meat grinder. Season thoroughly with salt, pepper and celery salt. For every pint of chicken use an equal amount of cream sauce. The latter is made by rubbing together flour and butter, and stirring into hot milk until a thick sauce is formed. Add a half pint of small, raw oysters, and cook the whole in the chafing dish until the edges of the oysters curl.

Pumpkin Soup.—To one cup of cooked pumpkin one quart of milk. Cut the pumpkin in small pieces, sprinkling lightly with salt, and cook in boiling water for five minutes. Drain off the water, mash thoroughly, and stir in a tablespoonful of hot melted butter. Pour boiling milk over croutons arranged in soup dish and lightly sugared. Then add the pumpkin, stirring the whole well together and serve.

People who ordinarily do not care for the pumpkin flavor find this soup a pleasant surprise, for in this disguise the pumpkin takes on the flavor of a rich cream of corn.

Canned Corn—Select young ears of corn 'in the milk.' Cut from the cob into jars, press it down to fill them tight nearly to the top. Fold a cloth over the rack in the bottom of boiler or kettle, set in the jars, pour water around them to one-third their height, put on the covers. Cover the kettle and let boil three hours after boiling begins. If the corn has shrunk in the jars use the contents of one or two to fill the others to overflow. Put on the rubbers and covers, and cook 1½ hour longer. Let cool standing in the water, and tighten covers again when cold.

While tomatoes are procurable, a very good pickle may be made from the recipe of an old New England housekeeper.

Chop one peck of green tomatoes and arrange them in layers in a stone crock, sprinkling each layer with salt, using in all not more than a cup of salt; let them stand over night, and in the morning strain away the liquor, and add to them about two quarts of vinegar, to which has been added a tablespoonful each of cloves, cinnamon, ginger, and allspice, and six chopped green peppers, the seeds and white pulp having been removed. Bring the whole pulp to a boil, then simmer slowly for four or five hours, adding, a few minutes before it is done, two and a half pounds of brown sugar.

Quite a different result may be obtained by substituting ripe tomatoes for the green. In consistency, it will be a little thicker and a little rougher than the ordinary tomato catsup.

One Child Cured of Summer Complaint and Six Cured of Cramps by Half a Bottle of

DR. FOWLER'S EXTRACT OF WILD STRAWBERRY.

Mrs. Wm. Flewelling, Arthur, Ont., says: "I find it much pleasure to recommend Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry as a grand cure for Summer Complaint. My little boy, one year old, was very bad with it, and a few doses cured him. I also used it on my other six children for cramps, and still have half the bottle left. I cannot praise it too much."

Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is the greatest of all cures for all bowel complaints such as Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Colic, Summer Complaint, etc.

Beware of imitations and substitutes sold by the unscrupulous dealer for the sake of greater profits. They are dangerous to your health.

It is manufactured by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont. See that the name appears on the wrapper. Price 35 cents.

BRITISH NEWS.

ENGLAND.

The late Lord Derby's total estate is estimated at £3,777,139, of which the greater portion goes to the present Earl.

The London County Council recently ran special early tramcars 'for women only.' The Police Commissioner has decided that women have no exclusive right to occupy any public car, and the experiment has been abandoned.

Preparations are being made for celebrating the hundredth anniversary of Tennyson's birthday by reproducing scenes from his 'Idylls of the King,' at Haslemere, where some of them were written, in July of next year.

A young woman named Digby, an orphan, who was to have been married at Witham, Essex, with the bridal party was awaiting the arrival of the bridegroom, a Great Eastern Railway employee at Harwich, named William Noy, when a telegram was received stating that Noy's body had been taken from a ford near Halesworth, Suffolk.

The death is announced, at the age of eighty-two, of Captain Henry Foster, who for thirteen years was Queen Victoria's pilot for the port of London. He served his apprenticeship on board the whaler 'Sussex,' of London, his first voyage lasting four and a half years. Captain Foster was the original of the hero of Kingston's boy's book 'Peter the Whaler.'

The returns for the Post-Office Savings Bank for 1907 show that the amount deposited during the year was £44,217,287, which, with interest and the amount brought forward from last year, made a total of £203,933,709. Repayments during the year amounted to £46,433,632, leaving a balance due to depositors of £157,500,076.

An immense tray of solid silver, weighing more than ten thousand ounces, has just been made by a firm in London for an Oriental potentate. The tray is seven feet in diameter and is said to be the largest ever executed. It has been in the hands of the silversmiths for over a year. The tray will stand upon a solid silver table of the same size. The weight of the table complete will amount to about a ton.

A Bill to prohibit the importation, sale and manufacture of matches containing white phosphorus, the cause of the terrible disease known as 'phossy jaw,' has been introduced into the House of Commons. This will bring Great Britain into line with France, Germany, Italy, Holland, Denmark and Switzerland, which agreed to prohibit the use of white phosphorus at the Berne Labor Conference in 1906.

In future, butter will come from Queensland to the United Kingdom in boxes made of straw and kaolin. Hitherto butter-boxes have been made of pine, and the 3,000,000 boxes annually exported from Australia have cost the dairy industry about £200,000 a year, and threaten to drain the country of wood. One of the advantages of the new box will be its cheapness, and the fact that the materials for it can be grown in the paddock which supports the cow.

The Select Committee of the House of Lords has reported in favor of the Importation of Plumage Prohibition Bill. The committee is of opinion that the rare birds are slaughtered recklessly; it condemns the importation of 'ospreys,' as the feathers are chiefly obtained by killing the birds during the breeding season, and recommends the government to secure international action for the preservation of rare birds. Mr. Deakin has promised to introduce into the Australian Federal Parliament a bill to prevent the exportation of birds' skins and plumes.

The Duke of Portland, speaking at the tenants' agricultural show at Welbeck, said that the slight annoyance caused to his family and himself by 'the miserable and fraudulent claims' of 'the ridiculous so-called Druce case' had passed away, but that he and the Duchess would never forget the kindness shown to them by their friends and tenants. He believed that extraordinary case would never have reached the point it did, nor would the money for its prosecution have been forthcoming, if it had not been fostered by the sensation-mongers of the press, who pandered to the gullible public.

