Montreal Weekly Witness.

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THE CORONATION.

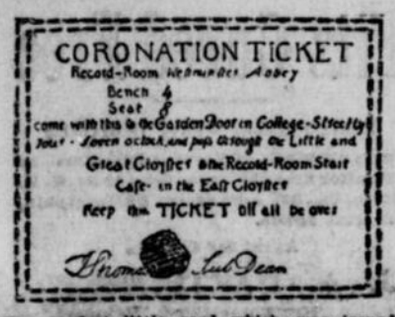
Rehearsal by Their Majesties of the Part to be Taken by Themselves.

SIGHTSEERS TARDY IN BUYING SEATS—FIRST POEM ON THE OCCASION.

London, June 13.—King Edward and Queen Alexandra were engaged yesterday in what was practically a rehearsal of the coronation ceremonies. Accompanied by Princess Victoria and a suite, Their Majesties drove to Westminster Abbey. There they were quietly received by the Duke of Norfolk, earl marshal and chief butler of England, who escorted Their Majesties through the Abbey, and, in order to prevent the possibility of a hitch in the proceedings on coronation day, all the details of the procession and ceremonies were explained to them. The Royal visit to the Abbey was accomplished very quietly, and but a few of the persons about the building were aware of the presence of Their Majesties.

SALE OF SEATS IS SLOW.

Coronation Day is now only a fortnight away, and the vast stands, with scores of tiers of seats, are nearly completed. Lofty red poles crowned with artificial floral designs are rising along the entire routes of both days' processions. The builders and public authorities are nonplussed by the absence of a market for the seats. People who were asking five guineas a week ago for seats are now offering good positions for two guineas, and there are few buyers even at the reduced rate. Even the seats in the first row of many of the stands have not yet been disposed of. The reason for the public backwardness seems to be partly the memory of the ease with which the crowd in the streets saw



The modest little card which was issued for the Coronation of George III.

the Diamond Jubilee, in 1897, without any particular crush and also the persistence of miserable weather. The temperature for several days has been under sixty degrees, and frequent rains have fallen.

The 'Daily Mail' estimates that only one seat in thirty has been taken for Coronation Day in the public stands.

LADIES' HEADGEAR.

In the House of Commons yesterday, Mr. W. R. Cromer, member of Parliament for the Haggerstone division of Shoreditch, sought the help of the Right Hon. Akers Douglas, first commissioner of works, with a view to procuring a limitation in the size of hats to be worn by women occupying stands in old and new palace yards on the occasion of the passing of the coronation processions. The stands in question, which are adjacent to the parliament buildings, are allotted to the use of members of parliament and their friends, and Mr. Cromer's plea was that legislators should have an uninterrupted view of the display. He expressed the hope that ladies' millinery would be subjected to rational conditions, and made small enough to allow others than the wearers to see what was going on. Mr. Akers Douglas replied that he was unable to prescribe any such conditions as were desired by Mr. Cromer.

FIRST POEM.

The first coronation poem appeared today. It is William Watson's ode on 'The Coronation of King Edward VII.' It defends the splendor of the decoration and the pageantry. It says:—

Let London nestle with rich apparelling,
And all the ways with festal laces,
Casement and coign and fluttering balcony
Wave welcome to the King.

CORONATION WEEK PROGRAMME.

The programme is as follows for coronation week:—

Monday, June 23, arrival in London of the royal representatives; dinner at Buckingham Palace and reception of the suites.

Tuesday, June 24, Their Majesties will receive the special foreign envoys and deputations to the coronation, and give a state dinner at Buckingham Palace.

Wednesday, June 25, reception of the colonial premiers and other envoys; the Prince of Wales will give a dinner party at St. James Palace to the princes and envoys.

Thursday, June 26, the coronation.

Friday, June 27, the procession through London, which will be a military pageant some two miles long, representing every portion of the British dominion. In the evening Their Majesties will attend a reception at Lansdowne House.

Saturday, June 28, the Royal party will leave London for the naval review.

Sunday, June 29, dinners to the foreign princes by their respective ambassadors.

Monday, June 30, Their Majesties return to London for the gala performance of the opera.

Tuesday, July 1, garden party at Windsor Castle.

Wednesday, July 2, departure of the foreign princes and envoys. Their Majesties dine at Londonderry House.

Thursday, July 3, Their Majesties attend the service at St. Paul's and lunch at the Guildhall.

Friday, July 4, Their Majesties attend the reception of Indian princes at the India Office.

Saturday, July 5, King Edward's dinner to the poor.

THE GIFT TO THE KING.

New York, June 11.—A special cable to the 'Tribune' from London, says: The donations received by the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House towards the coronation gift to the King include five hundred pounds each from Lord Mount Stephen and Lord Strathcona, and five thousand pounds from Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Company. The gift is to be devoted to the hospital fund, which the King founded a few years ago in celebration of Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee.

A CORONATION TEA.

London, June 11.—The Bishop of London, the Right Rev. Arthur F. Ingram, D.D., has announced that Queen Alexandra will provide a 'Tea' for 10,000 female domestic servants, in celebration of the coronation. Dr. Ingram adds that Her Majesty, in discussing the matter, said it seemed to her that without some such special arrangement the maid-servants would be a class of people who would be quite left out of the celebration. Each servant will also be presented with a medal bearing on it the heads of King Edward and Queen Alexandra.

THE KING WILL WEAR THE CROWN WHILE RETURNING FROM THE ABBEY.

London, June 11.—The formation of the coronation procession from Buckingham Palace to Westminster Abbey is to be as follows:—

Trumpeters.
Escort of the Household Cavalry.
Eight carriages containing members of the Royal family and relatives abroad.
The Prince of Wales with an escort of Cavalry.
The Princess of Wales with Prince and Princess Charles of Denmark.
Several carriages containing the Royal Household.
King Edward's Aides-de-Camp.
The Headquarters' Staff of the Army, including Field Marshal Earl Roberts and the Yeomen of the Guard in Ancient Attire.
An Escort of Indian Colonial Cavalry.
Their Majesties, with the gold and silver sticks, in the State Carriage.
The officers of State, preceded and followed by the Sovereign's Escort.
The Household Cavalry.

Returning from the Abbey to the palace the King will be crowned and robed.

A rehearsal of the coronation ceremonies was held in Westminster Abbey yesterday afternoon with dummy regalia, by the Duke of Norfolk, earl marshal, and the chief butler of England, and the great court officials.

THE KING INDISPOSED.

London, June 16.—King Edward is suffering from a chill, which prevented him from attending yesterday's church parade of the Aldershot garrison. The chill came as a result of his prolonged stay outdoors on Saturday night, upon the occasion of the torchlight tattoo at Aldershot. His Majesty's chill is a slight one, accompanied by symptoms of lumbago. It was cold on Saturday night, and it rained at intervals before Their Majesties left the grounds. King Edward returned to his apartments chilled from the unwonted exposure. His Majesty passed a good night and is much better. Rain was falling, however, so he did not risk attending the grand review to-day.

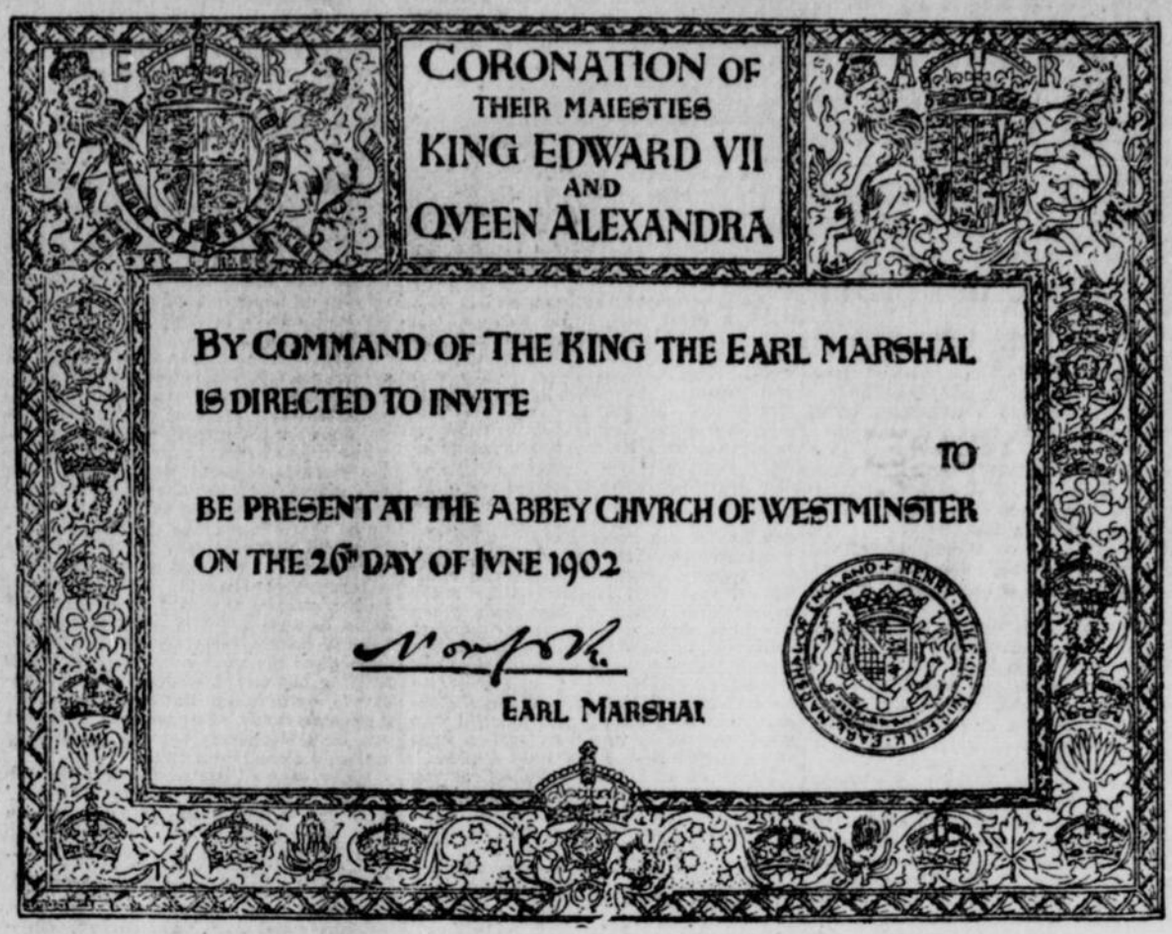
The torchlight tattoo at Aldershot on Saturday night was one of the most striking spectacles which has been witnessed at England's great military station for years past. The royal party had the benefit of an ink-black night as a foil to the illuminations. Their Majesties drove beneath a succession of blazing arches from the royal pavilion to the drill ground, where an open marquée, brilliant with electric lights, was used, as the reviewing point.

First came the march past of the English, Scotch, Irish and Welsh bands, encircled by a cordon of torch bearers. In front of the marquée the bands halted and played an evening hymn, which was followed by music for the drill, in which thousands of torch-bearers marched and counter-marched in complicated evolutions, breaking and reforming in artistic figures. The bands rendered separately a succession of their typical national airs. The bands together then played the national anthem in company with the bugles. At the end the bugles sounded 'Last Post.' Escorted by a squadron of cavalry, Their Majesties then retired from the field.

Aldershot, Eng., June 16.—The indisposition of King Edward and the incessant downpour of rain combined to effectually spoil the grand review of troops here to-day. The King did not leave the royal pavilion and was represented by the Prince of Wales, who rode to the saluting point accompanied by the Duke of Connaught and a brilliant staff, comprising several Indian princes, the military attaches, Lord Roberts, the Commander-in-Chief, and the headquarters staff. Queen Alexandra drove to the parade ground in a closed carriage, with the Princess of Wales and the Princess Victoria. In other carriages at the saluting point were the Duchess of Connaught and many of the notabilities who are now visiting England. Over 32,000 rain-soaked troops marched past the heir to the throne.

During the march past, which was headed by the cavalry brigade led by Lord Roberts, the massed bands played the National Anthem, and the sun made a fitful attempt to assert itself, which helped to enliven the macintoshed, but, nevertheless, drenched crowd.

Queen Alexandra performed the picturesque ceremony of presenting colors to the Highland Light Infantry.



ONE OF THE INVITATION CARDS SENT TO PEERS FOR THE CORONATION OF KING EDWARD.

In spite of the rain the troops went through the usual evolutions previous to the march past.

London, June 17.—King Edward and Queen Alexandra reached Windsor Castle from Aldershot last evening.

King Edward bore the journey to Windsor well, but it has been decided that he will not go to Ascot to-day. Queen Alexandra, however, accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Wales, and other members of the royal family, will attend the races in state.

Last evening His Majesty was able to walk about the castle and receive the guests, whom he had invited to a dinner party. Those present at the dinner included the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Connaught, the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, the Duke and Duchess of Portland, the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry, and other notable persons.

INVITED TO THE CORONATION

HOW PEERS HAVE BEEN 'REQUESTED' AND 'COMMANDED' TO THE CEREMONY.

The invitation and admission cards issued to those fortunate enough to be summoned to Westminster Abbey for the Coronation are two separate affairs.

The admission cards have not yet been sent out. Great care was exercised over the packing of the invitation cards, which arrived at their destinations some time ago. All were forwarded by registered post in large envelopes, and had sheets of tissue paper to cover them, embossed with the Earl Marshal's seal.

The cards themselves are very beautiful examples of the art of etching in the twentieth century, and will be preserved as heirlooms by those to whom they were addressed. Their precise size is nine and a quarter inches by seven and a quarter inches. The scheme of design encloses in a broad band the invitation words that adorn the centre, and the only lettering that is done in pen and ink is the name of each individual recipient.

The invitations sent out to Queen Victoria's coronation were quite of a different character. Upon large pieces of limp white paper were engraved the words of the Royal command. In point of fact it would be wrong to call the document an invitation in the strict interpretation of the term; it was a royal command in every sense, to which no refusal was possible.

The George IV. admission card was large and cumbersome, larger even than the invitation cards issued for the coronation of the present King. In color the card was creamy white, with a border in white of the royal emblems embossed. The centre part displayed in blue and black a wreath of roses, shamrocks, thistles, and leeks, encircling an emblematic scene of coronation; a spray of bay leaves adorned the base all round; but beyond the flower wreath were angels blowing trumpet blasts and rays of refulgent glory. The assigned seat number was written in a medallion, flanked by the single word 'Abbey' in another medallion opposite.

The cards that admitted those who witnessed the joint coronation of King William IV. and Queen Adelaide by right of purchase were of a fine yellow color, with an embossed and decorative bordering at the edge, and black lettering. They folded like a book, one side being devoted to a succinct announcement of the occasion, beneath a large embossed crown in a sunburst of rays, the other to this somewhat curious and very interesting information:—

'On admission this half will be torn off; the other part to be retained by the purchaser to show a title to a seat while remaining in the Abbey during the day of coronation.' There is a unique interest attaching to a purchased coronation card, with which the coming great occasion cannot compete, for in June not one card will appertain to its owner by right of purchase. The express invitation of the monarch through the Earl Marshal alone will avail. A search still further back into the past brings to light the quaint ticket of admission into the Abbey for the coronation of George III. The card is one of a sensible size, too large to be easily lost, too small to be in the way. It was a white card, with a red border, and red and black lettering upon it, also a red seal and the sub-dean's signature. After a plain matter of face statement of place and precise seat number, the card sketched, which is now enshrined in the archives of the British Museum, was printed with this quaint and homely direction, 'Come with this to the Garden Door in College street,' while further down the possessor was adjured to 'keep this ticket till all be over.'—London 'Daily Mail.'

THE PREMIER'S PLANS

New York, June 16.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier, premier of Canada, and Lady Laurier, sailed on Saturday for England on the 'Etruria,' to attend the coronation of King Edward. They expect to return home about the end of July or the middle of August.

'I hope to have an opportunity while in England,' Sir Wilfrid said, 'to devise some plans for the greater encouragement of emigration to Canada. Canadian immigration has increased materially within the last three years, but, it is far below what it should be, when one considers the comparative greatness of the country and the unequalled advantages which it offers, particularly to the agriculturally inclined.

'Emigration from the United States. I am glad to note is increasing every year. Fully 50,000 have gone from this country across the border during the last three years, and we will be glad to have all the fifty thousands more she can send.'



A SOUVENIR OF QUEEN VICTORIA'S CORONATION.

The card which secured admission to Westminster Abbey on that great occasion.

MR. COCHRANE'S STOCK

TWO YOUNG BULLS FROM HILLHURST TOPPED THE CHICAGO SALE.

On Friday and Saturday last an important sale of pure bred Shorthorns was held at Dexter Park, Union Stock Yards, Chicago. It was especially interesting to Canadians because the animals sold were from four herds, three of which were Canadians, those of Messrs. W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland, Ont., the Hon. John Dryden, Brooklin, Ont., and the Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst, Que. A despatch from Chicago says: '"Golden Mist" sold for two thousand and ten dollars and "Good Morning" for one thousand eight hundred dollars, the highest prices in the sale.'

Both these bulls were consigned to the sale by Senator Cochrane, and they are but a few weeks over a year old. 'Golden Mist,' 182753, was calved on March 26, 1901, and was bred by Mr. William Duthie, Collynie, Aberdeenshire, from whom Mr. Cochrane purchased him last year. His sire was 'Golden Sun,' 74652, and his dam 'Missie 136th,' which was bred by Mr. W. S. Marr.

'Good Morning,' 182755, was calved on April 11, 1901, and was bred at Hillhurst, his sire being Mr. Cochrane's famous bull, imported, 'Joy of Morning,' 153003, and his dam, imported, 'Vain Belle 2nd' 34194, which was also bred by Mr. Duthie.

SALE OF INTOXICANTS

Toronto, June 16.—The Synod of Toronto, in a series of resolutions passed at its concluding session, decided to grapple with the difficulty of remodelling its parochial system so as to work a comparatively large area from one strong centre and by making use of the latent energy of lay help through the form of trained lay readers and perpetual deacons. The revival of the practical extinct order of deacons, standing between the laity and the clergy, is believed by many to be the solution of the Church's problem and the working out of this radical programme of reform will be watched with interest by the Anglican Church throughout Canada. The other subjects before the Synod during the day was the Gothenburg system for the control of the liquor traffic, the committee in charge of the matter reporting in favor of the adoption of a modification of that system to provide for government ownership of the liquor traffic which would do away with competition, the pushing of the sale of intoxicants and adulteration of liquors, make treating punishable by a fine, all places where liquor is sold to become houses of refreshment with managers at a fixed salary and all profits to go toward establishing rooms and grounds for recreation. The report will be forwarded to the General Synod in the hope that a scheme or policy can be devised which will commend itself to the Church at large.

LONDON TOPICS

Great Britain and the Monroe Doctrine.

LORD DE FREYNE AND THE IRISH 'NO RENT' AGITATORS.

(Special Cable Despatch to the New York 'Evening Post.')

London, June 14.—Sir Frederick Pollock, the distinguished jurist, revived this week in a lecture before the London Chamber of Commerce, the contention that England ought formally to acknowledge the Monroe Doctrine, and express her readiness to support it should necessity arise. A desire to secure Canada and other British possessions in America is named as one reason. The 'Spectator,' which now is devoting itself to embitter the relations of England and Germany, says: 'The German Emperor thinks now that he has only to build enough ships to make the United States see the advisability of dropping the Doctrine. As far as South America is concerned that incentive to a profligate waste of the national resources would be withdrawn if the suggested action were taken. The Americans, having got our adhesion to the Doctrine, might submit it to Germany, and the other powers. If their answers were favorable, a great source of future quarrels would be automatically eliminated, and the two Americas would be ruled out of the field of political ambitions. If Germany, and the other powers did not join us in assenting to the doctrine, the Americans would at any rate know where they stood.'

What is spoken of as the most important development in the recent history of the Irish land agitation began yesterday with the issue of writs at the suit of Lord De Freyne against the 'no-rent agitators' on his Connaught estate. Lord De Freyne claims damages on account of alleged conspiracy to compel him to sell his property below its value. Messrs. John Redmond, Dillon, and other leaders of the United Irish League are the defendants. Thus, on the eve of the Empire's united rejoicing, Ireland becomes the scene of a new and bitter conflict. William Watson, in his stately coronation ode, published to-day, may well remind Englishmen of 'The lovely and the lonely bride, whom we have wedded, but have never won.'

Meanwhile, even the Ministerial journals are being driven to the conclusion that a large extension of state land purchase in Ireland is inevitable. They assert that the need and desire for it are stronger far among the Irish than the cry for 'home rule.' Yet it is very doubtful if even the government's halting and tentative measure will be pushed through parliament this session. If the Irish blot were removed, the Englishman could face the coronation with tolerably good spirits. The incidents of the Boer surrenders are accepted as the best augury of peace and prosperity in South Africa under joint British and Dutch guidance. Every account of the Boers cheering the King and fraternizing with British soldiers is eagerly printed. Nothing would please the populace better than to serenade Botha and De Wett through the town as part of the King's coronation procession.

It is true that the number of Boer surrenders adds one more to the countless British miscalculations of the war, for it now seems probable that the fighting Boers numbered from first to last over eighty thousand mounted men. It is true, also, that this week's report of the official committee on the training of British officers proves, on the evidence of the highest officials, that the British army too often has been intrusted to the leadership of hopeless incompetents, among whom keenness is not considered good form, and that social influence, particularly the influence of women, is the first necessity for promotion to high rank. As the 'Times' even is constrained to admit, the report more than explains all the regrettable incidents of the war, and that until the officers' inefficiency is removed, all Mr. Brodrick's elaborate schemes for army reform remain waste paper. Lord Kitchener might remove it, but Lord Kitchener is to be conveniently shelved in the Indian command.

It is true, also, that there are no adequate signs as yet that British shipowners are alive to the calls made upon their individual enterprise by the manipulations of the Morgan Trust, and that many of them seem at the moment more concerned in the demand for extravagant government help and patronage; but, despite all these things and the most depressingly dull and dripping weather that any recent English June has provided, the Englishman remains fairly prosperous and happy, awaiting the good times of the coronation week.

In pursuit of most interesting researches by the Liverpool School of Tropical Diseases, a new expedition leaves Liverpool next month for Gambia and Senegambia. Last year's expedition to Gambia discovered in the blood of a native child an animal parasite, tryanosoma, very similar to the blood parasite which causes the devastating diseases of cattle and horses in Africa, India, and the tropics. The new expedition is designed to investigate the new conditions of diseases in both Europeans and natives, and how they are conveyed from man to man.

P. A. H.

ONTARIO CROPS.

Toronto, June 9.—The May crop bulletin of the Ontario Department of Agriculture states that the Hessian fly has done very little damage this spring. The prospect is very much better than was hoped for six months ago. The spring crops were got in earlier than usual. Seeding in some cases has been completed by May 1. The seed bed was in excellent condition, and the catch has been one of the best for years. As to clover, the reports are almost all enthusiastic.

MABEL'S PROBLEM.

(Frances Craig, in 'Forward.')

Margaret was to leave on the morrow, and she and Mabel were now having one of those confidential talks that young girls enjoy so much. The white moonlight streamed in on them through Mabel's window as they brushed their hair leisurely and enjoyed the cool, sweet-scented summer air.

'What a lovely rest I have had, Mabel, and how good you have been to me!' said Margaret. 'I don't see how I am ever going to thank you enough.'

'How I am going to miss you!' responded Mabel, sadly. 'I shall be so lonely—nothing to do all day long, and I know I shall have the blues for a week. Do you know?' she continued earnestly, 'I would give five dollars down for a good solution of the blues!'

Margaret looked at her, undecided whether or not to tell her what had been on her own heart for several weeks. The voice had been very honest

'You know problems sometimes get into snarls and are very hard to untangle and work out. My mother has been a wise teacher, and I could give you a rule. Would you have the courage to apply it if it would surely bring the answer you want—happiness?'

'I think so,' said Mabel; 'I should try at least. I am not satisfied with my life; I am miserable, often, and I don't know where the trouble is,' and again the voice was honest.

'Mabel,' began Margaret, decidedly, 'I have never had the blues in my life, and I believe occupation has had much more to do with it than temperament. You need work—'

'But that's just the trouble,' interrupted Mabel, impatiently; 'with plenty of money, and a house full of servants, what is there for me to do?'

'My dear, every girl, rich or poor, has a duty. The first thing for her to do is to open her eyes to do it. Mother has always quoted Ruskin to us: "Woman's work is to secure order, comfort, and loveliness in her home;" and as we grew up one by one we saw our mother often weary, always busy, and gradually we began to take a share from her shoulders. Each one of us older girls takes charge of a little brother, darns his stockings, keeps his buttons on, tends to his lessons, manners, dress, while we take turns in the evenings, reading or playing games or singing with the children. One of us dusts the parlor every morning before breakfast, one the hall, one the dining room, and when father comes down he finds a sweet, light, attractive breakfast table, with fresh flowers generally. Then we have regular days for the thorough cleaning of each room. If I had not known you at school I should not venture on suggestions that might seem obtrusive and do no good; but surely the girl who was always at the head of her classes, who was never late, who was so tactful toward her companions, and so altogether capable, should show some of it in her household. I shall not tell you what I have seen as your guest—'

'Please.'

'No, you have eyes of your own and plenty of sense; only use them. Go down to breakfast with your father some morning as I did several times, and see whether it is a cheerful atmosphere, calculated to give a man courage for his day's work. Take your little motherless brother and study him. Begin with the top of his head and go down to the shoes on his feet, and ask yourself whether you would have handled in such a looking problem to a teacher at school, even if some one else had been paid to do your work for you. Ask yourself where he goes every evening until nine or ten o'clock, and what a boy is likely to grow into who at seven years old has no home influence.

'Where does your father go every evening, and why? When he is so indulgent at other meals, and only begs his little housekeeper's presence at dinner every evening, why is she always late? I have shown you the snarls; go back to the beginning, apply the rule—work, bring every talent to bear on it, and I'm sure next year I shall see the same bright Mabel that I knew at school.'

'Molly,' Mabel said to the upper housemaid, the day after Margaret's departure, 'call me an hour before breakfast to-morrow morning.'

'Hush,' said little Raymond, from the end of the hall, 'she'll have to call herself first; she sleeps till the gong sounds, and never lets me get up.'

Molly darted a quick glance, but Mabel apparently had not heard.

'Miss Mabel,' she called, the next morning, 'it's twenty minutes till breakfast, mum. Please excuse me, this morning, I overslept myself.'

'All right, Molly,' Mabel called back, cheerfully; 'but let it be a full hour, to-morrow, or I'll have to get cook to call you.'

Molly shrugged her shoulders out in the hall, as if she wasn't certain about that bettering matters.

Mabel made a very good toilet by hurrying, and her father had only finished his fruit when he saw a sweet young figure in a pink gingham, entering the gloomy, half-opened dining-room.

'Hello, little daughter,' he exclaimed, surprised but pleased with the fresh vision; 'going on a picnic, to-day?'

'No, father; I got up to have breakfast with you,' said Mabel, feeling the unintentional rebuke, but determined to begin bravely.

'Where is Raymond, father; hasn't he come down yet?' she asked, after receiving her father's little pleased bow and thanks for the honor done him.

'No, daughter; and what's more he is never down in time, though I often hear him awake early. I'm afraid the poor little fellow has rather a hard time routing out Molly in the mornings. I hear a rumpus every now and again, but I don't like to have a fuss.'

'Raymond!' called Mabel, after her father had left, 'what's the matter with you, dear What is it you are fretting about?'

'I don't want to eat in the kitchen, and Molly says I have to.'

'Never mind,' said his sister, soothingly. 'Molly thought you would be lonesome in here, probably, but I'm going to talk to you, and to-morrow morning she'll have us both up in time, and we'll eat with father, will we not?'

The breakfast was brought in without a word, and Raymond set to work, while Mabel began a critical examination of the little boy before her. Hair only partially parted and plastered down with water, the rest of the head untouched; shirt soiled, two buttons off; sleeve hanging open; no cravat; trousers full of spots; stockings shabby, one hole on the side; shoes, knots in the lacings, and all of yesterday's dust on them.

'"To secure order, comfort, and loveliness in her home,"' she said repeating Margaret's words, 'no, I would not have handed in such a looking problem at school.'

Mabel's great gift was tact, and she now exerted it to get Raymond redressed from head to foot without an unpleasant word. Her orders were firm, but cheerful and simple, and as she started off to market, having left stated duties at home for each servant, she acknowledged that the little figure skipping and chatting by her side presented a very different appearance from the one at the breakfast table.

It was not very hard to secure order. The servants were bound to obey her, and she had a gift for planning their work. After that first morning the house was never musty, as if opened late; the mantelpieces and furniture never again showed the dust that made her blush as she realized what Margaret must have thought of it. The bright eye of the sun could peep into any corner of the house these days, and, as comfort followed order, she felt secure of this. She was sure every one in the house felt it—but, loveliness?

Mabel forgot that a clean house is lovely; that a cheerful, rosy-cheeked housekeeper is lovely; that a tidy little boy is good to look at; that fresh flowers in clean, pure water, are beautiful. She thought only, What can make it lovely, so that father will not want to go out in the evenings?

Raymond's evening had been easily settled. She had started out without consulting his taste, but finding that an essential, had discovered many things to please and amuse him—but her father, she could not tell him stories or play games with him—could she?

Mr. Wilson, his best friend, played crokinole constantly, and many of his friends dropped in after dinner and played with him. It came like an inspiration, early in the autumn, when the evenings began to be dreary from early darkness and no cheerful fires.

'Father,' Mabel said one morning, 'I am going to have an unusually good little dinner to-night. Wouldn't you like to ask Mr. Wilson in? You know he used to come quite often; and Raymond and I have such fun playing crokinole. He is really a fine player. Perhaps you and Mr. Wilson will challenge us to a game after dinner.'

She had thought her father perfectly unaware of all her efforts, but his conscience had been pricking him during many a past evening. As he heard Raymond's merry little voice the night before he had been greatly tempted to join in the fun, but he had feared the surprised look that might greet him from the innocent child. Older people are not always as brave as younger ones. Here was his chance to break the ice, and he welcomed it.

'What a lovely time we had, father!' said Mabel, as her father locked the front door after Mr. Wilson that night.

'And how well you play on the piano, little daughter,' he responded. 'I think I love music even better than that nice game of yours. You'll have to play to me a great deal this winter.'

Thus began a home life that meant happiness to all the family, and especial comfort to the father. The influence upon Raymond of this familiar and delightful association with his father and sister was manifested in many ways.

As Margaret stepped from the train, the next summer, a neat little figure came forward from Mabel's side, lifting his hat as he took her satchel and put up his rosy mouth for the accustomed kiss.

In his eagerness and pride he could hardly wait till he reached the front porch of his home to show Margaret the beautiful porch chairs and table that he and Mabel had painted together in the back yard, or the lovely sofa cushions that Mabel herself had made from feathers from his ducks and chickens.

When he said good-night at a proper hour and left his father and the girls together on the porch, Margaret thought—'To secure order, comfort, and loveliness—Mabel has solved the problem.'

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THE DIRE NEED OF FAMINE-STRICKEN GUJARAT.

During the last three years many of the readers of the Montreal 'Witness' have doubtless perused with interest different articles, descriptive of the terrible suffering among the poor, wretched people of India. Numbers of people have nobly responded to these appeals in a practical, material way, and probably believe that the land by this time is free from its awful scourge of cholera, plague and famine. It is a painful duty to have to write that, throughout almost the entire Gujarat country the need is still tremendous and calls for speedy succor from the benevolent friends in Canada and the United States.

Thousands upon thousands of poor souls have gone out into eternity because of disease and starvation. Millions, yes, millions of cattle have died through similar causes and still the terrible distress goes on without any adequate alleviation.

The government has been, and is still, doing a great deal in its noble efforts to get the famine under control, but despite this the masses are still in dire distress. Many thousands of native men and women are working in the hot sun day in and day out on relief, i. e., digging canals and excavating to build up reservoirs, so that when a good monsoon (the yearly rains) comes the water may be retained for irrigation purposes.

These people are paid the equivalent of two and sometimes three cents a day for their arduous labor. This pittance enables them to keep body and soul together, but the reader can readily see that they cannot put by much money with which to buy grain when the rain comes. The greater part of India's three hundred million people are simple farmers, with a small plot of ground to cultivate and reap a yearly harvest for a livelihood. When a monsoon fails they are at once plunged into great distress as they very seldom have any money laid by for a time of need.

There is an intuitive feeling among thinking people here in Gujarat, that good rains will fall this monsoon, i. e., next June, July and August. We certainly hope and pray it may be so. The native people also seem to believe rain is at hand; they say that a certain star has recently reappeared, which has not been seen since the famine began in earnest, over three years ago. If this faint omen of hope is any consolation to the poverty-stricken masses, I am sure we would not wish to take it away? The reason I write of the expectancy of rain is to show the glorious opportunity which is before those who desire a good investment, that surely will give compound interest throughout an eternity to come if given as unto the Lord.

Hitherto relief money has simply appeased the hunger of the people for the time being, but now it is highly probable that rain will fall soon, and this money sent will enable these needy people to buy grain, sow it, reap a good harvest and once again be on an independent footing themselves.

Perhaps the reader may say: 'What you have said is very good, but can you corroborate your statements after having had real personal contact with the people? Have you been an eye-witness of distressing scenes?'

Yes, I can vouch for what I have written. Only this same week in March, 1902, I have visited a number of villages with the Rev. T. F. King, and a Mr. Ashton, who is laboring in southern Gujarat. A short narrative of my journey with these missionaries, and my experiences among the people might not be uninteresting to the reader. Having met my two friends at Sanand, Gujarat (a village, a few miles beyond Ahmedabad), we started out, by camel and pony gardi (cart), on a glorious moonlight night for the village of Chetha, about five miles distant as the crow flies. After an uneventful journey, we arrived at the village previously mentioned, about 10.30 p.m. The animals which had carried us being cared for we squatted comfortably on the ground in front of the village inn, a small one-roomed building, with a low roof, mud floor, and open front; it was, in fact, much the same as a good, old-fashioned Canadian wood-shed! Here we awaited the coming of the head man of the village, with his neighbors. They were not long in arriving. Mr. King talked far into the night with the people, who belonged to the high-spirited, war-like Rajputs of olden days. This caste of people, although now very peaceable, hard working and thrifty, were quite warlike before the British Government had control of the country, and were in the habit of plundering their quiet neighbors who lived on the plains. The Rajputs are still a noble people, and in these terrible famine days prefer to cling to their tattered garments rather than sell them for a little food and thus dishonor their persons by nudity.

When we made preparation to sleep in the humble Indian hotel, the poor people did their best to make us comfortable. They brought some home-made beds, paine and duah (i. e., water and milk) which was all they had besides the coarse root bread. After eating a little lunch we went to bed, thankful that God had brought us out from England and Canada to be a blessing to these poor people.

In the early morning the poor people gathered round us to seek help from the 'Sahibs.' Such a pitiable sight I had never witnesses before. Almost all the poor women were in rags (their husbands and sons, in many cases, were dead); most of the women were ill, and the language of almost all was: 'Oh! how lovely it would be if I could only die!' I do not exaggerate in the least when I say, that several women wore sardies (a loose seamless garment, their only clothing) with quite fifty pieces stitched together, and after all their efforts the effect was a bundle of rags and tatters. Many of the children, even as old as ten and twelve years, had no clothing whatever. The rest, with very few exceptions, had nothing but a bundle of twisted, torn rags about the loins. The men were also in much distress, many being ill, in the majority of cases because of starvation. A number of orphan children were in the crowd, with not a living soul to look after them, and as Mr. King acts as government official, as well as missionary, in this district, he could give them an order for a few sardies and help the sick a little, but this is only a 'drop in the bucket' to what should be done for these poor sick people. Cases of the dreadful 'Black Rot' disease are common among the people still. In this village of Chetha, about which I am writing, there is a bright little chap doomed to speedy death by this disease, which usually begins in the jaws and face of the patient. The parts affected rot away very quickly. The disease is caused by the filthy food the people are obliged to eat very often.

The villagers in the next place visited were subsisting almost entirely upon coarse bread made from a tasteless root. I have sent the editor of the 'Witness' a sample of this root. The same heart-breaking scenes were witnessed in this village also. Think of the poor mothers trying to keep their children alive on the root bread just described! I could not help seeing one poor old emaciated woman whose body was broken out in ugly, raw sores. I felt like praying God to speedily end her miserable existence.

Naturally one would rather refrain from mentioning such horrible sights, but if the missionaries and officials have to see such things constantly, surely the friends at home can afford to have the state of affairs brought to their attention through the press.

Several other villages were also visited before we finally reached Sanand again. I think the little that has been said will suffice to show the need of something being done for these poor, wretched people. I would like to emphasize the great blessing that money given for grain will bring to Gujarat. I trust that many generous persons will respond speedily, so that any funds received may be distributed carefully and systematically before the next wet season, when grain should be sown.

Throughout Gujarat, with its eleven million people, the need is pressing. I write because I feel it is my duty to do so, and believe there are many who will help when the need is known. It brings nothing but added labor to the missionary to write about the needs here, and distribute funds when received. Would one be a Christian, however, if nothing was said about these things?

Please send all contributions to the editor of the Montreal 'Weekly Witness,' who will remit funds received to the Rev. T. F. King, or the Rev. L. F. Turnbull by bank draft on Bombay Bank, Ahmedabad branch.

(Rev.) LOUIS F. TURNBULL,
Christian and Missionary Alliance,
Kawnpur Gate, Ahmedabad, Gujarat, India.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

PANSY'S VICTORY.

(Lillie S. Berkley, in 'Religious Telescope.')

'Come back early, dear,' said Mrs. Marlowe, as she kissed her little daughter one bright morning in June. 'Take Brutus with you; and be sure to stay on our side of the fence. Papa would be very angry if you gathered any flowers on Mr. Cardrew's land.'

'All right, mamma,' said Pansy, as she ran down the little path, followed by Brutus, a large Newfoundland dog, who was very fond of his little mistress. As they came to the woods, Pansy began gathering the violets and wild roses that grew in the tall grass. She filled her little willow basket, which she had lined with moss, and then went over to the fence to see if Mr. Cardrew had any flowers on his side. 'Not many,' she decided; and just as she was turning away, she saw a man coming toward her, carrying an axe on his shoulder. She recognized him as Mr. Cardrew, her father's enemy.

'Good morning, little one,' he said, kindly. 'What a lot of flowers you have got. Here are some fine ones,' he added, pointing to a wild-rose bush laden down with blushing flowers.

Pansy came up to the fence and peeped through. 'Oh!' she cried, her eyes sparkling. 'I should like to have those! Get them for me, please.'

Mr. Cardrew smiled, and came up to the fence.

'Let me help you over,' he said, 'and we will gather them.'

Pansy hesitated a moment, and shook her head slowly.

'Mamma said I mustn't, and I won't,' she said decidedly.

Mr. Cardrew's lips curled. So his enemy had forbidden the child to trespass on his ground. He would have said something bitter against him, but Pansy's blue eyes were watching him, and he said, instead, 'That is right. Mind your mother, little one. I'll get the flowers for you.' Pansy came up to the fence and watched him gather the pink wild roses, dripping with dew.

'Let me put them in your basket for you,' he said.

Pansy handed him the little basket, saying, 'I'll tell mamma you gathered them for me, and maybe she'll let me climb the fence next time, and get some myself.'

Mr. Cardrew gave her the roses, and said, 'You're welcome to gather my flowers at any time. Tell your mamma so, little one.'

Pansy called to Brutus, and they went across the field toward home. Mrs. Marlowe met her little daughter at the door.

'What lovely roses you have there, my pet,' she said, as she removed Pansy's white sun-hat and smoothed the sunny curls. 'Where did you find so many?'

Pansy hesitated a moment, and answered, 'Mr. Cardrew gathered 'em for me, mamma; and he said I could gather all I wanted, if you'd let me. Mayn't I, mamma?'

Mr. Marlowe came in at that moment, and Pansy turned to him.

Papa, Mr. Cardrew says I may gather all the flowers I like in his woods. Do you care?'

Mr. Marlowe looked at his wife, and answered, 'Of course not. If Mr. Cardrew asks you, you need not refuse.'

Pansy went to her father, and looked with eager eyes into his face. 'Papa,' she said coaxingly, 'papa, why don't you and Mr. Cardrew make up? He seems such a nice gentleman. Why did you quarrel?'

If Mr. Marlowe had answered truthfully he would have said he did not know; as it was he only said:

'We had a little trouble about the land several years ago. I don't know which one was to blame. I am sorry it ever happened,' and Mrs. Marlowe looked up from her cooking and added, 'I am, too! It is so unpleasant to be always quarrelling with one's neighbors.'

They sat down to dinner, and the subject was dropped. But Pansy was thinking of a way to bring about a reconciliation, and the next morning she started for the woods, but not to gather roses this time. Mr. Cardrew was chopping wood near the fence. He raised his head as he saw her, and asked, smilingly:

'Are you coming over?'

Pansy shook her head as she answered, 'Not now. Mr. Cardrew, would you be willing to be friends if papa was? He and mamma are awful sorry you quarrelled, and I am, too. I want you to be friends.'

Mr. Cardrew came up to the fence, and rested his arms on it for a moment. 'I will!' he muttered, determinedly. 'So help me God, I will!'

He climbed the fence and followed little Pansy across the field to the house, which he had not entered for ten long years. Pansy opened the door and went in, leading Mr. Cardrew by the hand.

'Papa!' she cried, joyfully, 'Mr. Cardrew's come to'—she did not finish.

Richard Marlowe rose and held out his hand, and Mr. Cardrew pressed it warmly. 'Richard!' he exclaimed.

'Arthur!'

'God be praised!' cried Mr. Marlowe. That was all. Little Pansy had gained the victory.

THE DANGERS OF 'ICE CREAM.'

The season is rapidly approaching when ice cream vendors will appear in considerable numbers in all of our cities and towns. From personal evidence, and that gathered from reading our exchanges, there can be no doubt that it is time that the manufacture and street sale of this delicacy was controlled by law. Last summer two children, one an infant of less than a year, the other nearly three years old, were brought into the out-door clinic of the Montreal General Hospital. Both exhibited symptoms of irritant poisoning. The eldest vomited freely, and made a rapid recovery, being practically quite well in about an hour. The youngest one was in a state of complete collapse, pulseless, blue rings about both eyes, and a general cyanotic condition. It tried to vomit, but had not sufficient strength. Under treatment it was sufficiently well to be sent home in between two and three hours. These two children had each partaken of an egg cup of ice cream, purchased from a vendor at a street corner, and were within half an hour seized with the symptoms we have mentioned. Not very long ago an inquest was held in London on a boy aged six years, and the jury attributed its death to unwholesome ice cream. The 'British Medical Journal,' writing about this case, says: 'It appears that the child and an older brother had eaten some of this comestible obtained from an Italian who was selling it from a barrow, the subject of the inquest consuming a double quantity. The next day symptoms of irritant poisoning set in; one child died four days later, the other recovered. The post-mortem appearances were consistent with death from the effect of an irritant poison. Some very wise and justifiably strong remarks were made by the coroner as to the risks run by the consumers of these street commodities. It will be remembered that not long ago Dr. Klein made a bacteriological investigation of some ice cream and of the water in which the glasses containing it were rinsed, with the result that both were found to be swarming with thousands of micro-organisms. Recently, also, some twenty cases of poisoning were reported among the customers at an ice-cream stall in Antwerp, and no doubt this delicacy is responsible for more illness than is ordinarily attributed to it. Nor is this to be wondered at when we consider the sources of contamination arising from the quality of its constituents and the habitual filthiness of its vendors. It is manufactured from the commonest and stalest materials, and stored, usually, under the bed of the merchant in the purlieus of Saffron Hill. The unsold residue is hashed up again, however far gone in decomposition it may happen to be. As the activity of pathogenic bacteria is only temporarily inhibited by the process of freezing, very little hindrance is opposed to their incubation under the favorable conditions afforded by their nocturnal depository. In addition to these circumstances, every provision is made for the transference of communicable diseases from the children themselves, owing to the Italian conception of cleanliness as applied to the washing of the spoons and glasses used by them.'—'Canada Medical Journal.'

The latest census of Russia, taken two years ago, shows that there are only three cities in the empire whose population exceeds half a million, viz.: St. Petersburg, 1,267,000; Moscow, 988,000, and Warsaw, 614,800. Odessa comes next, with 402,000; Lodz, 314,900; Riga, 283,000; Kief, 249,000; Kharkof, 171,000; Tiflis, 170,000; Wilna, 160,000; Tashkent, 157,000; and Saratoff, Kazan, Yekaterinoslav, Rostoff on Don, Astrakhan, Baku, Tula, and Kishenef, with from 108.000 to 133,000 each.

Advertisements.

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Subscribers are requested to remember the renewal subscription for the 'Weekly Witness,' and have it mailed in good time so as to avoid the loss of a single issue. A new subscriber or more remitted at the same time will be appreciated. See the special inducements and clubbing offers in this issue.

FOR A LEISURE MOMENT.

Every year salmon become scarcer in Scotch rivers.

The weekly mail to the English army in South Africa is 204,000 letters.

The rBazilian coast city of Bahia has about 200,000 inhabitants, who live in 17,000 houses.

Palladium is employed in the making of astronomical instruments at a cost of $480 a pound, being more precious than gold.

Since 1879 France has spent $120,000,000 on canals, and there are new schemes involving an expenditure of $100,000,000 more.

The Prussian state railway administration has begun to use American electric light apparatus for the lighting of postal and passenger cars.

Madagascar is believed to be civilized enough by the French to have an academy of letters and sciences of its own. It contains 16 members at present, 13 Europeans and 3 Hovas.

The Vulcan shipbuilding yards of Stettin have recently inaugurated a pension fund. All employees who receive an annual salary of more than 1,500 marks ($357) are eligible to membership.

Lord Overtun conducts a Bible class in the High Church, Dumbarton, Scotland, which numbers 448 members, seventy-seven of whom have attended every meeting during the year. The leader has conducted the class for thirty-two years.

It is reported that King Edward has subscribed £250 toward the Rosa Bonheur statue at Bordeaux. The celebrated painter is to be represented as a young woman leaning on a horse and holding a palette.

The finest collection of Russian sables in the world is owned by the Dowager Empress of Russia. The lining of one of her cloaks cost $50,000. She dresses in black and devotes much of her time to works of charity.

A candidate for clerk of Davidson County, Tenn., promises to pay a church debt of $4,000 if he get the nomination The money is deposited as an evidence of good faith, and the congregation is said to be working hard among the voters.

King Edward has invited Bishop Brindle, D.S.O., the Roman Catholic Bishop of Nottingham, and for twenty-five years a chaplain to the forces, to bless the colors that His Majesty will present to the new regiment of his Irish Guards on June 24.

Leon, the fashionable hatter, of Paris, is dead. When he took the measurement of the head of a famous man, he always took it in duplicate, thus obtaining a collection of head shapes of celebrities of great interest to phrenologists.

Among nature lovers in England a very pretty practice known as 'Mary's meadowing' is to bud wild roses in the fields and let them grow where they are, and to introduce the rarer kinds in the fields and woods so that they may grow wild.

Albert Gallatin Riddle, the well-known lawyer and author, who has just died in Washington, D.C., while in the House of Representatives, was the first man to advocate the arming of the slaves and the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.

Duties on articles imported into Guadloupe are collected under several categories: First, customs duty, this being the regular French tariff; second, octroi duties; third, quay duties; and, fourth, statistics duty. The octroi duty is styled 'tax for the benefit of the communes.'

A specimen of a very rare visitor to the British Isles, the American bittern, is reported from Ireland. The bird's breeding grounds are in and about Texas, and in the autumn it migrates in great numbers to the Bermudas. It has only been seen some twelve times in Ireland.

The Right Hon. Charles Owen O'Conor, better known as the O'Conor Don, who was sixty-four years old on May 7, would be the Legitimist claimant to the Irish throne were there one. He claims to be able to trace his lineage in unbroken succession to the last of the Irish kings.

Housecleaning in the Vatican is something of a task. The Vatican has not been thoroughly cleaned for a century, and so the authorities thought to do a good job. They accordingly kept 5,000 people and 700 overseers busy at it for six months. This force used 1,000 loaves of bread a day to clean wall paper.

Thomas J. Wells, of Chicago, has not much confidence in banks. During a hearing of her divorce suit, his wife testified that her husband carried his entire fortune—$55,000—in his vest pocket. 'He had the money in one-thousand-dollar bills,' said she, 'and always carried it around with him. He said he did not believe in banks.'

It is a curious fact that there are certain kinds of noises which attract snakes For instance, the whirr of the mowing machine, instead of scaring these reptiles, as might be supposed, seems both to allure and enrage them, and they almost invariably dart toward it, rearing themselves in front of the machine which, of course, promptly chops off their heads. In six months so many as 120 cobras alone have thus been slaughtered on the one grass farm in India.

Last year in Venezuela alone 2,000,000 birds were killed for fashion's sake. One London dealer admitted twelve years ago, long before fashion was so pitiless as now, that he sold 2,000,000 small birds every twelve months. Three recent consignments to London included 10,000 birds of paradise, nearly 800 packages of osprey feathers, 6,700 crested pigeons, 5,500 Impeyan pheasants, 500 bird skins, 270 cases of peacocks' feathers, 1,500 Argus pheasants, and 500 various other small birds.

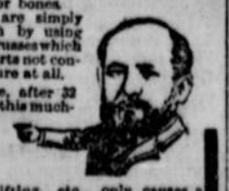
The typewriter seems to have made more progress with European royalties than with European statesmen. Neither Lord Salisbury nor Mr. Balfour approves of it, and even Mr. Chamberlain seldom uses it. On the other hand, the Czar and Czarina are experts in its use, the Kaiser is its advocate, and the King of the Belgians and the Sultan use it extensively for their personal correspondence.

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STORIES ABOUT MR. RHODES

HIS CHARACTER ILLUSTRATED BY SEVERAL FRESH ANECDOTES.

(The London 'South African.')

Writing in 'The Diamond Fields Advertiser,' Mr. Victor Sampson, M.L.A., has the following: 'Once I took him to an old Dutch maze on his estate at Groot-Schuur, which he did not know of. On the way I thanked him for preserving the old mountain on whose sides I had grown up. He turned round and said, "How strange! Here you are, who wanted the mountain preserved, and here am I, sent to carry out your wish." Apropos of the mountain, I asked him if he had taken care to prevent the place being destroyed after his death, as I understood he had dedicated the Groot-Schuur estate to the people. He replied that he had taken very great care. Speaking the same day of an energetic fighter he said, "He's a fanatic, but nothing is ever done in this war except by fanatics." He was very fond of children, and on one occasion when some boys in a cart waved their hats and sang out, "Three cheers for Mr. Rhodes," he was more pleased than I had ever seen him. Above all, he loved independence and manliness. He always spoke highly of a cart contractor at Queenstown of whom he once wished to buy a horse. Mr. Rhodes was insistent, the man obdurate. At last the contractor turned round and said to him, "Mr. Rhodes, you have your millions and I have my horse. You stick to your money, I stick to my horse." His constancy to old friends was as noteworthy. Once a man, known intimately by him on the fields in the early days, was invited to Groot-Schuur. He protested that he was not presentable among Mr. Rhodes's great friends. Mr. Rhodes insisted that time had not changed him, and that he would not take a refusal, and the guest told me afterward that the dinner was one of the pleasantest he had ever been at. He also told me a good story. In the early days he came into Kimberley, and Mr. Rhodes, who was rather a Duke, having two tin shanties at the back of the present Court House, invited him to stay with him. Unfortunately the spare bed had two or three battens missing, for which Mr. Rhodes apologized, but said he would see what he could do. In the evening they went to the old Craven Club. It was a bitterly cold night, and Mr. Rhodes was in a thin coat, without overcoat. When the visitor retired to bed that night he looked to see if the bedstead was all right, and found that Mr. Rhodes had used his overcoat for the purpose of mending the bed.'

CENTENARY OF TROUSERS.

(London 'Telegraph.')