Mrs. Bamford, of Oldfields Hall, Uttoxeter, reports having seen a fight between swallows and a squirrel. Inside the summer house in the hall grounds a pair of swallows have built a nest. Mrs. Bamford encouraged the squirrels to frequent the summer house by scattering nuts on the ground. A day or two ago she saw a squirrel trying to oust a swallow from the nest which contains young. The bird fought pluckily and her mate assisted. The squirrel, however, was winning when both birds suddenly flew away, and, returning immediately with large reinforcements, they attacked the squirrel again, eventually driving it off.

General Buller left an estate of the net value of £32,488. The pieces of plate presented to Sir Redvers by the County of Devon, the lamps presented to him by the Frontier Light Horse, the clock and vases presented by Baker's Horse, and the two shields presented by the ladies of Cape Colony are to pass as heirlooms. He bequeaths all his real and leasehold estate and the residue of his personal estate to Lady Audrey Buller and Mr. Arthur Tremayne Buller (who are appointed as his trustees) upon trust to pay after his death to his wife £2,000, and also to pay his daughter, Audrey Charlotte Georgina, the sum of £10,000. Sir Redvers expresses the hope that his successor at Downes 'will continue to those in receipt of them and grant to any hereafter worthy of them the allowances he had made to old servants and workmen of the estate.'

Probably few people know that England contains a number of parishes so small that the population can be housed under one or two roofs. For instance, Upper Eldon, near Stockbridge, consists of two houses, which with an eleventh century church and a tiny 'God's Acre' in the middle of a farmyard adjoining one of the dwellings comprise the whole parish. Not much larger is the population of Lullington, five miles from Eastbourne. Small as its church is—the interior dimensions are only sixteen square feet—it is quite large enough for the inhabitants. In Grove, near Lighton Buzzard, there are only about a dozen inhabitants, the parish containing a modern farm house, two cottages, and a tiny church. At Rhyd, in Flintshire, while there are only three adult inhabitants, the village contains five cottages and one shop. Till recently there were two licensed houses, one of which still remains.

SCOTLAND.

Principal Dods, of the United Free Church College, Edinburgh, has tendered to the College Committee the resignation both of his principalship and his professorship.

In connection with the handing over of the Training College for Teachers in Edinburgh, Glasgow and Aberdeen to the U. F. Church, the sum of £10,000 has been allocated to that body by the Church Commission.

Arrangements are being made for a series of interesting functions in celebration of the semi-jubilee of the Boys' Brigade at Glasgow, in September. These include a review of Prince Arthur of Connaught of 10,000 boys in Queen's Park recreation grounds.

An amendment has been incorporated in the English Prevention of Crimes Bill enabling a person sentenced in Scotland to preventive detention to appeal against the sentence to a Court of Appeal, consisting of not less than three judges of the High Court of Justiciary.

A most unusual and alarming accident recently occurred at Kilmarnock, Ayrshire. Owing to a subsidence two sculleries attached to a double cottage in Holehouse Road, in the Kay Park district, were precipitated into a hole about 50 feet deep. The hole is supposed to have been the shaft of an old pit locally known by the name of 'Tousy Bet.' The pit was in operation some fifty years ago.

The death is announced of Colonel George McCall, of Daldowie, Broomhouse, Lanarkshire, and of Lawmarnock, Renfrewshire. Colonel McCall, who was in his seventy-eighth year, was descended from a family which for generations occupied a prominent position in the West of Scotland. He was an enthusiastic volunteer, and he also served as an officer of militia.

The appointment of Sir Thomas Glen-Coats, Bart., M.P., to be Lord Lieutenant of Renfrewshire, in place of the late Lord Blythswood, has been approved by King Edward. Sir Thomas, who received his baronetcy from the last Liberal Government in 1894, was elected M. P. for West Renfrewshire in 1906. He was born in 1846, and is a director of the well-known firm of threadmakers in Paisley.

IRELAND.

Lord Dunraven has given £500 to Limerick to establish two scholarships in industrial training in the city and county.

Intelligence has reached Dublin of the death of Mr. Alfred Webb, one of the treasurers of the Irish Parliamentary Fund. Mr. Webb, who was seventy-four, represented West Waterford in Parliament for a number of years.

A curious provision is made in the will of Michael Hanmore, an Irish solicitor, who left nearly $40,000. He bequeathed $5,000 to the mother superior of a convent should his wife enter after his death, it being his desire that the widow should devote the remainder of her life to prayer. If the lady declines to enter a convent she is to receive only some jewellery.

A correspondent states how he saw a phantom city standing over the Atlantic, seven miles out from Ballyconnelly, on the Connemara coast. There is little doubt, says a meteorological authority, that the city was seen, and the mirage is easily explained. It was really the wraith of a real city. The only question now is what city was it at the ghost of which the Connemara folk were looking. This could be settled, too, if any of the observers of the mirage were careful enough to note details accurately. Light rays striking obliquely upwards from an object and then being refracted from the upper atmosphere to the earth again, is the rough explanation.

Mrs. Buchanan, recently sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment for attempting to poison her husband, has made a confession, implicating a farmer, John S. Tease, of Letterkenny. It appears that the woman and Tease were very friendly, and in May last Mr. Buchanan brought an action against Tease, and at the recent Londonderry Assizes recovered £1,000 damages. The Crown alleged that Tease had a great object to gain to prevent this trial taking place. Mrs. Buchanan declared that Tease gave her the poison, and suggested that she should give it to her husband in his broth; further, that after the death of Buchanan the bottle was to be placed in the dead man's pocket.

There has just been formed in Dublin the Irish Imperial Home Rule Association, having for its chief aim the establishment of a parliament in Ireland, and of an executive responsible to it for the internal administrative government of Ireland, definitely subject and contributory to the Imperial Parliament in matters of imperial importance. A manifesto says the volume of evidence that Irishmen desire to sink differences of class and creed to secure efficient Irish government is increasing daily. An extravagant and unsympathetic Irish government in the past has identified Imperialism with Irish national decay, and the reaction from this misunderstanding has placed Irishmen in the position of appearing opposed to the idea of empire. Out of this dual misunderstanding a deadlock has arisen, and towards its dissipation the association hopes to demonstrate the truth of the proposition that the institution of Irish self-government is necessary to the domestic welfare of Ireland, and demanded by the progress and consolidation of the empire. The statement then points out that the Irish government has been extravagant, that Ireland's contribution to the Imperial expenditure is therefore unwillingly contributed, and that the over-burdened state of parliament makes it certain that the present system of Irish administration must undergo some early and radical readjustment.