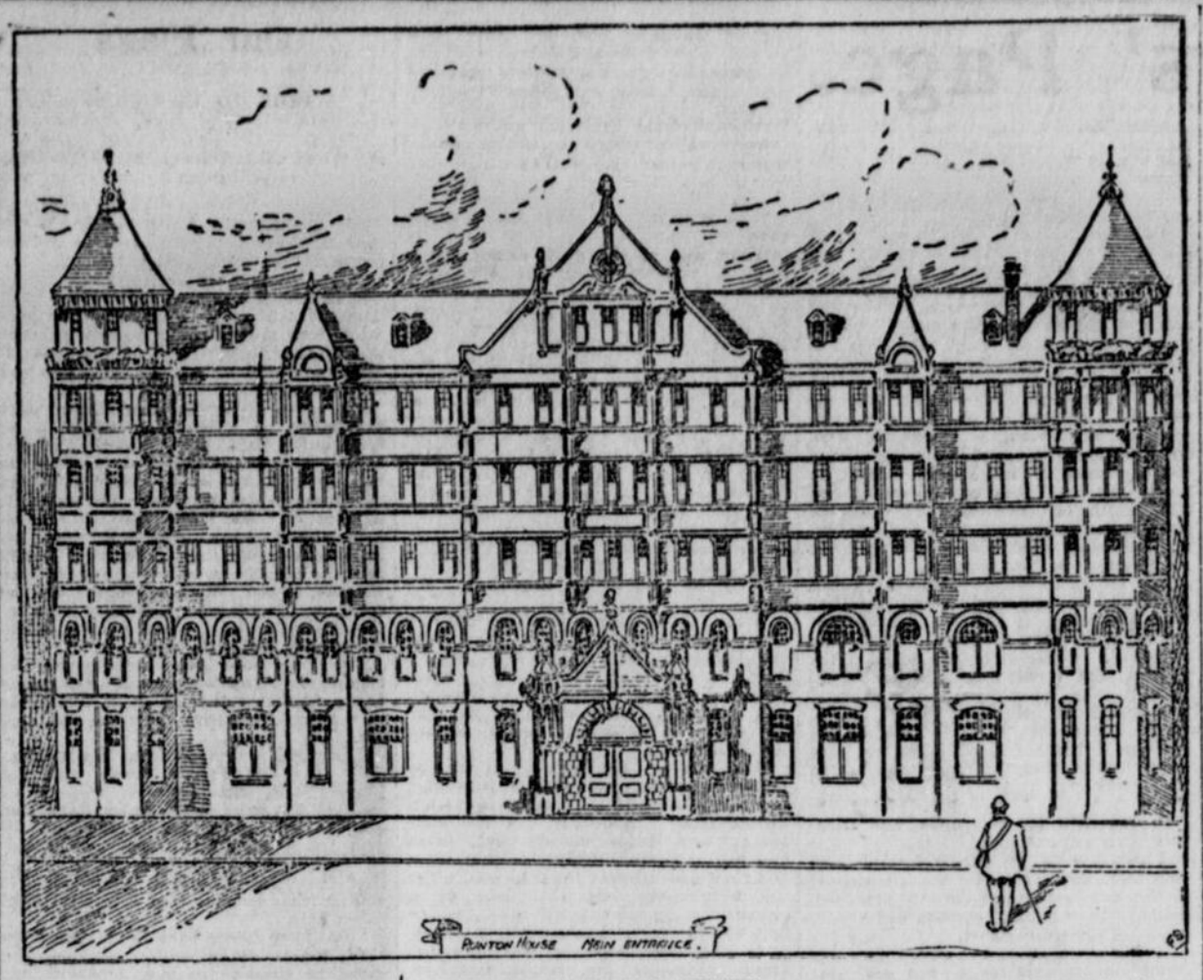
Most people will be surprised to hear that trousers, as at present worn by the male portion of humanity, have just celebrated their centenary, but, according to Fashion, such is undoubtedly the case. They 'came in' on account of the high living prevalent a hundred years ago. This produced a good deal of gout, whose twinges the tight-fitting costume in use at that period made unbearable. Hence the invention of the wider form of garment, which soon became popular, and was adopted by many royal personages at home and abroad. Among the 'dandies' of the period, however, the new style was regarded with contempt, and when Almack's was at its height as a fashionable resort, the great Duke of Wellington himself was once refused admission because he presented himself in trousers instead of the (for that time) orthodox nether garments. So far has their sway now extended that they threaten to supplant even the Scottish kilt.

A PET SHOEBILL STORK.

In the grounds of the Sirdar's palace at Khartoum there is now a gigantic pet bird, originally described as an abnormally large pelican without a pouch. This is a shoebill stork which was shot in the wing by a sportsman last summer about a hundred miles above Khartoum. As the bird was unable to fly, it was captured without difficulty, and now stalks about the grounds with the dignity befitting a bird which, when adult, stands five feet high, and has a monstrous bill, which has been compared to a whale's head, a boat turned upside down, and a shoe. Only two specimens have been brought alive to England These were sold to the Zoological Society in 1860 by Consul Petherick, who, after several failures to keep young birds taken from the nest, hatched out some eggs under hens, though only two reached London, and these did not live long in confinement.—'Westminster Gazette.'

TERRIFYING PIES.

Not the least quaint and interesting way of celebrating the coronation of Edward VII. is that which will probably be carried out at Denby Dale, near Barnsley. For over 100 years the inhabitants have baked large pies in commemoration of remarkable events. As far back as the recovery of George III. the practice prevailed, and another occasion was the conclusion of peace between England and France in 1815, when the



pie contained half a sheep, twenty fowls, and half a peck of flour. To celebrate her late Majesty's jubilee, the pie was baked in a dish weighing 15 cwt. It was eight feet in diameter, two in depth and the total weight was over two tons. The cost was £250, and it was drawn by ten horses. Unfortunately, the pie, when cut, was found to be uneatable, and another was made in the following September, when more than 2,000 persons partook of it.—London 'Chronicle.'

BOYS SAVED THE BANK

Jacob A. Riis said the other night that his favorite book—or one of his favorite books—was 'John Halifax, Gentleman.' And that everybody who had not read it should do so. It had been objected to the story, among other things, Mr. Riis said, that such a performance as that of the hero in stopping a run on a bank by putting his own gold into it was an action so unnatural and impossible as to be a serious fault in the book.

So Mr. Riis told a story—a bit of very modern history—to furnish a parallel and that in a very unlikely quarter.

Down on the east side, not long ago, a settlement was founded and the ladies developed a powerful influence over certain little 'gangs' of boys—rather evil boys. The 'gangs' took the settlers into favor by degrees, and the wildest 'gang'—notorious marauders of fruit stands and pests of the police—held out longest. But they, too, came in at last, and were much influenced for good.

Now a leading feature of this settlement was an institution called a 'Penny Provident Bank,' in which the girls of the neighborhood deposited their spare coppers. Not the boys—the boys used their coppers otherwise. One day a rumor got abroad that the settlement was about to move. Then followed a run on this penny provident bank. All the little girls came and stood in line and called for their money, and the appeals and arguments of the ladies of the settlement had no more effect than similar appeals and arguments of bank directors have with older people when there is a run. So the ladies were distressed, for the pennies were going out of the bank as fast as water out of a sieve.

Just then that same wildest 'gang' of boys—the last to come under the influence of the settlement, hove in sight and discovered what was going on. Presently they vanished—into alleys, streets, houses, back rooms of saloons, places unknown. Somewhere and anywhere, they got together all the pennies they could beg or borrow. And then the 'gang' came to the bank, and for every penny the frightened girls took out the 'gang' deposited another penny in its place, and so stopped the run.—New York 'Times.'

CURIOUS ELECTION STORY.

The Vancouver 'World' tells an extraordinary story about the recent election in Victoria. The Dunsmuir managers had secured the theatre and decided to exclude all but their own supporters. The owner, being a Bodwell champion, endeavored to induce the lessee and manager to set aside the order, opening the doors as usual to the public, and permitting the rival factions to fight it out for place. 'Failing to make good their "open door" policy, the Bodwellites were forced to daring strategy. Pickaxes, bars and chisels were brought into play, and soon the two-foot wall of brick and stone produced a new and ragged avenue of ingress, a hole having been cut from the adjoining barroom of the Imperial Hotel, also the property of Mr. Boscowitz. Through this the Bodwell legions stormed the government fort and made the battle interesting.' Three women fainted and were carried to the nearest hospital, and a man had his ribs broken.

MR. CARNEGIE'S GIFT TOTAL.

In a copyrighted account and analysis of the beneficences of Andrew Carnegie the New York 'Commercial Advertiser' shows that within the last few years the great ironmaster has given away $68,600,000. Of this amount the United States has received $53,361,673; Canada, $876,500; Cuba, $252,000; Ireland, $65,500; England, $420,000; Scotland, $13,078,750.

Without exception Mr. Carnegie's gifts have been those of and for peace. They amount to almost one percent—those givings of a single man—on the Republic's total expenditures for army and navy from 1789 to 1901. Surely a notable demonstration that industry has her victories.—Boston 'News Bureau.'

THE POOR MAN'S HOTEL

A ROWTON HOUSE FOR BIRMINGHAM.

We take from a Birmingham paper the following details of the scheme for the erection of a Rowton House on the site at the corner of Moseley street and Alcester street, which has been described by Lord Rowton and all the officials of the London Rowton houses to be the best ever obtained for a similar purpose. The plans provide for a building capable of accommodating 800 people, at an estimated cost of £45,000. The building will cover an area of over 4,320 yards, and have an imposing elevation overlooking. Highgate Park in red facing bricks, relieved with pinky-buff bricks and dressings of pinky-buff terra cotta; while the roofs will be covered with green slates. The plans show a fine entrance on the street level, and the centre of the Alcester street frontage and the building will be set back on all three frontages for the provision of wide fore-courts. All the day rooms used by lodgers are placed on the ground level, the reading, smoking, and writing rooms being placed upon the floor above overlooking Highgate Park. For administrative purposes the building will be divided into five sections, viz., a superintendent's apartment, bed makers, catering section (which includes sleeping accommodation for females employed in shop, kitchen, or scullery) lodgers' day rooms, and lodgers' cubicles. The portion of the ground floor towards Highgate Park will be occupied by the catering department. Complete arrangements will be made for the preparation and sale of cooked foods or uncooked foods to those lodgers who prefer to cook their own. The entrance to the lodgers' day rooms and the corridors are to be built in glazed brickwork from floor to ceiling, the dado being in cream and chocolate, and the upper portion in ivory glazed bricks. The wood work is to be in teak, and the furnishing in oak. The dining rooms, providing seating accommodation for 448, are to be placed in the central court yard. For lodgers who prefer to cook their own food a scullery is to be provided with every modern culinary and sanitary appliance, for which there will be no extra charge. In the shop everything which lodgers are likely to require may be purchased. Each lodger will also be provided with a separate locker, for which he will have a key. There will also be a barber's shop, lavatories, bath and dressing rooms, and a wash-house, in which lodgers may do their own washing. There are also to be a number of workshops for repairs to clothing, boots, etc. The smoking and reading rooms will be handsomely decorated and comfortably furnished, while the latter will contain two bookcases fitted up with books and cupboards for papers, etc., and the walls will be hung with pictures. Every precaution has been taken against fire. The cubicles are to be approached by three fireproof staircases, the disposition of which is such as to render it impossible for the lodger to be trapped in the event of an outbreak. There will be ample appliances for the extinction of fire, and the spread of infectious disease is also carefully guarded against. All these advantages are to be obtained for the small charge of 6d. per night.

AN ENGLISHMAN'S VIEW OF LINCOLN.

When our civil war broke out, the supply of cotton to English mills stopped. Hard times followed, and the English working-man watched the war with as much anxiety as did any American. Mr. James E. Holden, who writes, 'My Story of Abraham Lincoln,' in the 'Outlook,' was born in Lancashire during the cotton famine on a day when there was only half a loaf of bread in toe house. The wealthy classes, supposing that the North, if victorious, would not give them cotton, were on the side of the South. But the working people were with Lincoln.

The emancipation proclamation is the best-known foreign document among the common people of Lancashire to-day. Many boys and girls have been taught it by their parents, who remember the day it was issued, and can repeat it offhand. A government inspector of schools asked a school of twelve hundred Lancashire children:

'Whom do you regard as the greatest man outside of England?'

Hundreds of voices shouted in chorus, 'Abraham Lincoln!'

When the question, 'Who is the greatest living Englishman?' was put and variously answered—Bright, Gladstone, Thomas Hughes—one little fellow said, 'My dad says Lincoln is bigger'n 'm all.'

In the Cotton Exchange in Manchester is a stand on which is a miniature bale of raw cotton. Behind it is the inscription: 'Part of the first bale of free cotton. Shipped from West Virginia to Liverpool, 1865.'

The story of that bale of cotton marks a great holiday in England. Lancaster people walked to Liverpool, got a waggon, trimmed it with bunting and flowers, and put on it the bale of cotton, the flags of England and America and between them the picture that appeals to plain people in all the world—Abraham Lincoln.

They dragged the waggon through the streets to St. George's square, where it served as an altar for the Bishop of Manchester, who preached a sermon to twenty thousand people on the lessons of civil liberty.

MRS. WEYLER SOLVED THE DIFFICULTY.

The 'Manilla 'Critic' says that when General Weyler was sent as Governor-General to Manilla, Don Carlos Palanca, the wealthy Spaniardized Chinaman, whose funeral last September was marked by great pomp, determined to send Mrs. Weyler a gift, the customary way of obtaining the good will of the Spanish officials. He found at a jeweller's two necklaces, each costing $20,000, and both being so beautiful that he could not choose between them. So he sent them both to Mrs. Weyler, with the message that she should make her choice. He received a warm letter of thanks from her, stating that the necklaces were so beautiful that she could not decide between them, and hence would keep both, which she did.

Advertisements.

BACKACHE.

What It Means and How to Cure It Permanently.

A Most Common Complaint and One which is often Miscalled - It has but One Cause and there is but One Cure

Matane, Que., June 13.—(Special).—For a long time Mr. O. Dionne, of this place, suffered the most excruciating pains in the back and loins. Nothing that he could get seemed to do him any good, until he was led to use Dodd's Kidney Pills.

This remedy has completely restored Mr. Dionne to good health, and he has no longer the slightest symptom of pain in the back, or any other trouble.

It is a most remarkable cure, and one which has done much to confirm the already splendid reputation of Dodd's Kidney Pills in this neighborhood.

Backache is Kidney-ache.

Pain in the Back is simply the Kidneys crying for help.

Pain in the Back should not be neglected, for if this cry for help from the Kidneys is not heeded, and something done to correct the trouble, Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Dropsy or Rheumatism is almost sure to follow.

Dodd's Kidney Pills always cure Backache.

They are a specific, made expressly for the cure of Kidney Trouble.

Lame Back is but a symptom of Kidney Trouble, and therefore Dodd's Kidney Pills always cure it.

Lame Back has often grown into Bright's Disease, the most serious form in which Kidney Trouble manifests itself.

Dodd's Kidney Pills have cured Bright's Disease after the most eminent physicians have given up.

They have cured, and are curing, thousands of the most aggravated cases of Rheumatism, Diabetes and Dropsy.

But do not wait for any of these more serious forms.

If your back aches, your Kidneys are diseased.

If your Kidneys are diseased, Dodd's Kidney Pills will cure you.

Use them at once, and your Backache will quickly disappear.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

CHANCE FOR GENIUS.

The man who invents an air-ship with a safety-clutch and something for it to clutch to will solve the problem all right. —The Washington 'Post.'

Good Digestion should wait on Appetite. —To have the stomach well is to have the nervous system well. Very delicate are the digestive organs. In some so sensitive are they that atmospheric changes affect them. When they become disarranged no better regulator is procurable than Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. They will assist the digestion so that the hearty eater will suffer no inconvenience and will derive all the benefits of his food.

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.

'Oh, do tell me, Miss Ethel. I'm just dying to know!'

Ethel—'Then I'll never tell you.'—Chicago 'Daily News.'

A Pill for Generous Eaters.—There are many persons of healthy appetite and poor digestion who, after a hearty meal, are subject to much suffering. The food of which they have partaken lies like lead in their stomachs. Headache, depression, a smothering feeling follow. One so afflicted is unfit for business or work of any kind. In this condition Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will bring relief. They will assist the assimilation of the aliment, and used according to direction will restore healthy digestion.

Printer—'What's the matter now?' Editor—'Why, in my story I described the heroine as an "artful miss," and the typesetter set it up "awful mess." '—Harvard 'Lampoon.'

Why will you allow a cough to lacerate your throat or lungs, and run the risk of filling a consumptive's grave, when, by the timely use of Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup the pain can be allayed and the danger avoided. This Syrup is pleasant to the taste, and unsurpassed for relieving, healing ,and curing all affections of the throat and lungs, coughs, colds, bronchitis, etc., etc.

RATHER BITTER.

'Do you think,' he asked, 'that you could learn to love me?' 'I don't know,' she answered: 'I might, but if I were a man I'd hate to think I was an acquired taste.'—Chicago 'Record-Herald.'

It is only necessary to read the testimonials to be convinced that Holloway's Corn Cure is unequalled for the removal of corns, warts, etc. It is a complete extinguisher.

DISQUIETING POSSIBILITY.

'My dear,' said Mr. Snaggs to his wife, 'suppose we have beefsteak smothered with onions for dinner to-night.' 'If I find that beef is no lower when I go to market,' replied Mrs. Snaggs, 'you may have to put up with beefless onions.'—Pittsburgh 'Chronicle-Telegraph.'

Mother Graves's Worm Exterminator has the largest sale of any similar preparation sold in Canada. It always gives satisfaction by restoring health to the little folks.

SURPRISE.

'What made you seem so set upon the day we were engaged? You knew I was going to propose—didn't you?'

'Oh, dear me, yes! But I had no idea I was going to accept you.—Brooklyn 'Life.'

Lifebuoy Soap—disinfectant—is strongly recommended by the medical profession as a safeguard against infectious diseases.

Gent.—'Halve-a-crown for dot puttonhole! It ees too moosh. We bof dot sheeper in Shermanee.'

Lady—'Oh, you're a foreign gentleman. I'll take two shillings and a sixpence.'

Gent.—'Ach, dot is kind. I koom here often now.'—Glasgow 'Herald.'

'Man is Filled with Misery.'—This is not true of all men. The well, sound of lung, clear of eye, alert and buoyant with health, and not miserable whatever may be their social condition. To be well is to be happy, and we can all be well by getting and keeping our bodies in a healthful state. Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil will help all to do this.

'What, you here again!' exclaimed the woman at the back door when Weary Willie presented himself. 'I thought you were dead.'

'Oh, no,' replied Willie, touching his hat; 'I didn't eat that piece of pie you gave me the last time I was here.'

Genuine Castoria always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Statesmen think of the next generation; politicians of the next election.—'Judge.'

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

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

The Boys' Page.

A Bit of a Boy.

(By Margery Browne.)

It was a very hot afternoon, the glass stood at ninety degrees in the shade; the wind had chopped round from west to east, and on the north-west horizon a bank of inky clouds betokened the approach of a thunderstorm. Rain was badly wanted, and around Glenvale the grass was brittle and yellow; whilst the bush fires raged at no great distance away for days together.

A most oppressive afternoon—the young schoolmaster found it so as he passed his hand wearily over his brow and turned his back for a moment upon the class he would so gladly have dismissed. And the boys found it so, too, perhaps, for they were more than usually lazy, and seemed bent on giving as much trouble as possible.

One boy was especially tiresome; indeed, Phil. Ramsay was always a few degrees worse than his schoolmates, whatever the general tone of class behavior was—and that June afternoon he was a veritable imp of mischief. Now he was drawing a chalk figure on the red shirt of the boy who sat on the form before him; and now he was digging a huge hat-pin (probably one of his mother's) into the plump arm of the little fellow on his left, making him cry out for mercy, whereupon the older boy on the right pinched the offender, who retaliated in such a way that the class became uproarious, and the master had hard work in restoring it to order, and almost lost his temper in his efforts. At last, when all was quiet again, Phil thought of something else to annoy the small boy, in whose pocket a ripe peach was waiting for a chance of being eaten. The small boy was longing for that chance, and now and then he took out the peach and looked at it lovingly. Phil had seen him do so quite three times that afternoon; but he did not look at it a fourth, for, whilst the teacher was intent upon an exercise, Phil's hand dived deftly into the pocket, abstracted the peach, and quick as thought bit a large piece out of it. There was a cry, a scuffle, and the remainder of the peach was flung across the schoolroom into an opposite class, where it struck a boy in the face, and, smashed with the force of the impact, covered his vest with juice and pulp.

'Philip Ramsey, stand out!'

'Shan't!'

The master made a forward movement.

'If you want me, come an' get me,' cried the boy; 'I ain't afeard of you. My mum, she says you're only a bit of a boy yourself, and ain't fit to keep a school.'

The boys tittered, but the master's wrath had risen. He went between the forms and dragged the boy, struggling and kicking, out of the class.

'You ain't a-going to strap me. If you do, I'll tell my mum, and she'll make it hot for you; so I tell you.'

But the young schoolmaster was prepared to risk that, and that afternoon, whilst the storm broke furiously over Glenvale and the rain beat upon the iron roof of the school with a deafening noise that drowned Phil. Ramsey's screams and the excitement of his schoolmates, the naughtiest boy in the school was made an example of in a way he would not easily forget.

Mrs. Ramsey was indignant to think that her boy had been thrashed before the whole school, just for a little bit of boyish mischief—thrashed, and by a young fellow who couldn't boast a bit of whisker. Mrs. Ramsey was more than indignant—she was furious, for not only had he humiliated her boy before his companions, but he had the audacity to say that Philip Ramsey was a young larrikin, and was a disgrace to his class! A larrikin, indeed!—and his father earning £5 a week regularly before he threw up his situation to try his luck at Broken Hill! A larrikin!—her Phil, and he learning music, too, and having a piano of his own (or, rather, of hers and his father's) to practice on! She'd let Mr. Smith know whether her boy was a larrikin—that she would—and that very night, as she told her neighbors.

So, although to all appearances the drought had broken up and the rain was falling heavily and steadily, as though it meant to make up for lost time, Mrs. Ramsey took her cloak and her umbrella and waded bravely through the puddles on her way to Mr. Smith's lodging, with the sole intent of giving that presumptuous young man a strong bit of her mind.

He was in. 'Oh, yes,' said the landlady; "tisn't many as would be out a night like this, unless they had strong reasons.' And she looked enquiringly at Mrs. Ramsey, seeing in her wrathful face and the unusual stiffness of her carriage very strong reasons of some sort.

'I have my reasons,' said that indignant lady, 'and if the young man doesn't guess what they are, I'll soon save him the trouble.'

A few minutes later Mrs. Ramsey was sitting in the parlor facing the schoolmaster, and (as she said to her neighbor afterwards) 'fairly having it out with him.'

'Just as you please, my dear lady. If you take the boy from my school, the school will suffer no loss. He is, I fear, an incorrigible.'

'He may be and he may not be,' said Mrs. Ramsey, pursing her lips together a moment, ready to die rather than admit her ignorance of the word and its meaning; 'but he's no larrikin, anyway. A larrikin, indeed!—and me paying half a guinea every quarter to have him taught the piano! However, I'll take him away and have him go to a better school, for he's learning next to nothing—which is just what I might have expected, with a bit of a boy for a scoolmaster.'

Mr. Smith merely bowed and opened the door politely; but Mrs. Ramsey had been so thoroughly wound up before starting that she had not yet run down, and her indignation compelled her to hurl another bit of her mind at the schoolmaster before she quitted his presence.

'You're a mean coward, that's what you are, to whack a boy that can't help himself. You can thrash Philip Ramsey easy enough, but you can't find an answer to give his mother.'

Mr. Smith bowed again, and by a strong effort kept down the answer that he knew would be far from a soft one, and Mrs. Ramsey gathered her skirt up and stalked from the room with something of the majesty of a queen and the awkwardness of an emu, saying to the schoolmaster's landlady, as she opened the cottage door for her, 'I've settled him! Beardless boys can't talk me down!' And, after she had departed, the landlady took a basket of fruit into her lodger's room and tried to find out the cause of Mrs. Ramsey's visit, by many hints delicately administered. But Mr. Smith said nothing, and the good woman had to give in, with the comforting reflection that she would find out all about it in the morning.

But for three days the incessant rain prevented all neighborly gossip in Glenvale, and when at last the fine weather set in again Mrs. Ramsey's wrath had subsided. So no more was heard of the subject, but it soon became known all through the suburb that Phil Ramsey was going to school at Miss Branscombe's, and that Miss Branscombe had told an intimate friend that he was without exception the naughtiest boy in the school.

* * * * * *

It was Saturday afternoon, and Glenvale was in half-holiday mood. The paddock was full of cricketers and their admirers, and, much to the amusement of the more sober and stay-at-home residents, a bevy of lady cyclists had wheeled down the main street.

It was a very pleasant day. The whole suburb looked brighter for the past rain; grass was greener, gardens were refreshed, and the smoke of the bush fires was no longer to be seen.

By a large water hole in some of the waste lands several of the boys were at play, and among them was Phil Ramsey, as usual the most daring, the most mischievous of all. A considerable quantity of stone had been quarried and taken from the clearing, and that particular water-hole was dangerously deep, but so narrow at one end that a few of the most venturesome boys were enjoying the sport of jumping from one bank to the other. Suddenly there was a cry, a splash, a chorus of screams—for Phil Ramsey had fallen in. Several people in the near neighborhood heard the commotion—among them Mrs. Ramsey, who was cleaning her verandah scarce a stone-throw away, and the young schoolmaster, who was hurrying off to catch the ferry-boat; but neither they nor any one else took a great deal of notice, for if the boys were noisy it was no new thing, especially on Saturday afternoon. But a child running towards Mrs. Ramsey's cottage, seeing Mr. Smith just passing, shouted to him, 'Oh, sir, Phil Ramsey's fell in the water-hole!' Mrs. Ramsey, broom in hand, rushed frantically to the spot, but the schoolmaster reached the crowd of boys first.

'Where is he? Have you got him?'

'He's gone down, sir.'

'Down to the bottom?'

'Went down like a log.'

Mrs. Ramsey arrived panting as the last words were uttered, but by that time the schoolmaster was at the bottom, too. He went down hands foremost, and when he rose again he held Phil Ramsey by the waist. They carried the boy to his mother's cottage and Dr. Elton was sent for, but by the time he arrived Mr. Smith's unceasing efforts at resuscitation had met with their reward, and Phil Ramsey was snatched back from the jaws of death.

* * * * * *

Phil is back at Mr. Smith's school now, and is one of the master's most likely pupils, trying his utmost to learn, and treating the teacher whom he once loved to annoy with love and respect almost amounting to worship. Mrs. Ramsey cannot now say enough for Phil's schoolmaster. She never misses an opportunity of recounting his heroism in that awful moment when Phil was all but lost to her, and she is no longer heard to speak of her hero as 'a bit of a boy.'—'The Presbyterian,' Sidney.

The Tornado Judicial

A SUDDEN CHANGE OF VENUE.

(Earl W. Mayo, in 'Ainslee's.')

'Back in the early summer of 1893 two men were sitting on one claim in western Oklahoma. They had been sitting there for some months—in fact, ever since the opening of that particular part of the territory. In the rush that had attended the opening one man had staked out the section. The other had been first at the land office and filed a claim to the same piece of land before attempting to occupy it. Thus arose a controversy such as was matched by hundreds of others in different parts of the territory.

'The two men had entrenched themselves and watched each other with shotguns in their hands for the first few days. Then one hoisted a flag of truce and proposed a temporary compromise. The terms of this compromise were that a line was to be drawn across the quarter section, and that each was to keep to his respective side of the line. Each was to build himself a temporary shack and put in crops with the understanding that both crops and shacks should revert to the legal owner of the section when the case came to be decided by the processes of the slow-going courts of law. The fact that each permitted the other to do this was not to prejudice the case of either when it finally came up in court, and it was understood that if either one ventured over the dividing line the other was at liberty to have recourse to the shotgun.

'Thus the matter stood for some months, and each man kept a sharp eye on the shack of his neighbor and left his loaded shotgun within easy reach. Then, one day, when the sun beat down with scalding heat that made ploughing impossible, a strong wind blew up—a wind that seemed to blow out of the very mouth of Inferno.

'Great masses of clouds, swiftly shifting and changing hue, now black, now purple, now greenish-yellow, rolled up in the south-east. The farmers that had come from Kansas and Missouri retired to their cellars, if they possessed such luxuries, and the tenderfeet got out their cameras and prepared to photograph the wonderful cloud effects. The clouds shut out the sun, and there arose a subdued murmur that developed first into a tremulous buzzing and then into a sullen roar.

'Then out of the dark cloud masses came a wonderful pillar, a dusty-grey column that looked like the lower end of a gigantic balloon. The column was indistinct at first, but it advanced across the prairies with the speed of an express train, and as it came nearer and nearer the buzzing sound increased to a roar that was like a hundred Niagaras.

'Smith, the man who occupied one side of the dead line on the disputed quarter section, was from Northern Missouri. When he saw the shape of the yellow balloon tail he called to his wife and they made a run for a little hole he had dug in his front yard. They let themselves in and closed the trap door that covered it, and then both lay low, waiting for the shock they knew was coming.

'Jones, on the other side of the line saw these manœuvres, but being from Eastern Tennessee, he thought only that his neighbor might be intending to reopen hostilities, and so he took down his shotgun and sat in his shack, with his aiming eye and his trigger cocked toward the dead line.

'The roaring that came from the approaching column increased in intensity; the earth trembled; the air sang with a hissing noise. Suddenly day was blotted out and Hades was let loose. Smith and his wife could neither see nor think, but they instinctively tried to hold on to the very earth beneath them, which seemed to be hurled up into the air and whirled about like a scrap of paper.

'In a few minutes the roaring sound began to lessen, the reeling earth became still again, and the swift patter of pouring rain was heard falling on the trapdoor. After fifteen minutes of suspense Smith cautiously raised the door and peered out. The rain had slackened and the sun was shining.

'Smith looked about him. There stood his shack uninjured. His cotton and corn had suffered only in the loss of a few leaves. Then he looked over beyond the dead line and gave a great shout. Jones had disappeared; so had his shack; so had his waggon and tools, and the shed where he had kept his team.

'There was a broad, smooth track across the prairie where these had stood—a track from which the grass was gone, and which looked as though an army of Kansas grasshoppers had passed over it.

'Some men would have sat down to think over such a remarkable occurrence, but Smith did not. He hurried out his mules, hitched up his plough and ran a furrow around the whole claim, while his wife stood guard with the gun to await Jones's return. Smith was going to establish his claim to that quarter section then and there, but he might have spared his haste, for Jones did not reappear, and nothing was heard of him for several weeks. Then Smith received a letter dated from a town forty miles away in an adjoining county. The letter read:

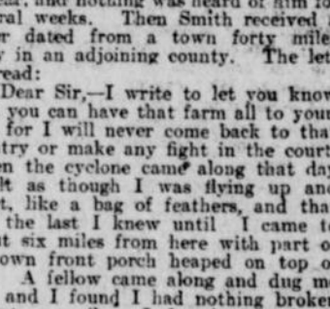
'"Dear Sir,—I write to let you know that you can have that farm all to yourself, for I will never come back to that country or make any fight in the court. When the cyclone came along that day I felt as though I was flying up and apart, like a bag of feathers, and that was the last I knew until I came to about six miles from here with part of my own front porch heaped on top of me. A fellow came along and dug me out, and I found I had nothing broken except one rib. I found one of my mules close by, still tied to the scantling to which he had been hitched, and the other one I heard of the next day about three miles away. These weren't hurt, so I have my team and myself, and there is a claim here whose owner was blown away and hasn't been heard of, so I have taken that. I'll stay here unless another cyclone comes along. Then you may hear from me in Arkansas, or back in Tennessee. Hoping you are still there. Respectfully, A. JONES."

'This is a cyclone story that can be verified, for Smith filed the letter with the court in establishing his title to the quarter section. For that reason the story is worth repeating, but, of course, it is not one that would attract much attention out in the cyclone country except that it is the only case on record where the storm usurped the functions of judge and jury.'

VANISHING COIN.

Optical illusions are not the only ones by which persons can be deceived as a neat trick clearly shows.

Take a piece of money and tell someone that if he lets you press it to his



forehead for a few seconds he will find it impossible to remove it without using his hands.

If he laughs at you and tells you to go ahead, step behind him and press the money to his forehead for ten or twelve seconds. Then remove your hand and bid him to get rid of the coin if he can. He will shake his head and make grimaces, expecting every moment to see the coin fall to the ground, but this he will never see, and for the excellent reason that when you removed your hand you also removed the money.

PLEASE TELL TEACHERS.

Any day school teacher or principal not already taking 'World Wide' may have it on trial for six weeks free of charge. By kindly making this known to teachers, subscribers will greatly oblige the publishers.

Our Flags

HOW TO USE THEM.

By Somerville Gibney, in 'Boy's Own Paper.'

During the latter part of the month of June in this year, which the whole nation earnestly hopes may see the crowning of our Sovereign, King Edward VII., and his Queen Consort Alexandra, there will be few things more in evidence than flags, both as an item in decoration generally and also in their more legitimate use in the Navy, the Army, and as indicative marks on certain buildings and establishments.

The first thing an Englishman does expressive of national rejoicing is to hang out a flag. He is not always particular as to what flag it is, whether he has any right to use it, or how he hangs it. Indeed, you may take it for granted that very few Englishmen, or English boys either, would pass with credit an examination on flags. Perhaps, therefore, it will not be entirely out of place at this season, when so many will be on view, if we take a cursory view of the subject and jot down a few particulars connected with them.

I use the word 'flag' in its general acceptance, comprising as it does many forms of that article, each of which has its proper distinctive name, as we shall see.

The word is derived from the Swedish flake, the Old French flache, and the Belgic flach, meaning flat, whence we also get our word flagstone, or flat stone, and, as a flag does not attain to its full measure of usefulness until it is flattened out by the action of the wind, so that the design it bears can be seen, it was on this account that it got its English name.

Flags have borne heraldic devices from the remotest times, and of all these devices the cross is the most frequent, our Union Jack of the present day being charged with no less than three; but of this more later on. In the Bayeux tapestry some of the Norman soldiers have flags attached to their lances upon which the cross is seen; and, to digress for a moment, it may appear a curious thing that these instruments of death should be adorned in this manner. But there is a good reason for it, for, in a charge, the fluttering of the little red and white pennon confuses the eye of an opponent, so that it is impossible to distinguish the exact point of the lance, and therefore to ward it off or guard against it.

Sir Walter Scott, who, besides being a poet and a novelist, was a very good herald, fully recognized the various forms of flags, and some of my readers will no doubt remember the lines in 'Marmion":

'A thousand streamers flaunted fair;
Various in shape, device, and hue—
Green, sanguine, purple, red and blue,
Broad, narrow, swallow-tailed and square
Scroll, pennon, pensil, bandrol, there
O'er the pavilions flew.'

THE BANNERS.

And now to take some of the forms of flags, commencing with the banner. This was originally a small square, or nearly square, flag, and obtained its form in a somewhat curious way. A knight who was the leader of fifty men-at-arms besides archers carried a 'pennon,' or a small, narrow flag indented or swallow-tailed at the 'fly' (the end of the flag farthest from the staff), like our modern 'burgee'; and, when the sovereign had occasion on the field of battle to reward him for some particular act of valor, he did so by tearing off the points of his pennon and converting it into a banner. The knight might thereafter blazon his arms on a square-shaped shield, and was known as a knight banneret. The trumpeters of the Household Brigade have banners attached to their instruments, and the flags of the cavalry regiments are properly banners, though they are frequently called standards; while the Royal Standard, on which are quartered the arms of England, Scotland and Ireland, is more correctly the Royal Banner. In connection with this, the arms of Ireland, the harp, were first marshalled with those of England in 1613.

The 'banner-roll' or 'bandrol' and 'guydhomme' or 'guidon' were small banners edged with fringe, or twisted silk, and were generally used in funeral processions.

'Penoncels' or 'pensils' were small, narrow pennons, and sometimes formed part of the caparisons of a knight's charger. Another small banner was known as the 'ancient,' and was carried by an officer in the army, who, from his duty, received the same name, much as the ensign did in more modern times. Shakespeare has a line in Othello:

"The Lieutenant is to be saved before the Ancient."

The 'pavon' was a small triangular flag, the longest side of which was attached to the staff.

The 'gonfannon' was another flag bordered as the 'guidon,' but it differed from the rest by being fixed to the staff in the way so commonly seen in Sunday-school and church processional banners—namely, by cords attached to the top and bottom sides of the staff-end of the flag, and carried to the staff head, which was in the centre behind the flag. It thus hung straight down and was always fully exposed.

THE STANDARD.

We now come to the 'Standard,' which, as far as is known, was first used by Edward III., and which was something like an elongated pennon. Any noble commander might hoist one, and it indicated the rank of its owner by its length. Thus a king's standard was eight to nine yards long; a duke's seven; a marquess's six and a half; an earl's six; a viscount's five and a half; a baron's five; a banneret's four and a half; and a knight's four. It obtained its name from the fact that, on account of its size, it was seldom carried in the hand, but the staff was generally planted in the ground. It differed from the banner in another material point. The banner always had the 'arms' of its owner depicted upon it, the standard had only the 'crest' or 'badge' and the 'motto,' while its color was governed by the color or colors of the livery of its owner.

A very common object that owes its existence to flags is the weathercock or vane. This may be said to date its origin from the thirteenth century, when it was the custom for the lord of a castle to crown its pinnacles or tower with banners or fanions bearing his arms, whence came the word 'fane,' and this in time became 'vane.' A relic of this practice still exists in the hoisting of the English flag on any new possession acquired by the Empire. Many of my readers will no doubt be able to recall instances of weathercocks in the shape of small banners, and these most probably at first bore a coat of arms upon them. Now frequently the shape of the flag is discarded, and the chief charge, if it will admit of the treatment, or the crest is alone retained.

THE UNION JACK.

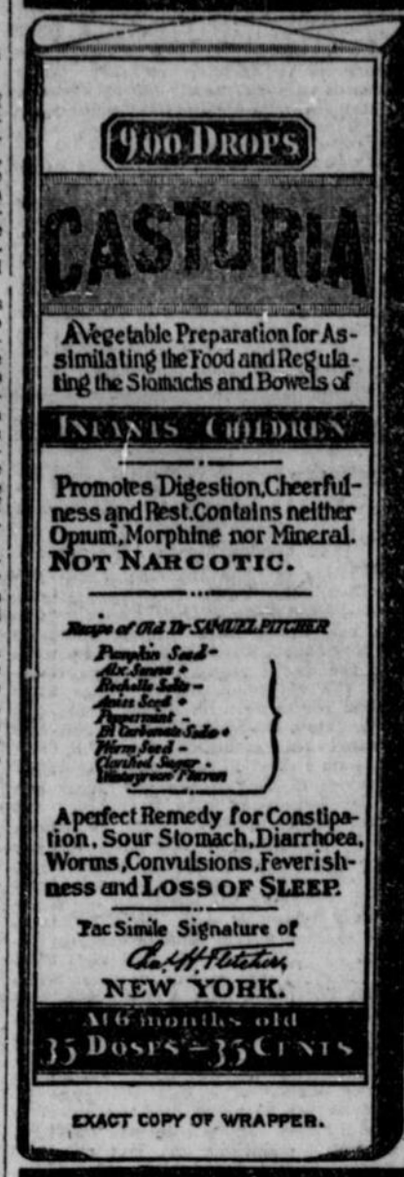
I have kept our national flag, the Union Jack, until the last, because it is the flag of the Englishman, in contradistinction to the Royal Banner, which belongs alone to the Sovereign. A short time since an announcement appeared declaring that no one had any actual right to make use of the Royal Banner as a means of decoration, as it belonged to the Sovereign alone, and, strictly speaking, indicated his presence beneath it. But whether this will be sufficient to nullify the custom of years remains to be seen; if it does it will prove a serious blow to the flag-makers, for the Royal Banner and the Union Jack have hitherto been used indiscriminately.

The Union Jack is a difficult flag, and one concerning which there is a vast amount of ignorance displayed; for on a day of rejoicing, when flags are to the fore, how continually one observes the flag of Great Britain hoisted topsy-turvy—and, if the fact were pointed out to the aggressor, he would probably stare at you in doubt, and answer that it did not matter which edge was uppermost, as bottom and top were exactly alike.

To the casual observer he might appear to be right, but a closer examination would show that the red diagonal bars have white borders, but those borders are not of equal width. In one half of the flag—divided perpendicularly—they are broad above and narrow below, and in the opposite half they are narrow above and broad below. And the flag is only correctly hoisted when the broad white border above the red is next the staff. When in this position it is below the red, the flag is topsy-turvy, and instead of a sign of rejoicing it becomes a signal of distress. Therefore let me beseech all English boys who in this year of grace shall busy themselves in the matter of decoration, to be sure to see that when they make use of their country's flag they do not insult it by hoisting it wrong way up!

Our first Union Jack was born in the year 1606, and typified the union of England and Scotland by the heraldic blending of the crosses of St. Andrew and St. George, the latter bordered with a narrow white line (heraldically fimbriated). To understand this properly, not being heralds, we must, as it were, take the flag to pieces, and start with the cross of St. Andrew, which is a white diagonal one on a blue ground, and over this we must lay the upright red cross of St. George, with its narrow white border, and thus we get our first Jack, which continued until Jan. 1, 1801, when Ireland was added to the Union, and it became necessary to include the cross of St. Patrick, a red diagonal one, fimbriated, or bordered with white, as that of St. George. This was done by laying it, as it were, on the top of the white one of St. Andrew, and beneath that of St. George. But the heralds, with whom rests the duty of designing our flags, did more than this, they introduced a process known in their language as 'counterchanging'—that is, they made the colors of each of the four arms of the cross the opposite of its fellow, so that the red portion of the one becomes the white of the other, and vice versa. The white border is not altered, but, lying as it is supposed to do on the white of St. Andrew's cross, it is not seen on that side, and the border therefore only appears on one side. If any of my readers have a correctly made Union Jack by them, as they read this, they will be able to grasp my meaning more easily, or they will find a true representation of it on the shield of Britannia on the reverse of an English penny of the present coinage.

Advertisements.



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Our Note Book

A FALL INTO A CREVASSE.

Mr. W. M. Crook, the mountain-climber, narrates in the 'Strand Magazine' an adventure which as first reported in the papers appeared very alarming but which, as Mr. Crook tells it, turned out well after a half-hour of anxiety. In company with two ladies he struck out across the glacier in the Theodul Pass. Glaciers change steadily, so that no guide-book is trustworthy. Just as they came to new snow, and were about to tie themselves together with the rope which he was carrying, Mr. Crook plunged through the snow into a concealed crevasse.

The thoughts that passed through his mind, he writes, were: 'Now I am being killed. If this is what being killed is like, it's not so bad as people make out.'

He pulled up suddenly with a jerk, and looked up to see how far he had fallen. A round, blue hole about forty feet above him was all that he could see of the outside world.

The ladies kept perfectly cool, and called down to Mr. Crook calmly to know if he was hurt. Finding that he was safe, one went off for help, while the other stayed to mark the hole.

There was one danger in Mr. Crook's position—the danger of falling farther. To prevent this he made hand-holes in the walls of ice between which he was lodged. His fingers grew cold as he worked, but fortunately he had a flask of brandy. A little of this rubbed on his fingers had a good effect.

One accident threatened at the time to be unfortunate. His ice-axe, to which he had clung in his fall, and which he had used to advantage in making hand-holes, struck the wall behind him as he raised it and was knocked out of his hand. After that, fearing more than ever that his hold might fail, he dug with his penknife and finger around a knob of ice, and tied to it the rope which he had round his waist, thus lashing himself to the ice.

Just at that moment help came. He heard voices above him, and saw a welcome rope dangling down through the hole from the hands of a stout Swiss farmer. Mr. Crook tied the rope round his waist, and in a few minutes was sprawling on the surface, gasping for breath and glad enough to be in the sunlight again.

WHICH WAS IT?

Sir William MacCormac, the president of the Royal College of Surgeons, is an indefatigable worker. Often to save time when studying in his laboratory, he used to have a light luncheon served there.

On one occasion his assistants heard him sigh heavily, and looking up, saw the doctor glaring at two glass receptacles on his table.

'What is the matter, doctor?' asked one of the men.

'Nothing in particular,' was the reply, 'only I am uncertain whether I drank the beef tea or that compound I have been working on. And on the whole, I would rather it had been the beef tea.'

Scan the first column of the Eighth Page. There are many good offers there.

LITERARY REVIEW.

GOLDWIN SMITH ON IMPERIALISM.

'Commonwealth or Empire,' (Macmillan's) is the title of Dr. Goldwin Smith's essay in which he denounces in strong language the present expansionist tendency of the United States. He takes occasion to denounce many other things at the same time, especially war, and the present English policy, and an Anglo-American alliance and plutocracy, and American flag worship, with regard to which latter he says :—

Man, it seems, after all, must have a religion. Belief in Christianity and even in a God growing faint, he is taking to worshipping the flag. Strict laws are to be made against the profanation of the sacred emblem, by any common use. More than that its unfurling, no matter in what quarrel, is to be held to constitute morality, so as to bind and at the same time absolve the conscience of the citizen. Be the cause good or bad, the play must be carried on to victory, and everything done with that purpose is to be deemed right. With this worship of the flag goes the maxim, 'My country, right or wrong'—Decatur's doctrine which was revived for President Polk's Mexican war. Of the superstition, which is the offspring of primitive ignorance or of blind tradition, we have had examples enough; this seems to be the first superstition consciously imposed upon ourselves. Attachment to the flag as the symbol of the nation is right and natural; but the present transport of admiration leaves that sentiment far behind.

One difficulty in the way of American Imperialism is pointed out by Dr. Smith when he says :—

The American Constitution is not suited for playing the British game. In England foreign policy remains in the same hands long enough to preserve its continuity and the general identity of its aims. A Foreign Minister, retiring from office, still sits in Parliament, and still has his voice in the councils of the state, while the Foreign office is largely in the hands of permanent officers of the highest class. But an American Secretary of State, retiring from office, hardly ever takes his seat in Congress, so that the thread of an Imperialist policy would be abruptly broken off every four years, and there could hardly be community of design or continuous co-operation with the Foreign Office of Great Britain. Instead of unity of counsels, angry divergence might result.

An interesting comparison between English and American village life is given in the following paragraph :—

Nowhere is English life better or more attractive than in a country parish, with a kind and conscientious squire, good ladies, an active pastor, a well-to-do tenantry and a contented peasantry. Yet, passing from this to an American village, an observer felt that he had come to something which had more of the true spirit of a community. He felt that by the social equality and general friendliness which prevailed, by the spontaneous obedience to law which had no force to support it, but that of a single constable, by the general intelligence and the common interest in public questions, one step at least had been made towards something like the fulfilment of the social ideal.

Dr. Smith makes a number of sensible remarks in this essay which is, however, for the most part pessimistic and unbalanced. Of the future, he prophecies with a recklessness one would hardly expect from a man of his experience. England is to retire from Egypt and from Gibraltar, the colonies are to become free nations, with a tie of mutual citizenship so that when a Canadian lands in England he may at once enjoy the British franchise. The people's earnings will not be taken from them for the objects of a chimerical ambition, and the barren service of war, and it will be seen 'that the true greatness as well as the happiness of England is not in dominion over subject races, but in herself.'

(Morang Company, Toronto.)

A CENTURY OF MISSIONS.

A picture of two aged missionaries, Dr. John G. Paton and Dr. Jacob Chamberlain, one representing nearly half a century of work in the New Hebrides, and the other the same length of time in India, in conference concerning the things of the Kingdom forms a beautiful and fitting frontispiece to the large volume entitled 'Centennial Survey of Foreign Missions,' published by the Revell Company. This work, which has necessarily involved an immense amount of research, grew out of a paper prepared for the Ecumenical Conference in 1900 by the Rev. James S. Dennis, D.D., author of 'Christian Missions and Social Progress,' to which this work forms a statistical supplement, giving, as it does, a conspectus of the achievements and results of Evangelical missions in all lands at the close of the nineteenth century. Dr. Dennis gives us first the tabulated statistics of all foreign missionary societies with the income, number of workers, etc., and the estimated results. This is followed by some fifty pages of educational statistics and as many more enumerating the various Bible translations. Medical and philanthropic work follows and the volume is completed by a very full directory, an index and a set of maps. The completeness of the work may be judged from the fact that the mere list of hospitals and dispensaries occupies seventeen great pages, while institutions of all kinds, from mission printing houses to homes for the children of lepers, are listed with equal fulness. Many interesting bits of information are given in the descriptive notes; for instance, one industrial school at Chefoo has a fruit preserving factory, as well as brush-making, knitting and torchon lace industries. A cotton mill is run in connection with a children's home in Ceylon. A girls' school in Canton is called by the Chinese 'The True Light Seminary,' a special organization in Japan cares for the spiritual welfare of policemen, while the Japanese Scripture Union, which numbers 12,000, was founded by a young Japanese girl who when visiting England saw the workings of the Children's Special Service Mission. From this society have sprung the Railway Mission and the Post and Telegraph Missions. The book contains many full page illustrations, and is invaluable as a book of reference. No public library will be complete without it.

(Revell Company, Toronto, $4.00.)

HINTS FOR PREACHERS.

'Windows for Sermons' is the title of a book of illustrations by Louis Albert Banks, D.D., pastor of Grace M. E. Church, New York city. Dr. Banks has made a study of the 'art of sermonic illustration' and publishes this volume in response to many questions on the subject. In his introduction Dr. Banks points out the fact that the preacher is called a fisherman in the Scriptures, and he says:—

A young fellow went up into the North-West for a summer's fishing. He was rich, and so he got up the most remarkable fishing-rig that had ever gone into those woods. Such a fishing-suit the natives had never seen. He had a different rod and a different sort of line for every fish. He had hand-nets and gaffs and baskets galore. Ordinary people stood around with eyes wide open. There was a good deal of interest about the sportsman's hotel when the young nabob set off with two guides for his first day's fishing; and there was a good deal of amusement when he came back empty-handed at night. When he was asked what was the trouble, and if he had seen no fish, he replied: 'Oh, yes, I saw a great many fish, and some large ones, but the difficulty seemed to be that I somehow failed to attract the attention of the fish.' He was not a good fisherman.

Gospel-fishing is like that. Men are taken up with worldly things. They are fascinated by the pleasures of society, or they are intoxicated in the race for wealth. They have been caught, it may be in the current of passion and self-indulgence. The noise and din of fleshly things come in like a flood to drown out the better intuitions and longings of the soul. You must attract the attention of these people, and awaken an interest in them before you can do anything to help them. The preacher may be good, he may be scholarly, he may be earnest; but if he does not seek out the proper bait to catch the eye and ear and heart of men and women who are indifferent and sinful, he will not catch them for his Lord.

HOME TRAINING.

A second series of 'Home Thoughts' by Mrs. James Fairley Cox, reprinted from the New York 'Evening Post,' is published by A. S. Barnes, New York. The first series sprang at once into public favor and this volume dealing in an equally plain and vigorous way with the complex problems of modern life is sure of a warm welcome. Speaking of the necessity of teaching self-control, Mrs. Cox says:—

The boy of ten years old who has to be watched and reminded twenty times a day of the simple, inflexible rules which prevent his doing things in the way his comrades do them, has not any fundamental ground for believing that he is safe from the disease that has taken generations of his people out of the world in the early years of their lives. So soon as the parental hand is lifted from its controlling grasp, he will keep late hours, and spend his leisure time in ill-ventilated, impure places of public amusement; will break down his digestive power by improper foods and drinks, and expose himself in every way. A child so threatened has to learn that he must control his impulses, restrict his pleasures, take the reins, as it were, of his destiny into his own hands, and understand them, while yet a short-trousered lad, that only by self-control can he hope to lengthen his days and take a stalwart, virile personality into the struggles of life.

Some timely words dealing with the careless, luxurious extravagance of modern times, come in a later chapter:—

Within the last year, one of the oldest and most respected firms in a rich rural city not far off has had to close its doors because of credits extended to what was seemingly the best class of its citizens. In a population of less than twelve thousand people they had unpaid bills amounting to forty thousand dollars on their generous, over-indulgent books, and most of these debts represented luxuries which the purchasers could have easily denied themselves. They had lost nothing from the poorer cash-buyers over their counters, whose daily purchases were for the necessaries of life. Year in and year out, richer and more exacting customers had been 'paying on account,' and leaving an increasing deficit to grow. Not one, perhaps out of the whole list had ever intended to injure or defraud. Certainly those who had purposed to take what they did not pay for, were very, very few; yet the ruin was irretrievable.

It all comes under the head of that branch of education and character-building most neglected by our countrymen, the denial of self, the saying 'No' to desire. We have lost that element out of our republican lives which, in the primitive days of our country's existence, kept the Pilgrim feet so firm on the rocky shores of New England, and taught even the reckless cavalier in Southern colonies to be content with what his sword and gun won for him.

A STORY OF TREACHERY.

'The Second Generation,' by James Weber Linn, is published in Canada by the Morang Company, Toronto. The plot is an unusual one. It gives the life story of a man who, when a little boy, was pledged by his dying father to devote his life to hindering, as far as possible, a certain insolvent politician from doing harm in the world. In carrying out his pledge the young man had for a long time no idea that he was thwarting the father of the young lady to whom he had given his heart. In the end both lives were spoiled by what, the hero bitterly calls, the 'sins of the Fathers,' but the book delineates many interesting phases of western life. The scene is laid in Indiana and the hated politician is the 'boss of the 33rd Congressional District' of that State. The time is when the discovery of oil was still recent and the country was engaged in systematically developing its resources. The story opens at the time of the discovery by the people of the treachery of their representative, which is thus described:—

Hundreds of small firms were embarked in the oil business, buying, refining, shipping—on a small scale, but with steady profits. Into this hive of industry came a huge stone, the announcement that the Consolidated Oil Company not only sought a charter to do business in the state, but was on the point of securing one. The governor was understood to be favorable to the project; only the individual legislators, then, stood between the company and its aims. Many of these, especially from districts where no trace of oil could be detected, had seen no reason why the development of the business should not fall altogether into the hands of one company; but for two years the majority had stood the other way. Now for the third time the bills chartering the company had been introduced, and the opposition to it was said to be much less steady. Rumors of fabulous sums offered here and there by the lobbyists of the economy began to have a double effect; they roused the small firms to terror, and excited the cupidity of even the most honest. Honest and dishonest, however, among the Congressmen of the old districts, stood together for a time against the innovation, the one in the fear of God, the other of their constituents. Suddenly the news crept abroad somehow that Chris. Wheeler, politically as physically the biggest man in that part of the state, would vote for the coming of the Consolidated. Chris. Wheeler, whom the men of the oil district had put and kept in power, till their united support, always ready to hand, made his re-elections matters of course. The rumor was laughed at for two days. Then when no savage denial was issued by Wheeler, it was laughed at no more. They wrote him, some angrily, some appealingly, —some apparently half amused. For result, he left the legislature for a day, and came home to answer for his deeds. When they heard he was in town, his constituents breathed more freely, for it was argued that he would never dare face them if he intended to tell them they were betrayed. Some few, Kent among them, who knew with more exactitude the character of their representative in the state legislature, were not even then quite assured. This view was expressed, briefly, by one Theophilus Green, known as 'File,' by avocation fisherman and woodsawyer, by vocation political philosopher and prophet.

'Chris. Wheeler,' he remarked, 'ain't afraid of nothin' but bein' poor. And if it's true he's goin' to vote for the Consolidated, I reckon he ain't afraid of thet, no more.'

LITERARY CHAT

'Temporal Power; A Study in Supremacy,' is the title of Marie Corelli's new novel, to be issued late this summer.

A biography of the late Lord Dufferin is to be published, but the family has not yet decided to whose hands the work shall be intrusted.

A great great granddaughter of Daniel Defoe, Mary Ann Defoe, died a few days ago at South Croydon, in her 78th year. Defoe was born in 1661, eight generations ago, as statisticians reckon.

We are promised new light on the domestic life of the Carlyles, in the shape of a volume of letters written by Jane Welsh Carlyle to various people, and which have been gathered by members of the inner circle of the Carlyle family.

At the annual meeting of the trustees of Shakespeare's birthplace, held recently, it was announced that 30,000 persons had paid for admission during the year, and nearly 15,000 persons had visited Anne Hathaway's cottage at Shottery. The visitors belonged to forty-three nationalities.

John Morley is reported as engaged upon the final proofs of his 'Life of Gladstone.' It will be a great work and will include many letters. It is confidently expected that it will be published next autumn. Mr. Morley has given to this work an immense amount of labor and care.

The Apocrypha is not, apparently, in great demand in bookshops, says the 'London Literary World.' A search was instituted lately by a well-known writer; he tried one shop after another. 'Have you the Apocrypha?' he asked a lady behind a pile of books. The lady was puzzled; then, with a bewitching smile, she asked, 'Is it a weekly or a monthly?'

'Audrey,' by Mary Johnston, was the second best selling book in Scotland during the month of April, which goes to show its widespread popularity. Miss Johnston's grandmother was a Scotchwoman and the Scotchman MacLean is one of the strongest characters in 'Audrey.' It is reported from London that no American novel since 'David Harum' has won such decided popularity there as 'Audrey.'

The publishers of the Forum announce that beginning with the July issue the magazine will be changed from a monthly to a quarterly. Its general character will be maintained, but it is believed that the field which the 'Forum' wishes to cover can be more adequately considered in a quarterly than in a monthly publication. The magazine will be conducted in departments, each in charge of some one qualified by training and connections to take charge of it. The principal departments will include American politics, foreign affairs, finance and economics, science, literature, art, music and the drama.

The London correspondent of the New York 'Times Saturday Review' says:—The 'Pocket R. L. S.' is a handy little volume in flexible covers, wherein are treasured up a vast quantity of extracts from the writings of Stevenson the beloved. It is the most excusable pocket volume that I have seen in a long time. Unlike pocket editions of full-grown novels, it is meant to be read a paragraph at a time, and hence it is not out of place in the pocket. The selections seem to have been made with excellent judgment, and if there is such a benighted person as one who knows not Stevenson, the reading of a few pages of this little book will be sure to send him to Stevenson's books with joy and wonder.

Mr. Unwin is publishing in his Colonial Library a book by Mr. Alfred Kinnear, the well-known newspaper correspondent, entitled 'Across Many Seas.' It is a volume of reminiscences of travels in all parts of the world during the last forty years, and throws many interesting side-lights on the history of the British empire during the period. Experiences in America, India, China, Africa (both West and South) are included, and the book closes with the return from their imperial trip of the Duke and Duchess of York.

A LITTLE GIRL'S LITERATURE.

In the June 'St. Nicholas' is published the first prize letter in a competition that was proposed in the March number. It is the work of Ellen Biddle Shipman, aged 7, the daughter of Louis E. Shipman, the well-known author. The competition itself is rather interesting. The question was asked: Supposing you were to give a birthday dinner to ten characters selected from favorite books, whom would you invite? and little Miss Shipman's selections are here given:

Alice, because she could tell about her adventures in Wonderland; and she was such a nice, polite little girl, all the company, I am sure, would be pleased to see her.

Princess Joan, by Margy De Morgan, because she could tell how the wicked yellow fairy stole her heart, and how Prince Michael got it back for her.

Portia, because she was so noble and kind and could tell all about how she went to court and saved Antonio's life.

Mary, in Katharine Pyle's 'Christmas Angel.' I am sure they would like her. She could tell all about Mrs. Kringle and her baby brother.

Joan of Arc, because she could tell how she fought for the King of France and his men. She was so good I am sure all the company would love her.

Mowgli would interest every one. He could tell all about the wild beasts and the jungle, and how he was brought up by the mother wolf, and how he went down to the plain.

Lord Fauntleroy could tell how he talked to Mr. Hobbs and how he went across the sea. He was the dearest little boy, and they would all love him best of all.

Jackanapes, because I think some would love him even better than Lord Fauntleroy, he is so noble and brave. He could tell how he tried to sit on the water, and about Lollo.

Sinbad I want at my party, because he could tell about his voyages and wrecks. I think every one would enjoy what he had to say.

Gulliver, because he might bring me the palace and some little people to play with; and then, he could tell how he went to the land of the giants.

I think this would be a beautiful party.

WEST AFRICAN MISSIONS.

AN INTERESTING LETTER FROM A CANADIAN.

The following extracts from a letter recently written by Miss Nellie Atkinson, missionary at Ochilonda, Comptoir Commercial, Benguella, West Africa, to Mr. W. Spark, of St. Urbain street, Montreal, are of much interest:

—'I thank you for your kind invitation to visit you should I return home, and you can rest assured that I would do so if I could find it possible; however, I hope to be able to spend a number of years in Africa before I return to Canada, for, dear as my earthly ties are, I would rather spend and be spent here in this very needy land.

'This afternoon I visited a village to tell the old, old story of Jesus and his love. There were only about seven women in the village, the others were all off in the fields cultivating. We sat down and I read to them from Luke vii., 1-10, trying to show them how the centurion spoke truly when he said: "Speak the word only and my servant will be healed," and how there was a time coming when all would be subject to God's word. There would be no more setting him aside, but all, from the least to the greatest, would acknowledge him. Then I sought to show them how gracious God was in seeking out the lost and imploring them to accept his offered mercy. I felt helped as I tried to speak, and I pray that God will fix the words on their hearts, for some of them were really old in sin, and it would seem their days are few.

'We are very much encouraged in the day school, and our numbers are on the increase. Everything looks promising not only on our station, but on all the stations in this part of Africa. However, we would like to see an entire change in many of their lives, for it is not enough to hear the profession from the lips. "By their fruits ye shall know them."

'It is quite remarkable, the number of old men who attend the gospel meeting on Sundays. They come, and one can but feel the plain word spoken must many times make them very uncomfortable.

SLAVERY STILL EXISTS.

'It has been truly said that slavery is the open sore of Africa, and from time to time our hearts are made sad as we hear of one and another whom we know being taken away to be sold. Our village is becoming somewhat of a city of refuge. In many cases those claimed as slaves have never been bought; they have simply been carried away, and their village plundered, because they were not strong enough to stand against a large caravan. We have on the station two young women who were thus carried away. They had been subject to all sorts of ill-treatment, and finally, when they were about to be sold, they escaped here, and now, when they cannot be got back, we and they are perforce left in peace.

'Just a few days ago a young lad was being taken to the coast, having been sold by his uncle. His cousin is living here, and is a good Christian. While they were taking him past, he called out, and his cousin heard him and took him from his captors and told them he would be kept here until authority came from the fort to give him up. This they will never obtain, for it is against even the Portuguese laws. But the trouble is they do not enforce the law unless obliged to, and even those in power break it in the same way by keeping slaves. The white man who had paid for the boy in rum and cloth was infuriated.

'We have started two schoolrooms. I meant to build them last dry season, but they could not be completed before the rains came on. We hope to finish them when the rains stop, and open day-schools and also have a Christian lad undertake preaching every evening.

'To-day three Christian lads who had been on a journey for two months returned well and happy. They had been kept during their absence, and had the joy day after day of preaching the gospel of God's love. In many places the gospel had seldom, if ever, been heard, and five out of their caravans professed to receive Christ as their Saviour. It is so nice to see them return in this healthy state of soul, for they no doubt have many temptations when they are away from the restraining influence of station life.

'A short time ago Mr. Lane, who is here, went on an evangelistic tour. He went to an old station, where some time ago a Mr. Turner from Canada and Mr. and Mrs. Nicholls were for about two years. Well, these three mentioned all returned home; health did not permit them to stay. They left, not having seen any fruits of their labor. Later on a young man who had heard the gospel many times decided for Christ, and was baptized. He went back to his village and started school in his own home. Now, I think, there are seven who profess to have made a decision for Christ. Thus we see how the bread cast upon the waters will return after many days. How true it is that Satan is more active when he sees God's word making progress. He seems to have many agents here, and some of the new converts have had the joy of suffering shame for his name's sake.

'Do not cease to pray for us, for we do feel that we need special help. Where there is so much to be done one is so apt to get absorbed in the work and forget the all-important place, sitting at the feet of Jesus, hearing his words, and one needs often to be reminded of the hymn:

Take time to be holy,
The world rushes on,
Spend much time in secret
With Jesus alone.

READING ROOMS.

Libraries and reading rooms not already subscribing to 'World Wide' may have it on application for a six weeks' trial free of charge. Subscribers will kindly make this known and oblige the publishers.

Advertisements.

CANCER CURED WITHOUT DANGEROUS DRUGS.

A Simple Constitutional Remedy For Cancers and Tumors That Will Not Harm The System of The Most Delicate.

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The Long Primer Bagster Bible. No better gift. Send four new subscribers at one dollar each for 'Weekly Witness,' or fourteen subscribers and $9.80 cash. For either of these clubs the sender will receive the Long Primer Bagster Bible as a premium.

Secure the visit of the 'Weekly Witness' to your friend's home for 1902. No better family weekly newspaper can enter the home. See page eight for clubbing rates and special inducements to workers.

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Do not gripe nor irritate the alimentary canal. They act gently yet promptly, cleanse effectually and

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Sold by all druggists. 25 cents

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The Bell Organ & Piano Co., Limited, GUELPH, Ont.

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Don't use cheap paint on your house, or the first blast of storm and rain or hot summer sun makes it look shabby. Cheap paint, with no reputation, is dear paint.

Ramsay's Paint

is the purest paint, the oldest and best known in Canada. Made from the purest materials—made right, to preserve your house, to beautify it, to make it look fresh and bright. Ready for use and sold by all dealers at the right price for the best that goes in paint-making.

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FREE SAMPLE OF LIEBIG'S FIT CURE.

If you suffer from Epilepsy, Fits, Falling Sickness, St. Vitus Dance, or have children or relatives that do so, or know a friend that is afflicted, then send for a **free trial bottle** with valuable Treatise, and try it. The sample bottle will be sent by mail, prepaid, to your nearest Post Office address. It has cured where everything else has failed. When writing, mention this paper and give name, age and full address to THE LIEBIG CO., 179 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO, CANADA.

HOME DEPARTMENT

RELICS OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

Summer Pastimes — Unhappy Marriages—Seasonable Recipes.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S SHRINE.

THE RELICS FROM HER PRIVATE ROOMS.

(By Sarah A. Tooley, in London 'Daily Mail.')

The King has lately been sending many interesting relics of Queen Victoria to Kensington Palace, where they are at present stored in private rooms until arrangements have been completed for placing them on view in the state rooms shown to the public.

The relics have come from the late Queen's private rooms at Windsor Castle and Buckingham Palace, and each has a unique personal interest, arising from the fact that they are things which Her Majesty had treasured for many, many years, and which she practically always kept in her sight.

No more appropriate place than the old palace where she was born could have been found as the final resting place of these things, and in sending them to Kensington the King was doubtless actuated by the desire to add still further to its character as the shrine of Victoria.

HER JEWEL CASE.

Prominent among the relics is the late Queen's jewel case. It is a really wonderful structure—for one can call it nothing else—in ebony, standing in its entirety six feet high. The case itself is a square box, having on each side separate compartments, fitted with sloping velvet trays for the jewels. Each compartment has a glass door, through which the entire contents could be seen at a glance. The case revolves upon a beautifully carved ebony pedestal and is surmounted by an artistic design. Small figures originally stood in niches around the case, but appear to have been removed.

This handsome receptacle, in itself a fine specimen of artistic workmanship, was specially used by Queen Victoria for keeping her decorations and Orders, and one can imagine the gorgeous effect when the stars and devices, set with their priceless gems, radiated through the glass doors, the brilliance of the rubies, emeralds, sapphires, and diamonds being enhanced by the ebony framework of the case.

In the same room with the jewel case are two large ebony cabinets, also of beautiful workmanship, and in these the late Queen kept other personal jewels and adornments. The entire set were a marriage present to Queen Victoria from the married ladies of England.

AUTOGRAPH BOOKS.

The floor of one room is almost covered with volumes having the late Queen's book plate inside the cover and bearing interesting autograph inscriptions.

A large proportion of these books, amounting to several hundreds, had been given by the Queen to her mother, the Duchess of Kent. An autograph collector would be in Paradise if let loose among these books, for they contain inscriptions in the late Queen's handwriting from her earliest years onwards. In round, unformed characters occur such items as 'To dearest mamma, from her loving child, Victoria,' and then I came upon intermediate stages of the youthful Princess's caligraphy, and at length to the graceful, finished handwriting to which she had attained in her seventeenth year, when she inscribed a handsome illustrated quarto of Rhineland travels 'To dearest mamma, from her affectionate and devoted daughter, Victoria.' Among these handsome volumes which she had presented to her mother, I noticed an edition de luxe of Moore's 'Lalla Rookh.'

QUEEN VICTORIA'S CORONATION PRAYER BOOK.

Among the books which had been given to the late Queen was a Prayer Book, inscribed to her daughter by the Duchess of Kent in 1837, and which was used by Her Majesty at her coronation. It is beautifully bound in red velvet, with a monogram in gold, and enclosed in a red velvet case.

Another interesting little volume is an illustrated German story book, given by the present Duke of Cambridge to his cousin. On the fly leaf is inscribed, in boyish round hand: 'To my dear cousin, Victoria.—George. Hanover, 1826.'

It will be remembered that the Duke passed some years of his early life at Hanover, where his father acted as Regent.

Looking haphazard among these piles of old books, I came across what must now be, I imagine, a rare work of descriptive notes on Hampton Court Palace. On the outside of the morocco cover is inscribed the word 'Wolsey,' above the hat and crest of the great cardinal who built the famous riverside palace. A sidelight on the late Queen's interests is also furnished by a bound sermon by the Rev. Baptist Noel on the duty of Christian people towards the female children of India.

THE QUEEN'S COPYBOOKS.

The printed volumes, however, pale in interest before a pile of the late Queen's exercise and copy books, to which an additional interest is given by the fact that they have, after all these years, come back again to the room in which their owner actually wrote in them. The apartment at the palace where these books now are was Queen Victoria's old schoolroom.

It is a sombre, wainscoted room, the bedroom and death chamber of Queen Anne, and looks down into Queen Anne's courtyard, one of the old parts of the palace. Upon the floor is the same carpet which covered it when the little Princess Victoria sat on her high chair laboriously writing the characters in the copybooks which were before me. Probably it was the quietude of the room, and the fact that it had no disturbing outlook on to the public gardens which induced the Duchess of Kent to select it for her daughter's schoolroom.

Several of the exercise books contain French and German translations, written in a pretty running hand, indicative of a young lady's finishing studies. In this room also are other relics of childhood. Two tiny wicker chairs, seated with groups of wool worked flowers, which have a surprisingly fresh appearance, accounted for by the red chintz covers which are on them, and which the Queen never allowed to be removed.

There, too, are a child's tea table and some dumb-bells and a couple of hassocks, carefully covered like the chairs. These relics of childhood always stood in Queen Victoria's private sitting room at Windsor. In vain I looked for the dolls which were the delight and solace of Princess Victoria's childhood. They have, I understand, been distributed among the late Queen's grandchildren.

AN HISTORIC ROOM.

The room adjoining Queen Victoria's old schoolroom, and where the jewel case, and ebony cabinets referred to are kept, is historically interesting. It was Queen Mary's bedroom, and there she died from smallpox. Afterwards King William caused it to be sealed up, partly out of respect to his wife's memory, and more probably for fear of microbes, methods of disinfection being little known. It remained sealed for seventy years, during which time it became known as the haunted chamber. Then it was opened and brought into use.

It belongs to the part of the palace built by Sir Christopher Wren, and has a beautiful oak cornice carved by Grinling Gibbons. The walls are panelled with oak, but an atrocious wall paper conceals their beauty. Neither this room nor the adjoining one is shown to the public, which is to be regretted, as they are among the most interesting in the palace, and would prove an historic repository for Queen Victoria's books and other relics when these are arranged for exhibition.

SUMMER AMUSEMENTS.

WHEN THE USUAL ROUND OF DIVERSIONS PALLS.

Sojourners at summer resorts gladly accept anything in the way of entertainment. A hat trimming contest will sometimes prove an amusing diversion. This contest is entered into by the men, who are expected to trim hats and bonnets for the women in a certain given time. The material for trimming consist of paper flowers, strips, etc., and the shapes themselves are of paper.

The women who are to be favored by these masculine ideas in millinery are chosen by drawing from a dish slips on which the names of the women are written. It is then necessary for the men to study the features of the chosen subjects so as to trim the hats in the most becoming fashion. A prize goes to the man who succeeds in evolving the most stylish creation, another to the one securing the most becoming effect. The hats are given as souvenirs to the women for whom they were made.

There is more fun in an affair of this sort than in any other devised recently. The struggles of the men with stubborn rosettes, their agony over pinpricks, their helplessness at the persistency of flowers in wabbling to the wrong spot are most laughable.

A mystery tea was given by a hostess in search of novelty, and was voted a great success. The mystery lay in the menu cards, from which the guests were expected to order. Much ingenuity was displayed in preparing the card and as much was required to order from it. 'An after dinner delicacy' proved to be a toothpick; a 'Russian journey' was a cup of tea; a 'desert commodity' materialized as a sandwich; a 'flying wedge' took the form of a wedge-shaped cut of chicken.

Fortunately for the guests they were not restricted to their orders, as a delightful tea was served after the laughter caused by the surprise had subsided.

The same resourceful hostess gave a nursery rhymes party. The invitations bore the magic word 'prizes.' The first prize was awarded to a young man who appeared as 'Mary' with her little lmb. He wore a blonde wig and a coquettish Dolly Varden costume, while the lamb was represented by his pet bull terrier enclosed in white lamb's-wool, with an enormous bow of blue ribbon on his neck.

The second prize fell to 'The old woman who lived in a shoe,' impersonated by a quaintly attired young woman, with dolls of all sizes slung over her shoulders, around her waist and fastened all over her gown. She carried a large shoe made of stiff duck, and would solemnly place it on the floor whenever she desired to sit down, and take her seat in it.

An alphabet luncheon is one of the extreme novelties. During the service of each course every sentence spoken must begin with the initial letter of the course. Thus with soup, all sentences must have 'S' as the first letter; with fish, 'F' alone can be used, and it is the duty of every person to call 'Stop!' when any one begins with the wrong letter. A score is kept and a prize given to the guest who has made fewest mistakes.

A 'flower party' is another mode of passing time pleasantly on the piazza. Tissue paper of many colors, needles and thread, scissors and pins are provided, and each guest, man or woman, is asked to make any flower he or she chooses, but without telling the one selected. About twenty minutes should be allotted to the task, and promptly at the end of that time the flowers are collected and a number tag attached to each specimen. They are then arranged on a table, and pencil and paper are supplied to every guest, who proceeds to write the names of the flowers that he supposes the makers intended to imitate, using the numbers. The one who guesses the largest number correctly receives a prize, and another is given to the maker whose effort is conceded by vote to be the most successful. The unfortunate artist whose attempt is most remote from nature gets the entire collection, made into a huge bouquet as a booby prize.

Perhaps the most striking innovation in summer resort amusement is the darning party. It was inaugurated by a young woman who seated herself on the piazza and produced from a pretty silk bag on her arm a pair of black silk stockings, and calmly proceeded to darn a few tiny holes with the deftness born of experience. To the exclamations of curiosity and surprise that greeted the beginning of her work she answered that she always darned her stockings. 'Why, I save fully one-half,' she said, 'of what they would cost otherwise. Everybody knows that one can't wear a pair of silk hose oftener than once or twice without the appearance of holes, and I do not propose to spend all my allowance in buying new ones. By repairing the tiniest holes as soon as they come I make my stockings last about six times as long as Nell's.'

Since that day the darning party has been an established afternoon function at that hotel. Every woman there brings out her stockings. The matrons add their husband's hose, and it is safe to say that 'papa' will be better cared for in that respect than has ever been the case before. One young matron has already received a reward of merit from her proud husband in the form of a gold thimble with her name in tiny diamonds encircling it.

The German kaffee-klatsch is not unknown in this country, but has generally been given as a more or less public function for some charitable purpose. This year, however, it promises to appear as a social diversion in quite the German manner. It would be difficult to find a German novel that did not include somewhere a vivid description of one. The guests are women and are supposed to bring their workbags, remove their hats, and sew and gossip—'klatsch'—for an hour or two. Then the refreshments are brought in on trays, and must be exclusively German in character. Zwieback dan pretzels, caraway-seed bread and jam sandwiches, and the delicious little cakes made only by German confectioners and cooks, are among the articles that may be served. Hot coffee should be given 'demi-tasse,' and cold coffee in slender glasses, with whipped cream on top. No other beverage is offered. A little good music may be included, if desired, but not enough to interfere with conversation.

FOR BETTER, FOR WORSE.

(From 'Youth's Companion.')

Nothing is more beautiful than the old age of a man and wife who have grown dear to each other by the manifold experiences of life. So nothing is more grim and hideous than such an old age when the long years have heaped up bitterness and discord only. In many a country household, where wife-beating would be regarded with horror, there is practiced a cruelty no less terrible and even more persistent.

An old couple who had been married fifty years finally separated because the man wanted a half bushel of ashes on the hearth, and his wife wanted only a peck. They had argued the question unremittingly and savagely for forty-nine years, and at last ended the bitter sport by a stormy parting.

There is a grim humor in many of the countryman's expressions of his domestic irritation and discomfort, but they are none the less significant of untold suffering.

One night a country doctor was detained at a farmhouse where husband and wife were notoriously incompatible. From the 'kitchen bedroom' where he was installed, he was forced to hear every word of a tirade which the woman poured upon the head of her husband. The victim bore it without a word. At last, the doctor relates, the farmer rose to go to the barn for his nightly visit to 'the critters.' With his hand on the latch of the door, he flung back over his shoulder:

'Waal, Sairey, there's that in ye that rothin' but the ground'll ever take out!'

An old blacksmith drove home from the funeral of his wife with a life-long friend. As they rode slowly through a winter twilight the widower half soliloquized:

'She was a good cook and a first rate housekeeper. She was savin'. She allers kep' me well mended up. But I never liked her.'

The grotesqueness of the incidents does not conceal their tragedy. That might be made the text of a sermon on self control, cheerfulness, lovingness, and the other homely, useful domestic virtues. These same virtues must be planted and cultivated in the boy and girl if marriage is to be aught but an intolerable slavery for the man and the woman.



To use up Corned Beef.—Here is a way to make corned-beef hash according to a recipe used for many years in a family where good, palatable food abounds. If the beef is not to be used at table, let it soak in the liquor two hours or more, after it is cooked; place between boards with a heavy weight on top over-night. Cut off a piece and shave very thin and in small pieces; prepare twice as much cold boiled potatoes, also shaved very thin. Put in double boiler with salt, pepper, a dredge or so of flour, and a quarter of a cup of butter cut in small pieces. Add a very little hot water to prevent burning, cook one hour, lifting gently with a fork from time to time, but not stirring. Serve in a covered dish. To vary the hash, a little cold boiled beef, sliced very thin, may be added. Children always want a second serving of this excellent dish.

'Prize Gingerbread' is sure to be good, and to its praise be it said it costs but two cents to make a good sized sheet. One-half a pint of molasses, not syrup, one spoonful of melted butter, one teaspoonful each of cinnamon, cloves and ginger, one level teaspoonful of bi-carbonate of soda, dissolved in one-half pint of boiling water. Mix with the molasses and stir in gradually half a pint of sifted flour, a liberal measure. Beat well and bake about half an hour. The batter will seem too thin, but it will prove all right, very light and delicate. To be eaten hot with butter or cold as cake.

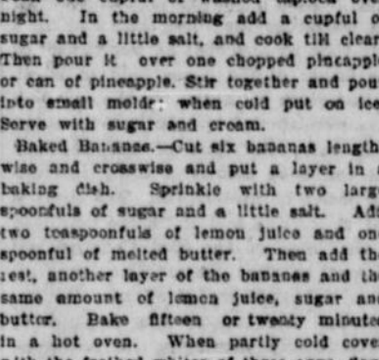
Pineapple Tapioca.—Of the many good things to be made of tapioca, this is one. Soak one cupful of washed tapioca over night. In the morning add a cupful of sugar and a little salt, and cook till clear. Then pour it over one chopped pineapple or can of pineapple. Stir together and pour into small moldr; when cold put on ice. Serve with sugar and cream.

Baked Bananas.—Cut six bananas lengthwise and crosswise and put a layer in a baking dish. Sprinkle with two large spoonfuls of sugar and a little salt. Add two teaspoonfuls of lemon juice and one spoonful of melted butter. Then add the rest, another layer of the bananas and the same amount of lemon juice, sugar and butter. Bake fifteen or twenty minutes in a hot oven. When partly cold cover with the frothed whites of three eggs, flavored with lemon juice, and delicately brown in the oven.

Raspberries Preserved. — To preserve raspberries, put three pounds of sugar and six pounds of raspberries in alternate layers in a preserving kettle; let them stand several hours, then place over the fire; let them come to a boil; remove and fill them in pint jars overflowing full; close at once, and set in a cool place.

Strawberry Syrup.—To make strawberry syrup, place some ripe strawberries in a double boiler and place over the fire; cook slowly one hour before stirring; lay a piece of flannel in a colander, pour in the berries; let them drain without disturbing the fruit; measure the juice, add to each pint a half pound of sugar, boil five minutes and bottle hot and close at once.

Walnut Ice Cream.—Blanch one pint of English walnut meats, pound them to a paste, and mix with one quart of sweet cream, adding only a little at a time. Beat four eggs until light, add one and one-half cupfuls of sugar, then stir in one pint of scalding milk and cook until the spoon is coated, stirring constantly. Remove from the fire, add the walnuts and the cream, flavor as desired, cool, pack in equal parts of rock salt and ice and freeze.



SAILORS' COMFORT BAGS.

CANADIAN LADIES SENDING A GOOD SUPPLY.

Some time ago it was mentioned in the 'Home Department' that our Montreal Sailors' Institute was in want of 'Comfort Bags,' and the directions for making such bags were appended. The following letter just received shows how kindly and generously the matter was taken up:

(To the Editor of the Home Department.)

On behalf of the sailors visiting our port, allow me to acknowledge the receipt of the following donations of Comfort Bags: From Coaticook W.C.T.U., 32; from Sutton W.C.T.U., 12; from Sherbrooke W.C.T.U., 12; from Ormstown W.C.T.U., 20; from Cobourg W.C.T.U., 8; from Huntingdon W.C.T.U., 22; from Kingsbury W.C.T.U., 12; from Athelstan W.C.T.U., 20; from North Georgetown 'Y's' 12; from North Wakefield W.C.T.U., 6; from Point St. Charles W.C.T.U., 20; from Erskine Church Y.P.S.C.E., 10, and from the Royal Law Circle of King's Daughters, four.

MARGARET RITCHIE KERR.

Montreal Sailors' Institute,
June 12, 1902.



GOOD CHEER.

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

SUNSHINE THOUGHT.

Some of us seem to be almost afraid to say to people the pleasant things we really think about them. We are ready enough to see faults in those about us, but the virtues we take for granted. Especially in home affairs, we may often relieve care and bring a ray of sunshine into the day by a merited word of commendation. If some member of the family has done something for the pleasure or comfort of the others, don't forget to notice it. When you see the boys and girls making efforts towards improvement, trying to be more thoughtful and gentle, or more attentive to home or school duties, tell them so. If any of your friends have done well, don't be afraid to tell them so.

LIVE IN THE SUNSHINE.

Live in the sunshine, don't live in the gloom,
Carry some gladness the world to illume.
Live in the brightness, and take this to heart,
The world will be gayer if you'll do your part.
Live on the housetop, not in the cell;
Open-air Christians live nobly and well.
Live where the joys are, and, scorning defeat,
Have a good-morrow for all whom you meet.
Live as the victor, and triumphing go
Through this queer world, beating down every foe.
Live in the sunshine, God meant it for you!
Live as the robins, and sing the day through.
—Margaret E. Sangster.

Two members of the Westmount branch have filled a barrel with magazines and books, and the society dispatched it on Monday to Ymir, B.C., to be distributed among the mining camps.

Two members sent a box of books and pictures to an invalid living in a lonely part of the country.

A pair of crutches and an ear trumpet have been very kindly sent in to the society to be loaned to any one needing either or both.

One of the wheel chairs in the possession of the society has been lent for the use of an invalid in the city.

Some nice photographs of Rideau Lake, Niagara Falls, and western places, are thankfully acknowledged. They come in response to a suggestion from one of the members who is making a book of amateur photographs to send to one of the hospitals.

Stamps have been received from a teacher in Spruce Grove, Alberta, and a box of books from Point Fortune. The teacher alluded to, writing to the vice-president, Miss Macfarlane, to acknowledge more pictures sent, says: 'I have put almost as many on my school room walls as I can, and have ten or twelve left which I purpose passing on to another teacher friend. I think that now I have the nicest schoolroom of all the 'foreign' school districts in this part of the country. The walls are indeed very different, and it is pleasant to hear when calling on the children's parents: "I hear you have the school fixed up nice now." One man and his wife actually drove around just for the sake of seeing the school-room. We have eight boxes of flowers growing in the windows, the boxes manufactured by myself, with the aid of a broken key-hole saw, from the lumber of old boxes. They were a little rough-looking, but I papered them with highly colored lithographic carpet designs. We are in a part of the world where few criticisms are made in such matters.'

This letter gives an interesting glimpse of the noble efforts made by young teachers, in remote parts of the territories, to make their children's school surroundings as happy and cheerful as possible.

The mother of the little boy in Assiniboia says that a letter of thanks to a little girl who sent some nice pictures and books has been returned through the dead letter office. If the little girl sees this she will know why she did not hear from the recipient of her kind gift.

A beautiful illustrated Bible story book, sent by a lady to a little 'invalid' child in Alberta has been much appreciated. The little one, who cannot hear, finds pleasure in looking at the pictures, and the other children ask: 'Read more, mamma,' until the Sabbath afternoon wears away, and the mother's voice is too tired to read more.

The society has an active helper in Minnesota. He seems ready to listen to all appeals, and to help to the best of his ability. He has sent books and papers direct to several addresses, contributed money for an especial case, and has written for the address of a man in Hamilton.

The Waverly, Pa., Sunshine branch reports, in the 'Bulletin': Eighty-four sick calls; 27 letters written; 5 garments distributed; 6 dozens of carnations given out Easter morning to patients in one of the hospitals; 10 dozen eggs divided among so many families; butter and pork to a needy family; a load of eatables, canned and fresh fruit, flowers, etc., to a very old man.

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

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

The Presbyterian Assembly put its new Presbytery of Porto Rico under the care of the Synod of Iowa.

It has taken three years to instal the electric light in St. Paul's Cathedral. The cost £10,000, is understood to have been borne by Mr. Pierpont Morgan.

By order of King Alfonso, a Spanish court-martial has acquitted a young soldier who refused to kneel at mass because he was a Protestant. The sentence asked for by the prosecution was three years' penal servitude.

The Rev. G. Campbell Morgan, during his forthcoming visit to England, is to preach in Dr. Parker's City Temple on the first three Sundays in August. Mr. Campbell Morgan will subsequently conduct meetings in the provinces.

The Dutch Reformed Church in its general synod at Baltimore last week, after a long discussion, voted against taking any steps to revise its standard, the Heidelberg Catechism. The vote stood eighty-three to sixty-nine against revision.

Miss Annie Macpherson, of the Home of Industry, Bethnal Green road, who has been ill throughout the past winter, has been failing considerably recently. Miss Macpherson has expressed the desire that her friends will remember her in prayer.

The Rev. Dr. John Robertson has commenced in the City Hall, at Glasgow, a systematic series of discourses on Daniel and the Revelation. Scarcely any Scotch minister has ever attempted such a series of discourses since the time of the Rev. Edward Irving.

The Bishop of London has an income of £10,000 a year, but though a bachelor his expenditure is about £1,000 a month. Speaking in London the bishop stated that he paid £620 a year as income tax, £800 in rates and taxes, and £700 for keeping up the grounds of Fulham Palace.

The Rev. Andrew Murray, as a Cape correspondent says, is in serious ill-health. 'He is fast breaking down, suffering from sleeplessness, etc. It is feared that he will have to go to Switzerland for the mountain air for some months, and some of his friends begin to wonder gravely whether that will cure him.'

The Anglican bishop of Calcutta, writing in the 'Zezana,' says: 'There has not arisen within my knowledge a single instance in which a missionary, by actual or alleged indiscretion, since I have been in India, has incurred the censure or even the criticism of the government.'

The religious colleges in the United

Advertisements.

FRIENDLY ADVICE

TO WEAK, NERVOUS AND EASILY TIRED WOMEN.

Given in the Story of One Who Had Suffered and Has Found Renewed Health and Strength.

From the 'Sun,' Orangeville, Ont.

It is a good many years since the good wrought by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills was first recorded in the columns of the 'Sun,' but during that period the sterling merit of the medicine has increased its reputation and every day adds to the number of those who have found health through the use of these famous pills. Many in this town have frequently spoken of the benefit they have derived from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and to these another is added in the person of Miss Victoria Widdis. To a reporter of the 'Sun' who had heard of her cure, Miss Widdis said: "Several years ago I became very much run down; I felt tired all the time, my blood was watery and I was in what the physicians called an anaemic condition. I was always weary and worn out, not able to do anything and yet not sick enough to be in bed. My heart bothered me with its constant palpitation, brought about by my extreme weakness. My appetite failed me and I was gradually growing worse. I had heard and read of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and decided to give them a trial. After using them a short time a decided change was noticeable and it is no exaggeration to say that I felt like an entirely different person. My appetitie returned and with it good blood and strong nerves. I can conscientiously say for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills that they did me more good than I can tell. To all weak, nervous, easily tired, run down women, I say by all means give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a trial and you will be delighted with the result."

It is because these pills make rich, red blood that they cure such troubles as anaemia, shortness of breath, headache, palpitation of the heart, rheumatism, erysipelas, St. Vitus' dance, and the functional ailments that make the lives of so many women a source of constant misery. The genuine pills always bear the full name, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," on the wrapper on every box. Sold by all dealers or sent by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

States are thus summarized by the 'Independent': 105 Baptist colleges and universities, 66 Methodist, 44 Congregational and 39 Presbyterian; 61 Roman Catholic colleges, all for men; 24 Lutheran colleges, 15 Disciples, 9 United Brethren and 7 Protestant Episcopal.

Turkey is taking measures to prevent any further immigration of Jews into Palestine. Jews already in the Holy Land are prohibited from buying land there, and Jews coming from abroad are not allowed to land at any port in Palestine. It is stated that the Porte is determined to prevent even a partial realization of the Zionist programme.

The students' Conference at Northfield will begin June 27, and continue until July 6, under the leadership of Mr. John R. Mott. Messrs. Robert E. Speer, Prof. E. I. Fosburg, Prof. H. C. King, the Rev. J. C. Morgan, the Rev. John Kelman, the Rev. C. W. Gordon, and Dr. Woodrow Wilson, are the speakers. The General Conference of Christian Workers will begin Aug. 1, and continue till the 17th, inclusive.

The principles of the Reformation have lately been making progress with a remarkable degree of acceleration in France, a love for the Bible and an earnest desire for the furtherance of foreign missions being outstanding characteristics. In Nimes half the people are Protestants, and whereas in the French capital, in 1835, there were not more than five Protestant churches, there are to-day 110 meeting places in which the gospel is regularly preached.

The interesting volume upon 'Dangerous Trades,' just issued in England, under the editorship of Dr. Oliver, professor of physiology, of Durham University, throws, says the 'Christian World,' a lurid light upon the loss of health and life attendant upon a number of occupations in these islands. The question of the due regulation of such injurious trades, with their consequent accompanying diseases, and their martyr rolls, ought to be a national one, but unhappily the force of parliament is expended in less worthy directions, and it is difficult to create even a passing interest in the public mind in regard to the sufferings of those toilers who do so much to secure our comfort.

At the Church Missionary Society meeting, the bishop of Moosonee said that the Rev. Mr. Lofthouse and party were once travelling in canoes along a river on their way to the Eskimos, when they saw a large encampment. They were much concerned lest it should prove to be a hostile tribe, particularly as they saw there was commotion in the camp as they approached, and apparent preparations for an attack. They were happily surprised when an old native friend named Cheesecloth came rushing to meet them. This man had been baptised with his family at Fort Churchill some years before, and without the help of any teacher, he and his family had treasured their books, had family prayers, kept Sabbath, and raised up a standard of Christian living.

Medical and zenana missionaries are getting to work again in Manchuria, but are exercising a wise caution, refusing to go to any village to which they are not invited by resident Christians. Very pressing invitations are being received. On their first journey into the country the zenana ladies were alarmed by the appearance of eight horsemen whom, at first, they supposed to be brigands. The men turned out to be members of a club formed to protect the town to which the ladies were going from robbers who had been infesting the district, and they gallantly constituted themselves an escort to the ladies, who received a most hearty welcome into the town. The native Christians promised to rebuild the chapel. After holding a service, sixty-nine patients were treated. At two other villages there was an equally warm welcome.

WORLD'S W. C. T. U.

OFFICIAL CALL FOR THE SIXTH BIENNIAL CONVENTION.

The sixth convention of the world's Woman's Christian Temperance Union will meet in Geneva in June, 1903. In addition to the general officers of the Union and the presidents, secretaries and treasurers of auxiliary countries, the following are eligible to membership in the meetings: World's superintendents of departments, the general secretaries of the Young Woman's Branch and the Loyal Temperance Legion, round the world missionaries, the editors and business manager of the 'The Union Signal and World's White Ribbon' (official organ of the World's W. C. T. U.), any organizers and evangelists whose names are on the printed poster of the World's Union, and one delegate for every one thousand members of auxiliary national unions.

In this first convention we are to hold in the twentieth century, let us worthily evince by an increased attendance and enthusiastic interest, our gratitude for the beloved founder of the World's W. C. T. U., Miss Frances E. Willard, and for the continuous and encouraging growth of our world-wide work.

Miss Willard always anticipated a greatly increased international representation at each convention, and we believe this will be true of our coming gathering of the White Ribbon host, as it has been characteristic of the biennial meetings thus far held in Boston, Chicago, London, Toronto and Edinburgh.

The city of Geneva is beautiful and picturesque, on the shore of Lake Leman, and within view of some of the finest peaks of the Alps. We shall meet in Switzerland entirely on our own initiative. Geneva has been chosen as being such an excellent European centre and the most English-speaking city on the European Continent, with its cathedral and handsome public buildings. Let us gather from every country where our White Ribbon gleam shines out with its gospel of the Golden Rule, and with love toward God and all humanity.

ISABEL SOMERSET,
President, World's W.C.T.U.
AGNES E. SLACK,
ANNA A. GORDON,
Honorary Secretaries.

Eastnor Castle, Ledbury, England, May 11, 1902.

BOOKS FOR THE BLIND.

A thoughtful writer has, says 'The Christian,' suggested as a suitable outlet for coronation philanthropy the foundation of a large, free, circulating library for the blind; and has pointed out that in Canada all literature for the blind is passed free through the post-office. The development of local libraries for these afflicted ones is a very happy feature of these days. At Liverpool, where it would seem, Moon's system is most favored, there are 800 volumes in circulation, and Stepney library has nearly 400. The writer in question adds:

In the mission field, more and more attention is being paid to the education of those who cannot see; and on the occasion of the coming centenary of the British and Foreign Bible Society it is proposed to publish Scriptures for the blind in all languages. A missionary lately returned from China tells a remarkable story of how Braille may be used as a medium in teaching the heathen. A blind Chinese girl, having learnt to read in Braille, was set to teach a class of sighted natives. They used an ordinary printed book, and she, working from her own volume, taught them all to read. Surely, there could be no more striking proof that the blind have a future before them, and are destined to do good work in the world.

SALVATION ARMY'S BIRTHDAY FESTIVAL

REPRESENTATIVES FROM EVERY QUARTER OF OUR CONTINENT IN ATTENDANCE.

(New York 'Christian Herald.')

At the Pan-American Congress, in which the Salvation Army celeorated its twenty-second anniversary, May 27, in Carnegie Hall, New York, a record of wonderful growth in the organization itself and of marvellous accomplishment of good works was unfolded. Soldiers from almost every quarter of the continent were present; and some had come from over sea. The headquarters on Fourteenth street fairly overflowed with men and women wearing Salvation Army red and blue. National Staff Councils were in session every day for a week before the anniversary event of the Jubilee at Carnegie Hall. The great stone barracks rang from morning till night with the clash of cymbals, beat of drums, sound of cornet, singing of Gospel hymns, voice of encouragement and admonition and voice of prayer.

Special meetings were not limited to headquarters, however. Every Salvation Army centre in the city felt the stirring impulse of the occasion. On Sunday, May 25, the Academy of Music, East Fourteenth street, was crowded with listeners to Consul Booth-Tucker's illustrated lecture, 'Love and Sorrow.' At night a regular revival meeting filled the same place, and the novel spectacle was presented of a long array of penitents going right up to the footlights of this theatre, and kneeling there for prayer.

Reports made at the councils show that the number of new barracks built during the past year is far above the average annual increase. 'The number of conversions,' said Brigadier Cox, editor of the 'War Cry,' 'is startling even to the Salvation Army, which is used to big numbers in this direction. More converts have become soldiers than ever before. More children are coming under Army influence, and we have now a thoroughly organized Sunday-school system.' Commander Booth-Tucker, in his address before Mayor Low, at City Hall, where he and the consul called, at the head of a delegation representing some 900 centres of Salvation Army activity, and 2,900 officers and employees in this country, gives in a few words the status of the sociologic work of the Army:

'Our various institutions, all non-sectarian, provide sleeping accommodation for more than nine thousand of the needy, on whose behalf more than $300,000 were expended during last year. Worthy families have been transplanted from this and other cities to our farm colonies, and have there been enabled to become self-supporting home-owners. Our fifty industrial homes have found temporary employment for thousands out of work, until permanent situations could be obtained. One of the most successful of these homes has been operating for about two years in Brooklyn.'

The Mayor's reception was gracious and encouraging. He knew, he said, the value of Salvation Army work in the slums. The outdoor parade on May 22 was an interesting object-lesson and attracted much attention on the streets. On waggons decorated with Army colors, men and women were busy demonstrating features of Army industries—the Salvage Department sorting rags, girls from the Rescue Home binding books, etc.

The features of the programme of the Carnegie Hall meeting, after the special address by Commander Booth-Tucker, were the ordination of forty men and women students for Home Missions; building the 'Rock of Ages' on the platform, by Army children in international costume, and 'Trooping of Colors,' demonstrating Army operations here and abroad, and Consul Booth-Tucker's address on 'Woman's place and work in the world.' The 'ordination' was very impressive, and the 'Trooping of Colors' a most beautiful and effective tableau.

Announcement has been made that General Booth will visit America this autumn. This promise came with his congratulations and wishes for many happy returns to the Army in America, on its celebration of the great 'Birthday Rally.'

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON

June 29, 1902.

REVIEW OF SECOND QUARTER.

(By James M. Gray, D.D., in the 'Union Gospel News.')

REVIEW QUESTIONS.

Lesson I.—Let teachers ask their class to relate in their own language the circumstances attending Saul's conversion, and then supplement the recital by such questions as may be desirable to bring out important thought omitted facts. After the story is thus well called to mind again, refresh their memories further by asking what doctrinal and practical teachings it suggests or emphasizes. Teachers should prepare themselves for such an exercise by reviewing the Lesson Study as given in this paper at the time, and which should have been cut out and filed in an envelope or pasted in a scrap-book for that purpose. But let not that Lesson Study in any way hinder the individual teacher from framing his own outline of the lesson, or framing his own review questions upon it, rather let it be a help in that direction. These remarks and suggestions are intended to apply in general terms to all the review of all the lessons of the quarter.

Lesson II.—In reviewing this lesson I would ask how large a portion of the Acts is taken up with the history of Peter's ministry and to what particular class of persons, and to what particular neighborhood it applied? Where did Eneas reside? And Dorcas? What consideration does the story of Eneas suggest about sickness and sin? How do both transactions show that Peter wrought in other power than his own? In the case of Dorcas what allusion did we find to the immortality of the soul?

Lesson III.—Get your scholars to tell, one, the story of how Cornelius came to send for Peter, and another, how Peter was prepared to act on his invitation. How does this lesson teach that God is no respecter of persons? How does it teach that good morals and even piety are not the ground of salvation? What does it teach about the believer confessing Christ?

Lesson IV.—What marks the conversion of Cornelius as a great epoch in the history of the church? Why was Peter's action in the premises called in question? What influenced the church to acquiesce in what he did? What indicates that they went further than to acquiesce?

Lesson V.—What city became the headquarters of the Gentile section of the church? Ask your scholars to tell in their own words how the gospel came first to be preached there? Who was sent by the church at Jerusalem to oversee the work? Whom did he choose to associate with himself? What name was given to disciples there for the first time.

Lesson VI.—Who persecuted Peter? On whom had he experimented before this? Let your class tell in their own words the story of Peter's release. What circumstance shows a lack of faith on the part of the Church at this time? How many of your class can recite any of the applications of this lesson from an allegorical point of view?

Lesson VII.—Name the two early Christian missionaries. Whence were they sent forth? Whom did they take with them as their 'minister'? State the circumstances of their call. Give the history of the first missionary journey. How does this lesson teach the presidency of the Holy Spirit in the Church?

Lesson VIII.—Where was the first long sermon preached on this missionary journey? How would you distinguish this place from that of the same name whence the missionaries started? What caused them to leave this city? Was John Mark with them there?

Lesson IX.—Tell the story of this journey from Antioch to Lystra. What miracle was wrought by Paul at the latter place? What effect had it on the populace? How was their action received by the apostles? What produced a very sudden and serious change of feeling on the part of the people? What befel Paul? What miracle was wrought in his case? How did he and his associates evince their courage and faith after this?

Lesson X.—What chapter of the Acts contains the account of the first council of the Church? Ask your class to relate the circumstances calling for it. Who are the principal persons taking part in it? Who presided? How was the question decided with reference to the Gentiles? In what form was the decision finally expressed? Who were selected with Paul and Barnabas to convey the news to the Gentiles? From what were the Gentiles to abstain? What illustrates the presidency of the Holy Ghost in the Church? What bearing had this decision upon the Church at later ages How is any man justified in God's sight, by the works of the law or faith in the finished work of Christ?

Lesson XI.—Which of Paul's missionary journeys is touched upon in the lesson? Who accompanied him upon it? Why not Barnabas? At what point did Timothy join the party? What leads us to suppose that Luke was among them? Ask your scholars to tell the story of the mysterious leading of the missionaries as far as Troas. What decided them in their course at that point? At what great city was the Gospel first proclaimed by them in Europe? Who was their first convert? What has this lesson to teach us about divine guidance? What has it to teach us about the supernatural origin of saving faith? What has it to teach us about the public confession of Christ?

Lesosn XII.—What is the general theme of the Epistle to the Romans? Who wrote that Epistle? Into what part of his argument does this lesson fall? What double command is laid upon Christians? What debt should they ever be paying? What is included in love to our neighbor? What motive is urged for the fulfilment of this law? What practical exhortation is given to Christians in this lesson? What are they told to 'put off?' What to 'put on?' How can we put on the Lord Jesus Christ? For what is 'no provision' to be made? What does this injunction mean?

HOME READINGS.

Monday, June 23.—Acts ix., 1-20.
Tuesday, June 24.—Acts x., 34-48.
Wednesday, June 25.—Acts xi., 19-30.
Thursday, June 26.—Acts xii., 1-19.
Friday, June 27.—Acts xiii., 1-12.
Saturday, June 28.—Acts xiv., 8-22.
Sunday, June 29.—Acts xvi., 6-15.

TOPIC

June 29, 1902.

NATIONAL PROSPERITY.

'Righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people.' (Proverbs xiv., 34.) 'When the Lord thy God shall have brought thee into the land . . . . . then beware lest thou forget.' (Deut. vi., 10-12.) In New Testament times the Roman Empire had prepared the way of the Lord by unifying all the civilized world under its one government. This greatly facilitated the spread of the Gospel, for the missionaries of the cross could travel about easily, and their message was the more readily disseminated. But under such a government there was little that Christians could do for the state except cheerfully to obey its laws, as St. Paul exhorts them to do in the thirteenth chapter of Romans. The New Testament, therefore, deals chiefly with individual life and church life. For ideals of national life we must turn to the Old Testament. Here the nation is quite as prominent as the individual. In fact, many of the passages which we are accustomed to read as warnings or encouragements for each of ourselves, were originally addressed to Israel as a nation, as, for instance, most of the promises in Isaiah.

We are right in resting upon these promises individually, but we should not forget that the Bible has lessons for our country as a whole, and for all who can influence its career—both words inspiring hope and warnings against carelessness. How many a man, in haste to be rich, or to make a name for himself, or to have the dispensing of political favors, keeps his conscience quiet with the thought that religion has to do with the personal life and the home life and the church life, but that political life necessarily comes under different rules. You would probably find that such a man, though he may be a professing Christian, does not know the Old Testament well, and would not care to make an extended study of Deuteronomy or Jeremiah. The books that deal with the duties of a nation or the responsibilities of rulers are a part of the Bible that he thinks rather out of date. The denunciations of those who lead the people astray or who pervert justice for a bribe, belong, he prefers to think, entirely to the Jewish dispensation. Yet the unrighteousness of a country will bring it to ruin, now, as surely as three thousand years ago.

Let us now consider what things constitute the prosperity of a nation, so that we may know how much we have to thank God for, and also what we ought most to strive after. In the first place, all are agreed that one element of a nation's prosperity is the natural resources of its land—mines, rivers, pastures and, most of all, fertile fields of grain. In these things our country is highly favored, and we should thank God especially for our national food supply. (Ps. civ., 14; Ps. lxv., 13.)

In the second place, a nation's prosperity depends partly on the proper distribution of its wealth. There may be much natural wealth in a country, but if all the fields and mines are owned by a few rich men and others have no chance to rise above a hand-to-mouth existence, it cannot be called a prosperous country. How glad we should be that our land is not like Russia, where a peasant must live and die in whatever condition of poverty and ignorance he was born to. From such sadder countries thousands come to try for the success that our prairies offer to men of energy and endurance. We should hope to preserve the national conditions that give a majority of citizens the opportunity to live in reasonable comfort. The opportunity for a few to make great fortunes is not so much to be desired. When one section of a community is very wealthy and showy, others are apt to imitate their style, wasting money that ought to be put aside for a rainy day. Those too poor to imitate, are tempted to envy the rich and fashionable, and to think fine clothes and expensive amusements the best part of life. So the pomp and vanity of this wicked world spreads its fever through the whole of society wherever there is a large class of rich idlers. Some places have in the last twenty-five years changed very much for the worse in this respect. Let us pray that our land may preserve as a whole its happy, industrial character and have for its ideal the thriving worker, not the wealthy drone. See II. Thess. iii., 10; Prov. xxx., 8, 9; Col. iv., 1; Ps. cxxviii., 2.