MONKEYS LIKE SCRAPPING.

'Monkeys are in a class by themselves,' said the circus man. 'If one of them has red hair he is sure to be a dandy scrapper. The best fighter is always the leader. They hang together and bow and scrape before the boss just like a good many people. Monkeys with red faces and flat heads will whip the life out of those smaller than they are, but will run like the wind when it comes to an even break. A monkey riot is a funny spectacle. Even in the same cage you will find groups herded together, as if there was some class distinction and the lines were drawn tightly. If two of the big ones come together in a row the others generally stand off and let them have it out. But if any of the little ones get to scrapping, then the father and mother are apt to mix in, and the next step is a general row. We separate them by turning on the hose and punish them by locking up the den so that they cannot get any peanuts from the crowd and hold back their meals. This plan puts them on their good behavior for a while at least. The monkey likes to eat and likes to be noticed.'—New York 'World.'

WAR ON NOISE.

Boston Health Board to Ask for Law to Bring About Relief.

Dr. Samuel H. Durgin, chairman of the Boston Board of Health, is, says the Boston 'Herald,' as eager to put a stop to all unnecessary noises here as is Chief of Police Bingham in New York.

For years Dr. Durgin has been interested in the subject of noises. He asserts that with proper legislation a large percentage of Boston's outdoor tumult could be eliminated and the standard of public health correspondingly improved. The project has finally assumed such proportions that Dr. Durgin and all the other members of the health board have officially resolved to do all in their power to arouse public sentiment, not only in this, but in neighboring cities and suburbs, with a view to securing, if possible, the enactment of some law by the next legislature which will bring relief.

He has received a mass of letters from prominent men and women offering suggestions and lodging complaints, and the milk cart clatter figures as a common nuisance in this correspondence.

'They write to us here,' said Dr. Durgin to a 'Herald' reporter last evening, 'because they don't know where else to make complaint, but we are powerless. The members of the Board of Health discussed the subject of noises recently and agreed to a statue which will give the police or the health officers authority to act.

'The success of the crusade will depend upon the manner in which it is treated. It should be advanced seriously and be discussed by persons who know what they're talking about.

'I sincerely hope that a force will go to the State House next winter and depict this matter in a fair, proper and reasonable manner. Mark my word, you are going to see a surprisingly large and influential uprising of solid people in connection with this noise crusade before long.

'There are at present in full blast in Boston and other cities and towns throughout the state noises and disturbances which remind one of an inferno more than anything else, and which destroy the comfort not only of the sick, but the well. I have often sat between darkness and dawn beside the bedsides of persons who were unfit to stand even the slightest strain of excitement, and have heard wafted through open windows the most nerve racking and hideous noises.

'I have heard engines tooting and milk and other carts clattering in streets and alleyways in a most exasperating manner. And that reminds me that milk carts and other vehicles which go prowling about at dawn and before should be equipped with rubber tires under penalty of the law. The tumult they create is most disastrous to sick and feeble persons, especially those who may be hovering between life and death, with windows open wide.

'Should milk carts wear rubber tires their wheels would not only be muffled, but there would be far less clattering of the cans because of the reduction of the jar on the whole outfit. Then take automobile horns. Some sort of horn is necessary, but it is certainly not necessary to use the so-called siren whistle type, which dispels the quiet of an entire neighborhood every time it shrieks.

'There should be a law, or laws, to regulate or eradicate certain unnecessary noises. Many of those which come under the head of necessary noises might be greatly modified. I would cut off all save those necessary for public safety or absolutely unavoidable.

'It is a rich subject to agitate, for behind it lies public comfort and health. The crusade should not be conducted with any desire to meddle. Personalities and prejudices should be kept out. There should be instead a spirit whose sole motive would be to accomplish a much-needed reform and a great public benefit.'

CURIOUS MINE.

One of the most curious mines in the world is in Tongking, China, where, in a sand formation at a depth of from fourteen to twenty feet, there is a deposit of the stems of trees. The Chinese work this mine for the timber, which is found in good condition, and is used in making coffins and troughs and for carving and other purposes.—'Tit-Bits.'

The 'Witness' Pattern Service.

To obtain these patterns fill in coupon given at foot of this department, send it to us with ten cents in stamps for each pattern wanted, and they will be sent by mail to your address. Allow one week margin beyond time necessary for return of mail, as orders are handled in rotation.



NO. 1202.—LADY'S OVERWAIST.

We are giving some exceedingly good designs for waists and overwaists, to supply the demand for styles shown in the latest French models. Among the collection secured by us is the overwaist illustrated to-day. It is of blue serge, matching the skirt, and trimmings of wide black braid, with soutache applied to blue mousseline de soie in the opening in front and back. This part, slightly full, being an unusual feature, lends a charm to what might otherwise be a flat and trying garment. If something with less work seems desirable, the braided part could be replaced by one of a figured material in silk or wool. The overwaist opens on the shoulder and under the arm. The pattern, No. 1202, is made in six sizes, 32 to 42 inch bust measure, and 2 1-4 yards of 24-inch or 1 1-4 yard of 44-inch material will be required for a medium size.



NO. 1010—LADIES' PINAFORE.

For the lady of the house who must be prepared to step into the kitchen at a moment's notice, for the girl who skilfully serves the after-theatre chafing-dish supper, or the daughter of the family who gives a part of her time to the general cleaning up of every-day home-making, this shapely apron will be found a great convenience. It slips over the head, buttons under the arms and is held in at the waist by a box-plait in the back, from under which the belt starts and laps in front. The model is of blue chambray, with a finish of white cotton braid. Any wash material will answer as well. The pattern, No. 1010, is made in sizes 32 to 42 bust measure; 4½ yards of 27-inch wide material will be required for a 36-inch size.



NO. 1296—DRESSING SACQUE.

This pretty little dressing sacque of pale pink lawn and lace might be made of India or Foulard silk and used for additional warmth, on cool mornings, or to brighten up a very plain house dress. It has an underarm piece that holds the garment in position but hangs loosely and is caught together but once, at the bust. Ribbon bands, shirred ruches, simple embroidery or braiding could be used for trimming. The pattern, No. 1296, is made in seven sizes, 32 to 44-inch bust measure, and four yards of 27-inch material will be required for a medium size.



NO. 1255.—A SLEEVELESS COAT.

On account of its practicability and the many possible changes in its use and make up, the sleeveless coat is one of the best fashions that has come to us this year. It may be made of a colored linen, and worn over a white skirt, or of white embroidered batiste for use with colored silks, by those who are preparing outfits for the seashore or for those who still require velvets, cloths and furs, or of velvet, lace or fancy materials. The pattern, No. 1255, is made in six sizes, 32 to 42 inch bust measure, and 9 yards of 21-inch material will be required for a medium size. The strap under the arms draws the garment to the figure and forms the wide armhole. The trimming band may be of any suitable material and cut in any pretty shape.



NO. 1475.—LADY'S MORNING DRESS.

'Sweet simplicity' is exemplified in this smart little gown that may be made from the cheapest lawn, pretty cotton and wool mixure, light weight woollen or foulard. The model is of a white and pink figured lawn at seven cents a yard. The edges of the front and trimming straps are piped with plain pink; a half yard will be ample. With the buttons the whole costume was completed at an expense of 75 cents. The flat lace collar was not included. A gown of this description is much trimmer looking than a kimono, very quickly adjusted and easily made. One-quarter inch tucks take out the fulness about the waist. These are caught with shaped straps. The sleeves are made with the fashionable close top and are loose and easy below the elbow. The skirt clears the floor and is untrimmed. The patterr, No. 1475, is made in seven sizes, 32 to 44 inches bust measure, and 8½ yards of 27-inch, 8 of 36, or 6½ of 44-inch material will be required for a medium size.

Weekly Witness Pattern Coupon

Please send me

Pattern.	Size.
No.....	.....
No.....	.....
No.....	.....

for which I enclose.....cents

Name.....

Street and No.....

P. O.....

Prov.....

For blouses, etc., give bust measure in inches.
For Skirts, etc., give waist measure in inches.
For Misses and Children, give age only in years.

N.B.—Be sure to cut out the illustration and send with the coupon, carefully filled out. Price 10 cents, in postal note or stamps for each pattern, unless otherwise specified. Costumes usually consist of two separate patterns, and hence call for twenty cents.

Address, Pattern Department, 'Weekly Witness and Canadian Homestead,' 'Witness' Block, Montreal.

A Wonderful Remedy



ORANGE LILY is daily curing the most obstinate cases of Female Disorders. Falling of the Womb, Leucorrhoea, Painful and suppressed Menstruation, etc., etc., are all of them relieved from the start by its use, and a few weeks' or months' treatment accomplishes a complete cure. This remedy is a positive scientific preparation, and is based on the discoveries of Pasteur and Lister. It is an Applied treatment; that is, it is not taken internally, but is applied direct to the suffering parts, and it, therefore, acts with all the certainty of the known laws of chemical action. As it comes in direct contact with the diseased tissue, its antiseptic and nerve-food properties cannot help but have a beneficent influence. I receive from 10 to 50 letters daily, speaking of the benefits and cures it is performing; and so sure am I that it will do what is claimed for it that I will send, absolutely free, a 35-cent box to every suffering woman who will write for it. Price, $1.00 per box, which is sufficient for one month's treatment. Address, with stamp, MRS. F. A. CURRAH, WINDSOR, ONT.

AUGUST SUBSCRIBERS

Should in renewing for the 'Witness' take advantage of one or other of the following clubs:

The 'Weekly Witness' AND TH 'Canadian Pictorial'

one year for

only $1.35.

Worth $2.00.

Our Special Family Clubs

are the best in the market.

1. 'Weekly Witness,' 'World Wide,' 'Canadian Pictorial' and 'Northern Messenger,' worth $3.90, for only **$2.70.**

2. 'Daily Witness,' 'World Wide, 'Canadian Pictorial' and 'Northern Messenger,' worth $5.90, for only **$3.70.**

Our other clubs are as follows:—

	Regular rate per annum	Club price
'Weekly Witness' and 'World Wide.'	$2.50	for only $2.0
'Weekly Witness' and 'Northern Messenger'	$1.40	for only $1.20
'Weekly Witness,' 'World Wide' and 'Messenger.'	$2.90	for only $2.20

The above cut rate offers are subject to postal regulations given on page 8.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON.,

'Witness' Block, Montreal.

C.P.R. ULTIMATUM FAILED.

Strikers Refuse to Return to Work

COMPANY ENGAGES MANY FRESH MECHANICS.

The C. P. R. strike presents no great outstanding features. Notwithstanding the activity of the strikers' pickets, the company has been able to obtain the services of many mechanics, although, of course, the number is insignificant compared with the vacancies. The officials of the company, however, declare that the Angus shops are catching up with the work in hand, and that good progress is being made generally.

All evidence goes to show that the ultimatum fell flat; the strike leaders declare that not a single man returned; on the contrary, they assert that men who have hitherto stood aloof from the movement have now joined the strikers' ranks.

The question arises as to how the men stand in relation to their pensions. The fund is a free-will offering on the part of the company, and many of the men on strike are nearing the age at which they would in the ordinary course of things become entitled to a pension. It looks as if, under the circumstances, those who had disregarded the ultimatum have forfeited their claim to a retiring allowance.

The men who occupy houses belonging to the C. P. R. have received notice to quit.

Mr. Recorder Weir, on Wednesday convicted Max Giroux, a strike picket, of obstruction. In releasing him on suspended sentence, the Recorder stated that the pickets must obey the police; at the same time he recognized that the strike was being conducted on good lines.

Many of the men have received strike pay, and the officials of the unions declare that the money will be regularly paid, even should the strike go on for ten years.

Several grocers in the east end of the city have declined to give the men further credit.

Special cars conveying about 200 men were run into the Angus shops on Saturday and yesterday. These men, who form a cosmopolitan crowd, will be sent out west within the next few days to fill places vacated by strikers. Meanwhile, they are being treated as guests at the works, as they are provided with sleeping accommodation and plenty of food. They have made their home in the car sheds for the present.

STRIKERS PROTECT C. P. R. PROPERTY.