Again, the prosperity of a nation depends largely on the spirit of the people. A country that is immoral and irreligious cannot long be prosperous even in the worldly sense, for the power and steadfastness required for success at one's calling are generally lacking in those who give themselves to evil practices. We should give thanks that our country is on the whole so sober, so happily domestic; so enlightened; that honesty is so general that the Gospel is so widely proclaimed in it. (Ps. cxliv., 15.)

WAITED ON THE PREMIER

REPRESENTATIVES OF CANADIAN BOARDS OF TRADE PRESENT THE TORONTO CONFERENCE RESOLUTIONS.

Ottawa, June 12.—Messrs. A. E. Ames, J. D. Allan, H. N. Baird, C. B. Watts and Paul Jarvis, of the Toronto Board of Trade, were in the city yesterday, and presented to the Premier the resolutions adopted at the recent conference of boards of trade in Toronto. Accompanying them were Messrs. McFee, president; Robert Munro, treasurer, and Geo. Hadrill, secretary of the Montreal Board, and from the Ottawa Board of Trade, Messrs. J. R. Reid, vice-president, and Cecil Bethune, secretary.

The interview was of a most pleasant character. Mr. Ames, president of the Toronto board, read the different resolutions. He was followed by Mr. Baird, who spoke on the question of the discrimination by Germany against Canadian products, and expressed the hope that the government would be successful in having this removed. Mr. Allan dealt with the question of the establishment of a commercial depot for Canada in London, pointing out the desirability of having such an office established in charge of a Canadian thoroughly conversant with the commerce of Canada. Mr. Watts as secretary of the Dominion Millers' Association, spoke on the subject of the preference, and emphasized the importance of preferential trade to the farmers of Canada. Mr. McFee, of the Montreal Board of Trade, dealt generally with the several matters covered by the Toronto conference, pointing out their important bearing on the commerce of Canada.

THE PREMIER'S REPLY.

After other gentlemen had spoken Sir Wilfrid Laurier replied briefly. He expressed his pleasure at receiving the resolutions adopted by the commercial men of the Dominion. He fully recognized the scope of the resolutions which had been adopted, but said that some of the questions were of a somewhat difficult character to deal with. He had already expressed his views in parliament on the question of Imperial defence, and the deputation therefore knew where he stood. On the subject of preferential trade he felt that the manufacturers would have to make concessions, and he would be glad to know how far the deputation would be prepared to go.

Mr. Robert Munro, of Montreal, remarked that he thought that the manufacturers would concede to the extent of fifty percent of the tariff, whatever it might be.

Sir Wilfrid remarked that he did not think that Great Britain would go as far as that. However, he accepted the resolutions as a guidance to the government, and assured the deputation that they would be carefully considered.

Mind has been defined as 'Infinite riches in a little room.' Riches suitable to the mind may easily be acquired through the columns of 'World Wide.'

Read the list of contents of 'World Wide' on page 9 and see if the subjects do not interest you. If the subjects prove interesting the articles certainly will, for a first consideration in their selection is that they be the most entertaining writing to be found in the great publications of the day. Very few articles are taken from Canadian publications which are already within the reach of our readers. The subscription price is one dollar a year, but seventy-five cents will be accepted any time before the end of January. Sample copies free. Address—John Dougall & Son, Montreal.



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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 epties 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.

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

JUNE, 1902

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.

The Witness.

TUESDAY, JUNE 17, 1902.

If the Democrats have any campaign wisdom they will take the cue given them by the Republicans in Congress and make revision of the tariff their cry in the fall elections. With the exactions of the Beef Trust still pressing on the people, and the dislocation of business caused by the great coal miners' strike and other labor troubles, a tariff debate would supply precisely the sort of campaign ammunition that the Democrats require, provided they are in earnest in demanding tariff reform. In the Western States that demand is a live issue, and is growing livelier every day. In Minnesota it is stimulated by a desire for freer commercial relations with Canada, the great milling interests being anxious to obtain Canadian wheat, of which they are deprived by the import duties. In New England the manufacturers, feeling the pinch of the coal strike, want Cape Breton coal, while in the more central region, at Buffalo and Detroit, the merchants see splendid chances for profitable trade shut off from them by the tariff against Canada. But however the Republican leaders may try to avoid the issues, it is bound to come to the front. Delay will only ripen the question for the presidential campaign, for it is really the one great issue which will have to be fought out at the ballot box.

The statisticians are now at work figuring up the cost of the Boer war and making some interesting calculations as to the incidence of the expenditures. Up to March last there had been an estimated expenditure of $1,100,000,000, compared with $30,000,000 for the war in China. There had also been a deficit of $80,000,000 in ordinary revenue and expenditure. By war taxation $300,000,000 has been raised, not providing for the sinking fund has added $89,000,000 for war purposes, and some $730,000,000 will be added to the public debt. It is curious to observe that, as the total area of the Orange River Colony and the Vaal River Colony is some 167,000 square miles, the two annexed republics will have cost Great Britain more than $6,500 a square mile by the end of the year, or over ten dollars an acre. Then, if the total white population at the beginning of the war was some 325,000, the cost will be very close to $3,400 each, while if the Boer force is taken at 35,000, the cost of conquering them foots up to $32,000 each. Yet, after all this outlay Great Britain grants the enemy the most magnanimous peace terms ever recorded in history. It seems to have touched the feelings of those who were formerly her most bitter enemies, as even De Wett counsels his late followers to be heartily loyal and faithful to the new government.

The conviction and sentence last week of Arthur E. Brunet for fraud in connection with the St. James Division election mark, let us hope, the beginning of an era of comparative purity. The sentence was, if anything, too light. How lightly the greatest crime possible against our institutions, the poisoning of liberty at its very fountain head, is still regarded, was shown again yesterday morning when all sorts of petitions and prayers were made to Chief Justice Lacoste. If the judge had listened to them the prisoner would have gone unpunished, and the result would have been, as Sir Alexander said, 'the triumph of fraud over principle and right.' Brunet's violation of the privileges of voting, his despoiling many of their franchises, was carried on cynically and openly. He was not only a criminal himself, but he caused many others to commit crime. The liberties we enjoy are the result of heroism untold on the part of our forefathers and very precious indeed when rightly used, but a pure absolutism would be preferable to the rule of a parliament debased by fraudulent election. The sentence of Brunet will, hereafter, make the local violation of these liberties more difficult and will be a lesson and a warning to future potential corruptionists.

Mr. Wade, who was Crown Prosecutor in the Yukon for five years, in an address before the Royal Colonial Institute, recently, gave a graphic description of the vast mineral wealth of this country. The enormous mineral wealth of the Canadian Yukon was shown very plainly in the statement that while the gold output of Canada during the past forty years, exclusive of the Yukon, has been some $84,000,000, there is every probability that in four years only the Klondike diggings will have equalled this great sum. The extent of the mineral belt which runs from north to south of the American continent reaches a length in Canada alone of 1,650 miles, which is equal to the entire length of Europe. The lecture was illustrated by many interesting lantern slides, and by this means he was able to compare the difficulties of travelling in 1897 with the ease and comfort provided to-day by the White Pass and Yukon Railway and its fleet of steamers. He was also enabled to show his audience the enormous progress in the growth of Dawson, which has grown from a collection of tents in 1898 to a well-built town, which is now assessed for municipal taxation at $12,000,000. He bore witness to the blessings furnished by British law by showing that in California during the early gold rush over four thousand homicides occurred, whereas the total number which have taken place up to the present in Canadian Yukon is but fifteen. The lecturer referred to the quartz mining industry at Dawson, which is now keeping two small mills steadily employed, and he spoke hopefully of the future of this form of gold mining.

Women's rights has won a great victory in Australia. The Adult Suffrage Bill, which provides that every woman in the Commonwealth shall have the same right to vote for federal officers and representatives as the men, has passed both Houses of the Federal Parliament. Previous to the union some of the colonies had granted the suffrage to women, and this bill has extended it to all the states, so far as federal elections are concerned. In those states which excluded women from the franchise before the union the women are in the curious position of having the right to vote in federal elections, but not in state elections. The report does not say whether the bill makes women eligible as members of parliament, or only gives them the right to vote for such, as in New Zealand, where they can register as electors, but cannot become candidates for parliament. Experience of woman suffrage seems to rob of their force many of the old arguments against it, as well as many of those used on its behalf. Those who urged it in New Zealand as a step to prohibition are said to have been much disappointed with the result. Whether there will be less or more political corruption when women vote remains to be learned. In Montreal a woman has been found guilty and sentenced to jail for personation and perjury at an election.

Mr. Charles Schwab, president of the United States Steel Corporation, has bought forty acres of land on the shore of Staten Island, and proposes to establish thereon a vacation resort, or recreation grounds, for the poorer classes, who could not otherwise get relief from the health-destroying influences of the heated city. Mr. Schwab has named this new playing ground 'Richmond Beach.' It has been largely patronized heretofore as a holiday ground for people from different parts of New Jersey, and as a consequence is well provided with the requisites of a summer resort. It includes a fine stretch of sea beach, a pretty lake, and cool and shady woods. The example that Mr. Schwab has set in this respect is one that other wealthy men might follow with pleasure and profit to themselves as well as to the immediate beneficiaries. The charity which affords the poor and needy fresh air and recreation at a time when nature is at the height of her glory, and expressive of the good and beautiful, is of comparatively recent development, but it is already recognized that it is very far-reaching in its results for good. Free libraries will stimulate the mind, and 'ree hospitals, homes and dispensaries will care for the bodies of the poor and delicate, but free vacation grounds, while better fitting the people to enjoy free libraries, will in very many instances lessen the chances of their requiring medical attention. In England there are a number of good people who make it a practice to take the mothers and children out of the slums to some seaside or country place every year, and in Montreal we have our Fresh Air Fund for the children.

The New York 'World,' of all journals, glowingly eulogizes this country editorially, under the caption of 'Great Little Canada' and a note of exclamation. The occasion for this is a review of the Statistical Yearbook of Canada for 1901, issued some few weeks ago by the Department of Agriculture. It shows that the revenues of Canada are $10 per inhabitant, compared with $7.70 for the United States; that last year we spent $12,000,000 on railways, canals and public works, and 'without scandalous portioning of "pork"'; our debt of $66 per capita looks large beside the United States debt of $14.52, but small when compared with the burden of $150 on each person in France, or Australia's $263 per capita. Our foreign commerce is $72 per capita, compared with $33 for the United States, and the 'World' is amazed to find out that 'the total of '$387,000,000 exports and imports is more 'than ten times those of Greece, more 'than double Turkey's, and from forty 'to ninety percent greater than those 'of Mexico, Belgium, Japan, or Sweden. 'Most amazing of all, the foreign trade 'of this colony of 5,000,000 souls almost 'equals that of Russia and surpasses 'that of the world's most populous nation, China.' It is pointed out that the trade of the United States with China amounts to seven or eight cents for each of the 400,000,000 inhabitants of that far-off land, whereas the trade with Canada close at home amounts to $34 per inhabitant. For purposes of trade, therefore, one family in Canada is worth to the United States as much as from four hundred and fifty to five hundred families in the Orient—and yet the 'World' does not see what a powerful argument this is for a fair tariff treaty with us.

The large demand from Australia for Canadian grain and foodstuffs, reported at Winnipeg, calls attention to the great affliction which has befallen the states of the Commonwealth and compelled them to seek abroad for supplies. Following a period of plenty have come seven years of bad harvests, caused by deficient rainfall and a scourge of hot winds that withered all vegetation not under irrigation. The extent of the misfortune may be judged from the statement that some of the vast plains and mountain valleys, with their flocks and herds, have been reduced to desert places. The bones of animals dot the brown hillsides where sheep once thrived by the million. It is estimated that the loss in the sheep industry alone amounts to more than seventy-five million dollars, and there is no telling when the drought will end. To this calamity, and others of like character in the past, produced by natural forces, the colonists have added an affliction of their own creation. During the years of abundance, and with a view to encourage settlement on farm lands and 'protect' the farmers, nearly all the colonies adopted prohibitive tariffs on foodstuffs. The folly of protection, the miserable inadequacy of human laws in presence of the phenomena of nature, were never more clearly demonstrated. But if Australians have to come to Canada for grain and foodstuffs, it is hoped that the period of want will be only temporary. In order to render themselves independent of the chances of rainfall, an extensive system of artesian wells has been proposed, by which an unfailing supply of water for irrigation can be obtained. Thus the lesson, though terribly severe, may bring about conditions of the greatest permanent advantage to the Commonwealth.

The efforts of Mr. John Hay, United States Secretary of State, made some months ago, and noted in these columns at the time, to obtain a reduction in the indemnity demands of the powers against China, have at last been crowned with success. It should be stated, in explanation of Mr. Hay's action, that after the amount of the indemnity of four hundred and fifty million taels had been agreed to the price of silver declined and the powers, except Great Britain and the United States, insisted that the value of the tael at the time of the settlement be made good. This meant an addition of seventy million dollars to the indemnity, which the Chinese Government frankly confessed its inability to pay without grave financial embarrassment, prejudical to the administration of the country, to administrative reform, to all foreign interests, and such as would compel it to have recourse to expedients imperiling the independence and integrity of the Empire. It was Mr. Hay's opinion that it was unjustifiable for the powers to force China to pay more than had originally been agreed upon. He therefore proposed a pro rata reduction, in order to keep the indemnity within the limit fixed by the final protocol between China and the powers. To prove his good faith Mr. Hay stated that the United States was prepared to reduce its claim by one million dollars, provided the other powers agreed to like action. Great Britain showed that her claim had been scaled down to actual expenditure, and now the other powers have at last fallen into line and accepted Mr. Hay's proposition. He may thus be credited with having won a notable diplomatic, as well as humanitarian, victory in relieving the masses of poor people in China of a grinding burden of taxation, and in greatly modifying the tension of affairs in the Far East.

Canada, owing to her peculiar and intimate relations with the United States, has a leading and abiding interest in the man selected by the Imperial Government to fill the position of ambassador at Washington. Appointments of recent years have been all that would be desired from a Canadian point of view, and we can only hope that Mr. Michael Herbert will prove as acceptable as his predecessor, who has left a much easier task to those who will come after him than that which he assumed when he first went to Washington. Great changes have taken place since that time in the growth of more cordial relations between the Empire and the Republic, and the rise of the Dominion to a more influential position in the councils of the Empire. It may be said, in fact, that the interests of Canada, in relation to the Republic, have assumed a dominant position in Imperial affairs, so far as this continent is concerned. There are questions pending for settlement of the highest importance, and though it is understood that no step will be taken by the Imperial Government in relation thereto without the knowledge and consent of the Canadian Government, it is nevertheless felt in Canada that the personality and character of the British representative in Washington must have considerable influence in shaping the negotiations he will probably be called upon to resume at an early date. Leading British journals friendly to the government, which urged the appointment of a diplomat of the first rank to a post so important and likely to grow more so, accept the selection of Mr. Michael Herbert politely as having been made in deference to American influence. As the London correspondent of the New York 'Times' says, 'Washington wanted him,' and the fact is made much of that he is connected by marriage with some of the best families in the United States. This the correspondent does not consider an advantage, for he adds: 'So it 'will be seen that poor Mr. Herbert 'goes to Washington heavily handicapped.' But others may think differently. It is certainly an advantage to a diplomat to be 'persona grata' in society at the capital of the country to which he is accredited. Social ties between London and Washington have become quite intimate, and it is only natural that they should exert an influence in matters of this kind.

The Ottawa 'Evening Journal' quotes what it describes as a 'queer plea' on the part of the British Postmaster-General against inter-Imperial cheap postage. The Postmaster-General is reported to have said:—

> The preference given to printed matter from the United States over printed matter from this country, arises from the deliberate act of the Canadian Government in making a special arrangement with the United States. The Postmaster-General has no reason to suppose that the arrangement could not be terminated by the Canadian Government if it desired to put English and American literature on an equality. In the meantime, the request is a proposition that the Imperial Government, at the expense of its own revenue, should neutralize the act of the Dominion Government in respect to printed matter from this country and the United States.

We agree with our contemporary that this argument is 'queer,' very queer, indeed. It is an argument that a foreign nation can better afford cheap postage with Canada than Great Britain can. Our government was right in getting cheap postage with the United States, and it will be right to get similar rates between Canada and England. The British Postmaster-General, however, does not propose to give us such rates, and he implies that we should terminate the arrangement with our neighbors, for no other purpose but of paying more than we are doing for postal conveniences between us and the United States. Such an argument is queer, indeed, considering that it purports to have been offered in the twentieth century, and that by a successor of Sir Rowland Hill. Cheap postage is needed so as to have community of mind between English writers and Canadian readers, and Canadian writers and English readers, the first especially. This will not be brought about by making postage dear to and from the United States, but it will be, to a very appreciable extent, brought about by cheapening rates across the Atlantic to an equality with those we now enjoy with the United States. We believe that no reform matters quite so much to the Empire as this. The loss on newspaper postage, if there were any, would not come to the millionth part of the cost of the South African war, which was, like most wars, due to mutual misunderstanding.

Since 'Cervantes laughed Spain's chivalry away' there is no custom handed down from feudal times which has met with more merciless ridicule than that of duelling. Yet the recent combat with swords between Signor Prinetti, Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Signor Franchetti, a member of the Chamber of Deputies, shows that men in the highest positions in certain European countries still consider they are bound in honor to accept a challenge to fight a duel. This seems all the more curious from the fact that a duel in Italy and France long ago ceased to be a serious affair, any scratch that would draw a drop of blood being considered ample satisfaction for the deadliest insult. This last affair was no exception. A prick in the ear from Signor Prinetti's sword appears to have satisfied Signor Franchetti's outraged feelings, for after he received it he became reconciled to his opponent. The absurdly illogical conclusion that a wound in his ear cured the wound to his honor, does not appear to have occurred to him. But if he is satisfied nobody else need complain, though all the world may laugh at the childishness of the exhibition. Perhaps if duelling were as deadly as in former days, or as it was in England till law backed by public opinion put an end to it, there would be fewer duels. In France the possibilities of a fatal result to such encounters have been reduced to a minimum. There the combatants must not let the points of their swords touch the ground, and between each bout the weapons are carefully disinfected and sterilized, for fear some vicious microbe might find its way into any chance scratch inflicted in an encounter in which the combatants carefully avoid hurting each other. The last French duel reported in the press lasted three days, half an hour's combat each day, and then ended by the duellists expressing mutual admiration at each other's prowess and pleasure that neither was wounded, though both had many narrow escapes. The storm of ridicule with which the Parisian press greeted this conclusion seems to have had a good effect, for no duel has taken place since. In the case of Signor Prinetti, he probably complied with a custom for which all sensible men have supreme contempt, but which the state of Italian public opinion did not allow him to openely set at defiance.

A writer in a United States contemporary sounds a note of warning concerning the future of the United States Steel Corporation. The first crack, he considers, will come when prices drop ten dollars a ton. According to the last report the company had $95,000,000 worth of material on hand, and on this there could be a drop, says the critic, of $30,000,000 in a day. Bad earning reports must follow, and he does not believe that the corporation can continuously steady the iron and steel markets of the world, any more than the Amalgamated Copper interests could boost up the price of copper forever. Its main weapon of defence at the present time is said to be in keeping the price of steel billets high. It can afford to import steel billets as it gets a rebate of the duty after it has manufactured these steel billets in products and exported the same. It is now exporting about twenty thousand tons a month. It exports as much as, or more, than it imports, on all of which it gets the rebate, so that in this it is working on practically a free trade basis. The other firms, who have no foreign connections, have to pay full price, plus the duty, for foreign 'pigs' or 'billets,' and they get, of course, no rebate. The corporation, by its exportation, also reduces stocks at home, and by raising the domestic price of billets keeps down competition in the price of manufactured articles. It will work for a time, but in the end, either through competition or tariff revision, there must be lower prices for both steel and steel products. Thus, earning power is likely to diminish in the future, and 'the steel corporation 'has not tied its men to its interests, 'as did Carnegie; but every man, instead of co-operating loyally for the advancement of the corporation, is either 'looking out to see how he can protect 'himself at the present salary, or to see 'where there is a new opening.' We do not know how far some of this is true and 'calamity proprecying' is not an occupation to be encouraged; still, when it is considered how the steel corporation was over-capitalized and the great difference any considerable tariff reduction would make to it, it cannot be denied that there is cause for fear as to its future prosperity. If it should fall, however, the country and the continent would see one of the worst Black Fridays in their history.

BRITISH FINANCES.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE AND REVENUE FOR THE COMING YEAR.

London, June 11.—A parliamentary paper issued yesterday presents the revised financial statement for 1902-03. It is estimated that the expenditure will total £176,359,000 ($881,795,000), and that the revenue will amount to £152,435,000 ($762,175,000). The deficit will be met out of the proceeds of a consols loan of £29,920,000 ($149,600,000), leaving £5,996,000 ($29,980,000), available for contingencies and the redemption of part of the national debt.

OFF ON A CRUISE.

Venice, June 16.—Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan sailed from here to-day on his yacht Corsair for the Dalmatian coast.

RECIPROCITY.

A resolution in favor of reciprocity with Canada was voted down in the lower branch of the Massachusetts Legislature a few days ago, in spite of the report of the joint committee on federal relations supporting it. It appears, however, that the resolution was not defeated on its merits, but for party reasons. The friends of Canadian reciprocity, representing several great commercial organizations, made their statement before the joint committee, and, as the result of their presentations, a favorable report was made by the committee. The Boston 'Herald' says they had no difficulty in meeting the adverse arguments of the opponents of reciprocity and convincing the majority of the committee of the soundness of their views. The opposition then transferred their activities to the lobbies of the legislature, and though the resolution was drawn out on the lines of President McKinley's last speech at Buffalo, and though it had the approval of a committee representing the Republican majority, made out that it was a Democratic device and that by adopting it the Republicans of the legislature would be playing into the hands of their political opponents. In this way they succeeded in having the resolution voted down. The debate and journalistic comments on it show quite clearly that reciprocity with Canada is a much more lively question among our neighbors than it is on this side of the

line. Those who advocate it take the ground that freer trade relations with Canada have become a commercial necessity. They point out that the history of the movement shows that all advances have hitherto been made by Canada, and have all been repulsed. The Canadian Government had intimated, in speeches made by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, that it did not propose again to make the first step in this direction, and that unless the other side was willing to take up the matter, Canada must be prepared to fashion her trade policy on other lines. From this, the correct view of the situation, it was easy for the advocates of reciprocity to draw the conclusion that the United States cannot continue to shut the door of friendly negotiation in the face of a people of the same blood without in time provoking from them action of retaliation similar to that which it should resort to if its own approaches were somewhat contemptuously repelled by foreigners.

The Boston 'Herald' says that by persisting in the policy of giving the cold shoulder to Canada the opponents of reciprocity have succeeded in converting the party of the political majority in Canada from their wish to form intimate relations with the United States into devoted friends and supporters of the strongest possible connection with Britain. This is, of course, not a precise expression. There was no conversion in the matter, only a diversion of tactics. The Liberal party represented the demand of the country for a reduction of tariff burdens. Reduction of tariffs is so difficult that it is usually, if possible, approached McKinley fashion, by the side door of reciprocity. At the time when a similar movement for tariff reduction was in the ascendant in the United States reciprocity with that country seemed the most promising path to tariff reduction. The restoration of the Republicans resulted in such an extremely unfriendly attitude on the part of that country that in order to reduce the tariff at all it was found necessary to restrict the reduction to that country, which had already given us every possible liberty. It is nevertheless entirely true that one latent but never absent purpose of the United States in its exclusiveness towards Canada is to force us to feel our isolation and desire admission to the union. When the obvious argument is used that if free trade between one state and another is good for both, so would free trade between each state and Canada be good for both, the answer invariably is, 'If Canada wants to share our good things she is welcome to join us.' It can do no harm that the people of the United States should have their attention drawn to the fact that by persistence in the policy of exclusion, they are helping to consolidate the British empire and binding the Dominion more closely and firmly, both politically and commercially, to the Mother Country. They have indeed both forced and aided Canada to develop along independent lines, till, having entered upon a career of great industrial expansion, she realizes that she can work out her own destiny independent of her great unsympathetic neighbor. Thus it has come about that reciprocity is practically a dead issue in the Dominion, and must remain so till the United States is prepared to adopt a more friendly policy and proves the earnestness of her good intentions by making the first advances.

THE YOUNG MAN.

A subject which awakened serious concern at the recent ecclesiastical gatherings is the fact that the young men are said to be deserting not only the Sunday-school but the church. A cognate cause of regret was the fewness of candidates for the ministry. Should the former of these phenomena become permanent it would be cause for despondency; its existence is cause for what is hebraistically termed 'searching of heart.' We have far too fixed a belief in the triumph of good over evil and in Christianity as embodying the highest good to look upon this as anything but a passing, if very regrettable, phase. That the Church is decadent at heart we do not believe. We are forced, then, to the conclusion that either it is off the track in its ways of winning men, or that mankind is more than usually off the track and far more difficult to be won than aforetime. The latter, at least, will be generally admitted. Whether well founded or not, the conviction is common that there has been during the past ten years a sort of fin de siecle lapse of moral conviction. In the erratic attitude of leaders of thought some have seen a degeneracy, portending the decay of the human race. Certain it is that all old opinions have been unceremoniously questioned and the authority of all conventionalities largely repudiated. The bonds of mere authority have snapped and the Church is, outwardly at least, the weaker. Not only young men, but people generally, do not go to church with the same sense of duty as they used to. Their convictions are looser and their distractions are greater. It has become a question of mere preference between the newspaper and what used to be regarded as divine service. Last Sunday, for instance, was a rainy one; so was the day before. People, as a rule, mustered courage to go to picnics and games, where they would have no shelter but umbrellas, but the churches, though well roofed in, were sadly empty. People would not have forsaken their daily callings for so little.

Then as to the Church. It is a curious fact that, while Christianity is the most revolutionary factor that has ever entered human society, and while its normal action is that of an upheaving ferment, sure, sooner or later, to break through every incrustation which restricts human development, yet Christian ecclesiastical organizations, like all other religious organizations, are liable to be among the most conservative of institutions. The common dress of one age becomes the ecclesiastical dress of the next, and the holy vestments of centuries later. So it is with customs and so it is with beliefs. That which one generation commonly accepts becomes to another the very word of God, to depart from which is heresy. The Church may, as in pre-Reformation and other times, become so rigid and inflexible in its forms of thought and action that nothing but revolt and secession can deliver men from its errors, or it may only creep on a little behind the convictions of mankind, constantly and sometimes angrily pulling backward against what another generation fully admits to be the truth. Conservatism is almost inevitably the attitude of established conviction towards new views of truth, and we may therefore assume that he who ordained the Church meant that it should be. Thus the Church has been a brake on precipitate changes of opinion and a drag on newly discovered truth. It was so when Galileo only escaped martyrdom by recanting his belief that the earth moves round the sun. He, who, two hundred years ago, should have denied the propriety of putting witches to death, would have been looked upon as a dangerous infidel, for that is the word which each generation applies to any one who thinks apart on any point of its accepted belief. The first discoverers in geology were denounced as infidels because they averred that it took more than six days to make the world. When Darwin's views of development were first promulgated scientists and theologians of the highest standing were agreed, if in nothing else, in the belief that Darwinism and Christianity were mutally contradictory; and so they openly repudiated each other. To-day, when theologians raise the question about the theory of evolution it is on the score that they do not find sufficient evidence of the development of species out of species rather than on the ground that it is at issue with Genesis. The frank enquiry into the history and authority of the various writings which go to make up the Scriptures, which has been nick-named higher criticism and held responsible for everybody's extravagances, is no longer denounced by intelligent men as a forbidden field of research.

It is an easily observed fact that young men usually lend a ready ear to every idea which goes to show that their ancestors were all wrong. It is probably well for the world that the questioning of all existing things should be the mental attitude of youth, but the exaggeration of this enquiring spirit into the conceited assumption that all that the fathers thought was silly has to be curbed. A man generally respects his ancestors more at forty than he did at twenty. The facts we have cited seem to show that there always must be more or less strain in point of opinion between the Church, with its traditional forms of thoughts, and its written and unwritten formularies of belief and the callow youths who have discovered, or who out of the air about them have breathed in the fact that much of the earnest thought of the age is, whether rightly or wrongly, out of touch with the Church. This antinomy is likely to be all the greater at times like the present, when the movement of thought is aggressive and destructive and when loose knowledge is very widespread. There are many reasons that may be alleged for the fewness of candidates for the ministry, but by no means the least is the absence to-day of the established convictions as to doctrine and as to the peculiar sacredness of that service which made it so imperative a call in the days of our fathers. This is due in some measure to the humanitarian form that religion is taking. There is no longer the strong distinction which once obtained between the sacred and the secular. Once, to save men from hell was the conceived mission of religion, and gospel preaching was the one religious occupation; now the mission assigned to religion is to uplift mankind and every calling may be equally religious. The same flux of religious opinion that robs the pulpit robs also the pew. Let us not, however, because the old order changeth, imagine that God has gone out of His world, or that better things are not before it than it has ever known. Not only are social conditions becoming in the main constantly better, but individual consecration reveals itself anew in modern and wholesome forms. Under the impulse possibly of somewhat altered ideals the men of the new century will take up a no less painful cross and follow Christ. They will still do deeds of as great heroism as those which glorify the martyrs of the past and will win victories as great.

SIR WILFRID'S MISTAKE?

The speech of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach in the British House of Commons on the other day is very generally taken to indicate that Mr. Chamberlain has won a victory in the cabinet for his Imperial tariff schemes. That the Chancellor of the Exchequer has fought hard against them we may well believe, as, even now, he denies that the new legislation is protectionist in character even while he foreshadows further protectionist duties. Sir Michael, in reply to a question by Sir William Harcourt, 'disclaimed entirely Sir Wilfrid Laurier's interpretation that the new wheat and flour duties were imposed for purposes of Imperial protection'; he said further that it was not the policy of the British Government to impose duties as against foreign nations in order to give an advantage to the colonies, and then, in the same breath, he said, that where duties are imposed for British revenue purposes, as in the case of last year's sugar and coal duties, and this year's cereal duties, and next year, perhaps, on meat and timber, the British Government may be induced on certain conditions to exempt colonial produce in the interests of free inter-imperial trade. This is, of course, a mere juggling with words, and clumsy juggling, too, calculated to deceive nobody. If the colonies approach the question of sharing the cost of the defence of the empire in a co-operative spirit, the British Ministry, in the interest of free trade within the empire, will, it is understood, be prepared to exempt them from all taxes on imported produce, placing the colonial producer on the same footing as the British producer. In the next budget it is understood that imported meat and timber will come under duties, and then Australasia and Canada and the West Indies will benefit at the expense of the United States and the Argentine Republic and Europe. The Liberals will surely fight strenuously against this ominous departure from free trade principles, and the indications so far are that they will win. But why did Sir Michael Hicks-Beach disclaim Sir Wilfrid Laurier's interpretation? Sir Wilfrid said, in reply to much questioning and urging in parliament:—

I am going to England to discuss the commercial relations of the empire at the invitation of the Imperial Government. The Imperial Government has something to propose to us, therefore, upon the subject of Imperial relations. Has not this invitation been given because something has taken place or will take place which will make the discussion of commercial relations possible? My honorable friend is aware that there has been a change in the economic conditions of Great Britain. What was not proposed in 1897 may possibly be proposed in 1902. In 1895 the fiscal policy which exists to-day did not exist. In 1897 there were no duties upon flour and wheat, but in 1902 there is a duty upon flour and wheat. Therefore, there is a new condition of things in England whose very existence makes possible in 1902 what was not possible in 1897. The first step has been taken which makes it possible now to obtain a preference for the goods of Canada which could not be obtained in 1897.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's disclaimer and his subsequent utterances abundantly justify all that our Premier said and inferred, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer has not increased his fame by refusing to call a spade a spade, and by even denying that it is in any sense of the word an 'agricultural implement.' Sir Wilfrid Laurier made no mistake.

OUR NATIONAL DEPENDENCE.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier seems to confuse for political purposes the question of the equitable distribution of the cost of imperial defence with jingoism. No one can conceive that he does not plainly see the irrelevancy of his inveighing against militarism. And no one can believe that he would not, if he thought the country would support him, be glad to have Canada act an honorable part. In the interview he had on Wednesday with the deputation representing the conference of the Boards of Trade, on the resolution advocating Canadian contribution to imperial defence being brought up, Sir Wilfrid professed himself more interested in the problems of trade than of war, which was a proper sentiment no doubt. He told the deputation that he had already expressed his views in parliament on the subject, so that the country knew where he stood. We consider his stand, so far as we may deduce it from his expressions in parliament, most humiliating to Canada and a perversion of the facts of the case. The question is one that all our foreign critics understand, if Sir Wilfrid does not; a question as to whether we shall continue to consent to be charitably looked after at the expense of fellow citizens no richer than ourselves, or whether we shall honorably refuse to be any longer under eleemosynary obligations in respect at least to our own protection. We realize that Sir Wilfrid's position at the coronation conference will be anything but a dignified one, and we do not see what he can possibly hope to accomplish, unless it be to persuade English statesmen to give us something more for nothing. For the purpose of a general contribution to imperial defence and the furtherance of free trade within the empire, the British Government, after much importunity on the part of colonials, backed by the 'fair traders' at home, proposes a departure from free trade principles. When this grave matter comes up at the conference Sir Wilfrid may be expected to reply in terms having some such meaning as this: 'We are very ready for you to tax yourselves for our benefit, and thank you kindly, but, as for a return in the way of a contribution towards the cost of the navy which guards our coasts, and throws its aegis over our growing commerce in all the seven seas, and over our difficult diplomacy—well, we would much prefer that you should go on being a mother to us and regard us still as a weakling dependency. So far as free trade within the empire is concerned, if you put on a tax on all foreign goods, and let ours in free, our manufacturers have kindly consented to give a preference to British goods in our markets about equal to what you tax the foreigners—and (sotto voce) much good may it do you.' We do not think that this is an extravagant way to put the trying position in which Sir Wilfrid will find himself in London.

THE CANADA ATLANTIC QUESTION.

Since Dr. Webb failed to consummate the purchase of the Canada Atlantic Railway many rumors affecting the fortunes of that road have been current. The latest is circulated by the Halifax 'Chronicle,' which announces that arrangements have been entered into between the government and Mr. Booth. The arrangement, according to that newspaper, is, that, in return for a government guarantee of bonds, to enable the Canada Atlantic to be double-tracked from Coteau to Depot Harbor, permanent traffic arrangements will be made (or have been made) giving the Intercolonial running rights over the road, thus putting it into a position to compete successfully for the export grain train. The announcement of the 'Chronicle' is the more considered because that paper is credited with being 'the organ of Mr. Fielding' and might be supposed to speak from inside information. Mr. Fielding when questioned as to its accuracy was enigmatical and quizzical, but he did not deny it. Mr. Blair acknowledged that the extension of the Intercolonial system to the Great Lakes had been much discussed by the government. But he said that nothing had been done since the expiry of Dr. Webb's option, although 'the subject was of the greatest importance.' Mr. Tarte, the only other member of the government that has spoken, openly, finds all sorts of fault with the Canada Atlantic as a connection of the Intercolonial and would evidently veto the agreement hinted at if he could. Yet, he was one of the first to raise the cry of alarm about the 'American invasion,' when the Canada Atlantic was supposed to be passing into the control of the Rutland Railway Company, and it is he who has threatened a new transcontinental line should the Canadian Pacific fall into foreign hands.

Mr. Blair has, we know, always been in favor of the extension of the Intercolonial westward. The first step was to come into Montreal, but the policy for the future was to carry it westward, so as to tap the great lakes somewhere on the Georgian Bay, and then to carry it further westward, perhaps, eventually, across the Continent. Was this or something else what Mr. Tarte had in mind when he warned American financiers, in a fine burst of patriotism, such as comes over him at times, and carries him away, that if they dared to buy the Canadian Pacific, with all its untold subsidies and privileges, we were rich enough and powerful enough to build another transcontinental railway? That is not immediately practicable, but some arrangement with the Canada Atlantic appears to be eminently practicable and desirable. Mr. Blair has only re-echoed what we have said from the first in taking the ground that the only hope for the Intercolonial is to get into independent touch with the traffic originating west and south of the great lakes. He has gone even further in talking about the double-tracking of the line. Mr. Blair said in parliament:—

I have always felt that when the time was ripe, one of the best things that could be done in the interests of this country, would be to extend the Intercolonial from Montreal to Georgian Bay. I believe that the expenditure of a moderate sum of money upon the acquisition of that road, and upon doubling the track if necessary, would put the people of this country in a position in which they could control a national route, national in every sense, because every foot of it would be upon Canadian territory; national because it would carry those western products in the winter season as well as in the summer to ports on the Atlantic seaboard. I believe that with a line double tracked, if necessary, from the ports of Halifax and St. John to Montreal, and then thence by the neghborhood of Ottawa to the Georgian Bay, we would be able to control a very large portion of the traffic of the western country by our own Canadian routes. Would not that be an object well worthy of the consideration of this parliament and of the country? I am not going to say at this moment that the time is ripe for undertaking such a scheme. That is a matter about which there might well be a difference of opinion. Many persons think it right. However, I do say that we are to keep it in view and hold it before our minds as one of the things which time will bring to us, and which a sound and progressive policy will demand at our hands by which we may conduct a great national highway as far west as we possibly can, to the advantage of the business of the country.

This was, of course, only given as Mr. Blair's private opinion, and was put out as a kite might be to discover the way the wind was blowing. It is said that the government would not enter into any arrangement to extend the line without giving the people some reason to expect what was contemplated, but this manifestly would be calculated to prevent a good bargain. Lord Beaconsfield did not shout his purpose from the housetops when he had made up his mind to purchase for England the controlling interest of the Suez Canal, and the declaration of our government that they were actually about to purchase a thing would almost certainly make that thing appear more valuable in its owner's eyes. If the 'Chronicle's' story is correct, and the Canada Atlantic bonds are to be guaranteed in order to double-track the line from Coteau to Georgian Bay, the hand would appear to be very like the hand of Mr. Blair, and would mean for him a victory over Mr. Tarte. We doubt its authenticity, however, as double tracking would mean the issue of new bonds, and the double tracks would not be required, except, possibly, an arrangement were made with the Grand Trunk, by which the Grand Trunk could run into Ottawa. We have before this pointed out how the government could connect the Intercolonial and the Canada Atlantic by making arrangements with the Grand Trunk to give the Intercolonial running powers over its line from Montreal to Coteau Junction, as is now done with the Canada Atlantic Railway as regards its passenger trains, and in continuation of those the Intercolonial now enjoys from St. Rosalie Junction to Montreal. The latter distance is thirty-eight miles, and the distance between Montreal and Coteau Junction is thirty-seven miles, making a total of seventy-five miles, over which the government would have to pay the Grand Trunk for running powers. But, as we suggested then, if the Canada Atlantic Railway were taken over by the government, it would not be unlikely that an arrangement could be made with the Grand Trunk, by which the Grand Trunk could run into Ottawa over the Canada Atlantic Railway, a distance of seventy-nine miles. This would make the arrangement mutual and possibly perpetual. The Intercolonial would then command at first hand its share of the grain and package freight arriving east of the Great Lakes, and this would give government the power to fix an equitable rate from the lakes to the sea. The Intercolonial must have actual control, however, and not enter into an arrangement whereby it would use the Canada Atlantic on sufferance and all the while be 'paying through the nose' for it. The government could acquire actual control by a guarantee of bonds and its credit is so good that it ought to cost the country very little in initial outlay.

THE EMPIRE'S PRIZES.

No sooner has Great Britain got her hands free in Africa than she seems likely to find occupation at more than one turbulent outpost in Asia. There is nothing new in the trouble with the Mahsud Waziris, a very warlike Mohammedan tribe inhabiting the mountains which separate India from Afghanistan, whose territory has lately been included within British India. These freebooters have been in the habit of carrying on their own quarrels according to their own pleasure and do not take kindly to a government that forbids that sort of thing. They are naturally very difficult to deal with, inhabiting as they do strongly fortified mountain fastnesses. On the arrival of Lord Curzon in India an effort was made to introduce the system which had succeeded in Beloochistan of subsidizing the chieftains, but it is perhaps creditable to the tribes that it failed, though the chiefs took the money readily enough. The plan next tried was to fine delinquent tribes, and, failing payment, to send all the tribesmen home to their own valley and blockade them there. The Mahsuds were fined a lakh of rupees, that is a hundred thousand, a year ago. They paid three-quarters of it in cattle, but, failing to raise the remainder, were somewhat ineffectively blockaded. They are now apparently attacking the blockading outposts. Such conditions offer a curious problem to those who hold that war is at all times wrong. These mountain tribes might, perhaps, be allowed to quarrel among themselves at their pleasure, but such tribes have always a proclivity for interfering with neighbors, who claim and have a right to British protection.

Another disturbance is reported back of Koweyt, at the head of the Persian Gulf, whose sheikh is accused, no doubt by the Turks, of complicity in the massacre of a caravan in the interior of Arabia, a region almost unknown to history. The charge is probable enough, as there has been almost constant war between him and the Mejd tribes behind him. The sheikh of Koweyt is the potentate who was recently accorded the protection of a British ship against various forces sent by the Sultan to call him to order. The action was assumed to have been taken to forestall possible German occupation. Germany considers the Euphrates valley within her sphere of influence, while Great Britain holds the Arabian and Persian shores of the Persian Gulf as reverting to her. There has never been any delimitation, and Koweyt, while it comes within the British sphere, adjoins that vaguely claimed by Germany, and was regarded as the right terminal for the Euphrates Valley Railway, which is Germany's dearest dream. This bit of history was, no doubt, one of the sources of recent German bitterness towards Great Britain.

Any one of the many articles in 'World Wide' will give two cents' worth of pleasure. Surely, ten or fifteen hundred such articles during the course of a year is well worth a dollar.

'Witness' subscribers are entitled to the special price of seventy-five cents to the end of the year, and, while they last, the back numbers of this year will also be included. The contents of last week's issue are given below: —

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Manly Spirit of Boer Leaders—'Commercial Advertiser,' New York.
The Proposed Suspension of the Cape Constitution—Correspondence of the 'Times.'
A Prophet—By L. F. Austin, in 'Illustrated London News.'
The Navy and the Empire—'The Navy and Army Illustrated,' London.
From War to Peace—By Henry Rutgers Marshall, in 'International Monthly,' New York. Condensed.
Chili and Argentina—'The Times' and 'The Spectator,' London.
The Khedivate—'The Spectator,' London.
South Polar Expedition—'Manchester Guardian.'
Evening on the Veldt—'Blackwood's Magazine.' Abridged.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.

The Buying of Pictures: its Theory, Practice and Romance—By Harry Quilter, in 'Chambers's Journal.'
Mezzotint—'Illustrated London News.'

CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.

An Irish Sibyl—'The Spectator,' London.
Edward Rowland Sill—New York 'Times.'
The Hound of the Baskervilles.
The Storm—Poem, by Dora Sigerson Shorter, in 'The Pilot,' London.
An Author at Grass—Part III.—Extracts from the Private Papers of Henry Ryecroft, edited by George Gissing, in 'Fortnightly Review.'
By Frank T. Bullen—New York 'Times.'
A Critic of Society—'Daily News,' London.
Words of Faith and Hope—'The Athenæum,' London.

HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.

The House of the Double Axe at Knossos—By Louis Dyer, in 'The Nation.'
Quartz as a Jewel—'Scientific American.'
Fussiness a Modern Disease—'The Lancet,' London.
A National Physical Laboratory of Great—Britain—'Scientific American.'
High Speed Experiments—'Engineering.'
Hygienic Architecture—New York 'Evening Post.'

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VICTORY FOR JAPAN

BRITAIN AND GERMANY ACCEPT JAPAN'S OFFER TO ARBITRATE THE HOUSE TAX.

(Correspondence of the 'Associated Press.')

Tokio, May 26, via San Francisco, June 14.—It is announced here that Sir Claude MacDonald, British Minister, and Count Von Arco-Valley, the German Minister, have notified the Japanese Government that their respective governments have accepted Japan's offer of arbitration of the House tax portion of the treaty property question, while urging submission thereto of all the remaining points in the revised treaties which are in doubt. Japan, however, is said to be firm in declining to extend the scope of arbitration. England, Germany and France are now included in the foreign parties to arbitration, America not being included, but coming in for the benefits of the appeal under the most favored nation clause. The Netherlands Government has signified its intention of not joining in arbitration, but of abiding by its decision. The question which foreigners here desired settled is the right of Japanese to tax property, i. e., property exempted from taxation by special treaty. They are not likely to have the whole question settled at this time, but consider that a decided victory has been obtained by securing arbitration on a portion of the vexed questions. The Japanese Bar Association has decided that the House tax is rightly levied on foreigners residing in the treaty reservations.

ROTHSCHILD'S SCHEME

An American Visitor Sees Signs of Failure.

AN ATTRACTIVE AND WELL-CULTIVATED COUNTRY WHERE TOO MANY COMFORTS HAVE BEEN PROVIDED FOR COLONISTS.

(Correspondence of the Chicago 'Record-Herald.')

Jaffa, Palestine, April 16.—Renewing our acquaintance with the carriage used by the Emperor of Germany in his trip through Palestine, hauled by three white horses harnessed abreast, with the faithful John at the helm, we reached the Jewish colony of Sammarin, twenty miles south of Haifa, which was founded by Baron Edmond Rothschild, of Paris, in 1883. The twenty Rothschild colonies, situated in various parts of Palestine, are under the general management of Mr. Schtarknet, who is now here making an inspection, with a committee from the Jewish Colonization Society of London. The local director at Sammarin is a Mr. Bescop, an intelligent, progressive, earnest man zealous for the well-being of his coreligionists, but rather discouraged over his failure to make farmers out of men who have neither the taste nor the strength for such work.

Sammarin is reached by a half-day's drive from Haifa, following the coast line over a road that was built by Herod the Great and repaired for the benefit of the German Emperor. It is dotted on either side with ruins of the Herodian era, empty tombs and cisterns, blocks of marble, granite, and other building stones, fragments of pillars and cornices, scattered here and there in the fields, with occasionally a wretched Arab village wherever there is a spring. Upon the coast of the sea, about halfway down is a large building which was erected by Baron Rothschild for a glass factory to utilize the labor of colonists who would not work on the farms, and the vitreous sand which lies along the beach, but it was a bad business proposition and did not succeed. There is very little demand for glass in Palestine. The native cabins have no windows, and in the cities and towns the outside walls are blank, and the rooms open upon an inner court, so that glass is not always necessary. There was no other market for the product of the factory without paying excessive freight to Europe, so the enterprise was abandoned.

We passed through a succession of well-tilled farms and growing vineyards, which show that somebody about the Jewish colony has industry and skill in agriculture, and that there are exceptions to the rule. We climbed a long, stony hill to the top of a high plateau, passing an immense wine factory, where the grapes from the vineyards of the colony are crushed and produce about 150,000 gallons of wine a year, which is shipped to Egypt and Germany, then entered the best-looking town we have seen in Palestine, excepting the German colony at Haifa. It looks like a factory town, only the houses are more substantial than those usually built for workingmen. Their walls are of white stone, neatly cut and dressed, and their roofs of red tiles. The houses are double, with accommodation for two families, and are detached and surrounded by fences, and kitchen gardens. A few of the gardens are neatly kept. The most of them were running to weeds and showed long neglect. The company's building, which stands in the centre of the town, is a large and imposing structure; there are an assembly hall, a synagogue of some architectural pretensions, two schoolhouses, a market and a company's store, like those you see in manufacturing towns or in the mining regions of the west, with a miscellaneous stock of goods, including everything from agricultural implements to flea powder; and the latter is an urgent necessity. As we drove into town in the twilight the streets were filled with men and women, promenading, standing around in groups, gossiping with each other, while the children were screaming at their games.

ROTHSCHILD'S MISTAKE.

The appearance of things at Sammarin suggests that Baron Rothschild overdid things and pampered his colonists too much. The houses are too fine for such a purpose. They are not suitable for farmers and are so much better than anything in the villages around as to furnish a disagreeable contrast.



SEALING UP THE SULTAN'S DINNER IN THE KITCHENS AT YILDIZ.

To protect the Sultan from possible poisoning, the most rigorous precautions are taken in the preparation of his food. The palace officials visit the kitchen to inspect the dishes, which are tasted and then sealed up with a long ribbon, the ends of which are held by the major domo. Guards, reinforced by a strong armed escort, then carry the food to the imperial presence.—'Illustrated London News.'

The colonists are generally discontented. Some who could scrape together sufficient money have gone away, and quite a number of the houses are empty. Others who still remain, unable to secure funds to pay their passage to any other place, are occupying their time abusing the management, while all of them are opposed to the Zionist movement of which they are a part, because they say there are altogether too many Jews in Palestine to-day.

From the heights of Sammarin the plain of Sharon stretches out from the sea to the mountains of Samaria in one direction and to those of Judea in the other. It is beautiful, diversified, and broken by little ridges upon which the villages of the farmers stand, and way up toward the top of several rocky peaks we could see groups of white cabins nestling against the cliffs. We did not find any lilies of the valley, but the rose of Sharon climbs over the dead walls and rocks. It is the ordinary single four-petal pink rose that we are accustomed to, and is generally called a sweetbrier.

Although the road was repaired for the German Emperor in 1898, it has been neglected since, and bridges built only five years ago are so badly dilapidated that our driver had to take wide circuits to avoid them. They actually make the road worse instead of better, and the sand is so heavy for most of the distance that we had to alight to relieve the horses, and were compelled to walk a considerable part of the distance to Jaffa, like the boy who wanted to work his passage on a canal boat and was allowed to drive the team. It is a curious phenomenon that the sandy beach is gradually encroaching upon the cultivated area. The sea is wearing away the underlying rock, and the new-made sand, with that washed up from the bottom of the Mediterranean, is driven further and further inland every year, so that if the process goes on long enough the entire plain of Sharon will be buried under a slow creeping desert. When the brooks which cross the plain run dry in the summer the sand dams up their mouths so that when the rainy season comes they flood the country and form marshes, which become permanent, and they are also encroaching gradually upon the fields.

CAESAREA.

Three hours from Sammarin we came to the famous City of Caesarea, erected by Herod the Great, with magnificent palaces, fortresses, temples, and other public buildings, which became the most popular of all the cities in Palestine and its most important port during the Roman occupation. It does not speak well for Herod's judgment as a town site locater, for it stands upon the open coast without a harbor or protection of any kind. Several ledges run out from the shore into the sea, and Herod took advantage of two of them to construct a harbor, the remains of which are still apparent, but it was not large enough to protect a single steamer of the present day. The moles were only 250 yards long and about 150 yards apart. Herod christened them with great ceremony, and named them propymatia—wave breakers.

Large blocks of granite are still to be seen under the water, and the ruins of a mediaeval castle are still quite imposing, although they are crumbling rapidly and growing less conspicuous every year. The walls of the city described a rectangle. They were eight feet thick, with towers at intervals of thirty yards, and were inclosed by a moat lined with masonry about forty feet wide, all of which is still apparent, as are the ruins of a temple which Herod erected for the worship of Augustus Caesar. About twenty years ago a colony of Bosnians settled among the ruins, and, being men of energy and enterprise, have used the ruins as a quarry, and have cut out immense quantities of building material, which they have shipped on little steamers to the towns up and down the coast.

At the height of its greatness Caesarea is believed to have had 300,000 population, and, judging by present appearances, the estimate is well based, for the citidel covers an area of 370 acres, the amphitheatre accommodated 20,000 spectators, and there are remains of two aqueducts which brought from the mountains sufficient water to supply a large population. Paul, the Apostle, visited Caesarea several times, and was held a prisoner there for two years, during that time making some of his ablest speeches before Felix, Festus, Agrippa, and other Roman officials.

Caesarea was also the residence of the pious Cornelius, who fasted, prayed and gave alms until an angel from the Lord appeared and advised him to send to Jaffa for 'Simon, whose surname is Peter.' At Caesarea began the war which ruined the Jewish nation and ended with the destruction of Jerusalem. By erecting heathen temples and theatres the Roman authorities enraged the Jews, who, exasperated, became violent and revolted. As a penalty 20,000 Jewish citizens of Caesarea were massacred, whereupon the entire nation joined in a rebellion, which devastated the entire country and left them little but their traditions and their name.