A Winnipeg despatch states that the anarchists of that city planned an attack on the C. P. R. locomotive and car shops there. It has been learned that such an attack was seriously contemplated by some of the foreigners in the north end on Sunday night last, but the executive of the strikers got wind of it, and took prompt action to prevent any disorder, not wishing the men's cause to be injured. Mr. J. H. McVety, questioned on the subject, admitted that he had heard of the contemplated attack on the company's property, and that the executive had successfully stopped it. Strong pickets went out to guard the yards and prevent anything happening. The pickets saw small groups of foreigners, but no action was taken.

GEN. BOOTH'S MANIFESTO

PLEADS FOR EQUALITY BETWEEN MEN AND WOMEN.

London, August 23.—On the eve of his departure on a tour abroad, General Booth has issued a long manifesto, which was read in every Salvation Army meeting to-day, eloquently pleading for the equality of women and men, and exhorting every member of his army to embrace this view and train his children to this end.

BOLTON POISONING CASE

ACCUSED CONVICTED AND SENT TO PENITENTIARY FOR THREE YEARS.

Sweetsburg, Que., Aug. 22.—Judge Mulvena held a term of Court here yesterday, which lasted all day. John Wyld, of Bolton, who had previously been committed on a charge of attempting to administer poison to his employer's family, came up for trial and pleaded not guilty.

The evidence showed that on the 1st of July the accused, who is an English lad about 19 years of age, during the temporary absence of Mrs. Miltimore from the kitchen, had evidently put some paris green in the tea pot. The paris green was kept on a high shelf in the pantry in a green tin box labelled poison, and the tea was kept in a caddy in a lower shelf in the cupboard, and the paris green could not be got at without a person used steps. On the evening in question the family sat down to tea, and Mrs. Miltimore's mother, who is an invalid, was served with her tea at an invalid's table. Mr. Miltimore after partaking of the tea, remarked that it was very bitter and asked his wife the cause. His wife replied that it had been steeped too long, and just then the invalid began to vomit. The accused said that it was the tea that made her sick. The next morning the accused was in the shed where paris green was also kept in a box and he remarked to Mr. Miltimore then that he put the poison in the tea, and that was the cause of the sickness to Mrs. Miltimore's mother. It was also proven that the accused knew the effects of paris green, as he had used it on potato plants during the summer. He could give no reason why he put the paris green in the tea. The accused came to Mr. Miltimore in May last and worked there until his arrest.

The Court sentenced the accused to three years in the penitentiary, and stated that the matter would be laid before the Minister of Justice so that steps might be taken to have the accused deported as an undesirable citizen.

ARRESTED FOR FRAUD

MAN ARRESTED IN ROCHESTER FOR PRACTISING UNDER DEAD MAN'S NAME.

Rochester, N.Y., Aug. 22.—George W. Doty, alias Dr. James Doty, 47 Raynold Arcade, is under arrest here on a charge of practising medicine under a false certificate and assumed name. Under the public health laws of 1905, it is a felony to practise medicine under the certificate of another man, or under an assumed name. Dr. Doty, who is 74 years old, married, with one child, has been in Rochester about six years. The police say that the original Dr. James Doty has been dead five years. They say, too, that while Doty says he was studying medicine in the University of New York, he was a shoemaker in Troy. The prisoner came to Rochester from Syracuse in 1902. In September of that year he registered with the county clerk as a physician. The police got their tip from a letter written to the postmaster, which took the form of a complaint. Upon investigation it was learned that the prisoner was practising under the name of James Doty, class of 1857, University of New York. The police learned that James Doty was from Basking Ridge, N.Y., and Detective Barnett was sent to that city to investigate. There he learned from former schoolmates that James Doty was dead.

TARIFF REVISION

IF MR. TAFT IS ELECTED HE WILL CALL AN EXTRAORDINARY SESSION OF CONGRESS.

Hot Springs, Vt., Aug. 22.—Just what are Mr. Taft's views regarding the revision of the tariff were incidentally expressed by him to-day.

'If elected,' he said, 'I shall call the sixty-first congress to-gether in extraordinary session to revise the tariff at the very earliest moment I have authority to do so. I consider such action to be my obligation under the tariff plank of the Republican platform.'

Mr. Bryan's recent tariff speech has not reached here, and the above statement was made without reference to what the Democratic nominee has said on the subject, but in answer to a query as to how Mr. Taft interpreted the Republican tariff plank.

A ROGUISH CHINAMAN

COLLECTED MONEY FOR ALLEGED POLICE PROTECTION IN TORONTO.

Toronto, Aug. 23.—Five Chinamen were arrested this afternoon after some exciting chases and struggles, the whole of the local detective force being engaged in the round-up. It is charged that they have been unlawfully engaged in holding up their fellow-countrymen here for the purpose of contributing to an alleged fund for defence against the police. They are alleged to have collected five to ten dollars weekly from laundrymen and Chinese gambling joints, guaranteeing them full liberty to gamble to their hearts' content without hindrance.

The Tercentenary Numbers of the 'Canadian Pictorial'—July and August, 150 each, or 25 cents for the two while they last. July to December inclusive for 50 cents. The Pictorial Publishing Co., 142 St. Peter St., Montreal.

TWO CADETS DISMISSED

SIX OTHER HAZERS SUSPENDED FOR A YEAR.

Washington, Aug. 22.—Announcement was made to-day by Secretary Wright, of the War Department, that his recommendation for the punishment of the eight West Point cadets, suspended from the Military Academy for hazing, had been approved by President Roosevelt.

The order to be issued by Secretary Wright, based upon the President's approval, will dismiss from the academy the two first class men under suspension, William T. Rossell jr., a son of Lieut.-Col. William T. Rossell, of the Engineer Corps, and Harry G. Weaver, of Illinois. The secretary also orders the suspension for one year, without pay and allowances, of the six members of the third class, George Washington Chase, of New York; James Gillespie, of Pennsylvania; Byron Quimby Jones, of New York; William Nalle, of Virginia; William Wellington Prude, of Alabama and Isaac Spalding, of Oklahoma.

A GREAT INVENTION

AN AUSTRIAN'S IDEA MAY REVOLUTIONIZE PRINTING.

London, Aug. 24.—The Vienna correspondent of the 'Chronicle' describes the invention of a Viennese journalist as likely to revolutionize newspaper and book printing. The machine is similar to a typewriter and is worked in a similar manner. It produces a matrix ready for the stereotyper. The matrix can be made from two inches to six feet wide, from seventy to eighty words a minute can be printed. It is claimed that the machine will reduce the cost of printing ninety percent.