A few miles south of Caesarea is another Jewish philanthrophic colony called Sira, and a little further away a third called Nechbara. Both are almost duplicate of Sammarin, with the same neat, substantial houses, with red-tiled roofs and gardens, and both have suffered the same failure, because of the inability of the colonists to become agriculturists. Their farms, however, so far as they go, are well kept and apparently productive, and it would seem as if anything would grow upon the Plain of Sharon, which has been famous for its fertility since the days of Isaiah. The soil is several feet deep in the lowlands, water is found everywhere by digging, and the slopes of the ridges and little hills that arise here and there upon the plain are covered with the richest of forage.

Arabs were ploughing with teams of little black steers, and were working in the fields, as you have seen them in the pictures in the big illustrated Bibles. Occasionally we passed a group of Bedouin tents with flat tops and walls woven of camel's hair, and a horseman met us now and then, heavily armed. The road used to be dangerous. Travellers were killed and robbed by Bedouins, and escorts were necessary, but now the road is perfectly safe. We saw the little village of Elmacka, one of the seven places where Samson was born, and took our luncheon at a table in the open air beside a mill which is conducted by a Russian miller from near Odessa, whose wife complains of lonesomeness.

Just beyond this mill, between it and Jaffa, was the scene of a great battle between the Crusaders under Richard Coeur de Lion and the Saracens under Saladin, which began Sept. 7, 1191, and continued for six days, with terrible loss of life on both sides. Many of the Crusaders, not being accustomed to the climate, perished from thirst and heat. Caesarea was the scene of many exciting incidents during the Crusade, and it was there that the Knights of the Round Table finally discovered the Holy Grail—the sacred cup used by Christ and His disciples at the last supper.

WILLIAM E. CURTIS.

THE ROMANCE OF DIGGING

MR. FLINDERS PETRIE AT WORK.

(London 'Daily Mail.')

Professor W. M. Flinders Petrie, the Edwards Professor of Egyptology at University College, London, has just returned from his annual visit to Egypt, where he devotes his life to "plucking out the heart of the mystery" of the dead ages which lie embedded in the tombs of the centuries.

Life in the desert is full of interest, though naturally it is simple. The party travel as near as possible to their destination by rail and then on foot to the spot which they have decided to excavate. If it is a long way from a station, they have camels to transport them. There are generally five or six Europeans, a hundred men and boys who have been employed by Professor Flinders Petrie before, and perhaps a hundred and fifty new boys from the neighboring villages, so that the settlement is not so small as most people would think.

The first thing they do is to build their mud huts, as they are more comfortable to live in than tents. The sitting-room is generally 18ft. by 10ft., and the bed-room is 6ft. by 10ft. The size of the apartments is governed by the fact that they have to be in multiples of the four-metre boards which are bought in the country. The roofs to these huts are of board, with straw on the top to keep out the sun. Each member of the party has his own bed-room, with one or two store-rooms; but they invariably take meals together.

BREAKFAST AT SUNRISE.

The day begins just before sunrise, when breakfast is served; the next meal is at noon; while dinner comes an hour after sunset, the constituents of all the meals being very much alike. The native men live on dry bread flavored with an occasional onion, with a scrap of meat perhaps once a week, and their only drink is water. On this meagre fare they can do an enormous amount of work, even the boys doing half as much again as an ordinary English navvy.

The ordinary day wage of the country is fourpence to fivepence a man; but Professor Flinders Petrie pays a much better rate, so that he is able to command the best men in the district. He pays by the piece, and the terms he offers are such that a man may make anywhere from sixpence to a shilling a day. In addition, he pays a commission on the things that are found. This may work out at a halfpenny a day, or it may reach pounds.

Once he had two men who had not been doing particularly well. He thought he would give them a place to dig which was hard. The spot, indeed, was quite a bay. The work had to be done, however, and they knew some one had to do it, so they turned to. That day they brought out a very large jar full of glass mosaic. It was exceedingly valuable, and he paid them £10.

One of the great difficulties in dealing with the native men is to keep them in hand. You have to watch their characters all the time, for after two or three years the men who have come to be regarded as indispensable and quite invaluable suddenly deteriorate, and are no longer to be depended upon. Luckily, however, there is a sign which invariably tells when this occurs. The man gets reserved and dignified. He goes about with an air of importance, and then you know that he has something to conceal. Those symptoms are the signal for his departure.

ASSESSING BAKHSHISH.

Every evening all the workers are assembled at the huts in a row. Each man places on the low wall of the courtyard of the settlement his basket of pottery and bones. Each lot is looked at carefully, and the 'bakhshish' assessed. It is entered in the wages book, for each man and boy has his separate account with Professor Flinders Petrie, and the keeping of those accounts is quite a task, for it takes fully four hours a week, and there are often 40,000 separate entries to make in the season. Professor Flinders Petrie acts as banker to the men, and they get their money whenever they want it, and as they want it, without any trouble.

Within certain limits, the men work in their own way, but they are allowed English tools as they need them, the most commonly employed being chisel-ended crow-bars and pickaxes to pick up the hard earth, and hoes for the loose sand and dust. A good deal of work, however, especially the digging out of graves, has to be done with the hands. This is particularly trying during the first week, as the skin gets worn through, and is all cracked and bleeding from scraping in the sand and grit. As soon as it gets hard, however, the work is not troublesome.

In excavating, trenches are generally dug four feet apart, so that the position of everything as it is found can be exactly noted, and in order that it may be accurately described. Accuracy, indeed, is the watchword of the work, as a single fact accurately stated will throw more light on the real condition of the people than a hundred which are only partially accurate.

THE DIGGERS.

The Egyptian workmen are in many points better than the English for the purpose of the work; but they cannot stand long-continued temptation, or being given their head. They need bossing, and they feel the want of a boss if the boss is absent. Curious as it may seem, the men would invariably not work if the boss were not there, though if they refrain from working it is their loss, and they recognize that to the full. On the other hand, if they are encouraged, they will work so hard that people would object if they were forced to do it.

In working in the cemeteries, a pair of boys are usually set to try to find the grave. If the ground is soft they go down a couple of feet, and then stop. Inferior men take up the work until they touch pottery or bones. Then the inferior men are taken off and the best men put on. They dig or scrape out the earth between the jars with their potsherds. Then the best boy to be found goes into the hole and scrapes out the loose earth without disturbing any of the objects that may be in it. The boy who is now employed is very skilful indeed. He leaves each jar standing, still embedded in the side of the grave, with all the earth raked out between one jar and another. If there is a skeleton, it is left lying just as if it had been placed on the ground.

PEOPLE OF 7,000 YEARS AGO.

Flint knives and other small articles are covered with a potsherd to keep them from being shifted, and on the potsherd a stone is put, in order to show that they have been marked. When the excavation is finished all the bones are put into large jars to be taken up to the huts, and there every jar and every large bone is numbered with black varnish, in order that it may be known exactly where it was found.

When working in the graves the new men are sometimes scared by the skeletons; but familiarity breeds contempt, and in the course of a week they pay no attention to them. The men often live in the tombs, which are the same temperature day and night. They make commodious apartments—from 30 feet to 40 feet square.

The work begins during the first week in December, and goes on without interruption until the middle of March. During that time the weather is like that of a good, bracing spring day, and there are rarely more than a few days of excessive warmth.

Prof. Petrie and those associated with him have been working at Abydos during the last winter, as they had been during the previous two years. During those two years they devoted themselves to the royal tombs of the kings of the first and second dynasties. This year they concerned themselves with the early town of Abydos.

The discoveries this year did not produce anything very striking, for the party was mainly occupied in getting out the common things which were in use in the early town. The pottery obtained was of some variety. Little or none of it, however, was of an ornamental character; it was practically all purely utilitarian, and represented the ordinary utensils which were employed in the every-day life of the people who lived nearly 7,000 years ago.

Advertisements.

A CURE FOR

Summer Complaints,

DYSENTERY,

DIARRHŒA,

CHOLERA MORBUS.

A half to a teaspoonful of Ready Relief in a half tumbler of water, repeated as often as the discharges continue, and a flannel saturated with Ready Relief placed over the stomach or bowels, will afford immediate relief and soon effect a cure.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

INTERNALLY— Radway's Ready Relief in water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Flatulency, and all internal pains. Price, 25 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

RADWAY & CO., No. 7 St. Helen street, Montreal, Canada.

She Gained Eleven Pounds,

And Was Brought Back From Nervous Prostration to Health and Strength by Using

DR. CHASE'S NERVE FOOD.

There is no faith cure about Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. You do not need to imagine it is doing good. You can prove it by keeping a record of your weight. This food cure acts in a perfect natural way. In fact, it is nature's own cure, and is composed of the most powerful restoratives and invigorators that science has yet discovered.

Take the case of Mrs. West, as described in her letter quoted below. She was pale, weak and run down in health. Her blood was thin and watery, and her nerves so starved and exhausted that she was prostrated. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food cured her, and added new, firm flesh to her body to the extent of eleven pounds. You will find her letter interesting.

Mrs. S. W. West, Drayton, Wellington County, Ont., writes: 'About two years ago I got terribly run down, and finally became a victim of nervous prostration. I had no appetite, seemed to lose interest and ambition, and could scarcely drag myself about. Hearing of good results from the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, I used three boxes with great benefit. In a short time I gained eleven pounds, and as I was very thin when I began to use the remedy I was very proud of the increase of weight.

'Then the following spring I became rather poorly, and they again built me up, and gave me such a good appetite that I wanted to eat nearly half the time. I was so pleased with the cure the Nerve Food brought about that I recommended it to others, and they have told me of the benefits they had obtained from this preparation. You may use this testimonial in order that others may learn of the good there is in Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.'

If you have been affected as Mrs. West has, if you are not feeling real strong and well, you will be surprised at the good that Dr. Chase's Nerve Food will do you. It puts color in the cheeks, rounds out angular and wasted forms, and brings new hopes, new confidence and new life to take the place of despondency, weakness and disease. 50 cents a box, 6 boxes for $2.50, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

TIPPING IN SWITZERLAND

TRIBULATIONS OF AN AMERICAN WHO IGNORED THE CUSTOM.

The London correspondent of the New York 'Times' recently called attention to the fact that Swiss hotel proprietors and commercial travellers had by convention fixed a system of tips. This was held at Olten by the Society of Hotel Proprietors and others interested in the question. The convention drew up a 'tariff of tips,' which consists of a fixed maximum sum to be paid by the tourist to hotel servants. The tariff is to be posted up in all hotels, cafés, and public places of amusement this season, and it will be curious to note how the system will work. Visitors are requested to abide by these regulations as far as possible, and give only the 'tariff's fares.' A further question as to whether the tourist should himself tip the servants or hand over the necessary sum to the hotel proprietor for distribution has not yet been settled.

The waiters are now thinking of organizing, for the proprietors of the majority of hotels in Switzerland shamefully underpay their staff—from the 'directeur' to the boot boy. As a natural consequence, the employees prey upon the visitors, in order to supplement their meagre pay, with the result that the traveller often pays away in tips more than the amount of his hotel bill. Few have been able to face the withering contempt of a hall full of servants gathered together to wish him 'bon voyage' without loosening the strings of his purse.

A short time ago an American tried the experiment of declining to pay tips. This is what happened to him. His trunks and bags were always the last to be put into the railway omnibus; he met with vexatious delays at every turn; he received brusque answers; his 'hot' water, when it did arrived, was cold; at table d'hote he invariably received the leavings of the table, and on three occasions he missed his train. He at last gave up his system of reform in despair, and to make up for the discomfort of three months paid up liberally. A few chalk marks on his luggage—unintelligible hieroglyphics to the tourist—had branded him as a miser on all his travels.

RETURN OF THE ANTICOSTANS.

The last family of the Anticostans who were brought to Manitoba a few years ago to become farmers left for the east again a few days ago to resume a seafaring life. The experiment of bringing these people to live on the prairie has been a failure. Their natural love for the sea proved too strong to be overcome and farming became distasteful to them., It will be remembered that these people were brought here from the Island of Anticosti some years ago by the government, owing to their having been driven from their island home by M. Menier, the French chocolate king, who purchased the island for his private use. As their circumstances were at that time of the most needy sort, friends suggested farm life for them. They were brought west only to find that the prairie possessed no charms for them, and they have gradually returned as money could be found for passage until now the last family has gone. The colony originally numbered two hundred people.—Winnipeg 'Commercial.'

PHENOMENA OF ERUPTIONS

NEW YORK EXPERT, WHO ACCOMPANIED THE PARTY OF INVESTIGATORS TO WEST INDIES, EXPLAINS WHAT THEY HAVE ADDED TO OUR KNOWLEDGE OF VOLCANOES.

(By E. O. Hovey, Assistant Curator of the American Museum of Natural History.)

'An increase in the temperature of the lake in the old crater of Pelée was observed by visiting geologists as much as two years ago, while hot springs had long been known to exist near the western base of the mountain and four miles north of St. Pierre. The residents of Martinique, however, all considered the volcano extinct, in spite of the eruption fifty-one years ago. The ground around the crater of Pelée was reported in December, 1901, to consist of hot mud, showing that the increase of temperature observed eighteen months earlier had continued. Soon after the middle of April this year manifestations of renewed activity were more pronounced. Ashes began to fall in St. Pierre, and heavy detonations were heard. The houses of the city shook frequently, suffocating gases filled the air at intervals, and the warning phenomena increased until they became very alarming. The Guérin sugar factory, on Rivière Blanche, was overwhelmed on May 5 by a stream of liquid mud, which rushed down the west slope of the mountain with fearful rapidity. The pretty lake which occupied the crater of 1851, on the south-west slope of the cone, about a mile from the extreme summit and a thousand feet below it, had disappeared, and a new crater had formed on its site, spreading death and destruction on all sides. Three days later the eruption took place and devastated the beautiful city of St. Pierre, wiping out the inhabitants and changing a garden spot to a desert.

VAST COLUMN ROSE SEVEN MILES.

'A vast column of steam and ashes rose to a height of four miles above the sea, as measured by the French artillerymen at Fort de France. After this eruption the mountain quieted down somewhat, but burst forth again at fifteen minutes past five o'clock on the morning of May 20. This explosion was more violent than that which destroyed St. Pierre. On this occasion the column of steam and ashes rose to a height of seven miles, according to measurements made by Lieut. B. B. McCormick, in command of the 'Potomac,' in the harbor of Fort de France. Vast quantities of dust and stones up to three ounces in weight were rained on the city of Fort de France, and additional havoc was wrought in the ruins of St. Pierre. A thick stream of mud buried another third of the city, stopping only at the seashore. An examination of the stones which fell at Fort de France showed them to be of a variety of lava called hornblende and andesite. They were bits of the old lava forming that part of the cone. There was no pumice shown to me, but the dust and lapilli all seemed to be composed of comminuted old rock.

'I visited St. Pierre on the morning of May 21. The place can only be compared to Pompeii. The devastation and desolation is even worse than at that historic spot. In general the north and south walls of the buildings are better preserved than the east and west walls, the latter usually being razed to the ground. The trees, stanchions, monuments and other formerly erect objects are bent over or have been knocked down toward the south. These facts show that the city was destroyed by a tornado-like blast from the mountain. The city, indeed, looks like the path of a Western cyclone.

PEOPLE WERE FIRST ASPHYXIATED.

'It is evident that the tornado of suffocating gas which wrecked the buildings asphyxiated the people, fire then completing the ruin. This accords with the statement which has been made that asphyxiation of the inhabitants preceded the burning of the city, the gas being sulphuretted hydrogen, ignited by lightning or the fires in the city. The same tornado drove the ships in the roadstead to the bottom of the sea or burned them before they could escape. This comes the nearer to being a sheet of flame than anything heretofore reported from any volcano. Mud was formed in two ways—by the mixture in the atmosphere of dust and condensed steam, and by cloudbursts on the upper dust covered slopes of the cone washing down vast quantities of fine, light dust. No flow of lava has apparently attended the eruption as yet, the purely explosive eruptions thus far apparently bringing no molten material to the surface. There is no change in the coast line from Fort de France to St. Pierre.

'I obtained a perfect view of the mountain from the sea. The top of the cone was not blown off, but a great crater was formed on the south-west side, a thousand feet below the summit. The north-east wall seems to extend continuously to the top of the old peak, so it is fair to speak of it as the summit of a crater within a crater. A cinder cone, several hundred feet high, has arisen, and is constantly emitting steam. Except as measured by the loss of life and destruction of property the eruption cannot yet rank with the great explosions of history. Mont Pelée, however, is not done yet. The great emission of suffocating gas and the typical cloudburst erosion, with the resulting streams of mud, are among the new features which Pelée has added to the scientific knowledge of volcanoes.

ERUPTION OF LA SOUFRIERE.

'The party of scientists on board the 'Dixie' split temporarily on their arrival at Fort de France, Mr. Robert T. Hill and Mr. G. C. Curtis remaining in Martinique to study Mont Pelée, and Prof. Israel Russell, Dr. Jaggar, Mr. Borchgrevink and myself proceeding to St. Vincent, arriving at Kingstown early on May 23. Collection of data concerning the eruption of La Soufrière was immediately begun. The history of the eruption is practically that of the disturbance of 1812. Earthquakes occurred here about a year ago, and have occurred at intervals at various places in the West Indies and adjacent regions ever since. At least one resident of Kingstown, Mr. F. W. Griffiths, several months ago predicted that La Soufrière would soon break out. His prophecy was not heeded until last month, when the activity of the mountain became so alarming that the inhabitants on its west, or leeward, side abandoned their plantations and cabins and took refuge in the more secure parts of the island. On account of the strength of the trade winds it was not supposed that the eastward side of the mountain would suffer very much. This proved a vain delusion, causing the loss of hundreds of lives. A vast column of volcanic dust, cinders, blocks of lava and asphyxiating gases rose thousands of feet into the air, spreading in all directions. A large portion of this, having reached the upper currents, was carried eastward. This, falling, was again divided, and the cinders and deadly gases were swept by the lower winds back upon the eastward side of the mountain. The wrecked houses show this, the windows on the side toward the crater being unaffected, while those on the further side were wrecked by the back draught up the mountain.

MORNING OF THE GREAT OUTBURST.

'There was no wind on the morning of the great outburst, a fact which facilitated the devastation of the country. The hot asphyxiating gases rolled out of the crater, and many were scorched and suffocated. Hot mud falling from the cloud above stuck to the flesh of the unfortunate victims, causing bad wounds. Great blocks of stone were thrown out of the eastern side of the crater, which could be distinctly seen at a distance of four miles. Mr. P. N. McDonald, who remained at his estate, near Chateau Belair, until two o'clock in the afternoon of May 7, when the big eruption caused him to flee, and Dr. A. Mathes, a German chemist, detected sulphuretted hydrogen and carbon monoxide among the gases thrown out by the volcano. Sulphuretted hydrogen was also detected by Mr. W. J Durrant, a Kingstown druggist, who was driving from Georgetown to Kingstown on the day of the great eruption.

'There seems to be a strong sympathy between the eruptions on this island and those in Martinique; at least there is a near correspondence in the dates. A bureau should be established by the government for the close study of earthquakes and volcanoes, with stations in the Philippines, the West Indies and the Hawaiian Islands. From these could be sent official warnings to the people, thus averting, at least in a measure, such disasters. The coast line of the northern part of St. Vincent has been changed to a small extent in certain parts. The reports of deaths are probably not exaggerated. The eruption, however, does not compare in violence and extent with that of Krakatoa, but is very instructive to geologists, especially as regards explosive eruptions. La Soufrière is still very active. Vast volumes of steam arise from the hot ashes under the tropical rains. Ten square miles of the island have been devastated.—New York 'Herald.'

LAND OF MYSTERY

The Influence of Christianity Upon the Life of India.

THE REV. MR. BORUP DESCRIBES CONDITIONS, USAGES, AND THE EFFECT OF CHRISTIAN EFFORT UPON ANCIENT PEOPLES.

India has a population of 300,000,000; it also possesses 330,000,000 gods. You have religion in an infinite number of shades; you have occultisms which defy penetration, and you have customs which shock the moral sense. There are high philosophies and practices which dare not be mentioned. At the same time you see the influence of Christianity, not merely among the masses where it is acknowledged, but among the cultured and the influential, in the endeavor to eliminate from ancient systems repellant and licentious features; in the desire to order the family life upon a Christian basis; in the assembling of national congresses to consider, for example, the right of widows to remarry, and the advisability of abolishing the custom of child-marriage.

The Rev. Christian Borup has been doing missionary work in India for the last seven years. His territory lies in the Bombay presidency. Gujarat is the particular province which is the field of his operations. Mr. Borup is on a holiday now, chiefly owing to the delicate health of his wife, who was ordered home. He speaks most interestingly, not merely of his own work but of the habits of thought, the hoary systems, the usages of that wonderful land, which has been so graphically transcribed and translated for us by Kipling. There are enormous difficulties to be encountered in prosecuting missionary work. You have to face the caste feeling; you have to uproot hoary systems which are ingrained in the people; and you have to overcome social obstacles which prevent acceptance of another system, which comes with a new message. Nevertheless, it has been found by the average Hindu an immense relief to learn that by accepting Christianity, he will not have to undergo 840,000 transmigrations before he enters Nirvana, which is forgetfulness. This is the haunting fear of the Hindu—the law of transmigration, which is remorseless, and against the operation of which he vainly prays. He longs for the moment when he shall enter into the bosom of the Supreme power, which really means oblivion. The thought that he may reappear in the form of a snake or a dog is hideous to him, but should he by any possibility reappear in the form of a cow he would be supremely happy. That is his desire. That is why the cow is the most sacred animal in India. Of course, all living things are sacred, and the Hindu will not take life, even the life of an insect. Indeed, among the remnants of the high caste of Buddhists,—among the Jina,—it is a common practice to feed the ants in the ground in the evenings. They would not even plough the ground for fear of taking life, were it not that they have created the doctrine, for their comfort, that God made sin, and that, therefore, it is God who is responsible for the havoc which the plough may commit in passing through the soil.

Surely, a country of mysteries—a country where it is a mortal sin to kill an insect and no sin at all to commit adultery, whether by priest or people; a country where the husband is worshipped as a god by the wife, who dare not sit in her lord's presence, who dare not walk by his side, who is content to eat his leavings, and who, at his death, is treated with the utmost contumely, made to wear coarse garments, to put off her jewellery and do the menial work, because it was she and not the husband who sinned, it was she who was the cause of the husband's death;—a country where to drink water containing life is a heinous offence, but where, right in the temples, you find all sorts of vice which could not be described. Mr. Borup has labored seven years among the people. He finds that you can influence the masses, who are neglected, but that it is difficult to convert the educated and the highly-placed people. Not that you cannot influence such. You do, and that influence is seen in altered lives, and in a certain shame for the things which are practiced under the old religious forms, but those who are thus influenced are not willing frankly to come out on the side of Christianity. But Mr. Borup has gone to the villages; he has called the people together by beat of drum; he has talked to them about religion, and he has been successful in many instances in starting infant churches, going from place to place as the pioneer work was done. You tell a native that he must not sin, and he will cordially agree with you. But what is sin? Why, taking life, of course. Ah, that is not the Christian idea. Sin is moral wrong; sin is adultery, for example. The native does not understand this for a long time. And he will say—well, your system is for you, it is not for us. We have our system; we have Hinduism; we have Mohammedanism; we have Parseeism; and we all perhaps mean the same thing—that is, we all want to go to heaven, where there is bliss, but we are coming to a common centre by different roads. Yes, your system is for you, but not for us. Then Mr. Borup would tell the story of salvation from sin, not by works, but by Christ, who atoned for the sins of the whole world. Impression is made; books are given; conversations are held; baptisms follow, and the work goes on. An old man, who had come out on the Christian side, being asked by his fellows to explain why he left the faith of his fathers, said to the people in the village at the Chora, or village meeting place, that Mr. Borup had told them that they would be saved by Christianity and that they would not have to pass through the 840,000 transmigrations. And this was such good news to him and his people that they embraced the new faith.

Of course, you have the famines, which are due to drought, and which are coped with by the British authorities with splendid energy, and you have plagues of locusts and of rats, which make a desolation of a vast tract of country in, it would seem, the twinkling of an eye; —the rats being allowed, of course, free play, as the people would not touch one of them for the world; you have a chronic condition of poverty; but, on the other hand, you have ameliorations which would never have been possible but for the British; you have order and good laws and security; and you have, with the exception, perhaps, of the Brahmins, who were once the rulers of India, a people who frankly confess the benefits of English rule.

Mr. Borup does not look for a speedy conversion of India to the Christian faith. He sees the work going steadily onwards; he finds the influence of Christianity in the lives of those who will not publicly acknowledge it; but there are three hundred million people with their ancient systems. That vast mass must also be considered when you think of the effect of the national congresses upon Indian opinion in regard to the abolition of hild marriage, and the right of opinion in regard to the shrdlu shrdl of widows to re-marry. The cultured may accept these reforms, but what about all these millions?

For a long time to come the child-widow will suffer; for a long time the Hindu will drink the water which the Mohammedan (who is without the proper fear of the Lord in this respect) will boil; will eat the flesh of the cow which he would not touch, but which others may kill, if they dare; for a long time there will be the mystery of thought and life which has puzzled the western mind; but India is undergoing gradual change, and the change will be marked by the essential features of the Christian religion.

Mr. Borup has been assisted in his work by Mrs. Borup, who talked with, preached to, and helped women in the villages of the territory which was the field of Mr. Borup's labors.

Advertisements.

COMMODORE NICHOLSON OF OUR NAVY

Recommends Pe-ru-na---Other Prominent Men Testify.



Commodore Somerville Nicholson, of the United States Navy, in a letter from 1837 R Street, Northwest, Washington, D.C., says:

"Your Peruna has been and is now used by so many of my friends and acquaintances as a sure cure for catarrh that I am convinced of its curative qualities and I unhesitatingly recommend it to all persons suffering from that complaint.—S. NICHOLSON.

Dr. W. Godfrey Hunter, U. S. Minister from Guatemala, ex-member of Congress from Kentucky, in a letter from Washington, D.C., writes: 'I am fully satisfied that your Peruna is an efficacious remedy for catarrh, as I and many of my friends have been benefited by its use.'

W. G. HUNTER, M.D.

Hon. G. R. Brown, Martinville, Va., ex-member of Congress Fifth District, 50th Congress, writes: 'I cheerfully give my endorsement to your Peruna as a cure for catarrh. Its beneficial results have been so fully demonstrated that its use is essential to all persons suffering from that disease.'

HON. G. R. BROWN.

Frank W. Colbath, 15 School street, Auburn, Maine, writes: 'Having read so much about Peruna in the papers I decided to try it for catarrh in the head which I have had for twenty years or more. I have taken two bottles and am entirely cured.'

FRANK W. COLBATH.

Mr. J. C. Hoffman, Rea, Mo., writes: 'About a year ago I was suffering with catarrh and I wrote to Dr. Hartman of my symptoms and he promptly gave me advice. I used Peruna faithfully and I feel better than I have for five years, and all praise is due Peruna. I have a good appetite and all the symptoms of catarrh are gone. I believe that I am cured and Peruna cured me. I think Peruna is all that is claimed for it.'

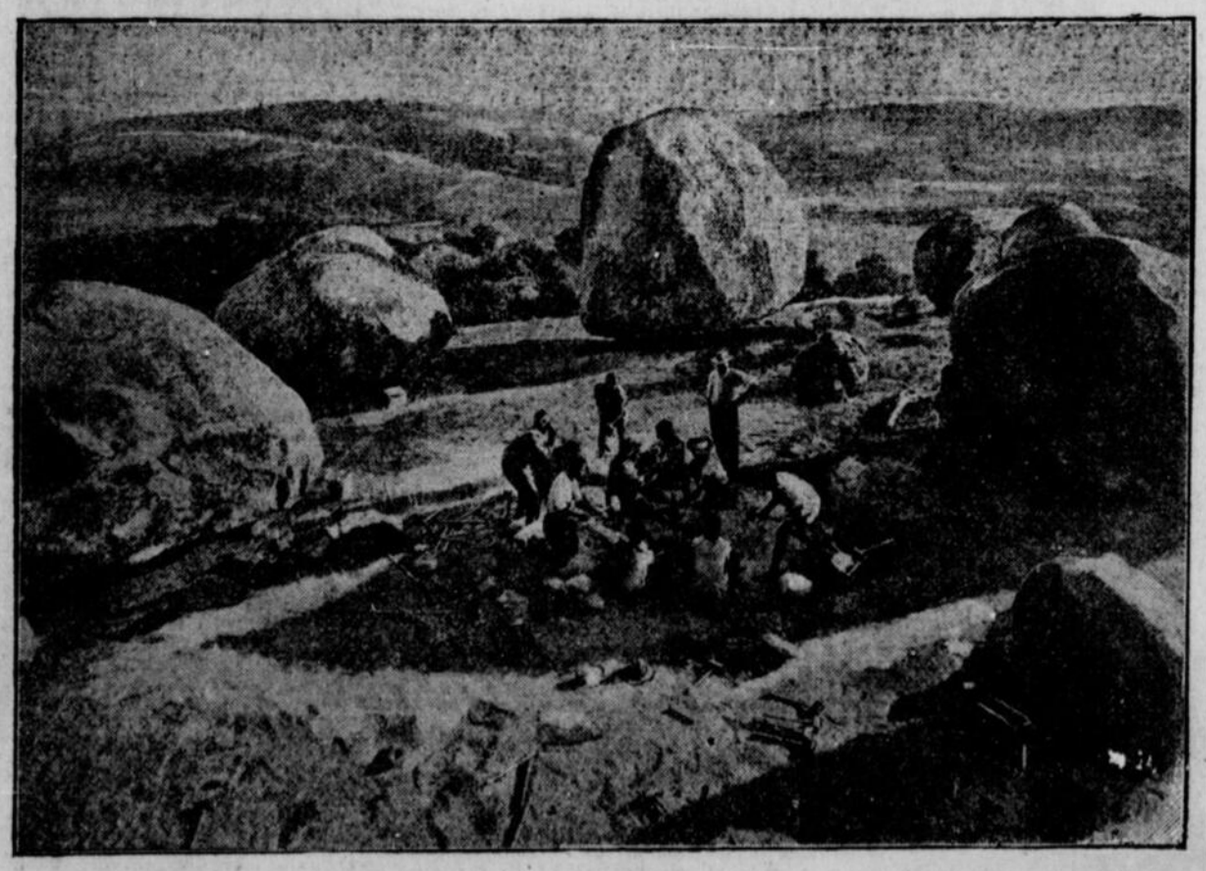
J. C. HOFFMAN.

The day was when men of prominence hesitated to give their testimonials to proprietary medicines for publication. This remains true to-day of most proprietary medicines. But Peruna has become so justly famous, its merits are known to so many people of high and low stations, that no one hesitates to see his name in print recommending Peruna.

The highest men in our nation have given Peruna a strong endorsement. Men representing all classes and stations are equally represented.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.



AN EMPIRE-MAKER'S LAST RESTING-PLACE—PREPARING CECIL RHODES'S GRAVE IN THE MATOPPO HILLS.

The spot chosen by Mr. Cecil Rhodes to be his last resting-place is the summit of the kopje in the Matoppo Hills which he himself named the 'World's View.' The majestic grandeur of the place seems suited to the character of the great man who lies buried there. So steep and rugged is the ascent to the height, that it is almost inaccesible Miles of great bouldens the size of houses lie in indescribable confusion, piled one on another all round. In the centre of a ring of these great masses of rock a grave was hewn in the solid grannite. It is three feet deep, and is covered by a granite slab with a brass plate containing the following inscription: 'Here lie the remains of Cecil John Rhodes.'—'Illustrated London News.'

Advertisements.

FOOT ELM FINE FOR NEW SHOES

It Makes them Feel as Easy and Comfortable as an Old Pair.

If you are getting a new pair of shoes, it would be advisable for you to shake a FOOT ELM POWDER in each one. This excellent preparation makes a new shoe slip on easily, fit perfectly, and cause no discomfort. In addition to this, it keeps the leather soft and pliable, and prolongs the life of the shoe. Price 25 cents a box, at all druggists, or sent by mail. W. STOTT & JURY, Bowmanville, Ont.

AGRICULTURAL & HORTICULTURAL

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

BUTTER IN 45 SECONDS.

THE INVENTION OF A YOUNG IRISH WOMAN.

In an office in the top story of a New York sky-scraper, one day last week, writes Miss Kate M. Gordon in the Boston 'Woman's Journal,' I, with a number of other doubting Thomases, assembled around a table, watches in hand, while opposite, ready to demonstrate the truth of her claim, stood the pretty inventress, in tailor-made gown, as she played the rôle of a twentieth-century dairy maid—her countenance, meanwhile, expressing the varying emotions of those womanly virtues, faith, hope and charity; faith born of the knowledge as to what this child of her inventive brain could and would do; hope for the success of its future, when fairly launched on the sea of industrial life; and finally, charity towards those who had vainly tried to rob her of its harvest of fruits.

From the time when the quart of sweet cream, at a temperature of forty-five degrees, had been placed in the churn, and the soft Irish voice had said, 'Are you ready?' and, suiting the action to the word, turned the wheel which revolves the dasher, until the voice again said, 'There's your butter,' exactly forty-five seconds had been recorded by the hands on the second-dials of our watches. A few deft manipulations with butter paddles in ice water, and there was presented to our gaze, and to our palates, as fine a pound of butter as any of us had ever seen or sampled. The unanimous verdict as to its quality was 'gilt edged.' There still remained on hand a pint of rich cream for table use, or which could, when further chemical change had taken place, produce butter of the same quality in the same time. This patent combines with it an ice cream freezer, which claims also to freeze cream in a minute.

Miss Ida Murphy, the inventor of the patent, is a young Irish girl born in Carlow, Ireland, and educated in Birmingham, England. Family reverses made it necessary for her to be self-supporting, and she adopted as her profession trained nursing. In this capacity, foreshadowing as it were her invention, her attention was directed to first-class butter, as a source not alone of health but of wealth, for in the homes of the wealthy, where she was accustomed to be called professionally, this commodity, under physician's orders, was consumed in quantities at prices ranging from eighty cents to a dollar a pound. Failing in health, and having been warned by her physicians to give up her laborious duties of nursing, she travelled for and organized and introduced a prominent system of dressmaking. Here her fairy godmother again seems to have been exercising her beneficent watchfulness, for while thus occupied she learned the value of state and county patent rights, which knowledge would have been as a sealed book to her, and which was of much service in protecting her later from sacrificing her patent without knowing its real value.

An offer to introduce an improved churn again brought to mind the possibility for a fortune that lay in the invention of a churn so simple in character that a child could work it, so rapid in accomplishing its object, so easy to clean, that butter, this great table necessity, could be made in every home, thus ensuring in these days of adulterated foods an absolutely pure article of the highest grade, with no larger outlay of money and hardly any increase in the housewife's work. All this Miss Murphy's patent has accomplished, and when you add to its virtues those of a freezer and egg-beater as well, you can realize what an adjunct to housekeeping this woman's invention will be.

FARM GLEANINGS.

Tomatoes planted on soil very fertile are apt to produce a rank growth of vines and late ripening of fruit. It pays well to plant a few vines on soil that is lacking somewhat in fertility without fertilizers of any kind.

Whale oil soap at the rate of one pound to ten gallons of water sprinkled finely over the growing turnips will check the turnip aphis that has attacked them the last two dry seasons in the Province of Ontario.

Arsenate of lead is preferable in some ways to Paris green. Its two great points of superiority are cheapness and safety from burning the foliage. It will stay in suspension much better than Paris green, hence the bottom of the spray barrel is not apt to contain an undue amount of poison.

To kill the whole brood of tent caterpillars as soon as they appear, take a gun, muzzle loader preferred, put in powder loose, using no wad, according to size of nest. Hold close enough so the blaze will strike the nest with full force. A little experience will teach one how much powder to use for a nest and how close to hold the gun. If no wad is used the tree is not injured.

A farmer must grow berries or do without. No one can grow them so cheaply as he. They may be produced ready for picking at two cents per quart. The farmer saves cost of picking, packing, boxing, crating, freight or express, and profit of growers. He gets them at first cost, fresh from the vines, and to the extent of his own family has the best market in the world—a home market. He can select the best land and location on his own farm, and is sure of a profit with half a crop. Good gardens and poor farms never keep company long. Farmers can never have ideal homes without the fruit garden.

Chicks should have nothing to eat the first twenty-four or thirty-six hours. They should then be fed scalded corn meal or bread slightly moistened, every two hours, but not too much at a time. Never feed 'sloppy' feed, for this will bring on sickness. When three weeks old they may be fed cracked corn or wheat. In feeding screenings, be careful that there is not too much weed seed in it. They must also have plenty of grit and green stuff if they are to develop rapidly. Be very careful about their sleeping place. If raised in a brooder, the temperature at night must be 90 degrees the first week, gradually lowering to 70 degrees the fourth week.

Tomato plants trained to stake or trellis are less likely to be affected with blight and rot and will ripen up their fruit more evenly and quickly than if left falling on the ground, and a few days' gain in earliness will make enough difference in price to cover the extra trouble and expense. One of the best ways to support the plants, will be two stakes, six feet long to each plant. Place the stakes on a line parallel with the row, one foot each side of the plant. Leave three vines or shoots to each plant, securing them firmly to the support as they increase in length. Science, as well as nature, teaches us important lessons respecting the necessity of commencing the training at an early date, endeavoring to secure that perfect symmetry of development whereby every portion of the plant maintains its proper relations to all the other parts.

It is not worth while to attempt to grow cucumbers on old land and they should not be raised two years in succession on the same ground. In a correspondent's case, stable manure was freely applied and ploughed under. Dry droppings from the poultry house were finely pulverized and composted with an equal quantity of light soil; half a pint of this compost was scattered in each hill, covered with earth and the seed sown. The hills were five feet apart each way and the plants thinned to four in a hill. The seed (the White Spine) was put in the ground the 20th of June. They came up quickly, the vines grew rapidly and luxuriantly and covered the ground in so short a time that the cultivator and hoe were used but once. From that acre there were harvested 150,000 marketable cucumbers, which netted $300.

Young plants, especially where sod or grass land has been turned down, are usually attacked by cutworms, doing great injury. These insects have a liking for sweet substances, and will eat wheat bran with a relish. Combining bran with molasses or syrup made from sugar, an ideal bait is formed and cutworms will eat this in preference to anything else. By poisoning this mixture with Paris green, arsenic or even green arsenoid, the pests can be destroyed. The ingredients for making this poison bait are as follows: Wheat bran, 50 lbs., molasses (and kind) 2 qts., Paris green or other arsenic, 1 lb., water enough to make a thick mash. The bran should be placed in a tub or barrel to which the poison is added and thoroughly stirred. The molasses should be diluted with warm water and poured into the material, stirring it until mixed. The water is then added to make a mash about the consistency of dough. On tomato or cabbage lands, the bait should be distributed several days in advance of planting. After the field is laid out, about a tablespoonful of the mash should be dropped in the vicinity of the place where the plant will be set later. The application should be made in the afternoon, as near evening as practicable, but there is no objection to dropping it at any time during the day. Care should be taken to keep poultry or animals of any kind that would be liable to eat the mash, out of the field for a day or two.

The drainage of roads has been practiced to considerable extent during the past year. In many localities more money has been expended on the roads in this way than in any other. Wherever water can be removed from the roads within reasonable expense by tile drains it is better economy to do so than to raise embankments and have stagnant water at their bases. Where roads are but little travelled, as in the case of farm roads and lanes used by a neighborhood, the simple drainage of land by one line of tile lengthwise through low places has proved sufficient without grading. If one track becomes rutted, there is abundant room to make another by its side, and not sufficient travel to require both. Where the travel is heavy, as it is over all leading roads to towns and railway stations, the case is entirely different. The surface of the road must be sufficiently crowning to throw off all water possible, and then underdraining at the sides will prevent the bottom from becoming saturated and soft. The surface should receive such care at times as is necessary to keep the surface crowning and to drain water from ruts that are sure to introduce themselves to all earth road surface. A line of tile at each side of the embankment seems to give the most perfect drainage. Let the lines to be so placed that teams cannot drive directly over them, for their value for taking surface water depends on some part of the earth near the drain being left porous and free from the puddling effects of passing teams.

Advertisements.

MICA
Makes short roads.
AXLE
And light loads.
GREASE
Good for everything
that runs on wheels.
Sold Everywhere.
Made by IMPERIAL OIL CO.



PRIZE HEREFORD BULL.

'Lord Roberts,' 21545, won first prize and reserve for special for the best animal in the cattle classes at Whitney Show, one of the earliest of the English shows. He is owned by Mr. E. Faber, M.P., Rush Court, Wellingford, Berks., and was bred by Mr. John Price, Court House, Pembridge; sire, 'Balfour,' 18688; dam, 'Lottie,' by 'Pioneer.'

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

The scrub farmer will get along better with scrub stock. Pure-bred animals would soon degenerate to scrubs in his hands. Pure-bred males can be purchased profitably, and the right man might buy with profit a registered female or two.

The steer on the farm may drink from stagnant ponds, filled with filth, slime, and microbes of all kinds, and while no one will pretend that it is good for him, we never detect it in the meat he produces; but if the cow finds her water supply in the same pond, there will be something wrong in the milk and butter produced.

Most of our cattle feeders buy the steer after he is grown, and simply fatten him off. This is much like selling butter from the dairy farm. Where the cattle are grown upon the farm—the bone, muscle and blood produced there—much more fertility will be carried away.

Man loves the beautiful, both in nature and in art, and is generally willing to pay for it; so it should be our aim as breeders, to breed the most perfect and beautiful type of the breed of our choice, but not at the expense of dairy producing powers. In other words, our aim should be to produce utility and beauty, but utility should have the first place.

If spring pigs are kept growing fast until they are eight or nine months old they may be made to weigh from two hundred and fifty to three hundred pounds and by this plan they require no wintering and slow growth is avoided. Fall pigs can be made to grow into marketable hogs by spring, but it takes good care and attention. It is more profitable to kill them in spring than to keep them over until the next fall.

The question arises, will it pay to feed a little corn every day to the hogs when they are running on clover? It will not. The hogs will always be on the lookout and squealing around for the little feed of corn, when they should be eating grass. A hog that is not fed any will be seen out very early in the morning and late in the evening, eating the tender clover leaves and the red blossoms, attending to his business, growing frame and stomach, getting ready to make it pay to feed him when new corn comes in. They should be salted regularly and have access to pure water. It pays to graze hogs that will weigh from 100 to 125 pounds when they are not too fleshy to begin with.

Everywhere through the past winter grain feed for cows has been high in price; so much so that thousands of farmers have gone completely back on the former policy of liberal feeding. In many instances the policy pursued has been to feed no grain whatever. Such farmers would put the situation thus:—'Corn, oats, bran and all grain feed is so high that any man feeding it is sure to lose money. We will let the cows run, feed on ensilage, corn fodder, hay and other roughage and take what milk they give and be content with that.' Thousands of cows have been set back the past winter in their production by the foolish idea that it would not pay to feed them grain. It will take a year or more to bring them back. That kind of usage certainly does not pay.

Be very careful to keep the collar clean wherever it comes in contact with the neck. The best way to keep a collar clean in hot weather is to raise the collar away from the horse's shoulder and run the hand up under the collar, rubbing it up and down several times until all the accumulation will roll into wads and fall to the ground. In so doing you perform two very important acts at once—you do not only clean the collar but also air the horse's shoulders, which is very important in order to keep them from scalding or galling. The moving or raising of the collar and thoroughly cleaning it out ought to be performed four or five times a day in hot weather. If the horse is in full flesh when commencing work in the spring, and has heavy summer work to perform, it is very important to lessen the width of the collar as the horse seasons down in flesh, as his neck will become much smaller after a few weeks of hard work.

DAIRYING DOTS.

Have you learned the use of skim milk? If not, you are far behind the times. Go to your neighbor, who raises a good calf, and learn his methods of feeding. It will be worth hundreds of dollars to you.

The principles of dairying are everywhere the same. The cow, the man, the feed and care and all are the same so far as profitable dairying is concerned, whether they be situated in Canada, New York, Minnesota or Kansas.

We were not satisfied with what we were doing in our own dairy, writes a prominent dairyman, and concluded that any cow that would not produce 6,000 pounds of milk in a year was not a profitable cow. So we decided to weed out our dairy, and working along that line we have raised the average from 5,800 pounds to 6,410 pounds per cow in two years.

I had much rather see a cow contentedly chewing her cud while being milked than doing anything else, writes Mr. G. E. Newell, in the 'American Cultivator.' At such a time her nervous system is perfectly relaxed, and she is docile and submissive to the hands of the milker. This means that she 'gives down' her milk freely, and that it is of a healthier quality than if yielded under excitement. I have noted milk yielded under the latter condition to taint very quickly, becoming positively dangerous, either as a food in a raw state, or manufactured into butter or cheese.

A good cow is a good cow the world over, whatever breed she may be. No animal should be kept for milking purposes that does not produce two hundred pounds of butter fat per year, or more. The expenses of feeding and caring for the animal will barely be met by the production of a hundred and fifty to a hundred and seventy-five pounds of butter fat per year; the profit is therefore found in the production above expenses. A cow yielding 250 pounds per year gives a fair profit, but a 300-pound cow gives more than twice as much net profit. The ordinary yield of milk should be 5,000 or 6,000 pounds per year, or something over four gallons. Some of the best cows produce as high as 8,000 to 10,000 pounds of milk per year, containing four hundred to five hundred pounds of butter fat.

THE CALGARY SALE.

The recent gathering of stockmen at Calgary for the Live Stock Convention Show and Sale, was the largest and most representative ever known in the West. Calgary is the centre of the great ranching country and it was not surprising that hundreds of able and prosperous ranchers should assemble at the meetings which had for their object the fostering of interests in which every farmer and rancher of the plains of Alberta is concerned. The stockmen of the Territories came together to interchange views and experiences with regard to the care, breeding and improvement of stock, to receive instruction from men who have made a life-study of such matters, and to enjoy social intercourse one with another.

There was only a moderate number of entries for the Stallion Show, but everything shown was of excellent quality, and spoke volumes for Alberta as a horse-raising country. Clydesdales shires, hackneys, standard breds and French coachers were the breeds represented.

The show of cattle was very large, and the quality averaged high, although a number of the females were old, and some not in calf, which detracted considerably from their value in the sale ring. The large majority of the animals exposed for sale were Shorthorns, with a few Herefords, Aberdeen Angus and Ayrshires. The sales passed off exceedingly well, and the prices realized were considered very good, taking into consideration the fact that some of the animals were as young as one month and others as old as twelve years. Two hundred and twenty head were disposed of at an average price of $95.80, making the total receipts of the sale $21,077. The top price of the sale was $290, while six excellent yearling Shorthorns contributed by one breeder averaged $174 each. The following is a summary of the results of the sale:—

Aberdeen Angus, 10 cows, average, $68.50; 2 bulls, average, $72.50; total, $830; Ayrshires, 1 cow, $40; 2 bulls, average, $57; total, $154; Herefords, 14 bulls, average, $92.22; total, $1,290; Shorthorns, 41 cows, average, $78.43; 150 bulls, average, $103.92; total, $18,813; 52 cows, average, $63.71; 168 bulls, average, $102; total, $21,077.

The total number of head was 220 and the average sale price, $95.80.

HAY-MAKING.

SOME SEASONABLE POINTERS FOR THE FIRST CROP OF THE SEASON.

Hay to be highly nutritious must not be bleached or burned to a tinder before being stored in the barn. Never stack hay in the field when it is possible to put it under cover. Now as to curing hay, which is three-fourths of the battle. If the ground is wet, the air cool and the sun clouded much difficulty will be experienced in curing the crop, but if the weather be clear and warm and the ground dry, from four to six hours in the sun is sufficient. Under favorable conditions the heaviest crops of clover and timothy can be cured in this time. The hay should go to the barn bright, clean, sweet-smelling and as green in color as when it stood before the sickle. No old stubble, dried leaves, dirt or trash of any sort should be found in the hay. These help to create dust, destroy the flavor and feeding qualities and lay the foundation for heaves. Hay housed in the right condition ought, when fed, to come out of the barn bright, crisp and sweet scented.

A practical farmer writes: I do not cut grass until thoroughly dry from the wet of either dew or rain. I am sure hay can be made not only quicker, but better. We should not be content with simply drying it so it will not become musty or mold in barn or stack. I like to have hay with a sweet, fresh smell, and so do stock. After grass is partly dried, rake in small windrows. Do not try to dump it in a snug compact way, but aim to turn the hay over and leave it up from the ground. A dry air may not cure grass as quickly as the hot sun, but it will do it better.

After letting it dry an hour or two, perhaps three, according to the thickness of the grass and the kind of weather, I again rake it over, pitching from two to three of the first swaths into one, dumping it as snugly as possible between the first swaths, thus having them on ground where there is no hay lying as the mower leaves it. In this way immense windrows may be made which lessens the work of bunching fully one-half. I believe in bunching in very large bunches, and to do so large windrows are necessary. I can rake and bunch in the way I mention, five acres of heavy hay in a half day and more if it is lighter. If the weather is fine, I let it remain in the bunches a day or two, if I can do so, and then haul it before it rains.

SPRAYING.

The depredations of insects and ruination by mildew have become of so serious a nature to fruit-raisers that much time, money and experiment have been expended in efforts to discover the best methods of battling with these pests. Spraying has been universally adopted as the best, in fact, the only practical method of overcoming the ravages of these enemies of the fruit-grower. We give below a few of the best formulas for practical use in the orchard and garden:

Bordeaux mixture—Copper sulphate, six pounds; quicklime, four pounds; water, forty-five gallons.

The copper sulphate must first be dissolved in the water, which should be done as follows: Place the copper sulphate in an earthen or wooden vessel (do not use metal), and pour on the water occasionally until all the blue crystals are dissolved. Slake the lime in three or four gallons of water; stir well, and when cooled off, strain through a fine sieve or cheese cloth into the vessel, containing the copper sulphate solution. Do this carefully, that nothing may pass through the strainer which might stop up the nozzle of the sprayer. Add sufficient water to make forty-five gallons of solution, and it is ready for use. To be used on all fungous diseases.

Ammoniacal copper carbonate—Copper carbonate, three ounces; ammonia (22 degrees Réamur), one quart.

Agitate until the copper is completely dissolved. This solution, if bottled up, will keep indefinitely, but should be diluted with twenty-five gallons of water before using. To be used on all fungous diseases, and is especially good for the last two or three sprayings for grapes.

Kerosene emulsion—Hard soap, one-half pound; boiling water (soft), one gallon; kerosene, two gallons.

Dissolve the soap in the water, then, while hot, add the kerosene and agitate or churn the mixture rapidly for ten minutes or longer, until thoroughly mixed. In applying use one part solution to ten to twenty-five parts water, according to the degree in which the plants are affected. Use a strong solution for all scale insects. For insects which suck, such as plant lice, mealy bug, red spider, thrip, aphis, etc., use a weaker solution.

In using hellebore use the fresh white powder. When used in solution, one ounce of hellebore to three gallons of water. Stir well, and apply to currant and gooseberry bushes with a fine watering-pot, or spray with a whisk broom. The dry powder may be applied safely when dew is on the leaves. When using the powder, dust through cheese cloth bags if you have no bellows made for the purpose.

For codling-moth on apple trees, one pound of Paris green to 200 gallons of water. Stir well before and while using, and apply with a spraying pump, throwing-pot, or spray with a whisk broom, that it will fall and cover the leaves and fruit. For peach, plum and cherry trees, one pound of Paris green to 250 or 300 gallons of water, and one pound of quicklime (slacked) added to the solution. For quince and pear trees, one pound of Paris green to 200 gallons of water and one pound of lime, as above.

Use Bordeaux mixture or ammoniacal copper carbonate solution for rust on strawberries. Use the latter before the berries are picked, provided the leaves show rust; otherwise not until the fruiting season is over.

For Elm beetle—Paris green, one pound; water, 150 gallons; flour, six pounds; lime (slacked and strained), three pounds.

Spray for the first time as soon as the leaves begin to start, or as soon as the first holes, the size of small shot, appear through the leaves. The spraying this time may be done so as to throw the solution over the tree, allowing it to lodge on the tops of the leaves. About June 15 to 20 spray again, this time directing the spray up into the tree in such a manner as will cause the solution to strike the under side of the leaves, as this is where the eggs are deposited, and where the larva remains and eats.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S THOUGHTFULNESS.

In Copenhagen, says the 'Christian Herald,' there are in general use small trestle stands or tables on which the nosebag of a horse is placed so that the



steeds may feed in greater comfort. As an experiment, Her Majesty Queen Alexandra has had a dozen of these tables sent over from Denmark to use for public cab-horses in London. Her Majesty thus hopes to demonstrate their practical utility to drivers. The contrivance can be folded easily into a small compass to go under the seat.

MEETING WITH AN ANACONDA.

A new York lawyer, who has travelled a great deal, had an encounter with an anaconda, which he describes as follows in a New York paper:—

'I was riding ahead of my party along a narrow road in the Amazon Valley. My mount was a large white mule, whose only ambition in life seemed to be to bite and kill every one he encountered. I do not know but what he was a more dangerous quadruped than any of the wild animals in the Matteo grosso. On either side of the road rose the forest. The branches of the trees met here and there overhead, so that the thoroughfare looked more like a verdant tunnel than a country road. Suddenly my mule stopped, dropped his ears, and turned his head about. Thinking that this was evidence of a desire on his part to bite my leg, I was about to whip him when I noticed that he was shivering all over in an ague.

'I looked up and down the road, and then I shivered. Not more than sixty feet away a huge snake, half-coiled around a bough which projected over the road, lay swinging and looking at me with a glare that was not at all assuring. I had left my rifle behind on a baggage mule, and had nothing with which to fight save a hunting-knife. I drew this promptly from the scabbard, and, with the courage worthy of a better cause, used it as a spur upon my luckless steed, which turned and galloped for dear life in the opposite direction.

'I reached my party, got the rifle, and with my men galloped back to secure the constrictor. The reptile and I must have had the same brand of bravery. He had dropped from the bough and vanished in the recesses of the jungle.'

Advertisements.

THE PIG'S STOMACH.

The Pig in his natural state gets a great variety of food. He is a scavenger, and will eat anything, from rattle-snakes to beech nuts. He no doubt consumes quantities of indigestible food, but Nature has built him as a rooter, and implanted in him a desire to root, and in rooting, as well as in grazing, he obtains a variety of vegetable food that contain such aromatic qualities as enable him to digest the unwholesome foods he has consumed while obeying the instincts of the scavenger part of his nature.

Now, when the domesticated pig, who is endowed with the same appetites and instincts as his ancestors, is confined to close quarters, and given a dry grain ration, from which the aromatic qualities have passed into the air during the ripening process, and this ration varied only by the addition of skim milk or whey, from which the aromatic qualities have been extracted, he misses his great variety of food, and more especially that part of it obtained by rooting, and which contained those aromatic qualities which were so valuable to him as an aid to digestion.

Herbageum contains those fine aromatic qualities, and if a small quantity of it is added to his daily ration he will be as free from indigestion and its accompanying ills as though he were ranging in his native forest.



AN ENGLISH CHAMPION.

This fine shearling Southdown ram is the property of Mr. C. Adeane, Babraham, Cambridge, whose flock of Southdowns is famous the world over. He obtained first prize and championship at Whitney.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS.

[We invite questions on all possible subjects of general interest, to which we shall do our best to obtain correct answers, and shall insert such queries and replies as we can make room for. This must not be used, however, as an advertising column or as an enquiry bureau for matters not of public interest. Every query must be accompanied with the name and postal address of the sender, and no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.]

GENERAL.

CIVIL SERVICE.

A. N.—Where can I obtain information as to the Canadian Civil Service? Ans.—Write to the secretary, Board of Civil Service Examiners, Dept. of Secretary of State, Ottawa.

POEMS WANTED.

Miss C. L. wishes to have the poems: 'The Drunkard's Doom' and 'Abercrombie on the Banks of the Nile.'

J.M.R. asks for the words of the song entitled 'The Jailer's Daughter.'

MARKING CEMENT WALL.

Johnny Jack—I have a white cement wall which I would like to mark out to imitate blocks of stone. How can I proceed? Ans.—The best time to imitate the stone color is when the wall is being built, when the coloring matter can be mixed in the cement. Now you can paint the wall stone color, with lampblack and white lead mixed with linseed oil. After it dries mark out the blocks with white lead paint.

'IT GOES WITHOUT SAYING.'

Bellevillian.—Do you not think that the phrase, 'It goes without saying,' referring as it always does to something just said, or about to be said, would be more truthful and equally eloquent if it were changed to 'it goes without question,' 'dissent' 'debate,' or some such word? How would it do to write, 'It goes without gainsaying?' Ans.—We think the phrase is more forcible and to the point as it stands. That something 'goes without saying' means that it may be taken for granted; that it requires no explanation; something requires only to be mentioned to become at once evident; or, it is well understood; but is mentioned to bring it to mind.

SWEET PICKLES.

H. M.—Give recipe for making sweet pickles. Are crabapples suitable for that purpose? Ans.—Allow 7 lbs. of the fruit to 4 lbs. of white sugar and 1 pint strong vinegar, with cinnamon and cloves to taste. Pare the fruit, put in the pan with sugar between the layers of fruit. Heat slowly to a boil, add the vinegar and seasoning, and boil five minutes. Take out the fruit with a skimmer and place it on dishes to cool, and boil the syrup thick. Pack the fruit in glass jars, pour over it the boiling syrup, and cork tightly. Crab apples make delicious sweet pickles.

GINSENG.

Old Subscriber, Toronto.—1. Is there a steady demand for ginseng? 2. At what price it would pay to grow for crop? Ans.—1. About 500,000 lbs. of ginseng (Panax quinquefolium) is exported from North America to China yearly. 2. At what price it would pay you to grow it depends largely on local conditions. The value of ginseng is always changing. Good quality dry root is worth just now $2.50 to $3 per pound.

RUDYARD KIPLING.

Northumberland, N.B.—Please give a brief sketch of the life of Rudyard Kipling, and name his chief works. Ans.—Rudyard Kipling was born in Bombay, Dec. 30, 1865. He is the son of John Lockwood Kipling, C.I.E. He was educated at the United Services College, Westward Ho, North Devon. He was assistant editor of the 'Lahore Civil Service Military Gazette,' and special correspondent of the Allahabad 'Pioneer,' 1882-1889. In 1892 he married Carolen Starr Balestier. Has travelled in China, Japan, America, Africa and Australasia. He received the degree Hon. LL.D. from McGill University, Montreal, 1899. His publications include: 'Departmental Ditties,' 1886; 'Plain Tales from the Hills,' 1887; 'Soldiers Three,' 'In Black and White,' 'The Story of the Gadsbys,' 'Under the Deodars,' 'Phantom Rickshaw,' 'Wee Willie Winkie,' 1888-1889; 'Life's Handicap,' 1890; 'The Light that Failed,' 1891; 'Barrack Room Ballads,' 1892; 'Many Inventions,' 1893; 'The Jungle Book,' 1894; 'Second Jungle Book,' 1895; 'The Seven Seas,' 1896; 'Captain Courageous,' 1897; 'The Day's Work,' 1898; 'Stalky & Co.' 1899; 'From Sea to Sea' (reprint of newspaper articles), 1899; 'Kim,' 1901.

BUFFALO MOTHS.

Ontario Reader.—Can you give an effective remedy for getting rid of buffalo moths? Ans.—The buffalo moth is another name for the carpet beetle (Anthrenus scrophulariae), of the family Dermestidae. It is especially liable to attack the edges of carpets. Try taking the carpet up and beating it well. Then spread a wet sheet over the parts where you have reason to suspect the moths have been, and rub over quickly with a hot iron. The steam will destroy both the larvae and any eggs deposited. Before putting the carpet down again, wash the floor with hot water. Strew camphor or shavings of Russia leather under the carpet. If the insects attack something that cannot be treated in this way, try saturating with gasoline. Many people when closing rooms for the summer sprinkle gasoline about on the furniture and carpets. But do not do this at night, or near any light, as it is highly inflammable.

THE SIKHS.

Gordon.—How is the word 'Sikhs' pronounced? Please tell something about the part they have played in the history of India. Ans.—Pronounced 'seeks.' The name means 'followers' or 'disciples,' and is applied to a religious sect of Northern India, bound together by the additional tie of military discipline. The sect was founded in the latter part of the fifteenth century by Nanak, a religious reformer, who preached the abolition of idolatry, and of the caste system, and the existence of one spiritual God, and taught that men should lead a higher moral life. As time went on, the Sikhs, growing in numbers, and in power, began to adopt more and more a military organization. About the middle of the eighteenth century they formed themselves into a number of tribal and territorial confederacies. Under Ranjit Singh, a young and warlike chieftain, the separate confederacies were welded into a military power, the Punjab State, with an army of 124,000 men, well organized and drilled. Ranjit had kept the treaty of peace made with the British, whose authority reached to the Sutlej, which was the eastern boundary of the Sikh dominions. But after his death, his soldiers, animated by a spirit of fanaticism, invaded British territory in 1845. Their advance guard was routed by Sir Hugh Gough. The main body entrenched at Ferozshah. Their camp was stormed and taken by the British under Sir Hugh Gough and Sir Henry Hardinge, after two days of desperate fighting (Dec. 21 and 22). Another Sikh army crossed the Sutlej, to be defeated and driven back by Sir Harry Smith at Aliwal (Jan. 28, 1846). On Feb. 10, the Sikh forces were again dispersed at Sobraon, and the British at once captured Lahore. The British loss in the four battles had been heavy. On March 9, peace was signed, the Sikhs ceding certain territories west of the Sutlej. In April, 1848, two British officers were assassinated at Multan. This was the warning of a second outbreak of Sikh fanaticism. The British army in the hot weather was not ready to act immediately, and the rising became general. In the battle of Chillianwala (Jan. 13, 1849), the British lost heavily without gaining the victory. Reinforcements were sent from England, but before they reached India, Sir Hugh Gough had utterly routed the Sikh army at Gujerat (Feb. 21). After this the Punjab was annexed to British India, and so wisely was it administered that the Sikhs after eight years of British rule, had lost their enmity and not only refrained from joining the rebel Sepoys in the mutiny, but actually gave assistance in quelling the outbreak. The Sikhs have a number of protected native states in the plain south of the Sutlej. Some of them still live in the Punjab, and they are among the most loyal of the native tropps of the British army in India.

THE TAJ MAHAL.

Dresden.—What is the name of the celebrated tomb built by one of the Emperors of India in memory of his wife? Where is it situated? Please describe it. Ans.—You allude, no doubt, to the Taj Mahal, which is situated just without the city of Agra. It was built by the Emperor Shah Jehan for his favorite wife, who died in 1629. The emperor himself is buried in the same mausoleum. The building is of white marble, and stands on a marble platform 18 feet high in the midst of beautiful gardens, enclosed in an outer court. At each corner of the terrace is a beautifully proportioned minaret, 133 feet high. The mausoleum is 186 feet square, with the corners cut off. The structure is crowned by a dome, 58 feet in diameter, under which is an enclosure formed by a screen of trellis work of white marble. Within this stand the two cenotaphs, but the bodies rest in a vault beneath plainer tombstones placed exactly underneath those in the hall above. In each angle of the building is a smaller dome, of two stories in height, all connected by corridors and passages. The octagonal central apartment is lighted only through double screens of beautiful white marble trellis work, which in that climate admits a soft, subdued light. The exterior is magnificent. All the more important architectural details are inlaid with precious stones, combined in exquisite designs. These thrown into relief by the pure white marble, make up an unimaginable splendor of ornamentation.

THE HOMELESS CHRIST.

F. A. Stevenson, Clinton, Mass., kindly sent the following poem asked for by 'H. J.':

He left the Father's bosom and his throne
And took our life of mortal woe instead;
Home, love, dominion were in Heaven,
On earth He had not where to lay His head.

He saw the sun whose torch of light and heat
His breath had kindled, in the west grow dim,
A thousand lamps flashed out for homeward feet,
Not one was trimmed, or candle set for Him.

And while unseen, the keys of death and hell
And life and glory at His girdle hung,
No lowly latch as master knew him well,
No door for His tired footsteps inward swung.

A borrowed boat for journeying to and fro,
A pillow open to the midnight wave,
The poor accustomed haunts wayfarers know,
And then a lodging in a stranger's grave.

He had no privacy from human sight
Where tryst with the Eternal One might keep;
No safe retirement, save some far-off height,
When friend and foe below were hushed in sleep.

Out on the mountains, where no roof might part
His gaze from starry highway lately trod,
The passionate, homeward longings of his heart
Alone He uttered to His Father, God.

His hour at hand, He spake with yearning love
To His disciples of the mansion there;
Had they left all for Him?? In heaven above
He would, Himself, for such a home prepare

That never soul redeemed should vagrant go
Unhoused through the hereafter, rest denied.
That all who would the Father's house might know
A stranger, pilgrim, Jesus lived and died.

Without the walls that spurned His love as dross
'Mid faithless scorn and alien pity hurl'd,
He suffered, outcast, that His sheltering cross
Might be the rooftree of a homeless world.

KNITTING MACHINES.

R.D.D.—Where can I get a family knitting machine? Ans.—Write the Dundas Knitting Machine Company, Dundas, Ont.

NUMISMATIC.

L.B.—What is the value of (1) a New Brunswick five-cent stamp, green; (2) a New Brunswick seventeen-cent stamp, black; (3) a Nova Scotia two-cent stamp, lilac? Ans.—(1) Used, 5 cents; unused, 7 cents; (2) used, 50 cents; unused, 10 cents; (3) 20 to 40 cents.

J.A.R.—Where can I get a price-list of stamps? Ans.—Write to C. A. Roussel, 2106 St. Catherine street, Montreal.

LEGAL.

(QUEBEC.)
MAINTENANCE OF MUNICIPAL ROADS.

Farmer.—I own a farm with frontage of nine arpents on the public road, and opposite which I am obliged to keep the road and bridges in good order. Can I be compelled to also keep the road and bridges in good order on a portion of what is called the Line Road, leading to another parish, and which Line Road does not pass my property, but commences in fact some arpents away? Besides keeping the portion of the line road in good order referred to above, am I obliged to put up a fence on one side of that line road; that is, to do the fencing on the property of a party whose property fronts on the part they have allotted to me of the line road to keep in good order? I am called on to fence 600 feet. Ans.—Such a road would be treated as a by-road, and you would be liable for the maintenance of the portion of both road and fences assigned to you by the procès verbal. Objections should have been taken to the procès verbal, if unfair.

SIDEWALK.

Sidewalk.—1. Can a municipality which puts on men to clean the sidewalk opposite our house in a country village without notice to us (they having our house address, and sidewalks only being cleared of snow in the spring, not used during the winter months), charge us for work done? 2. Can you explain how this is? One man refused to clear his sidewalk, council told him they would put men on to do the work, he said he would never pay them, so they let him alone, and the sun and rain did the work later. 3. How are English Protestants to know what is 'cried' at the French church? Do the English have to be notified if there is any work to be done? As it is, we never know what is wanted to be done until we see the men arrive with pick and shovel? Ans.—1. Yes. 2. We can give no explanation other than that the council failed to do their duty. 3. A special notice has to be given in the language of the person to whom addressed, if either French or English. Every public notice has to be posted in at least one other public place beside the church, and must be in both languages, unless otherwise ordered by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council.

CONDITIONAL DONATION.

H.P.—By a deed of donation made and executed before a notary public, Oct. 20, 1884, V.N. donated to H. P., and his wife fifty acres of land of which the said donee has been in peaceable possession for eighteen years. Can the said H.P. hold the said land for prescription? The said H.P. being in financial difficulties, he, the said donor, in order to protect the said H.P. from being troubled by his creditors, made it a condition in said deed that the said H.P. was only to have said land during his life time, after which it was to revert to said V.N., he, the said V.N., verbally promising to make the donation unconditional and absolute so soon as the said H.P. had settled with his creditors, and obtained his discharge. The said V.N. died shortly afterwards. There were no witnesses to this promise. H.P. obtained his discharge from his creditors shortly after the deed was made, but not before the demise of the donor. Now the widow of deceased donor claims the said land as donated as above. Ans.—The above questions are both very elementary. H.P. can certainly not prescribe against his own title, nor can he vary the terms of the donation by verbal evidence. The property will revert to those entitled to succeed to the rights of the donor upon the death of the donee.

DAUGHTER'S RIGHTS.

Father.—Can oldest daughter, who has left her home for twenty years, and returns, have the same claim on her deceased mother's clothes as one of your daughters who is keeping house for you? Ans.—Yes, unless otherwise provided in the will.

(ONTARIO.)
NON-SUPPORT OF FAMILY.

J.S.—Husband left wife and children several years ago, and has not done anything for their support since. How can his wife secure pay for supporting the children, and get security on his property? Ans.—There are appropriate legal proceedings that may be taken, and a lawyer should be personally instructed in the matter.

INHERITANCE.

A. B. C.—If a man dies in England without a marriage contract, and leaves no will, who inherits by English law? Ans.—Ordinarily the eldest son inherits the lands, subject to the widow's dower-interest therein.

TRESPASS.

Ontario Farmer.—I was fixing a line fence at the back of the place, and there happened to be a little tree from my neighbor's place leaning over, and in the way. I cut it down. My neighbor seeing this, came over into my place and cut a large and a small black ash. To even up I cut a white ash on him about the size of the black ash. Nothing was said for some time until my neighbor wanted me to pay him for the white ash. I said I thought we were even, but if he were not satisfied, I would leave it to arbitration. He would not do it. I want to know if there is any stated time in which to bring action, or after a certain time has elapsed can any action be brought? Ans.—There is a period of limitation. It is six years.

REMUNERATION OF EXECUTOR.

W.D., Montreal.—Kindly advise at your earliest convenience if the executor of an estate can claim any fee on amounts passing through his hands. Writer is executor of an Ontario estate, which under the will cannot be fully administered for a number of years, and thinks there should be a reward for his time and trouble. Ans.—He can. The surrogate court judge may on the passing of the executor's accounts allow him a fair and reasonable allowance for his care, pains, and trouble, and his time expended in or about the executorship of the estate and effects vested in him under the will, and in administering, disposing of, and arranging and settling the same, and generally in arranging and settling the affairs of the estate.

VETERINARY.

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

CHRONIC TYMPANITIS.

J.S.—I have a cow that is in good condition, and eats and drives well, but gets spells of bloating after eating, and seems to be in pain and groans, but still she chews her cud. Can you tell me what ails her, and if there is any cure? Ans.—When a cow bloats frequently after feeding it is either due to indigestion or to the fact that the glands in the chest become enlarged, and prevent the free outward passage of gases generated during digestion, by pressure on the oesophagus, or gullet. This latter condition is caused by tuberculosis, and can be determined by having the cow tested with tuberculin, which I would advise you to have done. I would advise you to give the cow night and morning, in a small mash of bran, one drachm of powdered ginger, and three drachms of bi-carborate of soda. If this does not give relief you may conclude the cause to be tuberculous glands pressing on the gullet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Clericus. — 1. Young mare, three years old, is developing ringbone on front foot. It is of about three months' growth. Not lame. Will a patent medicine effect a cure? If not, what treatment, would you advise? 2. A three year old half bred Jersey cow, been milking nearly a year; supposed to be pregnant since March; one front teat seems to be going dry; is getting smaller and harder to milk. Can anything be done to prevent it? 3. Could you recommend a good, reliable book on diseases, etc., of horses, cattle and poultry. Ans.—I do not know anything about the cure you mention, so cannot vouch for it. I would advise you to apply a good sharp blister to the ringbone. Clip the hair over the enlargement quite around the pastern, take equal parts of biniodide of mercury and cantharadine blister, about one ounce of each. Mix well together, then rub in thoroughly. This should be left on for forty-eight hours, the mare being kept tied up short to prevent her biting the part. At the end of that time, smear lard over the blistered surface, afterwards apply a small quantity of lard every two or three days, until the scabs fall off and the hair reappears. If this does not effect a cure you will have to have the ringbone fired. 2. I know of nothing you can do to prevent the loss of the quarter of the cow's udder, excepting to milk carefully and regularly. Should the passage become so far obstructed as to make milking in the ordinary manner impossible, draw the milk with a teat syphon. You must take great pains to keep the milking tube perfectly clean by boiling each time before using. 3. The 'Farmers' Veterinary Adviser,' by Prof. James Law, is the best book for your purpose, for diseases of horses and cattle, and the 'Diseases of Poultry,' by Dr. D. E. Salmon, chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, U.S.A.

POULTRY AND PETS

GAPES.

H.R. asks for a sure cure for gapes in chickens and turkeys, and details what he has done. Ans.—It seems that you have tried about all the best remedies for the cure of gapes, yet the chickens die. It is probable that there is some kind of infection worse than gapes in or around the henhouse, and a thorough cleaning up should be done, to be followed by a good sprinkling of carbolic acid in water, 20 parts of water to one part of crude carbolic acid, carefully wetting all the cracks and crevices in the hen-house. Then whitewash it. The best and most convenient cure for gapes is to put the chicken in a pail and cover this with thin burlap. Then put fresh slacked lime on the burlap and shake it up well so that the chick will have to breathe through the lime dust for some time.

CHICKEN LICE.

Mrs. J. K. T., M. A. K., and others, ask for a remedy for lice on chickens that will not injure the birds. Ans.—There is an insect powder sold by all druggists which will destroy the lice without injury to the chickens, when it is only the common red mite that is troubling them. There is a much larger louse sometimes found on the neck and head, and under the wings of chicks, and in such cases it would be well to rub a little sweet oil or clean hog's lard on these parts of the chicken.

GARDEN TALKS

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

'The gentle word, the helping hand,
Are needed everywhere,
God's poor are always in the land,
And small things done for them will stand
Life's recompense to share.'

'Generosity is a great virtue,' said Mrs. Preachly, as she took a seat in the garden the other day, and asked me to give her a few slips to make up for those that the frost had destroyed. Some people are generous with what doesn't cost them anything, but are miserly with their own money and valuables. I had a lesson the other day when I was in a neighbor's kitchen, and a beggar man came to the door. He was making a regular business of it, and looked able to work, but that isn't the point. He had a basket, and was begging for eggs or any other produce. She went to the cupboard and brought some out, then turned and put them back, going over to the pantry for others.

'Wouldn't those do?' one of the children asked. 'No,' she answered. 'I am not very sure they are fresh, and at any rate they are small.' Now, that's what I call the soul of generosity, giving of the best, instead of the rubbish, under the name of charity or kindness.

After that home thrust, dear readers, I had no alternative but to give her slips of my choicest geraniums, feeling bound to select as a donation to her basket, the very largest tomato plants I could find, for though one may be naturally stingy, it is well to aim at becoming 'the soul of generosity.'

OUT OF LINE.

Miss J. A. asks a question that is out of line as a garden talk, though that charmed spot is often the resort of those who wish to settle this important question.

She says: 'I have lived all my life in the city, and am thinking of marrying a young farmer, but do not feel sure of my ability to live the life, and have many misgivings as to whether I can be content in changed circumstances, and give up my social position. Ans.—By all means tell him you cannot in a very decided 'No,' for it is better to repent now than afterwards, and the very fact that you require advice justifies your misgivings.

The farmer's calling is one of the most honorable, with wider opportunities than any other business, and the day is not far distant when his position will be recognized, and his intelligence and aptness in nature study take the place it deserves. Schools of agriculture and horticulture are making a profession of scientific work in the tilling of the soil, and growing the fruits of the earth. By and by, your city friends, the clerk and the drummer, will recognize that the farmers are their equals though they speak at times rather patronizingly of the sturdy but busy men, who supply them with bread and business.

As for the 'social' difference, we can recall Whittier's beautiful poem of the city girl who did likewise, and loved the farmer well enough to own that: 'Nor smock nor tan can hide the man.'

Social life can be best enjoyed in a happy home, and though there may be a giving up of some so-called pleasures, there are 'compensations,' and the result is best portrayed in the same story, which tells of the influence on others:

'Our homes are cheerier for her sake,
Our dooryards brighter blooming,
And all around the social air,
Is sweeter for her coming.'

AZALEA CUTTINGS.

E.M.—The Azalea is propagated by cuttings or grafting. The cuttings root best when made in August from half ripened wood, and placed in sand under a frame, with gentle bottom heat. Choice varieties are often increased by tongue grafting, either in winter or in August on vigorous varieties that have been raised from cuttings. The best soil for the Azalea is a sandy compost, part peat, some fibrous loam and leaf soil. It is very essential to plant them firmly and to give them good drainage. The base of the stem should be just above the surface, and the best time for replanting is after flowering, when new growth commences. They must have plenty of water, and be syringed during the hot months to keep them healthy.

CUT WORMS.

Young Farmer.—The best remedy for cut worms in the field where there is no danger of poultry trying to get their share, is poisoned bran mash. It is made with forty pounds of wheat bran and two quarts of cheapest molasses, one pound of arsenite, and enough water to make it stiff. The arsenite is mixed first with the dry bran, and the molasses mixed with boiling water is poured over it. A tablespoonful is put around each plant in the evening. It is better if put into the holes before plants are set, but when they are being destroyed every night, the worms will be quite likely to test the poisoned bran and eat no more cabbages.

Young Farmer also asks if it does any harm to let his cows into the orchard, when the second growth of clover is strong. In answer, I would ask if he thinks it would do any harm to let a bull into a china shop? Watch one cow for a while, if you are weak and thriftless enough to let it into your orchard, and she will most likely begin to rub her head against the trees and pay little attention to the clover. The bark will suffer, so will the branches, and a herd of these animals will do more harm than all the insect enemies, caterpillars, San Jose scale and curculio, put together. Owing to this habit of pasturing cows in an orchard by this 'pennywise and pound foolish' plan, this animal has been called the 'nurseryman's friend' on account of the large amount of nursery stock it has destroyed.

RED ANTS.

Flowerdale.—These insects will not do any great harm among your flowers; probably they are searching for food in other insects that may be among them. If you find their home, dust a little powder of sulphur among them, and break up the hill; then examine the plants they have frequented, and see if there are not some other insects upon them.

SUCCESSION OF CROPS.

A visitor some years ago in going over the garden noticed that we planted tomatoes and celery when a crop of early peas had been taken off. 'Why,' she said, 'you skin the land.' Then it was explained to her that it paid as well to grow and hoe a crop of something useful, instead of filling up the ground with a weed crop, that would certainly grow if it was left untilled. Celery can be planted between rows of sweet corn that furnishes shade; cabbages between rows of potatoes, and cucumbers fill in when there has been an early crop of radishes and lettuce.

A VEGETABLE DIET.

M.H. wishes to know if it is necessary to eat vegetables, adding that she does not like even potatoes. Ans.—An over-abundance of potatoes is not good. They are starchy and harmful, especially to young children, unless other food is given to balance their effect. As for vegetables, they are necessary to us, and if you consult a physician, he will tell you so. A young girl I knew refused to eat any vegetables until a severe illness and hospital diet convinced her of their usefulness.

Just now there is a strong movement in favor of a vegetarian diet, aided no doubt by the excessive price of meat, and many eminent names are quoted as non-partakers of flesh, from Adam and Isaiah down to John Wesley.

In the matter of digestion it is certainly important to know that while asparagus takes only an hour and a half to digest, such meats as veal and pork take four hours, while roasted pork requires five hours and twenty minutes, and beef over four hours. Young beans only require two hours, and green peas two and a half hours while spinach needs only the same time as asparagus and cauliflower, two hours. When we consider that digestion is of such vital importance it seems well to be moderate in meat-eating, and use more vegetables. Just now asparagus and spinach are very valuable to help build up the waste in the system.

PLANTS FOR A PIAZZA.

Mrs. Jas. W.—There are many decorative plants both for the outside and inside of a piazza, that will meet your requirements. Have boxes nailed to the side of the house to hold drooping plants and hanging baskets here and there. The asparagus sprengeri and Boston fern are the best for this purpose. If you plant two of the ferns in a pot, one can droop over the sides and the other stand erect, which adds to the effect. The asparagus is a rapid grower, and its feathery fronds droop gracefully on every side and soon attain great length. Mine blossomed profusely last season, and was very much admired. It is called Emerald Feather on account of its bright green, and is sure to give satisfaction if the pot is large enough, and it is kept watered and out of the direct sunshine. Then in the boxes you can grow tuberous Begonias, Oxalis, or any other favorite. Outside the piazza there are several useful vines of which clematis paniculata and Hall's Japan honeysuckle are perhaps best, for their foliage is good and white blossoms desirable. Plant a Crimson Rambler rose at each end and they will give you early summer flowers, while the clematis and honeysuckle will blossom till late in autumn.

DAHLIAS.

Emmie.—There are many opinions regarding the best methods of culture and you can try either of the two given at a meeting of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society. One gardener said he met with the best success by planting the tubers upside down and pruning to one shoot. Another told that he met with the best results by letting them grow naturally and not thinning the shoots at all. Evenin that climate the first of June was decided as early enough to plant them out.

A MUCH-PRIZED PLANT.

The most beautiful flowering plant in the garden just now is the English honeysuckle, or woodbine. It has climbed down its trellis and stretched up into a cherry tree where its fragrant blossoms are to be seen in abundance. 'It takes me back to my girlhood, and the lanes at home when I smell it,' said a friend the other day, and there is, indeed a wonderful charm in its perfume. It has been here during all my gardening years and came with me from another old garden whose owner brought it from England. Such plants are well worth cherishing for they need less coaxing than most of our garden treasures.

GLADIOLI.

J. J.—It is not too late to plant these bulbs and they will grow and bloom in ordinary soil though well repaying special care and cultivation. Plant four inches under the surface and four or five inches apart, in rich soil but avoid strong stable manure, placing the bulbs in land that has been enriched the previous season. If manure is used it should be carefully covered below the depth of planting, using plenty of sand. Full exposure to sun and air is necessary, and the bulbs need plenty of water during the growing and budding season. The flowers are very decorative and when cut will last a week or more in water.

LONDON PURPLE.

A. McK.—This article is used in the same proportion as Paris green, but is much more caustic, and its composition varies so much it cannot always be depended upon. It should have considerable more lime added, especially when used on plum trees, as the foliage is apt to suffer if carelessly applied. It is best to understand the strength and quality of these poisons before using them, and London purple needs extra care in mixing.

ANTS ON CHERRY TREES.

W.J.—You are mistaken in thinking that the ants are making trouble on your cherry trees. If you look closely you will see that they are doing you a service, for wherever the ants assemble in the way you state there you will find green aphis sucking the life out of the young growth. They are so near the color of the bark as to pass unnoticed unless looked at closely, but the ants follow their track and eat the exuding sap. Bordeaux mixture or kerosene emulsion sprayed over the tree will destroy the real enemy and the ants will not trouble the tree when their food is gone.

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LETTERS FROM READERS.

MISSIONARY WORK.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The Church of England has recently emphasized her deepening sense of the vital importance of missionary work by the appointment of Bishop Montgomery as secretary of the venerable 'Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.' That the Episcopal Secretary is the right man for the great work entrusted to him is made very clear by the stirring words addressed to the clergy in his 'Handbook on Foreign Missions.' While unbelievers are criticizing, Bishop Montgomery is confident that the world is being won for Christ. Already some of every race own Him. The conqueror has passed from Palestine to Europe, then to Africa, Asia, America, Australasia, girdling the earth and touching the north. Woe be to the Church which follows not in his train! It is discredited, doomed: it will never unlock the inmost treasure-house of God's grace, for one of the wards of that special key is the imperial spirit, the burning devotion which longs to enthrone Christ in every man. It is because many clergy and laity and parishes lack this key that they also lack the blessing that enthusiastic obedience gives. No one, no church or state, ever died of over-large-heartedness.'

The Bishop goes on to pay a remarkable tribute to the missionary enthusiasm of Christians not of the Church of England, which, in the light of recent statements published in the 'Witness,' will be of unusual interest to your readers.

'What will the Lord say to the officers of His Army if they have lost the imperial spirit? His victories, of course, will not cease any more than they did when Jews gave place to Christians, and the fact which English churchmen have to realize is the enormous growth of what we may call non-Episcopacy, especially in the mission field. English-speaking missions which owe us no allegiance are annually spending millions more than we are, and are sending out thousands more workers than we, men and women full of holy zeal, well-equipped, producing an enormous and high-class mission literature, and manifestly blessed by God in all parts of the world. A master of missions computed the mission work of the entire Anglican Communion as about one-seventh, as compared with the work of the English-speaking Christians, and outside the Church of Rome. Are we soon to fail to one-tenth? What we have is excellent in quality, but we need far more of it. We need to fall to the study of our Bibles, and to answer to ourselves from Scripture the question, "What think ye of Christ and His commission?" Has gratitude died out of the hearts of masses of Christians? All that our race has achieved, its freedom, its world-wide position, its catholic faith and open Bible, is owed to Christ alone. The Briton was not more advanced than the Red Indian when we first knew the latter, till he was touched by the Gospel. Everything that the Englishman (and woman) holds most dear to-day is owed to Christ; but the Gospel teaches us, perhaps as a universal lesson, that nine out of ten are ungrateful and forget benefactors.'

I do not give you these quotations in any pessimistic spirit whether from the Church of England or more general Christian point of view. My one desire is that we should all be roused to imperial enthusiasm for Christ, and to noble emulation in striving for the progress of His Kingdom. And to this end let us utterly lay aside the unChristian spirit of division, which has so marred and enfeebled our work for our patient Master. Let us confess the sin and folly and unbusiness-like waste of men and means manifest on every side in our shameless endeavor to keep up denominational lines and further denominational interests. It is plain to those who have eyes to see that God has signally owned and blessed the service of faithful men of every communion of Christians. Let us recognize each other as God recognizes us and pray and strive night and day for what Canon Henson calls 'the restoration of Christian fraternity.' So shall the missionary spirit give glory to God in the highest and on earth peace, good-will towards men.

We are one family in Christ, and the Lord's Supper shows in the most sacred and moving way that we are meant to eat and drink at one table. That blessed Feast of Love may well be a common rallying point for all those who love Him who for us was crucified, and who desires to make His way known upon earth, His saving health among all nations. G. OSBORNE TROOP.

St. Martin's Rectory, Montreal, June 12, 1902.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS IN RURAL DISTRICTS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The present endeavor to improve the condition of our elementary schools in the country districts is a worthy one, but it is a difficult matter to take hold of without having the co-operation of the people. If our rural population could only be aroused to take a deeper interest in, and value education more, the task would be easier. I think one way of creating a deeper interest in our rural schools is by the school commissioners, the ministers of the place and others frequently visiting them. Section 7 of Article 224 of the School Code of this province states that it shall be the duty of the School Commissioners to appoint two of their number to visit each school under their control and report condition of school, progress of scholars, and capacity of teacher, but how many, if any, of our school boards do so? The only visit a school now receives, according to the new regulations of inspectors of school work, is one visit a year, and in some instances a school does not even receive this on account of the school being closed when the inspector calls. The visitation of our schools more frequently would, I believe, cause greater interest to be taken in them by our country people. A public examination of the school would be beneficial. Regarding the support of our schools I consider a higher tax might be imposed on many of the municipalities in the province for the support of elementary education and our local Legislature at Quebec should increase its grant. If this was done qualified teachers would be encouraged in their work by being more adequately paid for their services.

GAVIN J. WALKER.

Lachute, June 10, 1902.

OLDEST COMMISSIONED OFFICER IN CANADA.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In the account of the late Lieut.-Colonel Froome Talfourd, formerly a deputy superintendent-general of the Indian Department, taken from the London 'Times,' which you published the other day, it is stated that Colonel Talfourd was probably one of the oldest, if not the senior, commissioned officer appointed during Her late Majesty's reign, the date of his first commission being the second year of the Queen's reign, namely, 1838. As to the latter portion of this claim, I would call your attention to the fact that there is still with us, and in an excellent state of health, I am happy to add, a gentleman who, after serving in the ranks, during 1837, was appointed to a lieutenancy in the 4th North York (Upper Canada) Regiment of Militia, in 1838. I refer to the Honorable Senator Gowan, C.M.G. Another distinguished militia officer, still active in body and spirit, as many of your readers will be pleased to know, is Sir Oliver Mowat, the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, who was appointed an ensign in the 1st Frontenac Battalion on Jan. 30, 1839.

HENRY J. MORGAN.

483 Bank street, Ottawa, June 10, 1902.

THE TEST!

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In your issue of June 7 Mr. Elder states a truism, namely, 'that calling himself a Christian no more makes a man a Christian than calling himself a millionnaire makes a man rich.' Quite true. It is also equally true that singing psalms, hymns, repeating prayers, and giving verbal or mental consent to unreasonable, contradictory dogmas does not make a man a Christian. The true test of a man's Christianity is his life and conduct. To me it is quite immaterial what a man or a woman's opinion may be about dogmatic theology. A St. Bernard monk saving a lost traveller in the Alps, a Sister of Charity in the Montreal Notre Dame Hospital, a nurse in one of our Protestant hospitals, or attending to a wounded soldier on the field of battle, a French-Canadian Roman Catholic saving a drowning man in the St. Lawrence, Tolstoy working among the Russian peasants, William Penn working among the American Indians, David Livingstone devoting his life to improve the condition of the black races of Africa, are all equally deserving of the name of Christian, according to my way of thinking.

The multiplication table and Euclid's propositions are self-evident, and so is the 'Golden Rule,' the corner stone of Christianity. It has been claimed that Confucius, Buddha and Hillel taught the same doctrines, but on closer examination it is found that they only taught that we should not do to others what we would not wish others to do to us, while Christ taught that to be his disciples we must do for others what we would like others to do for us. The one is passive, the other is active, service. The followers of Confucius and Buddha allow thousands to die of famine while there is abundance of grain. The Christian steps in and buys the grain to give food to the starving Buddhist, while his co-religionists stoically look on. I am not going to pass judgment on Mr. Elder, though he has constituted himself a judge over me. In fact, he insinuates that my letters in the 'Witness' are sufficient proof that I am not a Christian. I may say, however, that I devoted a good deal of time, labor and money to such work as helping oppressed Indians and persecuted French Protestants to get fair play and I have the satisfaction of knowing that my labors have not been in vain, either. I had the honor of the friendship of the great Dr. Chiniquy, Dr. Douglas, and several other great and good men living and dead. I am now engaged in a work against the landlords who have oppressed my countrymen for so many years. I am quite willing to extend a hand of Christian brotherhood to Mr. Elder also, though it is quite evident that he considers it next to blasphemy for me to call myself a Christian.

NORMAN MURRAY.

COLONIAL GOVERNORS AND THE CORONATION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Occasionally in Australia we read cables from London as to the intention of a certain element of English society to entertain the colonial (Australian) premiers upon the occasion of the King's Coronation. In Canadian papers I have read many comments on the fact stated therein 'that the Australian premiers are being urged to visit London for the coronation.' Doubtless many of the people of Great Britain would be glad, and, if the initiative rested with them, they would invite the Australian premiers to take part at the coronation. Not only, however, have the Australian premiers not been invited, but a snub was given them when the question was mooted by an intimation that if they came they would not come as 'Royal guests'—which practically meant that they could pay ten bob, and scramble for a seat on their own account. Personally, I would not go across the road to see a coronation show, but as the six Australian state premiers represent nearly five millions of people who are part of the great empire of which Britishers are justly proud, I do not think the courtesy could have been considered strained had an invitation been extended to the popular representatives of the six not inconsiderable groups of English-speaking subjects.

To appease the indignation of the Australian public at this slight to their premiers, the Imperial authorities put forward flimsy-shallow apologies of the effect that 'Australia is now one State,' and refer to the fact that only one premier of Canada has been invited. The comparison is not at all a just one as the circumstances are not analogous.

Canada has but one governor appointed by Great Britain—the Governor-General of the Dominion. In Australia, on the other hand, Great Britain appoints the Governor-General of the Commonwealth, and, in addition, it exercises the prerogative of appointing a State Governor to each of the six states comprising the Commonwealth. The respective states pay these Imperially appointed state governors salaries ranging from five to ten thousand pounds, besides similar amounts in expenses for the 'upkeep' of the governor's establishment. Very handy to the Imperial authorities to have six soft snaps like these to which they can periodically appoint a deserving hanger-on. Bear in mind, I don't speak disparagingly of all who have been appointed governors throughout the Dominions of the Empire. Men like Lord Dufferin, Lord Aberdeen, Sir Hercules Robinson, Lord Jersey, Lord Carrington, and many others, would be an ornament to govern any country in the world, but a large percentage of the men who have been appointed here have had no grasp, nor have they had sympathy with Australian matters.

That the subtle distinction of the Home authorities has been specially evolved to attempt to placate the suppressed indignation which their bungling has called forth is apparent when you consider that on the recent visit of the Duke and Duchess of York, the Royal pair were not sent as the guests of the Commonwealth, as a united state, but as the guests of the respective states which they visited. Each state spent many thousands of pounds in lavish hospitality. Champagne flowed as if from an artesian well, and His Royal Nibs could do full justice to the beverage without any quibbling as to whether it was a tribute from a particular state or the Commonwealth as a whole.

In after-dinner oratory the Britisher bubbles effusively about British fair play, and English literature is permeated with tributes to the same fetish, though other countries preserve an ominous silence on the subject. If Britishers are so fair why don't they display some consideration for the offsprings of the Empire? They send their ships of war out here, but really as commercial travellers. They are after trade and it is suicidal to drive it away.

Rochefort describes New Caledonia as a good example of an Englishman's instinct—'to put his claws only on a valuable asset'—and Captain Cook, when he discovered that country, described it as 'too desolate an island to hoist the British flag upon.'

The government of New South Wales paid Sir John Fowler (brother-in-law of Mr. Whitton, for many years engineer-in-chief of railways in New South Wales) the immense sum of £250,000 for inspecting rails and other iron manufactures. At present we give Mr. Darley £1,200 per annum to reside in England to inspect purchases for New South Wales. Only recently I observed an item in the Sydney 'Daily Telegraph' stating that Mr. Henry Copeland, agent-general for New South Wales, had been down looking over a few small items of the value of £250,000, consisting of locomotives and boilers supplied by one firm that had been ordered by New South Wales, though why Darley doesn't get tenders for these goods perplexes us. Copeland was a brusque, straightgoer out here, but he is getting calm or he would kick.

Why the British authorities should fail to extend a formal invitation to the heads of these states, each of which maintains a small army of carpet-bag ambassadors in Britain, passes my understanding, but, alas, I am only a

'TAXPAYER.'

Sydney, April 24, 1902.

HYMN OF THANKSGIVING,

(For the Restoration of Peace.)

Father, Who of one blood hast made
All nations over all Thine earth,
Who, when this truth from hearts doth fade,
Canst give it there a second birth;

Who, too, through wise and loving ways
By man yet dimly understood,
Each race hast through its darkest days
Been leading to its certain good;

We thank Thee that our prayer is heard,
This strife of brothers' blood to cease:
O be the morn not long deferred
When love shall wake to strengthen peace!

May all now wait Thy guiding hand,
With chastened steps and clearer view;
And, asking peace on every land,
The things that make for peace pursue.

Mad talk of war for sake of war,
Blind lust of mere extending sway,
From British hearts be ever far,
Be ours to show Thy Spirit's way.

On new dominions may we see
That duty's sun doth never set:
So may each race in time to be
All save the other's good forget.

That our young land at call did rise,
Of equal right and liberty,
And enter life through sacrifice,
We give all humble thanks to Thee.

'A child among the nations', Lord,
When Thy seer's vision of peace so fair,
Shall dawn, may she fulfil his word,
'A little child shall lead them' there.

B.

WHY NOT FLOWERCRAFT?

MUCH KNOWLEDGE REQUIRED TO EXCEL IN THE ART OF FINDING SOME WILD FLOWERS.

(New York 'Commercial Advertiser.')

We hear much of woodcraft and birdcraft, but why not, also, of flowercraft? By flowercraft I mean not the art of raising flowers, but of finding them. And no one who has hunted for wild flowers will question that it is an art. Not all wild flowers are shy. Any one can find housatonias, blue violets, columbines and daisies. Doubtless they are scattered so thickly for the sake of children. At least one who has heard the joyful cry with which a child hails the sight of a shining cluster of housatonias has the feeling that the same power that brought them there brought the children. But when one comes in with a bunch of blushing hepaticas or lady-slippers or cardinal flowers, it is a different matter. He has something of the feeling of the huntsman bringing in his first deer, or the angler with a two-pound trout. And is not his prize quite as creditable to his skill, and more so to his humaneness? Every lover of wild flowers would doubtless be thankful, if he stopped to think of it, that among the treasures of the woods and fields some are so rare that to find them gives him the thrill not only of beauty but of discovery. Such cause for thankfulness may remind one a bit of the old lady who was so thankful that death came at the end of life and not at the beginning. Nevertheless, the secret of happiness lies in appreciating what others overlook and in finding what others miss.

Among the flowers that require a certain degree of what may be called amateur woodcraft is the hepatica, or liverwort. To be sure, it is not a rare flower, but its coloring is so delicate, and it loves so well to hide beneath the dry maple and oak leaves that it takes a sharp eye to discover its haunts. But, when found, what flower is more universally beloved? If it bloomed in midsummer, when all the fields are rich with gayer and more glowing colors than its own, it would not be so dear, but, peeping out upon the very threshold of the spring, its stem still clad in soft furs and only its face smiling bravely forth from bare gray nooks in leafless woods, it is as charming a flower as grows. It is the song sparrow among flowers, and its face, like his note, expresses the very spirit of the spring. Its tender blues seem caught from the spring sky, its rose from spring sunsets, and its pearly hues from the clouds which drift across. A very modest captain this, to lead the procession of the wild flowers, but when you see it you may know that the rest are not far behind.

Another flower that needs at least a modicum of flowercraft to find is the lady-slipper, or moccasin flower. Of course, it all depends upon the locality in which you are. In certain parts of the White Mountains one can hardly walk or drive through the woods the last of May without seeing luminous pink lady-slippers on every hand. Only a New Hampshire farmer could pass them by ungathered. But in most New England localities a bunch of lady-slippers is no little of a prize. I know of but one place within a radius of five miles from the spot where they may be found. Other spots there may be, but they are not published. And in this chosen and favored wood one must peer about with lynx eyes that are quick to catch the faintest glow of pink or he will return with only the meagre few that he happens to stumble upon. I have found them elsewhere growing in great sunset clumps, but here they are scattered and elusive. To find them, one by one, is like plucking the treasure from the foot of the rainbow. Indeed, the pot of gold were but poor spoil beside this exquisite grace of color and of form.

The trilium is a close rival of the lady-slipper in beauty. Nor does it grow in every wood and dell, although one can hardly roam the valleys and mountain sides of Vermont, where the leaf-mold is richest in the season, without finding thousands of these lovely flowers of great size and beauty, some pure white, others delicately shaded with pink, with here and there the deep red of the wake-robin. The color of the wake-robin is closely reproduced in another striking flower which one may live a lifetime without seeing and fail of a sight worth living for, and that is the huntsman's cup or side-saddle flower. I had often studied with interest the strange, insect-catching cup of the pitcher plant, but not until a few years ago did I know what a striking and handsome blossom it produces. Wheeling along an unfrequented wood road in Essex County, one day in early June, my eye suddenly fell upon an open swamp a few rods distant glowing with great dark red blossoms. Examination quickly disclosed the fact that they sprang from the pitcher plants, of which the swamp was full. Not many Junes have passed since then without yielding me a splendid bunch of these rare flowers.

One may speak in highest praise of flowercraft, but after all the choicest finds are apt to be accidental. Nature has a way of rewarding us with some gracious surprise of hospitality when we least expect it if we only go forth into her fastnesses with a loving heart and open eyes. In such a mood we come upon an orchid or a fringed gentian or a bush of mountain laurel, as Emerson came upon his rhodora, and then we know that it is not we who are so cunning and enterprising, but Nature who is so gracious and rewarding. Only we must have at least enough flowercraft not to trample upon these disclosures or pass them by unheeded, for that is the unpardonable sin toward Nature.

J. W. B.

A SPLENDID GIFT.

The Bagster Bible (Long Primer), no better gift. Our subscribers are still asking for the Bagster Bible. We are able to offer one of these handsome Bibles to subscribers sending a list of four absolutely new subscribers at one dollar each for 'Weekly Witness,' or a club of fourteen subscribers and $9.90 cash.

"World Wide' is certainly an intellectual treat.' 'World Wide' costs only one dollar a year. Samples free on examination.

THE LATE MRS. SHANNON.

(From a Correspondent.)

Frances Whitfield, relict of the late Peter Shannon, died at Valleyfield on June 12. Mrs. Shannon was born in London, England, on June 20, 1817, and had therefore about completed her eighty-fifth year. She used to delight in saying that she had seen Queen Victoria in her girlhood days. In the early part of her married life she spent two



THE LATE MRS. SHANNON.

years in Australia. In 1846 she came to Valleyfield with her husband, who had received a government appointment as lighthouse keeper, at the entrance of the Beauharnois canal. She was one of the pioneers of the community, and she took an interest in its growing institutions. She was particularly identified with early Presbyterianism in Valleyfield, and always manifested much zeal for church and Sunday-school.

Mrs. Shannon had a bright intellect and a retentive memory, and, having seen much of the world, she was exceptionally interesting in her conversation. Notwithstanding her blindness for the last twenty years, she was a blessing to her household. She would advise, encourage and direct, and made her influence felt in a most remarkable manner. She kept herself well posted in the current events of the day, and up to the last of her consciousness she manifested an inquiring interest in the cause of the Master. Her end was peace. During her long years of affliction she received the kindest attention from her children and grandchildren.

LONDON.

In the 'Great Round World' of a recent date, there was a paragraph which might be taken as a good example of the way in which we gain a great deal of information from a very little reading. Here is the paragraph:

In London a child is born every three minutes and a death in registered every five minutes. The city contains 700 railway stations, 5,000 omnibuses, 7,000 hansoms, 14,000 cabs and 7,000 tram cars. Daily a million persons travel on underground railways. Eleven railway bridges span the Thames. Four thousand postmen deliver 10,000,000 letters weekly, walking a distance equal to twice the circumference of the globe. There are 10,000 miles of overhead telegraph wires and the number of telegraph messages received in London last year was over 6,000,000. Ninety million gallons of water are consumed daily.

CHESS

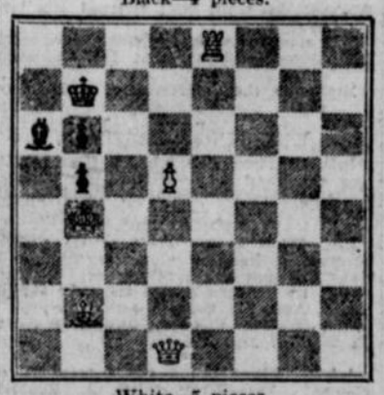
Communications should be addressed to the Chess Editor, 'Witness,' Montreal.

Tuesday, June 17, 1902.

PROBLEM NO. 583.

(By H. F. L. Meyer.)

Black—4 pieces.



White—5 pieces.

Mate in THREE moves.

PROBLEM NO. 584.

Black—4 pieces.



White—11 pieces.

White to play, and mate in THREE moves.

Solutions on July 5.

SOLUTIONS.

No. 577. Leprettel. Three moves. Key: Kt—Q B 4. Correct from E. W. Allen, 'wonderful variety.' Pawn.

No. 578. Hofman. Three moves. Key: P—K 8. B followed by P—R. Correct from E. W. Allen. (Also 579, 580.) Pawn.

The competition B is still a tie between E. W. Allen and Pawn. To each of these worthy solvers a copy of the Steinitz Memorial Book has been forwarded, and they may now rest till the next competition.

Solutions to 573 and 574 from F. Warwick, one right and one wrong. Also, Nos. 575, right; 576, wrong.

GAME NO. 515.

Played in P. Q. C. A. Correspondence Tourney.

Notes by the winner.

Two Knights' Defence.

White. Dr. A. D. McArthur.	Black. Mr. C. A. Clement.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—KB 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 B—B 4	3 Kt—B 3
4 P—Q 4	4 P x P
5 Castles	5 B—K 2 (a)
6 P—K 5	6 Kt—K 5
7 R—K	7 P—Q 3
8 R x Kt	8 P—Q 4
9 B x P	9 Q x B
10 Kt—B 3	10 Q—B 4
11 Kt x P	11 Castles (b)
12 Kt x Kt	12 Q x Kt
13 R—K 2	13 B—K 3
14 Kt—K 4	14 B—Q 4
15 P—K B 3 (c)	15 Q R—Q
16 Q—K	16 P—K B 4
17 P x P e.p.	17 B x P
18 Kt x B ch	18 Q x Kt
19 P—B 3 (d)	19 Q—K Kt 3
20 Q—K Kt 3 (e)	20 Q—Q B 3 (f)
21 B—B 4 (g)	21 R—Q 2
22 P—Q R 3	22 B—B 2 (h)
23 Q R—K	23 Q—B 4 ch
24 B—K 3	24 Q—B 4
25 B—Q 4 (k)	25 B—Kt 3
26 R—K 7	26 P—Kt 3
27 P—R 3 (l)	27 Q—Q 4
28 R (K)—K 5	28 Q—B 3
29 Q—Kt 5	29 R—B 3
30 R—K 4	30 R—B 2
31 R (K 4)—K 6	31 Q—R 5
32 Q—K 5	32 Resigns (m).

(a) Kt x P leads to intersting, but dangerous positions, which the text-move avoids.

(b) Again wisely taking the opportunity.

(c) White is now suffering from the folly of bringing out a R in the early game, but does not intend to relinquish the P.

(d) Again striving to save the pawn.

(e) This seems to be the only move to save the game.

(f) Better is Q x Q, as the combination will show.

(g) This move paralyzes Black's attack.

(h) Q R—B 2 seems stronger, as the B is soon tied up in the defence, and becomes a source of weakness.