SAVED FROM DROWNING.

Three Rivers, Aug. 22.—A drowning was averted yesterday on the St. Lawrence at the mouth of the St. Maurice river. A strong south wind was blowing when the carburetor of Gladstone Baptist's gasolene launch became blocked. The launch was driven ashore and was being battered by the sea when several of the occupants had to make a landing and push her off so as to seek shelter round the lower point of the island. Whilst rounding this point the bow rope was held by Messrs. Robert Baptist and Cuthbert Stuart, who lost their footing and got beyond their depth. Swimming for shore was impossible against tide and wind, so they made for the launch, which was being blown away faster than they could swim. Luckily the occupants who were left in the boat realized the position the two swimmers were in and threw a couple of life-preservers out. Robert Baptist managed to grab a rope which was cast him, but Cuthbert Stuart happened to strike the cross current and was quickly being carried towards the St. Lawrence. Having signalled Baptist's island tug, when the trouble began, she was seen rounding the lower point of the island and managed, through the cool-headedness of the crew, to pick up Stuart and land him safely on the gasolene launch.

REWARD FOR LILLQUIST

ALLEGED THAT ACCUSED THREW JAMES BELL OFF BOAT—LATTER WAS DROWNED.

Toronto, Aug. 24.—The Attorney-General's Department has offered a reward of $300 for information that shall lead to the arrest and conviction of Fred. Lillquist for causing the death by drowning of James R. Bell, near Kenora, in the district of Rainy River, on July 27 of the present year. It is alleged that Lillquist knocked Bell off a boat as they were sailing from Kenora to a camp.

SMASHED LIQUOR MAN'S MIRROR

Hamilton, Ont., Aug. 24.—Mrs. Choce, following the example of Mrs. Carrie Nation, went into Golden's Hotel, on James street, on Saturday afternoon, and, because her husband was being served with liquor, threw a beer glass through an expensive mirror and proceeded to otherwise demolish things. She was arrested by Constable McLean, and was bailed out later by her husband.

SENTENCED TO BE LASHED.

Chatham, Ont., Aug. 23.—Pete Harris (colored) yesterday was sentenced to five years in Kingston penitentiary, with twenty lashes within one month of commencing the sentence and twenty more within one month of expiring of the sentence. The heavy punishment was owing to a case in which he was concerned with a thirteen-year-old girl.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them. Birth notices are inserted for 25c, marriage notices for 50c, death notices for 25c prepaid. The announcement of funeral appended to death notice, 25c extra; other extension to obituary, such as short sketch of life, two cents per word extra, except poetry, which is 50 cents per line extra—prepaid.

Annual subscribers may have announcements of births, marriages and deaths (without extended obituary or verses) occurring in their immediate families, free of charge, in which case name and address of subscriber should be given.

BIRTHS.

EDWARDS.—At 55 Mackay street, New Edinburgh, Ont., on Aug. 20, 1908, to Mr. and Mrs. Gordon C. Edwards, a daughter.

HARDING — On Aug. 20, 1908, a son to Mr. and Mrs. William J. Harding, 7 Blanchet street, Quebec.

MACLEAN.—At Creighcroft, Hintonburg, Ont., on Aug. 19, 1908, the wife of Donald Hector Maclean, of a son.

RANKIN.—On Aug. 18, 1908, at Haileybury, Ont., to Mr. and Mrs. John I. Rankin, a son.

ROTHWELL.—At Arden, Manitoba, on Aug. 14, 1908, to Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Rothwell, a son.

SCOTT.—On Sunday, Aug. 16, 1908, at 1954 St. Urbain street, to Mr. and Mrs. Walter Scott, a son.

STEVENSON.—At North Russell, on Aug. 12, 1908, to Mr. and Mrs. Allan F. Stevenson, a daughter.

USSHER.—On Aug. 19, 1908, at the 'Grey House,' Eglinton, Ont., to Mr. and Mrs. J. F. H. Ussher, a son.

MARRIED.

BARTLETT—DANIELS.—On Aug. 18, 1908, at the Church of the Ascension, by the Rev. J. L. Flanagan, Harvey William Bartlett, of Grand Greve, to Ethel Amy, eldest daughter of the late W. F. Daniels, Montreal.

BEDFORD—BALDWIN.—On July 22, 1908, At St. Mary's Church, Acton, W., by the Rev. G. S. de Saumarez, rector of Acton, assisted by the Rev. J. F. Darrell, rector of Monk-Scoham, Suffolk, and the Rev. W. G. Woolley, vicar of St. Alban's, Acton Green, Reginald Lewis Joshua Bedford, second son of the late Charles James Berford, of 24, Wigmore-street, W., and of Mrs. Bedford, of Muriverce, Acton, (grandson of the late Robert and Catherine Darling, of Clarence-square, Brighton and 'Kilkenny,' Burgess-hill), to Ethel Mary, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Baldwin, of Springfield, Acton, and great-granddaughter of the late C. Baldwin, ironfounder, of Stourport, England.

POYCE—BOYCE.—At Rawdon, Que., at the residence of the bride's parents, on Aug. 12, 1908, by the Rev. W. Davies, incumbent, Mr. Ruffus Boyce to Miss Maud Boyce, daughter of Mr. Thos. Boyce, all of Rawdon.

BURNS—RODTHRAM.—At Christ Church, Rawdon, Que., on Aug. 12, 1908, by the Rev. W. Davies, incumbent, Mr Walter Burns, son of Mr. Wm. Burns, to Miss Annie Rodthram, daughter of Mr. Henry Rodthram, all of Rawdon, Que.

CRAIG—MORPHY.—At St. Paul's Church, Toronto, on Aug. 15, 1908, by the Rev. Canon Cody, Emily Irene, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Morphy, Oshawa, to John Alexander Craig, Prince Albert, Sask.

FENWICK—MARSH.—At the home of the bride, at Notre Dame de Grace, on Aug. 15, 1908, Edna Irene, daughter of Mr. Frank Marsh, to Charles George de Hertel Fenwick, of this city.

GALBRAITH—FLANAGAN.—On Aug. 13, 1908, at Kansas City, Kansas, U.S.A., Margaret Patricia Flanagan to Malcolm Taylor Jackson Galbraith, formerly of Bowmanville and Toronto.

GOULDING—BUSSELLE.—At All Saints' Church, Edmonton, Alta., on Aug. 17, 1908, by the Rev. Archdeacon Gray, May Beatrice, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Busselle, Guelph, to George Cecille Goulding, Vernon, B.C., son of Mr. William Goulding, Toronto.

GREEN—SADLER.—On August 11, 1908, at the residence of the officiating clergyman, Rev. Mr. Scott, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Thomas J. Green, Attorney, of Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., to Miss Ethel Georgia Sadler, of Montreal.

HAMILTON—BARNARD—On Aug. 19, 1908, at the Church of Ascension, Hamilton, Ont., by the Rev. F. E. Howitt, Emma Adele, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Barnard, of Hamilton, to Edgar Percival Hamilton.

HOUSTON—HUNTER. — In Chicago, on Aug. 5, 1908, noon, by the Rev. Ernest W. O'Neal, pastor First Methodist Episcopal Church, David W. Houston, B.Sc., Tabor, Iowa, son of the late Rev. Houston, formerly of Kingston, to Miss Sarah E. Hunter, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hunter, Kingston, Ont.

LAING—YOUNG.—At Knox Church, Agincourt, Ont., on Aug. 19, 1908, by the Rev. Malcolm McArthur, Janetta Isabell, only daughter of Mr. Wm. Young, of Agincourt, to Robert Thompson Laing, son of the late Rev. Dr. Laing, of Dundas, Ont.

LEIB—BENNETT.—On Aug. 4, 1908, at Christ Church Cathedral, Victoria, British Columbia, by the Reverend Canon Beanlands, Mary Hope Sandilands Bennett, eldest daughter of Major C. C. Bennett, R.C.A., and granddaughter of the late Major Greet, of Guelph, Ontario, to Frank Allen Leib, eldest son of Mr. Justice Leib, of San Jose, California.

McNAUGHTON—McLENNAN.—At 87 Nepean street, Ottawa, on Aug. 18, 1908, by the Rev. D. M. Ramsay, D.D., Mrs. Annie McLennan to John McNaughton, of Fort William, Ont.

NOYES—SMITH.—At the residence of her father, 348 Albert street, Ottawa, Minerva Rebecca, fourth daughter of Captain William Smith, to Wharton Guy Noyes, eldest son of Mr. J. Noyes, Cushing, Que., by the Rev G. R. McFaul, of French Baptist Mission Church.

SMEDLEY—WRIGHT.—On Aug. 14, 1908, at the home of the bride's mother, 287 De Lorimier ave., by the Rev. W. D. Reid, B.A., B.D., Arabella Clara, daughter of the late William Wright, of this city, to William Henry Smedley.

TELFORD—SADLER.—In this city, on Aug. 19, 1908, at St. Jude's Church, by the Rev. Canon Dixon, assisted by the Rev. James Ereaux, Elizabeth Amy Carlile, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Sadler, to John D. Telford, of this city.

VAN DINE—McLAREN.—At the home of the bride's parents, Virden, Manitoba, on Aug. 12 1908, by the Rev. S. Wilkinson, B.A., Enoch Le Baren Van Dine, of Rouleau, Sask., son of W. D. Van Dine, Fredericton, N.B., to Mina Henrietta McLaren, daughter of Henry M. McLaren, Virden, Manitoba.

WHITE — BUELL — At the residence of the bride's mother, Lyn, Ont., on Tuesday, Aug. 18, 1908, by the Rev. Geo. Stafford, of Lyn, assisted by the Rev. H. E. Warren, of Inkerman, Ont., and the Rev. W. A. MacLean, of Winnipeg, Man., Mr. James Elliott White, of Grand Forks, B.C., son of Mr. Matthew White, of Brockville, Ont., to Miss Vada Kathleen Buell, youngest daughter of Mrs. Geo. S. Buell, of Lyn, Ont.

DIED.

ALTON.—At Appleby, Ont., on Aug. 17, 1908, Thomas Alton, in his 73rd year.

BILKEY— At the King Edward Sanitarium, Weston, Ont., on Aug. 21, 1908, the Rev. Robert Anthony Bilkey, in his 64th year.

BISHOP.—At Brockville, on Aug. 14, 1908, William Bishop, in his sixty-ninth year.

CAMERON.—At her residence, Maple, Ont., Barbara, wife of Alexander Cameron, in her 71st year.

COCKBURN.—At Glenternie Manor, Scotland, suddenly, on Aug. 10, 1908, William Cockburn, contractor.

COLE — In this city, on Sunday morning, Aug. 23, 1908, Margaret Smith, widow of Wm. E. Cole, formerly of Quebec city, aged 81 years and 5 months.
Quebec papers please copy.

COPLAND.—Accidentally drowned at Lake St. Joseph, Ste. Agathe, on Wednesday, August 19, 1908, Margaret McC., beloved daughter of George A. Copland, of Mount Royal Cemetery.

COPLAND — On Aug. 23, 1908, after a long illness, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Laird Paton, and widow of E. H. Copland, in her sixty-second year.

DAWE.—At his late residence, 243 Montrose avenue, Toronto, on Aug. 20, 1908, Sampson Hunt Dawe, son of the late Sampson Dawe, native of Dartmouth, Devon, England, in his 55th year.

LOW.—On Aug. 20, 1908, at 414 De Lorimier ave., Hester McFarlane, youngest daughter of A. R. and Phoebe Dow, aged 1 year and 3 months.

EADIE — At Hanover, Conn., U.S., on Aug. 22, 1908, Margaret Cain, widow of the late George Eadie, formerly of Sherbrooke, Que., aged 84 years.

FALLS — At Quebec, on Aug. 22, 1908, Johanna Power, widow of the late Michael Falls.

FARRAN.—On Monday, Aug. 17, 1908, at Clinton, Ont., W. W. Farran, late Division Court Clerk, and private banker.

FROST.—Suddenly, at White River, on Aug. 18, 1908, en route for Montreal, William Greeley, second son of the late Alfred Israel Frost, this city, deceased late engineer R.M.S. 'Empress of Japan.'
Toronto and Vancouver papers please copy.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

HARVESTERS' EXCURSIONS

On Aug. 20, 27, Sept. 1, 2, 14, 18,

from Points in the Province of Quebec to

Winnipeg and the Wheatfields of the Canadian West

$10

BY THE ONLY ALL CANADIAN ROUTE

Through cars, therefore no transfers.