(k) The sequel to move 21.

(l) As the game proceeds P—R 4 would be not only defensive, but very offensive, probably winning the B.

(m) The tables are completely turned, and Black can only save the mate by exchanging rooks, and then losing a few pawns, which would leave an easy win for White; the position is instructive, and something like a problem.

GAME NO. 516.

From the Montreal Chess Club Tourney.

Ruy Lopez (Bird's Defence).

White.	Black.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 B—Kt 5	3 Kt—Q 5
4 Kt—Q B 3	4 B—Kt 5
5 B—B 4	5 Kt x Kt
6 Q x Kt	6 Q—B 3
7 Q x Q	7 Kt x Q
8 Kt—Q 5	8 Kt x Kt
9 B x Kt	9 P—Q 3
10 Castles K R	10 P—Q B 3
11 B—Kt 3	11 P—K B 4
12 P—Q B 3	12 B—B 4
13 B—B 2	13 P—B 5
14 P—Q Kt 4	14 B—Kt 3
15 P—Q 4	15 P x P
16 B x P	16 P x P
17 B x P	17 B—Q 5
18 Q R—Q	18 B—B 3
19 P—K 5	19 B—Q
20 R—Q 3	20 P—Q R 4
21 P—Q R 3	21 P x P
22 B x P	22 P—B 4
23 B x P (B 5).	23 P—Q Kt 3
24 B—Kt 4	24 B—R 3
25 B—R 4 ch	25 P—Kt 4
26 B—Kt 3	26 B—K 2
27 R x P	27 K R—B
28 B x B	28 K x B
29 R—B 7 ch	29 K—Q
30 R x P, and wins	

QUEEN MARGHERITA'S VOW.

('Pall Mall Gazette.')

Not long ago, when the Queen Mother cruised about for a time in the Mediterranean, it was mysteriously hinted in the press that she would go on to the Holy Land to fulfill a solemn vow. The explanation of this rumor has now come out, it being said that she seriously thinks of entering a convent, and wished first to visit Jerusalem and the Holy places. Although there has been no confirmation of this intention, it would not be an act contrary to the traditions of her house or her known piety.

Princesses of Savoy have dedicated themselves almost from the founding of the house to the religious life, beginning with Mathilda, daughter of Amedeo III., 'The Blessed,' who lived from 1128 to 1158. She married King Alfonso of Portugal, at whose death she entered the order of the 'Holy Cross,' at Coimbra. Another, Margaret of Savoy, the most saintly of them all, was beatified, having entered the Convent of 'St. Mary Magdalen,' when only twenty-two, in the year 1420, when left a widow.

The last of the long list was Adelaide of Savoy, who, going to Bavaria as wife of Elector Ferdinand, founded the rule of the 'Slaves of Mary,' and imposed on her son Maximilian Emanual to bury her in the habit of the order. Besides these, in late days, there have been many Savoy Princesses who, although not actually belonging to any order, led lives of entire religious abnegation. Of these there is Princess Clothide, aunt of the King of Italy, who still lives, and who is called the 'Saint of Moncalieri,' the castle where she resides.

BOOKSELLERS AND ADVERTISING.

A New York book publisher says it is impossible to sell many copies of a book without a great deal of advertising. He has tried many kinds of publicity, even employing persons to lecture about the books, as well as dressing up persons to represent characters in the stories and sending them through the streets; but he finds that nothing brings such large results as newspaper advertising.

BURGHERS SING NATIONAL ANTHEM.

How They Are Becoming Reconciled to the New Regime.

THEIR LEADERS SETTING THEM A GOOD EXAMPLE IN CHEERFULLY ACCEPTING BRITISH CITIZENSHIP.

London, June 16.—Despatches received here from South Africa show that the surrenders of Boers are proceeding with the greatest good will. The total of the number who have already surrendered is 16,500, and the British are extending every possible kindness to the men who come in.

The repatriation committee, formed to assist the Boers in returning to their farms, has a gigantic task. Concentration camps will be converted into supply depots to provide the returning burghers with the means to rebuild and re-stock their farms. The wives and families of the Boers will, if desired, be maintained at the expense of the government while the burghers are preparing the farms for their reception.

Two thousand of the National Scouts who fought on the British side during the war, will immediately be disbanded, and each scout will be provided with a pony and enabled to return to his farm.

The statistics of the National Scouts show that 6,000 of them took the British side before the general surrender.

Generals Botha, De Wett and De La Rey will start for Europe in July.

The appearance of General De Wett at the camp at Winburg was the signal for a great display of enthusiasm. When he arrived at the camp General De Wett was at once surrounded by thousands of Boer men, women and children, who struggled and clamored to shake the hand of their hero. General De Wett mounted a table, and delivered an address. He warmly applauded the staunch support that the women had given the burghers during the war, which, he said, had greatly encouraged the men in the field. Continuing, General De Wett recommended his hearers to be loyal to the new government, and said: 'Perhaps it is hard for you to hear this from my mouth, but God has decided thus. I fought until there was no more hope of upholding our cause, and however bitter it may be, the time has now come to lay down our arms. As a Christian people, God now demands that we be faithful to our new government. Let us submit to his decision.'

Neither General De Wett nor Mr. Steyn, former president of the old Orange Free State, was wounded during the war.

NATIONAL SCOUTS.

Pretoria, June 16.—The officers of the National Scouts, who are pro-British burghers, gave a dinner on Saturday night in honor of General Ian Hamilton. Lieut.-Col. Sir Percy Girouard, director of railways and lines of communication, was present. He said he was a French-Canadian sitting between two Frenchmen, Generals Villonel and Colliers, whose ancestors left France for the same reason that the ancestors of the present French-Canadians did.

Pretoria, June 16.—General De La Rey has surrendered at Lichtenberg, Transvaal, with 800 men.

London, June 12.—A despatch from Lord Kitchener, dated from Pretoria, yesterday, announces that Van Tonder's and Van Heerden's commandos, having with them 403 rifles, have surrendered near Ventersdorp Camp, southwestern Transvaal. At a concert subsequently the burghers sang 'Auld Lang Syne' and 'God Save the King.'

Further surrenders of 619 rifles and 23,000 rounds of ammunition were also announced.

Pretoria, June 12.—Commandant Kemp and a number of Boers have surrendered at Mafeking. Commandant Kemp says that he is reconciled to the new situation.

In all, 10,225 Boers have surrendered up to date. Many are youngsters of eleven years old and upward. The majority of them are under thirty, though some of the burghers who have surrendered are septuagenarians. Reports from all the districts say that the burghers are increasingly friendly. The only bitterness observable among the leading Boers here is against France and Germany. They declare the war was protracted unnecessarily owing to hopes held out by the French and German press. Some of the Boers are so incensed that they have expressed the hope that some day they will fight on the side of the British against one of these powers.

The anticipated friction between the surrendered Boers and their former comrades of the National Scouts has not materialized to any extent.

The Boers admit that they received ammunition through Portuguese territory.

Aliwal North, Cape Colony, June 12.—Commandant Fouche, in supervising the surrender of various Boer commands here, said the Boers had been good citizens of their own country, and they would be equally good citizens under the British Government. He hoped the next time they fought it would be side by side.

Capetown, June 12.—An extraordinary issue of the 'Official Gazette' to-day fixes July 10 as the limit in which Boers or rebels who surrender will receive the benefits of the peace terms. All rebels surrendering before that date will be merely disfranchised for life, and will not be subject to trial or punishment. Exception is made in the case of field cornets and justices of the peace, who may be tried and fined or imprisoned, but they will not be executed. Rebels who hold out after July 10 will be subject to the extreme penalty for high treason.

Pretoria, June 12.—The Boer commandos that are arriving here bring reports of fresh and striking instances of fraternization between the Boers and the British troops. The surrender of a commando at Balmoral, Transvaal, was followed by a big 'sing song,' in which the Boers and the 'Tommies' joined in singing 'Rule Britannia.' The British soldiers stationed at the blockhouses between Balmoral and Pretoria in some instances held up the trains, and proffered coffee and tobacco to their late enemies.

Ex-Secretary Reitz, who was a member of the defunct Transvaal Government, has brought in the only ambulance left in the north, and a Cape cart loaded with documents, including a number of bank notes, which were printed in the field, and some gold sovereigns which had been obtained by the process of 'sweating.'

The Boers generally hold unfavorable estimates of their foreign allies, except in the case of the Americans who fought with them, and these they declare to be crafty and great fighters. In the course of a conversation on the foreigners who had fought on the Boer side, a prominent commandant said: 'All the Germans are fit for is to give horses sore backs.'

Durban, June 13.—Mr. Schalk Burger, lately acting President of the Transvaal Republic, has been making a visit to the burghers' camps in Natal, and concluded his tour at Pinetown yesterday. He was there presented by the burghers with an address expressing their confidence in the Boer leaders, admitting that some of their compeers had not done their duty and trusting that right and justice would be done them by their conquerors. Amid the cheers of his fellow-countrymen, Mr. Schalk Burgher left for Pretoria, where he will assist in the resettlement of the country.

Mafeking, Bechuanaland, June 13.—Commandant Kemp, Gen. De La Rey's trusty lieutenant, who surrendered here yesterday, looked worn and has aged considerably. He was a clerk in the Mining Commissioner's office before the war, and now intends to take up farming. When interviewed, he said his command, consisting of 1,900 men, had surrendered at Doornkop on June 6. A few men were still out, but they were coming in to-day. He had been averse to yielding, but recognized the opinion of the majority.

'We did our best,' continued the commandant, 'and must, therefore, be satisfied. As Lord Kitchener said, no shame is attached to our giving up. We were outnumbered. We might have continued fighting for another couple of years, but with no certainty of success. I am quite satisfied with the terms and have no ill-feeling against Great Britain. I think there will be no bitterness. We shall get on all right together. I expected to win and only quite recently realized the hopelessness of our cause. I have given the burghers my reasons for yielding. One reason was that the eastern part of the Transvaal had no foodstuffs whatever. West Transvaal, however, had food enough for two years more.'

Many of the Boers who have surrendered were dressed in well-made sheepskin clothes. The men, as a rule, were in remarkably good health and were cheerful.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN SPEAKS.

London, June 12.—Mr. Chamberlain spoke last evening at the Corona Club, which is a gathering of eminent representatives of the British colonies. He said that through the peace settlement the British had obtained all they had hoped for, and their hands in the future would not be fettered. The government, he added, had been generous to its late opponents in regard to everything concerning personal and private matters, but had given up nothing in substance. It had done nothing to prejudice the ultimate solution of the South African question to which it looked as its justification for the war. Continuing, Mr. Chamberlain said:—'I am sure we are delighted by the way these terms are accepted by our late opponents. If these feelings prevail we are at the opening of an era of prosperity such as that country has never known.'

SPEECH BY LORD MILNER AT JOHANNESBURG.

Johannesburg, June 9.—Lord Milner attended a banquet given by the Mechanical Engineers' Association last evening, and in addressing the guests urged that there should be a truce to political strife during the next few years, so that the country might be enabled to prosper. Replying to the toast of 'The land we live in,' His Lordship expressed the hope that all would get the habit rather of applying the term 'our country' to the whole of South Africa and to it only as part of a still greater whole. He trusted that in the future all would try to develop a wider patriotism and devotion to South Africa as being part of a world wide Empire.

A TALK WITH MR. SCHALK BURGER.

Durban, June 9.—Mr. Schalk Burger, the former acting president of the Transvaal, in an interview published in the 'Mercury,' says that General Joubert died of illness, and not of wounds, as has been reported. Mr. Steyn was in favor of peace, and illness alone prevented him from attending the meeting of the Boer leaders at which the terms concluding hostilities were signed. Mr. Schalk Burger said that there had been no correspondent with Mr. Kruger concerning the peace negotiations. The Boers admired the conduct of Lord Kitchener. Visits to various camps showed that the people were glad that the war is ended.

The 'Mercury' publishes a translation of the circular of the Boer leaders instructing leaders to sign the peace conditions. The document points out that there was no further hope of procuring independence; the country was being devastated, and the means of subsistence were disappearing. The Boer leaders were also influenced in favor of peace by the distress among the families in the British concentration camps. Moreover, the Boers could not retain thousands of prisoners like the enemy. The small number of Boers and the overwhelming number of British precluded hope of victory, despite sacrifices. Confidence is expressed that by accepting the terms of peace, conditions will so improve that the people may advance to the full enjoyment of privileges for which they are entitled to hope from the expected amnesty of rebels.

SIR LEWIS MORRIS'S POEM OF THANKSGIVING.

London, June 9.—The 'Times' publishes a poem by Sir Lewis Morris on Sunday's thanksgiving service in St. Paul's Cathedral as follows:

It was peace, blessed peace, once again
That those jubilant voices would hymn,
For the ceasing of sorrow and pain,
The eyes of the people grew dim.

The deep organ peeled, by the sound
Of the keen martial trumpets increased;
The thousands were kneeling around
King and noble, citizen, priest.

When, suddenly, lifting my eyes
To the glooms half discovered above,
I marked with a start of surprise
The white wings of a hovering dove.

Blest messenger, come to your home!
It is peace, blessed peace, once again,
And thou Spirit Ineffable come,
As at Pentecost; come and remain.

The 'Times,' in its description of the service in St. Paul's, says the attention of many was attracted by the presence of a beautiful dove in the north transept, which must have seemed to all who saw it a happy omen of peace after the storm and stress of conflict.

KRUGER LOWERS HIS FLAG.

London, June 11.—A despatch to the 'Standard' from Brussels says that Mr. Kruger has ordered the Transvaal colors in front of his house to be lowered, thus tacitly recognizing the settlement entered upon by the Boer leaders in South Africa and Great Britain. The correspondent says he hears that the Dutch Prime Minister, Dr. Kuyper, insists that Mr. Kruger follow the example of the other Boer leaders and take the oath of allegiance.

London, June 11.—The Right Hon. Richard Seddon, Premier of New Zealand, has arrived at Madeira, on his way to the coronation celebration. In an interview, he said that he would have preferred more rigid terms of peace in South Africa.

The correspondent of the 'Times' at Bloemfontein, says that the surrenders in that colony are proceeding satisfactorily. One of the first signs of the era of peace is the removal of the barbed-wire fences between blockhouses, which is going on everywhere. These rolls of wire will doubtless be given at a valuation to the Boers to repair their farm fences.

The correspondent hopes that the blockhouses, especially the stone ones, will not be destroyed, as they are quite a feature of the landscape, like the peel towers of Scotland and martello towers on the south coast of England, and are historical monuments worth preserving.

GENERAL INQUIRY TO BE MADE BY AN IMPERIAL COMMISSION.

London, June 12.—The War Secretary, Mr. Brodrick, announced in the House of Commons to-day, that it was the intention of the government to appoint a small royal commission and institute a general inquiry into the South African war.

THE LAST FIGHT.

London, June 12.—A casualty list issued by the War Office shows that four men were killed in a fight thirty-six miles east of Fraserburg, Cape Colony, on June 3, three days after the conclusion of peace. Lord Kitchener cables that since his last despatch the total number of arms surrendered by the Boers has been 2,648.

CANADIAN CASUALTIES.

Ottawa, June 9.—The Governor-General received a cable to-day stating that the following casualties had occurred among the Canadian troops in South Africa:—

Capetown, June 6.—John James Woodmare, 3rd C. M. R., died from fever on board the troopship 'Cestrian,' on June 3; Edward Stanley Banfield, 2nd C. M. R., died of enteric fever on June 5, at Elandsfontein. He enlisted at Halifax, N. S.

Capetown, June 8.—Clement Guest, Wm. Bell and Harry Hyde, 2nd C. M. R., dangerously ill of enteric fever on June 7, at Elandsfonetin. All have been previously reported. Guest enlisted at Rossland, B.C., Bell at Hamilton, and Hyde at Charlottetown.

A third message received from the Casualty Department at Capetown, on June 9, states that No. 66, Nelson Price, died of enteric fever on June 8, at Klerksdorp. The cable says that price was attached to the Canadian Army Medical Staff, 10th Canadian Field Hospital. There is no Nelson Price in the nominal role of the 2nd C. M. R. The name of George Orlie Price, St. John, appears among those of the 10th Field Hospital; C. J. Seymour, of Halifax, is No. 66 on the roll of the regiment.

Charles McVicar and Richard Player reported dangerously ill of enteric on June 8, have joined their regiments. McVicar enlisted at London, Ontario, and Player at Quebec.

Ottawa, June 12.—A message was received by the Governor-General from the casualty department to-day stating that M. Gortio, of the 4th Canadian Mounted Rifles, had been accidentally killed while at sea on board the troopship 'Winifredian' on June 6. He enlisted at Newcastle, N.B.

The same cable states that E. C. Redsmell and I. M. Sole, of the 2nd C. M. R., were dangerously ill of enteric fever, the former at Pietermaritzburg and the latter at Klerksdorp. Redsmell has been previously reported. He enlisted at Medicine Hat. Sole enlisted at Revelstoke, B. C.

THE 'WINIFREDIAN' AT CAPE TOWN.

Ottawa, June 11.—A cable was received at the Militia Department yesterday stating that the troopship 'Winifredian' had arrived safely at Capetown on Monday. On the voyage she lost 27 horses.

The 'Winifredian' left Halifax on May 17 with the 6th Regiment, and two squadrons of the 4th Regiment, 3rd Canadian Mounted Rifles, for service in South Africa. She carried 778 officers and men, in charge of Lieut.-Col. J. D. Irving and Lieut.-Col. Boulanger.

THE BOERS AS FIGHTERS

HIS MAJESTY THE KING PAYS TRIBUTE TO THEIR BRAVERY AND DETERMINATION.

London, June 13.—King Edward held a special court at Buckingham Palace to-day for the reception of addresses from the Lord Mayor, Sir Joseph C. Dimsdale, and the corporation and from the London County Council, congratulating His Majesty on the restoration of peace. The King took the occasion to express his sentiments on the subject more fully than heretofore, and the tactful recognition which he made of the sterling qualities of the Boers will doubtless materially aid in the work of appeasement in South Africa.

His Majesty, surrounded by the household, received the city dignitaries in the throne room, and, replying to the Lord Mayor's address, said: 'I thank you in my own name and in the Queen's, for your loyal and dutiful address and the congratulation you tender us at the close of the war in South Africa. I heartily join in your expression of thankfulness to Almighty God for the termination of the struggle which, while it entailed on my people at home and beyond the sea so many sacrifices, borne with admirable fortitude, has secured a result which will give increased unity and strength to my Empire. The cordial and spontaneous exertions in all parts of my dominions, as well as in your ancient and loyal city have done much to bring about this happy result.

'You give fitting expression to the admiration universally felt for the valor and endurance of the officers and men who have been engaged in fighting their country's battles. They have been opposed by a brave and determined people, and had to encounter unexampled difficulties. These difficulties were cheerfully overcome by steady and persistent effort and those who were our opponents will now, I rejoice to think, become our frineds. It is my earnest hope that by mutual co-operation and good will the bitter feelings of the past may speedily be replaced by ties of loyalty and friendship, and that an era of peace and prosperity may be in store for South Africa.'

Subsequently, in response to the address of the London County Council, the King spoke as follows:—

'I thank you for your expressions of loyalty and affection towards myself and the Queen. I rejoice with you at the thought that the victory which has crowned the perseverance and bravery of my forces will pave the way for the extension to the regions newly added to my Empire of that system of government which, with God's blessing, will bring South Africa the peace and prosperity that have in every quarter of the globe followed its establishment. The readiness with which my subjects throughout the Empire have borne their part in the arduous campaign now happily at an end, cannot fail to draw them still more closely together in bands of loyalty and affection, and I confidently believe that the good feeling which is being displayed by those who were so recently our opponents augurs well for the future of that vast country which has been added to the dominions of the Crown.'

BOER LEADERS

DEPUTATION TO VISIT LONDON TO COMPLETE DETAILS OF SETTLEMENT.

Brussels, June 14.—It is understood that Generals Botha, De La Rey and Lucas Meyer and Mr. Reitz, formerly state secretary of the Transvaal, will visit London in August in connection with the details of the peace settlement.

A LEGAL CODE.

London, June 14.—It is announced that Lord Alverstone, Lord Chief Justice of England, and Justice Bigham, the leading commercial judges of England, will visit the Vaal River Colony in August. They will make a tour of the country, and will afterwards advise the government regarding a future legal code.

FLAG WAS WITHDRAWN.

Lady Burne-Jones, widow of the late Sir Edward Burne-Jones, the painter, in order to declare her strong sympathy with the Boers, displayed from a window of her house at Rottingdean, Sussex, a flag inscribed with the words, 'You have killed, you have conquered.' The people of the village who have been celebrating the conclusion of the war with enthusiasm, were irritated at Lady Burne-Jones's manifestation of her sympathy, and made an angry demonstration outside the house. Her nephew, Mr. Rudyard Kipling, who also lives at Rottingdean, hearing the disturbance, hurried to his aunt's house, and addressed the crowd, which had gathered, pointing out to them that such demonstration against a lady was hardly the thing. He succeeded in appeasing them, and the people dispersed, after which the flag was withdrawn.

SWORD FOR KITCHENER.

The 'Times's' Capetown correspondent says the Town Corporation has resolved to present Lord Kitchener with a sword of honor. It is noticeable, he says, that in all press comments from distant upcountry districts and large centres a tone of cordiality toward the Boers prevails. It is generally observed that the trouble now will be with the Cape Colony people, and not with those of the two republics. Only two newspapers in South Africa oppose suspension of the Cape constitution.

DR. JAMESON.

Dr. L. S. Jameson, the leader of the raid into the Transvaal republic in December, 1895, and Mr. L. L. Mitchell to-day joined the directorate of the British South African Company.

TABLET TO LIEUT. WEBSTER.

Lennoxville, July 14.—A brass tablet is to be unveiled in the chapel of Bishop's College School, here, next week, in memory of the late Lieut. Beverly Webster, who died in London, as the result of illness contracted when serving with the Imperial troops in South Africa. It is 28 by 18 inches, and is enclosed in a broad oak frame. The inscription in black and red lettering, reads as follows:—

'In memory of Lieutenant Beverly Barclay Webster, lieutenant in the Royal Lancaster Regiment, an old boy and former prefect of this school, who died in London, England, on March 22, 1902, at the age of twenty-three years, after conspicuous service in South Africa. This tablet is erected by his former schoolmates as a token of their deep affection and esteem for a true friend and comrade.'

FRENCH MINISTRY UPHELD

PREMIER ANNOUNCES HIS POLICY AND RECEIVES THE CONFIDENCE OF THE CHAMBER.

Paris, June 13.—The Chamber of Deputies and its galleries were filled to the utmost yesterday when the first debate under the new ministry, and one which was to indicate precisely its strength in the House, opened.

M. Bussiere (Radical), moved an interpellation of the general policy of the government. M. Bussiere urged the government to firmly carry out the radical programme and introduce measures tending to the separation of Church and State, and a progressive income tax and the partial purchase of the railways by the state.

M. Jaures, on behalf of the Socialists, declared that they would collaborate with the Republican and reform policy. The plan of the work promised by the government was fairly satisfactory to him. They wanted a reduction of the heavy burdens imposed by the maintenance of the army and navy.

The Minister of Finance, M. Rouvier, here interposed, saying: 'We intend to make economies in all the services.'

M. Jaures said he was pleased by the government's promise to vigorously enforce the law of associations; but he regretted that the powers of the clergy were not further curtailed, and hoped that the reduction of the period of military service to two years would be the first step in the formation of a militia system.

M. Jaures suggested that France take the glorious initiative in disarmament. The question of Alsace-Lorraine, he asserted, could not stand in the way.

The Rightists protested against these remarks of M. Jaures. There were repeated interruptions when he said that the Franco-Russian alliance, on which the patriots counted formerly for supporting the French claims to Alsace-Lorraine had now become the principal instrument for the maintenance of the status quo. The president, M. Bourgeois, thereupon intervened and begged M. Jaures not to injure the patriotic and sacred feelings of his colleagues.

M. Jaures concluded, amid cheers, by asserting that disarmament was the best means to assure social reform.

M. Jaures was followed by M. Semlat, who spoke of the uncompromising Socialists. He attacked the moderation of the government and said he would vote against it.

M. Combes said that the recent elections had shown that the nation approved the policy of the last Cabinet, desired its continuance and that this was the purpose of the government. After entering upon details of his policy, M. Combes concluded by saying that the Cabinet's attitude was of combating nationalism, and clericalism.

After listening to a speech by M. Ribot (Republican, in which the speaker dwelt on the vagueness of the ministerial declaration, the Chamber adopted a vote of confidence in the government by 329 votes to 124. This expression of confidence was worded as follows:—'The Chamber expresses its confidence in the government to apply the policy of laicization, fiscal reform and social solidarity.'

The Chamber then adjourned until next Monday.

MONT PELEE

SIX LIVES LOST IN FRIDAY'S EXPLOSION.

Roseau, Dominica, June 12.—There was another explosion of Mont Pelée, Martinique, on Friday last. The sky was obscured for three hours, but there was no fall of ashes at Fort de France. The sea fell seven feet, and remained stationary for some time before the waters flowed back to their normal level. There were no detonations or earth tremors.

The French cable steamer 'Pouyer Quertier' was lying five miles off the lower crater when the explosion occurred. A dense black cloud rolled down the mountain to the sea. Its appearance indicated that its character was similar to the cloud that swept over St. Pierre on May 8 when that city was obliterated. The steamer put to sea, and was followed by the cloud, which came within a mile of her. Her decks were covered deeply with ashes and stones. At the same time there was an enormous cloud over the top of the mountain. It is said that six lives were lost on land.

CHILDREN'S PLAYGROUNDS

ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Already acknowledged	$79.50
Mrs. J. S. McLachlan	3.00
Faithful Circle of King's Daughters	2.00
Total received by 'Witness' ..	$84.50

The following subscriptions were sent direct to Mrs. Frank Redpath, the honorary treasurer of the Parks and Playgrounds' Association:—

Already acknowledged	$179.35
Mrs. M. H. McDunnough	1.00
Mr. Geo. R. Hooper	5.00
Mrs. Blackader	1.00
Mrs. Burnett	2.00
Miss Fitzgerald	1.00
Ready Circle of King's Daughters	10.00
Total	$199.35

LYNCH OF GALWAY

ON TRIAL IN A CHARGE OF HIGH TREASON.

London, June 11.—Colonel Arthur Lynch, who fought with the Boers in South Africa, and who, in November last, was elected to represent Galway in the House of Commons, was arrested this morning on his arrival at New Haven, from Dieppe, France. Colonel Lynch, who was accompanied by his wife, was brought to London and was afterwards taken to the Bow Street Police Station.

Subsequently Colonel Lynch was arraigned at the Bow Street Police Court on the charge of high treason, and was remanded until Saturday, June 14, after formal evidence of his arrest had been presented.

The prisoner, who was described on the charge-sheet as a 'journalist,' sat



COL. LYNCH.

in the dock, apparently unconcerned, until the magistrate asked him if he had anything to say in reply to the charge. The colonel, who is tall, erect, and of military bearing, then arose, grasped the iron railing in front of the dock, hesitated, and finally, almost inaudibly, replied:—

'No, sir.'

Colonel Lynch, who did not apply for bail, was taken to the cells. When he was searched nothing but a small sum of money was found on his person.

London, June 11.—The Irish Nationalists in the House of Commons to-day heckled the ministers on the subject of the arrest of Col. Lynch. They wanted to know why the colonel had not the same right to surrender as other burghers. The government leader, the Hon. A. J. Balfour, replied tersely: 'He is not a burgher.'

Mr. John Redmond, the Irish leader, and Mr. J. G. Swift McNeill, Nationalist, then turned to the Secretary of State for Home Affairs, Mr. Ritchie, and asked him why he had not fulnilled his ministerial duty in informing the House of Col. Lynch's arrest on the charge of high treason. Mr. Ritchie denied that it was his duty to so inform the House, but the Irish members appealed to the Speaker, the Hon. William Court Gully. The latter upheld the Nationallist contention that the usual practice was to inform the House of Commons of such an incident through the Speaker. Further questions were ruled out of order, and the subject was dropped.

Lieut.-Col. John Philip Nolan, Nationalist, applied this afternoon for the release of Col. Lynch on bail, but the magistrate said he had no power to grant the request.

London, June 14.—Bow street police court was crowded to-day. The investigation into the charge of high treason brought against Colonel Arthur Lynch, formerly of the Boer army, who was elected member of parliament for Galway in November last, and who was arrested at Newhaven on Wednesday on landing there from France was begun. Mrs. Lynch and other friends of the accused were present. The Solicitor-General, Sir Edward Carson, opened for the prosecution. He referred briefly to Colonel Lynch's Australian nationality, residence in Paris, and departure thence to the Transvaal in January, 1900.

'The case for the prosecution,' said Sir Edward Carson, 'will be that on arriving in South Africa, Lynch took service with the Transvaal Government, raised a regiment of which he acted as commander to fight in its behalf, and actively fought against General Buller's operations. Lynch was in Pretoria on Jan. 15, 1900, and wrote to the Transvaal authorities notifying them of his desire to take up a regiment. On Jan. 18 he signed a field cornet's certificate, describing himself as an Irishman, a British subject and as born in Australia. But he declared his willingness to fight for the South African Republic in order to maintain and defend its independence. Lynch also took the oath of allegiance as a full burgher, the certificate enabling him to do so as well as to accept a commission from the Transvaal Government. Lynch then raised the so-called Irish brigade, joined the invading army in Natal, and issued an appeal, signed 'Arthur Lynch, Colonel, Irish Brigade,' inviting Irishmen to assist the two republics.

The Hon. Charles Russell, second son of the late Lord Chief Justice Baron Russell, of Killowen, representing the defendant, said that Lynch had faced the proceedings like a man. What he had done he had done openly, and he desired to facilitate the inquiry as much as possible.

After the police had furnished the evidence concerning the prisoner's arrest, during the course of which Detective Inspector Walsh testified to finding in Col. Lynch's pocket a visiting card of 'Hamilton Holt, introducing Col. Lynch of the Boer army to three Americans, A. S. Handy, United States Minister at Berne, Switzerland; Herbert W. Bowen, United St[illegible] to Teheran (now Minister [illegible] ela), and Professor Richard [illegible] the American school at Athens, and some testimony had been presented regarding Col. Lynch's presence 'on commando' in Natal, the prisoner was remanded to June 21.

THE ONTARIO CRISIS.

Crooked Work Exposed at the North Grey Recount.

FIFTY ELECTION PROTESTS PROBABLE EIGHT WEEKS HENCE.

Toronto, June 10.—According to the statement made by a prominent political agent to the 'Witness' correspondent there is likely to be fifty thousand dollars handed in eight weeks hence at Osgoode Hall for election deposits. The by-election battle, he said, will start off with about twenty-five protests being made by each side. Beyond local and personal interests the Liberals, as a party, do not stand to gain anything by a fight in the courts, as their lead of four, if maintained throughout the recounts, will suffice for the purpose of holding office. The Liberal protests will, therefore, be chiefly filed for the purpose of securing as many saw-offs as possible. The number of protests fought to a finish will largely depend on the success of the Conservatives in securing evidence to make good their protests. Owing to many inconsistencies in the Ontario Election Act, which could be remedied by the adoption of some of the more rigid regulations of the Election Act in Great Britain and Ireland, there is certain to be a number of elections voided. As the Independents were encouraged by their effectiveness in the general elections they are preparing to make themselves felt in the vacancies. As they are admitted to have decided the day in several ridings in the general, they may, in the by-elections, be the decisive influence.

Owen Sound, June 13.—Some startling revelations were made at the recount for North Grey, by which Mr. A. G. McKay, the Liberal candidate, was declared elected by a majority of five, a reduction from nine, as announced by the returning officer. In declaring Mr. McKay elected, however, Judge Morrison expressed the utmost reluctance to do so, and boldly uttered his suspicion that the ballots had bene tampered with since election night in the interests of the Liberals.

It is necessary to define the manner in which the ballots are supposed to be sealed up after the poll to make the matter clear. All ballots counted by the deputy and not objected to by either side are sealed up in an envelope and marked 'Packet A.' All ballots counted, but objected to by the scrutineers of one or the other party, are sealed up and placed in an envelope marked 'Packet B.' Ballots rejected by the deputy are placed in 'Packet C'; unused ballots in 'Packet D,' and so on. In the case of ballots objected to there is a special procedure with reference to each ballot. The deputy must endorse the fact on the back of each ballot and keep a record of it on a special form, stating the objections and initialing the form in each individual case. In a recount packet A is always opened first, the ballots are sorted, the counsel for the Liberal candidate examines those counted for the Conservative candidate, and vice versa.

The deputy's record for poll No. 9, St. Vincent, read: Boyd, 29; McKay, 40; Messrs. W. D. McPherson and E. A. DuVernet, who were acting for Mr. Boyd, found nothing wrong with the forty ballots counted for Mr. McKay, but Mr. George H. Watson, K.C., who represented Mr. McKay, after going over the 29 ballots cast for Mr. Boyd, laid aside two which he said should not have been counted, because they also showed crosses in Mr. McKay's compartment. Mr. Boyd had already been given an inkling that there was likely to be somethi... wrong with this poll, and advised Mr. McPherson to look over the other twenty-seven ballots, and to his astonishment found two more ballots similarly spoiled which Mr. Watson had not taken objection to, and which he says he overlooked.

All of these ballots contained perfect crosses boldly marked opposite Mr. Boyd's name, and faint little crosses made with a different type of lead pencil in Mr. McKay's compartment. Two of these spurious markings were to the left of Mr. McKay's name, one immediately beneath it, and a fourth close against it on the right side.

Strangely enough, the flap of the envelope in which the ballots were found had not been endorsed, and the deputy had not taken the oath as to the correctness of his return. It is interesting to note that in no case, either in Lennox or North Grey, where suspicious work had appeared in connection with a return, has the customary affidavit of the deputy been sworn to.

Judge Morrison, in delivering his decision, said that it was undoubtedly a case of the gravest suspicion. He was clearly of the opinion that these ballots had been tampered with since they were counted on the night of election. He would allow them for Mr. Boyd if he had jurisdiction to do so. He was, however, of the opinion that in law he was bound to deal with the ballots as he found them in their present condition, and he therefore was constrained to reject them.

The poll therefore stood as: Boyd, 25; McKay, 40, increasing the latter's total majority from one to five. The returns subsequently examined did not change this net result.

Another curious feature of the case is that the official declaration was delayed until eight days after the poll, because some of the deputies had not filled out their statements.

Messrs. McPherson and DuVernet, the counsel for Mr. Boyd, stated that an appeal would certainly be taken. A consultation with other counsel was held, and in the light of previous decisions of the Court of Appeal, it is almost certain that these ballots will be allowed. There will also be appeals on other ballots, which, it is claimed, were improperly counted or rejected, and it is confidently expected that Mr. Boyd will emerge from the contest with a majority of nine.

Toronto, June 14.—North Grey Conservatives have entered an appeal against the election of Mr. A. G. McKay, the Liberal candidate. Mr. McKay's majority was reduced from nine to five in the recount, and it is claimed that there are several ballots which show signs of having been tampered with.

Goderich, Ont., June 9.—The West Huron recount, which began last Saturday before His Honor Judge Doyle, closed to-day. The result was that Mr. M. G. Cameron's (Liberal), majority was reduced by two votes, leaving it twenty-one.

Milton, Ont., June 9.—Halton county recount commenced here on Saturday and concluded to-day, resulting as follows: Total votes—Barber, Liberal, 3,270; Nixon, Conservative, 3,248; majority for Barber, 22, a gain of three over previous count. Five ballots marked with blue pencil were counted for Nixon.

Owen Sound, Ont., June 9.—The political situation in North Grey is replete with complications. After the declaration of the returning officer, Mr. McKnight, on Friday, the Liberals applied for a recount before Judge Morrison, junior judge of the county. Judge Morrison at once set Tuesday as the day for the recount. The Conservatives in the usual way, applied to His Honor Judge Creasor, senior judge, for a recount, and that gentleman set Friday as the day for summing up the ballots.

Stratford, Ont., June 9.—The Conservatives have demanded a recount in South Perth, where Mr. Stock (Liberal), has 71 of a majority, and this will probably be held here on Wednesday.

Bracebridge, Ont., June 9.—The official count for Muskoka was held here to-day. Total vote for Dr. Bridgeland, (Liberal), 2,091; for Mr. A. A. Mahaffey, (Conservative), 2,004. Majority for Bridgeland, 87.

Toronto, June 11.—The Lennox recount appeal will come before Mr. Justice McLennan at Osgoode Hall on Saturday. Both sides appeal against the judge's ruling at Napanee. For the Conservatives Mr. W. D. McPherson appeals in the case of seven specific ballots, and for the Liberals Mr. George H. Watson, K.C., appeals against the result of the recount generally.

Barrie, Ont., June 11.—A recount of the ballots of the Centre Simcoe election was held here yesterday before Judge Ardagh. The returning officer's declaration was a majority for Mr. D. Davidson (Lib.) of 52. This was reduced in the recount to 44.

Stratford, Ont., June 11.—The Conservatives have withdrawn their application to Judge Barron for a recount in South Perth, and the recount accordingly has been called off.

Belleville, Ont., June 12.—The East Hastings recount was finished yesterday. Judge Lazier's official decision was that Mr. Russel, Liberal, received 1,962 legal votes, and Mr. Richardson, Conservative, 1,926, giving a Liberal majority of 36.

London, June 12.—An appeal has been made on behalf of Captain Robson, the Conservative candidate, against the finding of Judge Edward Elliott, in the recent recount of ballots cast in the East Middlesex election, in which Dr. Routledge, the Liberal candidate, was declared elected by a majority of 21. The appeal is laid under section 129 of the Ontario Election Act.

Picton, Ont., June 13.—The recount for Prince Edward county was concluded here last evening. Dr. Currie's (Lib.) majority is 116, a decrease of seven from the official declaration.

Toronto, June 13.—The East Middlesex ballots have arrived at Osgoode Hall, in readiness for the appeal by Captain T. Robson, Conservative, against the election of Dr. Routledge, Liberal.

Hamilton, Ont., June 13.—The recount in North Wentworth, which opened before Judge Snider yesterday, has been concluded. Four additional votes were allowed each candidate, but Mr. R. A. Thompson's majority of 31 was not changed. The total vote was: Thompson, 1,526; Wardell, 1,495.

Walkerton, Ont., June 14.—An appointment for a recount for the Centre Bruce election came up here yesterday before Judge Klein. Mr. Barwick, K.C., represented Dr. Stewart, the defeated Liberal candidate, and Mr. Du Vernet appeared for Major Clarke. The judge decided that no recount could be held, as Dr. Black, the returning officer, had made his official return, and declared Major Clarke elected before the application for a recount was made to the judge.

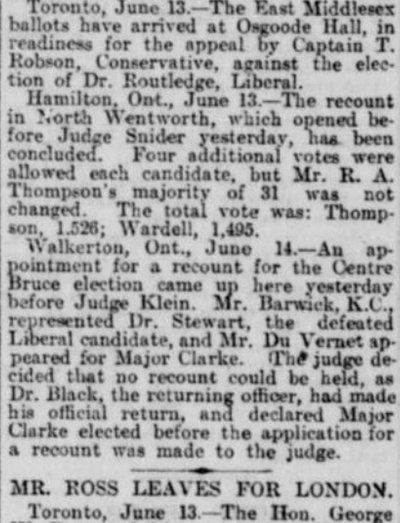
MR. ROSS LEAVES FOR LONDON.

Toronto, June 13.—The Hon. George W. Ross and his son, George W., Jr., left this morning for New York, on the way to the coronation. The Premier was accompanied to the station by the Hon. Mr. Harcourt, acting Premier; the Hon. Mr. Stratton, and some personal friends, who gave him a hearty send-off. Mr. Harcourt, after returning to the Parliament Buildings, turned the first sod on the site of the Queen Victoria monument, which will be situated on the eastern front of the buildings.

PAUNCEFOTE'S SUCCESSOR

THE HON. MICHAEL HERBERT APPOINTED BRITISH AMBASSADOR.

Two important changes in the diplomatic representation in Washington have been announced. The Hon. Michael



THE HON. MICHAEL H. HERBERT.

Herbert succeeds the late Lord Pauncefote, as British Ambassador, and Senor De Ojeda, succeeds the Duke De Arcos, as Spanish Minister.

ONTARIO METHODISTS

CASE OF DR. HUNTER—QUESTION OF AMUSEMENTS.

Toronto, June 11.—The Toronto Methodist Conference yesterday gave the Rev. W. J. Hunter, D.D., an opportunity to make a personal statement to demonstate that his course in making transfers from the Toronto to the Montreal and back to his own conference were made to serve the highest purposes of the connexion and entailed serious personal sacrifices. He also showed that the recent invitation to him to take the pastorate of Berkeley street church was entirely unsought, as the Rev. Dr. Ockley, retiring president of the conference and the retiring pastor from Berkeley street church, who was present, would testify. Members of the conference assured the Rev. Dr. Hunter that the action of the stationing committee in over-ruling the call to him from Berkeley street, and of the ministerial section in declining to permit his reinstatement from the superannuation list to the active work was in no regard a reflection upon his personal integrity or eminent personal services to the Methodist Church.

A severe arraignment of Canadian Methodism and especially of that of Toronto city and district was made at the afternoon session of the conference, by the Rev. Dr. Herridge, of Brampton. The reports given yearly by the conference temperance committees were, he declared, very misleading. In the face of statistics published by the Dominion statistician, of increased consumption of intoxicating liquors in Canada, the reports calmly reiterated congratulatory resolutions in the supposed progress being made. The temperance work had got into the slough of politics, and it was time something should be done to pull it out. The English Wesleyan report on temperance work showed that the districts had temperance secretaries who made reports of systematic public meetings. For the past three years the district in which the Toronto Conference was being held had had no temperance meetings held by the connexion. The coming General Conference could do no better work than to inaugurate a systematic temperance movement throughout the Dominion.

HAMILTON CONFERENCE.

Woodstock, Ont., June 11.—A spirited discussion took place yesterday at the Hamilton Methodist Conference on the subject of amusements, as the result of a resolution moved by Mr. Jonathan Ellis, commending the General Conference for its action in sustaining the footnote to paragraph 35 of the discipline which prohibited members of the church from engaging in card-playing, dancing, theatre-going, and expressing the hope that all future recommendations advising the striking out of this note may be defeated by a sweeping vote in the General Conference. The Rev. S. Sellery, of Hamilton, moved in amendment that it be recommended that the general rules be understood as admonishing our young people not to engage in amusements of a questionable character, thus making the rules admonitory rather than prohibitory. After a warm discussion the Rev. Mr. Sellery's amendment was defeated and the original resolution adopted.

In the afternoon a report of the temperance and moral reform committee was read. The report set forth the conviction that the only way to get prohibition in Canada was to prevent the making and sale of liquor. The duty of the hour for all Ontario prohibitionists was to endeavor to get prohibition as stated in the prohibition law of 1902 and the report urged that every effort be put forth by Methodists from now until December, when it was hoped the liquor question would be swept out of the Dominion.

The Sabbath Observance Committee reprimanded the Minister of Public Works and Harbor Commissioner for the inspection of Port Colborne harbor on a Sunday.

The next annual meeting will be held in June of next year in Brantford.

BAY OF QUINTE CONFERENCE.

Napanee, Ont., June 11.—The Bay of Quinte Conference concluded its business yesterday. The report on systematic giving was a strong document presenting its subject under the hands of the Rev. Messrs. R. Duke and F. J. Anderson. The Rev. D. C. Day, in a very able report, asked that the principle of the Sabbath be perpetuated, and that to that end no inroads thereon should be made by industrial concerns, transportation companies, or excursion parties. A resolution praying the General Conference, as their was an inequality in the extent of territory in the various conferences, to increase the territory of this conference as may seem advisable, was carried.

The Rev. Dr. Saunders asked in a report of the St. James's Church that a general effort be made to reach the full quota promised in each circuit and also supplement where possible any amount already paid. Mr. Ed. O'Flynn, Madoc, was reappointed treasurer of the fund. The conference will meet in Oshawa next year.

LONDON CONFERENCE.

Sarnia, June 11.—The Rev. Dr. Carman was at yesterday morning's meeting of the London Conference, and delivered an inspiring address.

That the Sabbath was well maintained in the inland towns, but not so well in the border towns, was reported by the Sababth Observance Committee. The report regretted the growing desire for Sabbath excursions and Sunday papers, and a tendency to disregard the Sunday and the sanctuary service. When the temperance committee reported it was found that the resolution originally adopted repudiating the referendum had been reconsidered, and the following substituted: 'We would express our satisfaction with the fact that the constitutionality of the Manitoba Liquor Act has been vindicated by the Privy Council. We regret the unfortunate and unjust conditions imposed upon us under which we must labor in order to secure this prohibitory measure. That the only secure road that leads to a permanent prohibitory law in this country lies along the line of united, independent electoral action, and consequently we would call for the unification of our forces and the burying deeply of our party prejudices as we move forward against a foe who knows no party but the one who aids its unhallowed cause.'

After a long discussion the Rev. H. W. McTavish offered an amendment expressing dissatisfaction with the referendum clauses of the Liquor Act, and pledging the Conference without accepting responsibility for the success or failure of the movement, to act in harmony with the General Conference Committee and temperance organizations in securing the largest possible favorable vote.

This amendment failed to meet the views of the Conference, and was defeated, the Rev. C. W. Brown moving in further amendment that this Conference again place itself on record as believing that prohibition is the proper and logical remedy for the evils of the liquor traffic, and would urge upon all our people to whom this Conference report may come that they should use their most strenuous efforts in the way that individually seems to them best to secure this result. This was adopted.

HAMILTON CONFERENCE CLOSED.

Woodstock, Ont., June 12.—The Hamilton Conference of the Methodist Church concluded its sessions at noon yesterday. The committee on memorials, among other things recommended that the pastoral term be four years. It was decided to celebrate the coronation of the King on June 29, and a committee was appointed to look into the question of celebrating John Wesley's birthday. A resolution was also carried providing for the erection of a monument to the Rev. George Neale, the first Methodist minister in Upper Canada. The Rev. Mr. Kettlewell was appointed chairman of the Standing Committee on Temperance.

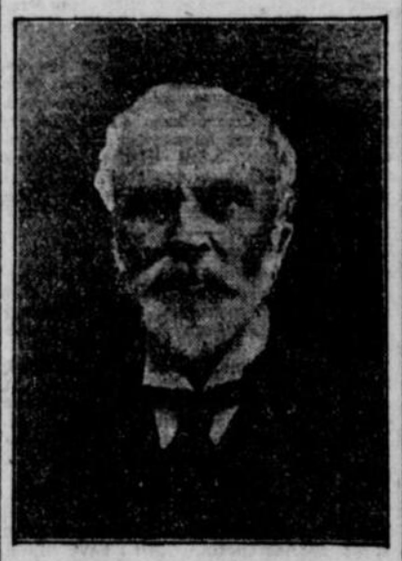
LONDON CONFERENCE.

Sarnia, June 12.—The London Conference closed its labors at noon yesterday after devoting the forenoon largely to routine business. The discussion upon the question of women's representation upon church boards did not crystallize into a resolution, and it was decided to pass the question on to the General Conference without an expression of opinion. The question of fixing a stated term for ministers received favorable consideration, and on motion it was decided to memorialize the General Conference to fix a definite term for all ministers either three, four or five years, as seems best.

ELECTED PRESIDENT.

MR. WILLIAM FARWELL IS NOW THE HEAD OF THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS BANK.

At a meeting of the directors of the Eastern Townships Bank held last week, at Sherbrooke, Mr. William Farwell was elected president of the bank in succession to Mr. R. W. Heneker. Mr. Farwell had been general manager of the bank since 1881, and his election to the presidency was a fitting recog-



MR. FARWELL.

nition of his forty years of faithful service.

Mr. Farwell was born in Compton in 1835, and received his education at the Hatley and Sherbrooke academies. He commenced his business career with the late Mr. Thomas Tait, Melbourne, Que., and after serving some time there, he entered the employ of Messrs. Kilborn & Morrell, wholesale and retail merchants at Stanstead and Derby Line. His entry into the banking business was in 1859 when he joined the People's Bank—now the National Bank of Derby Line—as assistant cashier. Twelve months later, in September, 1860, he accepted a similar position in the Eastern Townships Bank, which had begun to do business one year previously. His business ability at once brought him to the notice of the directorate, and, when the position of chief executive was about to be filled, it was only natural that he should be the one. That the choice of the directors forty-two years ago was a good one is evidenced by the success with which the institution has been managed since that date.

Mr. Farwell's ability has also been recognized by the banking men of the Dominion, for he was a member of the executive committee of the Bankers' Association for some years, and is now vice-president of that association. Mr. Farwell has always taken an active interest in the Church of England, not only in this city, but in the district at large, and for many years was a delegate from the parish of St. Peter, Sherbrooke, to the Synod at Quebec. To his energy and liberality is largely due the handsome new edifice which was completed only a short time ago by St. Peter's congregation. He married Elizabeth Jane, daughter of the late Mr. Timothy Winn, of Stanstead, by whom he has two sons. The eldest, E. W. Farwell, is assistant inspector of the bank, and the youngest, Charles Bowers Farwell, is a captain in the Royal Engineers, stationed at Bombay, India.

A CHICAGO FIRE TRAP

St. Luke's Sanatorium Burned and Ten Persons Perish

FRENZY ALTERNATES WITH COOL DARING.

Chicago, June 10.—Nine men and one woman were killed, and about thirty persons injured in a fire which last night destroyed the sanatorium conducted by the St. Luke's Society, at the corner of Wabash avenue and 21st street. The society occupied the building which was long known as the Hotel Woodruff, and for a brief period as the Hotel Lancaster. By far the greater portion of the patients received in the institution were those seeking cure from the drink habit and those who were addicted to the use of drugs. When the fire broke out there was on the fifth floor a number of patients suffering from delirium tremens, and some who were deranged by drugs. Several of these were strapped to their beds, and it was found impossible to save them, so rapidly did the fire spread through the building.

THE DEAD.

The list as far as known, although it is possible that the list of dead will be increased later, is as follows:—

S. J. Newell.
Carl A. Carlson.
Joseph [illegible]rington.
Samuel Dalzell.
Dr. J. T. Stanton.
George A. Ribbeck, Hilledale, Mich.
Wm. Kent, alderman of the 4th Ward, Chicago.
John B. Knapman.
B. H. Boyd, 76 years old, and member of the medical staff of the institution.

A scene that wrought to the pitch of madness the great crowd that had gathered around the building was enacted at a fourth story window, on the north side. Across this window was a heavy wire screen, and on the outside of the screen were iron bars running parallel to the sill. The space between these bars was too small to allow the passage of even a small boy, and behind them were gathered a crowd of men, whose numbers were afterward found to be between twenty-five and thirty. Escape in other directions was impossible and the fire was eating its way toward the window at which the men were standing. The one chance for life for that crowd of men lay through that screened and barred window. The men closest to the screen tore and tugged at it in a vain effort to tear it from its fastenings, and the men behind them fought madly to get close enough to the screen to fasten their fingers in it. So fiercely did the prisoners pull at the screen that from the street tiny streams of blood were seen trickling from their torn hands. A number of the men at the window were in strait-jackets and manacles, and they not being able to help themselves were the wildest of all in their frantic efforts to break through the bars.

The crowd in the street watching the desperate situation of the men behind the screen was simply an insane mob. They shouted all sorts of commands and directions at the men, and gave orders to the firemen, who were doing all that men could to get through the bars from the outside. As the flames came steadily toward the men the people in the street jumped up and down and screamed in helpless rage.

It seemed as though nothing could be done, and that all would die. That any escaped at all is owing to the work of W. E. Davis, of Cedar Rapids, Ia., a patient in the institution. He induced the men to cease their disconnected pulling at the screen and to unite their efforts. Four men at first took hold of the screen, and in almost a minute the crowd behind pushed them away, and before the four could get to the screen again they were compelled to fight with their fists. Davis managed to get his men to the window again, and after a few desperate pulls they managed to tear down a portion of the screen. Nerved to the work by their success, the bodies of the men swayed back and forth as they put all of their strength into one last effort. The hands of one of the men were covered with blood, but he hung on and pulled as best he could, and finally down came the screen. The men in their desperation pulled it with large pieces of the mortar in which its side had become encased.

The screen was gone, but the bars remained, and they had been heavily placed there for the purpose of withstanding all the efforts of insane men, no matter how strong they might be. As many men as could place their hands on the lower bar took hold. It bent almost double, and six men went to the floor with a crash holding on to the iron bar which they had torn from its fastenings. So quickly did the men behind them spring to grasp the second bar that those who had torn down the first were badly trampled on before they could arise. Another bar was soon torn away, and the path to safety was opened.

HEROIC COOLNESS.