Excursionists who engage to work at the harvest will be distributed free on lines as far West as Moose Jaw, and at one cent per mile therefrom to and including Calgary, Macleod and Edmonton.

Return, $18.00 from Moose Jaw and East to the original starting points, as shown on the going ticket, but conditional upon 30 days' work at harvesting, proportionate reduction from Calgary, Macleod, Edmonton, etc.

APPLY TO NEAREST C. P. R. AGENT FOR PARTICULARS.

LEADING SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

MISS GRAHAM'S BUSINESS COLLEGE,

109 METCALFE STREET (a few doors above St. Catherine) **Montreal**

— NOW OPEN —

DAY CLASSES—Ladies only.

EVENING CLASSES beginning Sept 2nd, both sexes.

SHORTHAND— Ben and Isaac Pitman, improved up-to-date systems. **Touch Typewriting, Book-keeping, Commercial Arithmetic.**

A special class for pupils deficient in English branches.

Practical business training afforded students at Miss GRAHAM'S Public Copying Offices and Typewriter Supply Department, Standard Building, 157 St. James street.

Positions guaranteed to our graduates.

For further information write, call or phone Up 2936 or Main 1714.

R & O NAV. CO.

DELIGHTFUL

HOLIDAY TRIPS

MONTREAL-TORONTO Line (via 1,000 Islands and Rochester, N.Y.), daily, except Sundays, at 12 noon.

MONTREAL - TORONTO - HAMILTON Line (via 1,000 Islands and Bay of Quinte) — Steamer 'Belleville' sailing every Friday at 7.00 p.m. Special low rates on this line.

MONTREAL-QUEBEC Line — Daily at 7 p.m.

QUEBEC-SAGUENAY Line—From Quebec, Daily at 8.30 a.m.

CITY TICKET OFFICE, 126 and 128 St. James street, opposite Post-Office.

Reford Agencies.

DONALDSON LINE to GLASGOW

SS. LAKONIA, cold storage .. .. Aug. 27
SS. CASSANDRA, cold storage and twin screws .. ..Sept. 3
SS. MARINA, cold storage .. ....Sept. 10

Passenger rates:—Second Cabin, $42.50; Steerage, $26.50 Eastbound; $27.50 prepaid Westbound.

ROTTERDAM SERVICE.

SS. KASTALIA .. ..Aug. 25

THOMSON LINE to LONDON

SS. IONA, cold storage and cool air ....Aug. 29
SS. HURONA, cold storage and cool air .... Sept. 5
SS. DEVONA, cold storage and cool air ....Sept. 12

LEITH SERVICE.

SS. CAIRNTORR .... Sept. 6

THE ROBERT REFORD CO, Limited.

Montreal, Toronto, Quebec, St. John, N.B., Portland, Me.

FALL TERM AT THE NORTHERN Business College

OWEN SOUND, ONT.,

Commences TUESDAY, Sept. 1, 1908.

Three thorough, practical and up-to-date courses of study: Business, Shorthand and Typewriting and Preparatory. First class equipment, a full staff of competent and painstaking teachers, individual instruction, students enter at any time. Write for a copy of our handsome souvenir announcement; it will be sent to any address free.

C. A. FLEMING, Principal.

CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, TORONTO

The largest and best equipped school of its kind invites you to write for the New Catalogue. Fall Term from Sept. 1. Address W. H. SHAW, President, or E. R. SHAW, Secretary.

WANTED — YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN to learn Bookkeeping, Shorthand or Telegraphy. Our courses are thorough. This school has no superior. For free catalogue address CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, Stratford, Ontario.

FOR SALE, MOUNTED MOOSE, ELK, wolf heads, bear, wolf, lynx, rugs, buckskin clothing, beaded and fringed, elk tusks. BERT BROSSEAU, Taxidermist Grand View, Man., Can.

FORCED SALE, UNTIL SEPT 20th, Brown Leghorns (Kulp 242 egg strain), $1.00 each, young or old. Homers, 50c. C. MURRAY SMITH, Brantford, Ont.

GILES — At his residence, 31 Rosedale Road, Toronto, on Aug. 21, 1908, James George Giles, in his 89th year.

GRECE — In this city, on Aug. 24, 1908, at her residence, 631 Berri street, Zoe Higgins, aged 84, widow of the late Frederick C. Grece, of Longue Pointe.

GRECY.—At his late residence, 301 Cannon street east, Hamilton, Ont., on Aug. 20, 1908, Samuel Grecy, aged 80 years.

HANRAN.—At Inverness, Que., on Aug. 21, 1908, the Rev. James Hanran, retired minister of the Presbyterian Church.

HISLOP — At Thornbank Farm, near Ingersoll, Ont., on Aug. 7, 1908, Sarah Ann Paine, wife of Thomas Hislop, aged 78 years and 7 days.

HULL — Suddenly, on Aug. 22, 1908, at his residence, 40½ Couillard street, Quebec, Henry Hull.

LEADLETTER.—At his residence, 567 William street, London, Ont., on July 30, 1908, George Leadletter, late superintendent of the Montreal Gymnasium.

McCALLY.—At the Grace Dart Home for Destitute Incurables, on Aug. 21, 1908, Alexander McCally, aged 44 years.

MITCHELL — On Aug. 12, 1908, at 301 Galt avenue, Verdun, Albert Lewis John, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Mitchell, aged 2 months and 1 day.

MORRIS.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Aug. 16, 1908, Charles Beverly Morris, at Montreal General Hospital.

ROTHWELL — On Sunday, Aug. 23, 1908, in the city of Montreal, Edmund Emil John Sparrow Rothwell, eldest son of the late J. S. S. Rothwell, of Munich, Bavaria, aged sixty-four years.

WALLACE.—On Aug. 13, 1908, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. C. A. Nickum, Spokane, Wash., Will Wallace, aged 77, late of Toronto and formerly of Southampton, Bruce Co., Ontario.

THE 'WEEKLY WITNESS' is printed and published at the 'Witness' building, at the corner of Craig and St. Peter sts., in the city of Montreal, by John Redpath Dougall and Frederick Eugene Dougall, both of Montreal.

All business communications should be addressed 'John Dougall & Son,' and all letters to the Editor should be addressed 'Editor of the 'Witness.'