Then a new danger assailed the prisoners. They all pushed forward, and those near the window were nearly forced out, to fall four stories. The men at the windows fought to keep their places until the firemen could raise ladders, and the men in the rear, some of whom were already being burned by the flames, fought to get to the window. The first man through was Dr. A. S. Anderson, of Chicago. No ladders were in front of the window, and Dr. Anderson's hope was to reach the platform of the fire escape just west of where he was. He hesitated for an instant, then sprang for the fire escape, clutched it, and was saved. The next man through the window was C. S. Gott, of Lavergne, Ill.

Anderson was so much exhausted that he was not able to drag Gott after him, and Gott was so badly burned that he was not able to make the leap himself. He crouched on the window sill while the men on the inside clamored for him to jump. Clinton Osborn, a real estate dealer of New York, was the third man. He crawled out beside Gott, and told the men inside to grasp his feet. This they did, and, telling Gott to take hold of his wrists and drop over the window sill, Osborn, hanging head downward, swung Gott to and fro until he had acquired sufficient momentum, and then swung him up and on to the landing of the fire escape, where Dr. Anderson seized and held him. He and Gott then formed a chain, Gott holding to the fire escape and Anderson tightly held by Gott, with one hand reaching out toward the window, so that the men, one by one, as they crawled through, were able to take one step on a ledge and make a short leap to the platform of the fire escape, down which they made their way to the ground.

Twenty-five men made their escape in this manner, and when the last one passed under the iron bar, the building was a furnace close behind them. Anderson said that there were several men lying on the floor, overcome by smoke, when he left, and they all perished. It is doubtful if enough of their bodies will be found to enable them to be identified.

While Anderson, Gott, Osborn and their companions were making their escape on the north side, thrilling scenes of rescue were enacted in front of the building on Wabash avenue and in the alley at the rear. The firemen ran into the building and dragged out a score of men and women, who had been slightly overcome by smoke and were unable to find the doorways. The majority of these were able to walk away within a few minutes. The progress of the fire was so rapid that by the time the firemen arrived there were many people in the windows preparing to jump. While some of the firemen raised ladders in all haste, others prepared nets to catch those who might jump before they could be carried down by the firemen. About half a dozen sprang from the windows on the fourth and third floors, and were caught in the nets without serious injury.

W. C. T. U.

ANNUAL COUNTY CONVENTION AT HUNTINGDON.

The annual convention, of the W. C. T. U. of the counties of Chateauguay, Huntingdon and Beauharnois, was held in Huntingdon on Thursday, June 5. The executive met in the parlors of the Methodist Church at 9.30 a.m., the president, Mrs. McNaughton, in the chair.

The following delegates were present:

Chateauguay—Miss McFarlane, Miss R. Jack, Miss K. McFarlane.

Athelstan—Mrs. Rowat, Mrs. Saunders, Mrs. C. Brown, Mrs. H. Wilson, Mrs. Cairns.

Dewittville—Mrs. Holiday, Mrs. McArthur, Mrs. Watt, Mrs. Antoine.

North Georgetown—Mrs. Ogilvie, Mrs. Anderson.

North Georgetown Y's—Miss Maw, Miss Ness, Miss Ogilvie.

Ormstown—Mrs. D. W. Morison, Mrs. Lang, Mrs. J. Sadler, Miss Bazin, Mrs. John Sadler, Mrs. J. Morrison, Mrs. Cavers, Miss L. Bazin, Mrs. Sangster, Mrs. A. Sadler.

Huntingdon—Mrs. W. A. Dunsmore, Mrs. Sellar, Mrs. W. S. McLaren, Mrs. Bissett, Mrs. Munroe, Miss Brown, Miss Stephens, Miss Biggar, Mrs. Hastie, Mrs. T. W. Kelly, Mrs. McDonald, Mrs. Clouston, Mrs. McCullough, Miss Mary McFarlane, Mrs. McNaughton.

The business session opened at ten o'clock, when the corresponding secretary, Mrs. Lang, presented her report, showing: Number of Unions, 7; total membership, 167; three Bands of Hope, two organizations of the White Ribbon Army.

A Y. Union has been organized at North Georgetown during the year.

Mrs. John Currie, of Montreal, was appointed a member of Convention, and gave valuable assistance and many practical suggestions about the work.

The treasurer, Miss Jack, read the financial report, showing receipts $83.08, expenses, $80.30; balance, $7.78.

A report of the past year's work in the Huntingdon Union was read by Mrs. Hastie; Mrs. McArthur reported for Dewittville, and Mrs. Rowat for Athelstan. These reports were very encouraging, and showed an increase of interest in the work. Miss Jack reported for the flower department. Mrs. Currie spoke briefly of the Lawrence Union, to which she belongs, and the joy derived from the flowers.

The session closed with a Bible reading and noontide prayer by Mrs. Currie. The ladies then adjourned to the dining hall where luncheon was served by the ladies of the Huntingdon Union.

The afternoon session opened at two o'clock, the president occupying the chair.

The report of the credentials' committee was presented and the roll called, when forty-five delegates responded.

Mrs. Lake, of St. Louis, Mo., was introduced and appointed a member of the convention. Mrs. Cavers gave a good report on health and heredity.

Miss Katie McFarlane reported for juvenile work. The activity shown in this department and the increased membership is a cause for rejoicing.

The evening meeting was largely attended. Mrs. McNaughton presided. The address of welcome was read by Mrs. John. Stephen and responded to by Mrs. Wm. Ogilvie, of North Georgetown. The address of the evening was given by Mrs. Leonora Lake, when she pleaded very earnestly for the guarding of the home, the preservation of the temple God had created, and avoidance of all dangers that would sully or destroy. The meeting was varied by music from the Huntingdon and Ormstown Unions.

The convention adjourned to meet next year in Athelstan, with a temperance rally in Dewittville.

The officers for next year are as follows:—President, Mrs. Wm. Ogilvie; vice-president, Mrs. M. McNaughton; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Rowat; recording secretary, Mrs. Sellar; treasurer, Miss L. Bazin.

Superintendents of departments:—Flower mission, Mrs. Robert Craik; juvenile work, Miss Cooper; lumbermen, Mrs. Wm. Saunders; sailors, Mrs. C. Brown; purity, Mrs. D. W. Morison; press, Mrs. G. W. Kelly; railway work, Miss J. Morison; literature and 'Woman's Journal,' Miss Stephen; parlor meetings, Mrs. W. S. McLaren; franchise, Mrs. S. Cooper; world's missionary work, Mrs. Jack; evangelistic and Sabbath observance, Mrs. Darby; Sunday-school, Mrs. Edson; unfermented wine, Mrs. Sadler; fairs, Miss Biggar; anti-narcotics, Mrs. Maw; scientific temperance instruction, Mrs. McArthur; health and heredity, Mrs. J. S. Cavers; home department, Mrs. McNaughton.

PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The Rev. Professor Bryce, of Winnipeg, Elected Moderator.

STATISTICS SHOWING THE LIFE AND GROWTH OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH THROUGHOUT CANADA.

Toronto, June 12.—Between six and seven hundred representative Presbyterian pastors and elders from all parts of Canada attended the opening of the General Assembly in Bloor Street Church last evening. The retiring moderator, the Rev. Dr. Warden, instead of preaching the customary sermon, made a statement full of information as to the position and outlook of the church. His first reference was to the great losses sustained during the year in the deaths of Principal Grant, the Rev. Dr. Mackay, of Formosa; the Rev. Dr. Robertson, the Rev. Dr. Laing, of Dundas, and Dr. A. B. Mackay, of Montreal, all leaders in various departments of the work.

Summarizing the figures showing the strength of the church, Dr. Warden said: 'In connection with the fifty-eight Presbyteries of the church, there are 1,368 ordained ministers, of whom 1,198 are pastors of congregations, professors in colleges, or filling positions to which they have been appointed by the Assembly. There are 783 self-supporting charges, embracing 1,152 congregations, and 203 charges, embracing 370 congregations, aided by the augmentation fund. In addition to these we have 506 home mission fields, with 1,461 stations, at which the gospel is more or less regularly preached by our missionaries. Our elders number 7,559, our families 118,114, and our communicants 219,470, a net gain of 5,799 to the membership reported a year ago. Not including mission fields, 228 congregations report no conversions during the year, no members received on confession of faith, and in 656 of the other congregations of the church, where additions were made on confession of faith, the number in no case exceeds six. There is surely ground for humiliation here.

'Our people contributed last year $1,052,691 towards the salaries of their ministers and $2,857,489 for all denominational purposes. The value of the property owned by our congregations is a little over ten million dollars, on which there is still an indebtedness of about one million and a half.

'There are 3,196 Sabbath schools connected with the church (an increase of 147 in the number reported the preceding year), with 21,717 teachers and officers and 182,335 scholars. The scholars show an increase of 626 over these reported a year ago.

There are 199 students in the five theological colleges of the church, 46 graduating last year. This number was not enough to supply the demand for pastors and home missionaries, and a number of men were brought from Great Britain.'

Dr. Warden, in closing, made the suggestion that each member contribute an average of one cent per day for the schemes of the church, which, divided as follows, would give the church ample revenues for all its work:—

Seven cents per week distributed, according to the following, would mean: Home Mission Fund, two cents per week, $230,000; Augmentation Fund, half a cent per week, $57,500; French Evangelization, half a cent per week, $57,500; Colleges, half a cent per week, $57,500; Widows' and Orphans' Fund, a quarter of a cent per week, $28,750; Aged and Infirm Ministers' Fund, a quarter of a cent per week, $28,750; Assembly and Sundry Fund, a quarter of a cent per week, $27,750; Foreign Mission Fund, two and three-quarter cents per week, $314,250. Total, $803,000.

Dr. Warden expressed his firm belief that the suggestion could easily be carried out by the 219,470 communicants of the church.

THE NEW MODERATOR.

The Rev. Dr. Bryce, of Winnipeg, was chosen moderater by a very large majority, the only other candidate, whose name was presented, being the Rev. Dr. Fletcher, of Hamilton. Principal Caven, of Toronto, and the Rev. Dr. Murray, of Halifax, nominated Dr. Bryce, and the Rev. Dr. Lyle, of Hamilton, and the Rev. J. H. Ratcliffe, of St. Catharines, Dr. Fletcher.

Dr. George Bryce is of Scotch descent. He was born at Mount Pleasant, Ont., April 22, 1844. He graduated from Knox College, in Toronto, as B. A. with honors in 1867, getting his M. A. the next year. After a brilliant theological course at Knox College, Toronto, he was ordained in 1871, and sent to Manitoba to organize the church and a theological college there. He organized Knox and St. Andrew's Churches, in Winnipeg, and Manitoba College, where he became professor of science and literature. He was chairman of the Board of Examiners of Public School Teachers in Manitoba, chairman of the Winnipeg School Board, and Winnipeg Inspector of Schools. He was granted the degree of LL.B. by his Alma Mater in 1878, and LL.D. in 1884. Among his writings are 'Manitoba, its Infancy, Growth and Present Condition" and 'A Short History of the Canadian People.' Dr. Bryce was in the University Company, which fought with the Queen's Own at Ridgeway in 1866. He took great interest in all Manitoba's progress, and was a strong advocate of the forward public school movement of the province. He had the honor of welcoming the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York at the formal opening of Manitoba University's new buildings last autumn, and the feature of that function was the excellent effect of the public school policy shown by over a thousand children. It is a work Dr. Bryce's best years have been given to, and his labor has been seen in Manitoba's educational progress in both church and school. Dr. Bryce has been a life-long supporter of prohibition.

When he assumed the office of moderater last night he returned thanks for the honor that had been done through his election to the men who had done the pioneer home mission work of the West. The placing of the Presbyterian Church, in the first place, in the western part of the Dominion had only been possible through the deep interest of the church in the East.

It was announced that the American Presbyterian Church, of Montreal, would take financial charge of home mission work in the Presbytery, of Victoria, B. C., even if this renders necessary an outlay of $5,000 a year.

HOME MISSIONS.

The Home Mission report states that the outstanding event of the past year was the death of the Rev. Dr. Robertson, superintendent of Western Home Missions, which took place on Jan. 4, 1902. It is difficult to over-estimate the value of the services rendered by Dr. Robertson to the home mission work of the church, and to the newer provinces west of Lake Superior. No man knew the country better, and none labored more incessantly and faithfully for the furtherance of its interests and for the planting of missions all over it. The Dominion census returns for 1901 show an increase of population in the West of eighty-three percent for the last decade, whereas the Presbyterian population during the same period increased 187 percent. To a large extent this is attributable to the indefatigable labors of our departed brother. At the meeting of the Home Mission Committee in March, loving testimony was borne to Dr. Robertson and his work by brethren who had been long associated with him.

The committee further unanimously resolved:—

'That a fund be established to be known as the James Robertson Memorial Fund.

'That a portion of the money so raised be placed at the disposal of Mrs. Robertson, the balance to be used in founding the James Robertson Memorial, which shall be connected with home missions as the General Assembly may direct.

'That the executive decide as to the



THE REV. DR. WARDEN.
The Retiring Moderator.

portion of the fund to be given to Mrs. Robertson, and report the same to the committee when it shall meet in June next.

'That the convener of the Home Mission Committee be instructed to issue a circular placing this proposal before the church.'

A tabulated statement contrasting conditions in the North-West in 1881, when Dr. Robertson was appointed, with the present, shows that there was then but one Presbytery there, with 1,153 communicants with contributions for all purposes of $14,260, against 23,858 communicants in 18 Presbyteries, raising $446,915.

The estimate of the amounts required to carry on the work of the Home Mission Committee during the current year is one hundred thousand dollars, an increase of $2,500 over the estimate of last year.

OVERLAPPING IN MISSION FIELDS.

Your committee have had under consideration the question of co-operation with other Evangelical churches, with a view to the prevention, as far as possible, of the unnecessary expenditure of men and money in mission fields, and at their recent meeting in March, a special sub-committee was appointed to meet and confer with representatives from other Evangelical churches, having power to enter into an arrangement with them, so as to prevent overlapping in the home mission field.

The committee recommend the General Assembly to enact:—

That in all mission fields to which ordained missionaries are appointed by the committee in co-operation with Presbyteries, the people in the mission field shall contribute at least $350 per annum towards the salary of the missionary.

That the rate paid by the field for salary shall not be less than $4 per communicant, or $6 per family in cases where the ratio of members to families is exceptionally large.

No field shall receive more than $300 per annum from the Home Mission Fund.

The fields shall contribute annually to the Home Mission Fund of the church.

These regulations shall be put in force on and after Oct. 1, 1902, and shall apply to all ordained missionaries now in the service of the committee, at the expiry of their present appointment.

Regarding the supervision of the work the committee report in favor of the appointment of a general secretary of home mission and augmentation in the western section and two missionary superintendents.

Special thanks are tendered the Rev. C. W. Gordon, the Rev. Jas. Farquharson, and the Rev. Dr. McLaren (Vancouver), for services since the death of Dr. Robertson.

The Home Mission reports conclude: There are at present connected with the western section of the church, 428 mission fields, with 1,230 preaching stations, embracing 12,986 families, and 14,303 communicants. The number of communicants added during the past year was 1,753, a much larger addition than in any preceding year. The people in the mission fields contributed for the support of ordinances $88,069, an average of $6.16 per communicant, as compared with $4.79 per communicant contributed by the church as a whole, for salary. Between forty and fifty new missions were organized during the year and eighteen mission stations were transferred to the list of augmented charges or became self-supporting. Never was the work in a more promising condition than at present.

The report for the eastern section showed an encouraging outlook. The receipts were $15,281.76; expenditures, $15,987.35; debt, $1,178.23. The Century Fund has placed a working balance of $4,500, to be used for specified purposes.

STATISTICAL REPORTS.

Toronto, June 12.—The Presbyterian General Assembly devoted the first hour this morning to devotion. The business of the forenoon was routine, regarding reception of documents for reception of ministers, completion of roll. The Rev. Dr. Sedgewick was appointed convener of the committee on the reception of ministers.

The report in statistics is before the assembly this afternoon.

The total number of congregations and mission stations was 1,781, an increase of 373 on the previous year.

The total number of ministers on rolls of Presbyteries was 1,198, a decrease of 17; and in the appendix to the roll 170, an increase of 15.

Self-supporting charges aggregated 783, and augmented charges 203. Of the last, 143 were in the western section and 60 in the eastern.

Families numbered 118,114, an increase of 4,968. If each family is reckoned as containing five souls, this would give a population of very close upon 600,000, whose religious life and interests are under the care of the ministers and office-bearers more particularly, but ought it not be said, of the members of the Presbyterian Church in Canada. Total seating accommodation, 601,885.

In the number of communicants, 219,470, there was an increase of 5,799. In the number admitted on the profession of their faith, 11,259, as compared with the previous year, 10,515, there is an increase of 744, and, upon certificate, 8,709, compared with 7,287 of the previous year, there is an increase of 1,422. Even if it were proper to take these two together, those admitted on profession and those by certificate, they will not explain or correspond with the aggregate increase, which suggests the thought that there is a want of care on the part of Sessions in attending to and recording the changes on their communicants' roll. Looking at the figures given, it is evident that the Church, if her influence and her aggressiveness on the world in the ingathering of many sinners into the kingdom of grace, are to be reckoned on the basis of those joining her ranks on their profession of their personal faith in the Lord Jesus Christ, and their consecration to his service, is not blessed to the extent to be expected, or that should satisfy her, considering the purpose for which she has been instituted, and the trust that has been committed to her by her King and Saviour.

The average giving has been $8.70 per family, $4.68 per communicant. The Church property is valued at $10,025,692, on which the debt is less than fifteen percent. The expenditure for all purposes for the year were $2,857,489, an increase of $300,870.

AGED AND INFIRM MINISTERS' FUND.

Toronto, June 13.—The feature of yesterday's meeting of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church was the announcement of Mr. J. K. Macdonald that the aged and infirm ministers' fund of the Church is now over $227,000, and that Lord Strathcona has, according to promise, sent a cheque for $20,000 of this total. Some time ago Lord Strathcona said that when $200,000 had been subscribed he would add $20,000. It is hoped soon to bring the fund to a point where $400 a year will be paid to all pastors of forty years' service or over.

The report of the aged and infirm ministers' fund, western section, asks for the appointment of a special committee to revise the rules, to report before the Assembly adjourns. The receipts, ordinary fund, were $17,667.21. The disbursements leave a debit balance of $357.54. The eastern section receipts were $6,169.45.

The ministers' widows and orphans' fund, western section, committee closed the year with a deficit of $3,883.42. In consequence the revenue was insufficient by $581.

The ministers' widows and orphans' fund, Maritime Provinces.—The receipts were $7,465.83; expenditures, $3,637.18, leaving a balance of $3,828.65.

The ministers' widows and orphans' fund in connection with the Church of Scotland showed receipts, $21,521.26; balance in bank, $3,598.81.

In reviewing the report, Mr. Macdonald showed that the rules governing the funds are 'haphazard, unbusinesslike and unfair,' as they give a varying basis for ministerial payments.

The Rev. Dr. Torrance presented the report of the committee on statistics. Dr. Torrance asked to be relieved from the convenership of the committee on statistics, which he has held since the union of 1875, and held a similar position previous to the union.

Principal Caven urged Dr. Torrance to withdraw his resignation and moved a resolution to that effect and of thanks for services rendered. The motion was adopted unanimously, and Dr. Torrance withdrew his resignation.

At a home mission session in the evening the Rev. Dr. McLaren, of Vancouver, and the Rev. D. G. McQueen, of Edmonton, N.W.T., were the principal speakers. The former said that it would pay any congregation in the east in choosing a minister to send him west for a year's apprenticeship. In his mission work and policy the late Rev. Dr. Robertson had done more for the cause of Canadian nationality than any Cabinet minister. The Rev. Mr. McQueen said that ministers in the east should say to their young men and women, 'Never think of crossing the line.' They should, he said, amid laughter, keep young Canadians from going to the United States by influence, by voice, by force, if necessary. Mr. McQueen told in detail of the stream of settlement going into Alberta and its cosmopolitan nature. He urged that no minister be sent to mission work in the west who was not loyal to the Presbyterian Church and loyal to Canadian nationality.

MORRIN COLLEGE.

The General Assembly discussed this morning what was termed a rather delicate question—the relationship of Morrin College, Quebec, to the General Assembly. It was the second college dealt with. The first was Halifax College, reported upon by the Rev. Dr. Gordon, Halifax, who argued that Halifax should be granted the full appropriation of $15,000 from the Century Fund. The Rev. Dr. Somerville supported the Rev. Dr. Gordon's suggestion. The docket of business included the item on Morrin College, Quebec, no report. The Rev. Dr. Herridge said that the General Assembly three years ago appointed a committee to confer with the trustees of Morrin College, but did not succeed in obtaining a conference. The Rev. Dr. Thompson, Sarnia, said that the committee made three arrangements for a meeting. The first two dates were changed. He went to Quebec from Sarnia for a third meeting, but found no meeting was arranged for, and Mr. Cook was out of the city. His conclusion was that the Morrin trustees did not wish to meet the General Assembly committee.

The Rev. Principal Caven moved that a committee be appointed to report on the relationship of Morrin College to the General Assembly at the next meeting of the Assembly.

The Rev. Dr. McMullen moved in amendment that the Morrin College matter go to the committee on the protection of church property. He withdrew this on the agreement that certain members of the committee should be on a special committee proposed by Principal Caven. Principal Caven's motion was accepted.

THE WESTERN WORK.

Toronto, June 14.—The Presbyterian General Assembly yesterday decided to prosecute the home mission work in the west so long under charge of the late Dr. Robertson, more vigorously than ever. To that end it was decided at yesterday afternoon's session that two field superintendents be appointed, one for each Synod west of Lake Superior, with a general superintendent in addi-



THE REV. DR. BRYCE,
Moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly.

tion. Nothing was said as to the men who shall fill these offices, that being left for future action, but it is very generally understood that if the Rev. Dr. McLaren, of Vancouver, and the Rev. D. G. McQueen, of Edmonton, care to leave their pastorates, they can have the appointment of field secretaries. Dr. Warden, in presenting the recommendation for three superintendents, made by the western section of the home mission board, sketched the enormous growth of the work and the urgent need for such appointments.

Mr. John Charlton, M.P., in seconding the motion, said he was greatly impressed with the magnitude of the territory and work. They stood on the eve of a crucial time. The last section of virgin arable land on the continent was about to be filled. The church must put forth its utmost efforts to hold that country.

Principal Patrick, of Manitoba College, who is attending the Assembly for the first time, made a speech of statesmanlike breadth, in which he pointed out that from now onward the stream of settlement would flow steadily. Whenever settlement was effected the Presbyterian Church must be prepared to provide the ordinances of religion and, if necessary, the means of Canadianizing them. Passing over the Americans who furnished the great bulk of the settlers and who were to be welcomed, Principal Patrick went on to discuss the foreign elements in the west.

Fraternal delegations were received from the Methodist Conference and the Anglican Synod. Archdeacon Allen read the resolution which had been passed by the Anglican Synod. He had pleasure in being the bearer of an olive branch of peace towards the General Assembly. He discussed the question of Christian unity with much tact, arousing hearty applause by expressing the hope that the time might come when every Christian minister, wherever he saw a temple erected to God, could go in, join in its services and officiate at its altar.

THE STUDENT QUESTION.

Yesterday morning the Rev. Dr. Scrimger presented the report of Montreal College. He remarked that the attendance of students for the future had caused some little anxiety during the past few years. There was also a feeling that something should be done to restore some form of a preparatory course.

The Rev. Dr. Black asked if the lack of theological students was to be attributed to the materialistic trend of the age, niggardliness of the church to ministry, or some such cause, and intimated that in his opinion it was.

The Rev. Dr. McMullen declared this question had reached a crisis. Nine-tenths of the educated young men in the Old Country were reported to be unsettled in their religious views. Something the same was true here. What are the causes? Some of them may be found 'within college walls, where there has been a weakening of the authority of God's Holy Word,' and a winking at and tolerating of that which is weakening and unsetthing to the faith of the Church.

A stir was caused by Dr. McMullen's remarks. Some considered them 'invidious.'

Prof. McNaughton, of Queen's, objected to such utterances, unless the other side could be heard.

Dr. McMullen, with considerable emphasis: 'I wanted to say just that and I have said it.'

The Rev. Dr. MacVicar was not prepared to say that scepticism was very rampant in Canada, but the remedy was the deepening of the spiritual life of the Church.

Two widely different speeches swayed the assembly during the consideration of the report on Queen's University. Mr. George M. Macdonell, K.C., Kingston, and Rev. Prin. Forrest, Dalhousie College, presented the report and eulogized the late Principal Grant.

The General Assembly followed with rapt attention the impressive reference to Queen's late eminent Principal made by the Rev. Principal Caven. He declared that Principal Grant was a very notable man of marvellous faculties, and marvellous versatility and attainments; almost abnormal force combined with great gentleness. As an old member of the assembly, Principal Caven made an affecting reference to the absence of many old time familiar members, and declared he scarcely knew the present assembly.

The Rev. Dr. Milligan followed with a vigorous address, in which he slashed those who appeared to be afraid of new light, giving in vivid word picture the unnecessary alarm of certain theologians at different periods.

Principal Caven called Dr. Milligan to order.

Dr. Milligan declared he was in order, as he was dealing with the function of such a university as Queen's, and remarked: 'I generally agree with my friend, Principal Caven, and this is the first time I remember his trying to suppress me.' Dr. Milligan closed with a peroration upon the needlessness of fear that any light would injure truth, and was loudly applauded.

Last night the foreign mission work of the church was outlined at a great missionary meeting.

REV. MR. WILKIE'S CASE.

Toronto, June 16.—The delegates to the Presbyterian General Assembly combined pleasure with business on Saturday. In the morning they lent their attention to a discussion on foreign missions and the afternoon was spent in taking in the beauties of Niagara, and viewing Hamilton. Excursions to these points had been arranged by the entertainment committee on the steamers of the Niagara Navigation Company and the Hamilton Steamboat Company, many of the delegates enjoying the trip. Those who remained in the city were entertained by local delegates and members of the Church.

The whole of the morning was occupied with the presentation of the Rev. Mr. Wilkie's case before the General Assembly. Mr. Wilkie spent considerable time in an attempt to convince the commissioners that he had been the victim of what he termed 'a plot' on the part of fellow-missionaries, which consisted of 'whisperings' against him. He went historically over the Central India mission troubles to establish that he had acted in a Christian spirit, while others had not treated him with fairness and due consideration. His adjectives rather surprised the General Assembly; they included such as 'malicious, slanderous falsehoods, have been used against me.'

Mr. Hamilton Cassils's reply on behalf of the Foreign Mission Committee was a marked contrast. Mr. Cassils depicted Mr. Wilkie's case as infinitely sad, but speaking in a tone of deep sorrow and regret charged Mr. Wilkie with a deliberate breach of faith in bringing the matter before the General Assembly, as he had agreed in the interests of the mission to abide by the action of the committee. Reviewing the case, Mr. Cassils quoted from the records to show that at the meeting of the General Assembly at Halifax, in 1900, the trouble, which is not new, was adjudicated upon before the Judicial Committee and an agreement arrived at which was subscribed to by Mr. Wilkie. This agreement called upon Mr. Wilkie to be subject to the jurisdiction of the Presbytery at India. After his return to India difficulties regarding jurisdiction over mission work arose between Mr. Wilkie and the Presbytery. Those culminated in Mr. Wilkie temporarily handing over the charge of the college at Indore, of which he was principal, to the Presbytery, and his writing a lengthy statement to the Foreign Mission Committee, which the committee discussed early in May, and considered that the letter amounted to a resignation. The committee took the view that further efforts to reconcile the relations of Mr. Wilkie with the other members of the Presbytery at Indore, who were unanimous in their opposition to Mr. Wilkie's attitude were futile and accepted his letter as a resignation. Mr. Wilkie followed his letter personally without applying for leave from the committee, and, on arrival, informed the committee that his letter was not a resignation. The committee reopened the matter at a special meeting last Tuesday, at which Mr. Wilkie and several of those who had been or are connected with the Central India Mission were present. His plea of justification was not supported by the other missionaries, but the committee to avoid hasty action met on the Wednesday and Thursday before coming to a formal decision. Then on a vote of 10 to 3 the committee decided to place Mr. Wilkie on the retired list

FOREIGN MISSION FIELDS.

The foreign missions report gives glimpses of stirring events in many lands. In the New Hebrides, the eastern section report says: 'The aggressions of the French still continue, and in some quarters under French influence hysterical appeals are made to France to annex the group, and these appeals are supported by allegations which are clearly contrary to fact and truth. There is a possibility that these appeals may receive more favorable attention from the French Government than that to which they are entitled, but the danger that they may be heeded would be much greater were it not that the Australian colonies are watchful, alert and resolute against this step.' In Trinidad and Demerara the year has been marked by progress in every direction.

In Corea the outlook is full of hope, and there is room for more missionaries. The reports from Corea are that everywhere within the reach of the missionaries the fields seem white to the harvest.

WORK IN FORMOSA.

The western section of the Foreign Mission Committee reports that the fears that the death of the Rev. Dr. Mackay, founder of the Formosa mission, would cause the church there to be impaired, have not been realized, as the membership has been faithful, and has erected a 'Mackay Memorial Church' in place of one damaged by earthquake. These interesting facts regarding the present work in Formosa are given: 'The difficulty of the situation has been increased by the fact that Pastor Giam Cheng Hoa, so long the trusted companion and friend of Dr. Mackay, has been laid aside through illness. At the time of Dr. Mackay's illness Mr. Hoa's life was almost despaired of. Whilst his health has improved, he is still unable to share the burden and responsibility of the mission as he formerly did. There are in the mission two distinct classes of people and types of Christians. On the east coast the Pepohoan, or civilized aborigines, dwell, and have characteristics quite distinct from the Chinese Christians. The Pepohoans lack in steadfastness of purpose, and are not so industrious and satisfactory as the Chinese; yet in the college and Japanese schools the Pepohoan students hold their own, and a little more, against all competitors. The superior industry of the Chinese has put them in possession of the Kap-Su-Lan plain almost entirely, and thus the Pepohoan are driven out into less fertile districts. The churches in the western plain are almost altogether Chinese. Mr. Gauld has visited these churches both east and west, and administered baptism to 209 in all.

HINDOO FAMINE CHILDREN.

In Central India interest has centred during the last, as during the immediately preceding years, in the famine children. Although not so severe as in previous years, yet rains have again in a measure failed, and the distress is general and acute. It was reported last year that there were 527 girls and 556 boys in the mission. There are now 712 boys and 1,042 girls and women, who have become a charge upon the mission, and who must be provided for until trained and taught and able to provide for themselves. The Famine Fund, which was deemed sufficient for the maintenance of the numbers formerly in hand, so long as it might be necessary to maintain them, is now quite insufficient to maintain the larger number. It will be necesasry either to dismiss a large portion of the children gathered in, or again to appeal to the public and increase the Famine Fund.

WORK IN CHINA RENEWED.

Regarding Honan, China, the report says: 'Our own missionaries have all returned, except Mr. MacKenzie. Mr. Grant and Dr. Wallace, who had given themselves to much needed work in India; Dr. Malcolm, who was professionally engaged during the interval in the Clifton Springs Sanatorium, and Miss McIntosh, whose health had not recovered. All are now about to return and join their brethren in Honan.

Indemnity claims were satisfactorily settled by the claims commissioner, and the British Government have assumed the responsibility of payment, with interest at five percent, from July 1, 1901, until the claims are discharged. It is of importance to the future of the mission that the missionaries did not find it necessary to negotiate with Chinese officials for the payment of indemnities. Irritations have been thus avoided. After the return to Honan the missionaries interested themselves, however, in recovering indemnity claims for the native Christians, and succeeded in amicably settling these claims. The mission buildings were found in various stages of dilapidation. At Chuwang the buildings will have to be rebuilt from the foundations. The condition of the buildings in Changte may be imagined when it is remembered that they were tenanted by Chinese soldiers for about nine months.

FOREIGN MISSION FINANCES.

The receipts for foreign missions (eastern section) during the year ended Feb. 28, 1902, were $38,761.97, as against $35,298.43 for 1900-1901, and $31,453.65 for 1899-1900. Of this sum, $2,688.71 came from the legacy fund, of which $1,526.75 consisted of bequests actually received during the year. This draft from the legacy fund has exhausted it for the present. The amount drawn from the legacy fund during the preceding year was $3,100.00.

The eastern section debt is now $4,543.

The committee says regarding the western division:

The total receipts this year from all sources were $121,692.44. This includes legacies, contributions from the W. F. M. S., transfer from the famine fund, balance of last year, contribution of the W. M. S., Montreal, and receipts for sale of Prince Albert property. When all these amounts are deducted, it leaves $48,286.97 actually contributed by congregations, Sabbath-schools and young people's societies. This is disappointing. This has been called a record year. It is not that to the foreign mission fund. It is only $1,286 more than 1901, and yet the contributions of 1901 were $7,000 less than the contributions of 1900. The reasonable explanation was offered last year for so great a falling away that nearly $66,000 had been contributed to the famine fund, and also that the century fund effort was chiefly within that year. But there was no appeal for famine relief during the past year, nor can the century fund be credited with this deficiency. It can only be explained by a lack of interest on the part of large sections of the membership of the Church.

Have you considered the splendid offers listed in the first column of Page Eight.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCES.

ONTARIO.

The Unionville Fair will be removed to Brockville.

Joe Chief, an Indian, was drowned at Dinorwic by falling from a steamer.

Another case of smallpox has been unloaded upon the city of Ottawa.

Quenne Leville, a Kingston batteryman, has been sent to jail for one year for stealing boots.

Mr. John R. M. Dixon, of Guelph, has inherited a fortune of £22,600 by the death of a relative in England.

Knox Church, London, has commenced the use of individual communion cups.

James S. Kelly, mate of the steam barge Clinton, was drowned at Garden Island.

Frost is reported to have done considerable damage in Hamilton and London districts.

Mrs. Joseph Springer, wife of a farmer near Kossuth, died on her way to a doctor on Sunday.

Francis Martin has been arrested in Ottawa for having in his possession tools for the purpose of manufacturing counterfeit coins.

The death of Dr. Thomas William Reynolds, assistant medical superintendent of the Hamilton Asylum, took place at Baltimore.

On Wednesday a bear weighing 150 pounds was shot in Thornbury, Ont., an event which had not occurred for forty-five years previously.

The Rev. G. R. Beamish, rector of Trinity Church, Brockville, has been offered the rectorship of St. Thomas's Church, Belleville.

Mr. Robert Carroll, one of Kingston's oldest citizens, died on Wednesday morning, aged nearly 83 years. He was born near Belfast, Ireland.

During a storm on the Ottawa river, an 86 crib raft of timbers went to pieces at Britannia Bay, and the timbers are now scattered down the river.

Dan Macdonald, Jennie Marsland, and Sarah Kerr were arrested at Chatham on suspicion of having set fire to a building that the two women had occupied as a dressmakers' shop.

Mr. J. M. McWhinney, of London, has resigned his position as secretary-treasurer of the Synod of Huron to accept the assistant managership of the Union Trust Company of Toronto.

The result of the vote on the by-law to grant exemption from taxation for the steel plant of Welland resulted in a practically unanimous vote in favor of exemption, the figures standing 369 for and one against.

In a collision at the Limekiln Crossing the barge 'Santiago' forced her anchor through the upper works of the schooner 'Holland,' then rebounded, parted her anchor chains, and left the big iron missile on the deck of the schooner. The 'Holland' is at Amherstburg, badly damaged.

QUEBEC.

Last week there was not a prisoner in the Sweetsburg jail, for the first time in many years.

For the month of May at Sherbrooke the customs duties paid were $14,477.72; ahead of May, 1901, by $2,958.12.

The town of Hull is practically bankrupt, and an agitation to have the municipality governed by commissioners is on foot.

Mr. F. A. Knowlton, of Knowlton, has been appointed by Hon. S. A. Fisher, inspector of cold storage cars, with head office in Montreal.

Joseph Gosselin, a well-to-do farmer, who is suspected of the murder of Mrs. Trahen, of the parish of St. Lazare, stoutly maintains innocence.

Mr. W. M. Macpherson, of Quebec, has purchased a magnificent pair of bay horses from Mr. R. F. McKee, of Richmond, Que., for $1,000.

The Waterloo Council, at its regular meeting last week, granted the Waterloo Knitting Mills an exemption from taxation for five years. The mills last year paid out $18,600 in wages.

The body of a man named Tardis was found by the side of the Q. C. R. track at East Broughton, Tuesday last. How he came to his death is not known.

Last week the cow moose in the Zoological Park attached to the Kent House at Montmorency Falls, gave birth to a fine calf, which has been named 'Montmorency,' or 'Monty' for short.

Lord Strathcona has sent $100 towards the Huntingdon Academy Jubilee Fund, which has now passed the $1,200 mark. To pay bursaries of an amount worth competing for, a fund of at least $5,000 is required.

The directors of the Sherbrooke Exhibition have received official notification that the Quebec Government will grant the exhibition $12,000 to be paid in annual instalments of $3,000 each. The directors expected more.

The body of Benjamin Richer, the 15-year-old lad, who was thrown into the Little Nation River, above St. Andre Avelin, on May 23rd by Joseph Deschatelets, has been found. Deschatelets has been committed for trial.

At the last Cabinet meeting on Thursday at Quebec, the Rev. Mr. Mathieu, Judge Bourgeois, of Three Rivers, and the Hon. G. W. Stephens, were appointed commissioners to inquire into the questions of colonization about which some discussion arose at the last session of parliament.

The Shefford County Council had to adjourn on Wednesday last without doing any business beyond electing a new secretary-treasurer, Mr. A. E. DuBerger, because the late secretary, Mr. J. R. Tarte who had held the office for twenty-three years, declined to put the council in possession of the orders of the day.

The old city of Quebec was en fete last week in honor of the annual convention of the Canadian Electrical Association. Over one hundred members and their wives were entertained and the city and local electricians did everything possible to make the visit enjoyable. A large number of papers, of great technical value, were read at the morning session.

A servant girl named Guertin, while at work around the stove in the house of M. F. Millette, near Windsor Mills, on Wednesday, got her apron on fire and she was soon ablaze. She called for help and a hired man near by caught her and threw her into a small pond. The house caught fire also, but was put out. The girl was badly burned and her recovery is doubtful.

One day last week a young girl from St. John's Suburbs entered the Quebec Police Court and requested to have a young man, a former lover, arrested. She complained that some months ago he presented her with a gold ring, but that since she had transferred her affections to another member of the male sex. This did not please her former lover, who called on her and forcibly removed the ring he had previously given her off her finger. Police interference was refused.

The ratepayers of Richmond voted on Monday and Tuesday last on two by-laws, one to authorize the issue of $14,000 debentures, as Richmond's share of the cost of the construction of the new bridge, the other to provide for the floating of $15,000 debentures in order to consolidate the present indebtedness of the corporation. One hundred and five votes, representing a property valuation of $268,636.32, were polled. Of these one hundred and four, representing $268,356, voted yea, while one solitary proprietor, representing property valued at $300, voted nay.

THE WESTERN PROVINCES.

Owing to recent rains the Assiniboine River is causing damage by floods.

A disastrous fire in Michel, B.C., of Monday, destroyed 24 houses and left 50 families homeless.

The boom is at Horsefly, Cariboo. Two men are taking out three ounces of gold each per day.

James Dufresne was accidentally shot and killed by Benjamin Patenaude when out after duck on Onion Lake, N.W.

J. W. Fearon, book-keeper of the Bar U Ranch Co., Calgary, N.W.T., has been killed in a runaway.

The body of an unknown man was found in the Red River at Emerson on Tuesday.

One hundred and fifty young Scotchmen, experienced agriculturists, arrived in Winnipeg on Tuesday last.

Six men were seriously injured by the collapse of a bridge on the Brednardine, Man., line of the C.P.R.

American salmon canners have secured permission to open a big salmon hatchery on the Fraser river.

Two Doukhobors were drowned at White Sand River, Man., and four others were rescued with difficulty last week.

Mr. W. J. Lindsay, of Brandon, is bagging 5,000 bushels of wheat at Carnegie station for shipment to New Zealand.

As a result of the collapse of the new Bradwardine Railway trestle bridge, near Hamiota, two men are now dead and six others injured.

The British Columbia Indians are making elaborate preparations for a Passion Play to be given in Vancouver on June 26.

Mr. J. Y. Cain, ex-accountant of the Court of King's Bench, died in Winnipeg on Tuesday last. Two months ago Cain was arrested for alleged defalcation from the government, but was released owing to failing health.

Winnipeggers are making big preparations for a celebration on Coronation Day. In addition to members of the Minnesota State Banking Association, the Governors of Ohio and Minnesota are expected.

The body of a man found in the Red River near Emerson has been identified as that of the Rev. M. J. Mercer, a Roman Catholic priest from Armour, South Dakota, who was thought to be on his way to the Catholic monastery at St. Michel.

DOWN BY THE SEA.

There is no truth in the story that sulphur fell in Prince Edward Island, carried from Martinique.

Henderson's shingle and rotary mill at Campbellton, N.B., was destroyed by fire, with $5,000 loss.

St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Sydney, is calling the Rev. Clarence McKinnon, of Halifax, and offering him $1,500 a year, with a manse.

George Hamilton, of Truro, charged with shooting with intent to do bodily harm, was released after paying a fine of $20.

Mitchell Rushton, of Truro, condemned of horse stealing on Saturday, with his brothers, Joe and Francis, has also been pronounced guilty of shop-breaking. The mother and three grown-up sons are now in jail awaiting sentence.

The large saw-mill containing a rotary and shingle machines, owned by Mr. James McNair, and situated at Red Rapids, twelve miles up the Tobique river, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday morning. A carload of lumber on the railway track near by, besides the loose lumber around the mill, was burned. No insurance.

A boating accident happened at Gilbert's Cove, St. Mary's Bay, on Wednesday afternoon. Three young men were rowing in a small boat off the cove, when one of the thole-pins suddenly broke, throwing John Thibideau overboard. He was rescued, and doctors immediately summoned, but it is feared he will not recover.

The body of Peter Carroll was found by searching parties at the western entrance of St. Andrew's harbor on Wednesday night. A rope around his neck, with several pieces of iron attached, told the sad story. Of late the old man had become despondent because of threatened blindness and failing strength. It is thought that, dreading that he might become a burden on his friends, he took his life.

William P. Browne, aged 70 years, committed suicide in Point Pleasant Park, Halifax, on Saturday evening, by drinking a cupful of carbolic acid and then firing a shot from a 44 calibre revolver into his head. He was a well-known citizen and was for many years employed by the old Gas Company as a superintendent. Ill-health and despondency were the causes. He leaves a widow and family in Devonshire, Eng.

In the Supreme Court at Truro on Thursday, Judge Townsend sentenced the whole Rushton family to terms behind the iron bars. Mitchell Rushton gets five years in Dorchester penitentiary for shop breaking and theft and three years additional for horse stealing. His brother Joseph was given, for shop breaking, five years in the penitentiary. His brother Francis got four years for the same offence. The mother will spend six months in the county jail.

A sad case of suicide and murder occurred on Thursday near Grand Falls, Mrs. Dennis Cyr, a young widow, took her little boy and girl to the bank of the St. John river. She threw the girl, aged five, into the rushing water, and then attempted to seize the boy, aged seven, for a similar purpose, but he freed himself and ran home crying. The woman then jumped in herself and was carried away. She was in poor circumstances and demented.

The Sackville district meeting of the Methodist Church, embracing Westmoreland and Albert counties, met at Sackville on Wednesday. The Rev. Dr. Sprague referred to the fact that the Rev. Charles Stewart has completed fifty years in the active ministry, and moved a congratulatory address. The resolution was seconded by the Rev. Isaac Howie and adopted by a standing vote. Dr. Stewart replied in feeling words. The following laymen were elected delegates to the General Conference: Messrs. Howard Trueman, S. B. Oulton, N. B. Strong, W. A. Trueman, Charles Smith, S. Colpitts, W. W. Rayworth, Dr. Allison, S. W. Hunton, Charles George, G. A. Fawcett, Senator Wood, J. L. Black, C. W. Cahill, A. Dixon and M. Trueman.

Moncton 'Times':—Not so many years ago it was quite an unusual thing to see a deer in this section of the country. But to-day it is getting to be quite a common thing to see not only one or two at a time feeding in the fields, but small herds of three or four have been seen quite recently in the vicinity of Moncton. A few days ago a Monctonian driving to Hillsboro saw four of these pretty quadrupeds feeding near the highway, about three miles below Moncton. And on Sunday last a gentleman from the city driving out the Shediac road had a good view of three more grazing in a pasture field at Cook's Brook, about seven miles from town. In both cases the animals took very little notice of those casting admiring glances in their direction, but continued grazing until the audience became too large for their modesty.

NOTES OF THE NEWS

Snow is reported near Hossick Falls, N. Y.

It is reported from Bombay that the monsoon has burst.

It is proposed to send a Scottish curling team to Canada next season.

A button trust, with $3,000,000 capital, is the latest in the United States.

There has been a good deal of rioting by strikers at Duryea, Pa., and several attacks have been made on a mine.

The $8,000 worth of jewellery stolen a week ago from Mrs. Charles D. Kingston has been recovered in New York.

On Wednesday the German Reichstag passed the sugar tax and saccharine bills, and adjourned until October 14.

Three men were killed by an explosion in the Aurora Mine, at Ironwood, Mich.

Heavy rains have fallen throughout Australia, relieving the terrible drouth from which the country was suffering.

Harry Tracy and David Merrill escaped from the penitentiary at Salem, Ore., killing three guards with a rifle.

The German cruisers 'Falke' and 'Gazelle' are hurrying to Venezuela under sealed orders.

The German Atlantic Cable Company will lay another cable from Germany to the United States.

It is rumored that the King of Italy, may issue a proposal for disarmament in conjunction with the Czar of Russia.

L. L. Bales, a famous Alaska guide, has arrived in Seattle from Nome, and reports finding the bodies of three murdered men on the way.

The new French Government proposes to reduce the term of military service to two years, and to levy a general tax for revenue.

The United States ship-building combine will be incorporated in New Jersey, and will have a capital of $25,000,000.

Prince Helie de Talleyrand and Prince Georges de Stourdza fought a duel, in which Stourdza was wounded in the forearm.

The big car ferry, 'St. Ignace' turned turtle while loading cars at St. Ignace, Mich., and went to the bottom of the slip in twenty-four feet of water.

Mr. James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern Railway, has sailed on the yacht 'Wacouta' on a summer trip to Greenland.

Mussolino, the brigand hero of the Italian populace, who has twelve murders to his credit, was sentenced on Wednesday to imprisonment for life.

A Canadian society has been formed in Paris to make Canada better known throughout France and to secure French settlers for the Dominion.

Owing to unprecedented drought in Australia there is likely to be an unusual demand for Canadian flour and foodstuffs.

Mr. James Ross, the Montreal millionnaire, has sold his interest in the Birmingham Street Railway to a number of Montreal capitalists.

Lieut. Beaudie ascended in a naval balloon at Toulon, France, fell into the sea, and disappeared, although two torpedo boats were following to pick him up.

John Alexander Dowie has told his tithe payers in Zion City, near Chicago, that they should not have more than eight hours' sleep, and that they should not be abroad after ten o'clock.

William Sartwell, of Dunkirk, N.Y., but one year married, who separated from his wife three weeks ago, committed suicide in her presence on Tuesday night.

The United States Senate has passed a bill providing for the building of a dam across the St. Lawrence from Adams Island, in Canada, to Les Galops, in United States territory.

Signor Prinetti, the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, who has fought a duel with one deputy, has now been challenged by another deputy, Signor Borsuelli.

A report from Constantinople states that Arabs have massacred a caravan of wealthy merchants in the desert near Koweit. Only twenty of five hundred escaped.

The consolidation of the pan-Slavic races is rapidly advancing. The pan-Slavists are responsible for the reconciliation just effected between the Russian and Bulgarian Governments.

The multiplication of stands along the route of the coronation procession has caused a slump in the price of seats. Seats which formerly sold for five guineas are now listed at two.

At a fire in London on Tuesday morning, at which several girls had to jump into life nets, two girls leaped simultaneously, collided in mid-air, and were seriously injured.

The British Admiralty Court has reversed the decision of Capt. Spain in the loss of the Allan Liner 'Grecian,' and restored Captain Harrison's certificate.

The North American Trust Company will start a bank in every large city in the United States, and have the central office in New York, which means an introduction of the Canadian system of branch banks.

Leopold Winkler, a Vienna schoolboy, aged thirteen, is said to have committed suicide because of the Boers' surrender. The lad had espoused their cause, and at one time endeavored to join the Boer army.

Vessels coming into San Francisco from Hawaii report volumes of smoke over the summit of Mauna Loa, far above the active volcano Kilauea. The last eruption of Mauna Loa was in July, 1899.

It is said that both financial and political interests of the most important character are at work with the termination of the miners' strike in view, and that satisfactory progress is being made. Negotiations are being conducted by the interests which hold controlling quantities of the stocks of the coal-carrying railways.

An employee of the Delaware and Hudson Company refused to obey the strike orders of the Pennsylvania striking miners, and his brother, a cripple, who is a school-teacher, must give up his school, according to the boycott threats of the strikers. Two other brothers and a sister have been discharged from places where they were employed. A very rigid boycott is the miners' method of obtaining their demands.

A San Francisco despatch says:—In a few days 60,000 volts of electricity brought here over wires from Amador county, 155 miles, may be available for power and lighting. The wires run through Stockton, to Redwood City, to Oakland and San Francisco. Many reservoirs for retaining sufficient water to operate the plant for two or three years, should there be no rain, have been constructed. An immense reservoir has been built at Tabeaud, and a long tunnel from it to the plant has just been completed. Power will be supplied for the mines as well as all of the cities through which the system passes. Many industries of Stockton, including the mills, are using the power.

MONTREAL HAPPENINGS

The time limit on the C. A. R. and C. P. R., between Montreal and Ottawa, has been cut to three hours.

The St. Lawrence Terminal Steamship Company has been organized with a capital of one million dollars.

The Rev. E. J. Devine, of St. Mary's College, will go as a pioneer missionary to the Nome district in Alaska.

A light fall of snow was the unusual phenomenon that was witnessed in Montreal on Monday of last week.

Mr. C. C. Evans, the only Canadian survivor of the Mont Pelée volcanic disaster, has arrived in Montreal. Evans was second engineer on the ill-fated Roraima.

The news comes from Quebec that the Hon. Mr. Duffy, Provincial Treasurer, will go to Europe to represent the province at the coronation ceremonies, in the place of the Hon. Premier Parent.

On Thursday evening last the Rev. E. H. Tippett was installed as pastor of Calvary Church, in succession to the Rev. E. Munson Hill, D.D., who resigned to become principal of the Congregational College.

Great preparations are being made for Coronation Day, June 26. The chief feature will be the military review in the morning with the tattoo at night. Services will be held in several of the churches and some of the music to be sung in Westminster Abbey on that day is being rehearsed by the local choirs.

The R. M. S. 'Tunisian' which sailed on Saturday morning, carried a notable list of passengers among whom were:—The Hon. W. S. Fielding, the Hon. Wm Mulock, Mr. D. C. Fraser, M.P., Mr. A. F. Gault, the Hon. William Gibson, Sir James Grant, Major-General O'Grady-Haly, the Hon. William Patterson, the Bishop of Toronto, the Bisley team and the Hongkong contingent.

While the military funeral was passing up Park avenue on Tuesday afternoon a boy, some thirteen years old, fell in a fainting fit just on the car track. There were a number of men about in the crowd, but it was a young woman whose wit first saw the lad's danger, and in an instant she had picked him up and carried him to the pavement, where he revived in a few minutes.

A strange lot they were—those three hundred lean, lank, tall Chinamen, with their long pigtails, their high cheek bones, their slanting eyes, and their belongings on their backs—hungry men from the land of mystery about to engage in three and five years' work in Cuba. They will make railways; they will do any kind of work at which the white man turns up his nose; and they will get a miserable trifle for it, while the boss—the taskmaster, who furnished the labor—or, rather, the companies—for they are really corporations—will derive handsome profits. In the immigrant quarters, while waiting for the train, they make their own tea—and make it daintily, even the poorest of them—and after tea they have a smoke.

HANSEN EXECUTED

At eight o'clock a.m., Friday, in the yard of the Montreal jail Thorvald Hansen paid the death penalty for the murder of Eric Marrotte of Westmount. The murderer was pronounced dead in six minutes from the drop of the trap. Hansen declared up to the last that he was prepared for the end, and walked calmly to his doom. He had expressed sorrow for his crime, which he attributed to strong drink, and asked for the forgiveness of the child's parents.

The crime for which Hansen died was committed on Saturday evening, Oct. 26, 1901. Eric Marrotte, a seven-year-old boy, who lived with his parents on Hillside avenue, Westmount, was returning home from a visit to his grandmother, who lived on Greene avenue. Hansen, who had been drinking for some days, was wandering aimlessly about the town, when he met the little boy, and, hearing a few coins jingling in his pocket, murdered him to get them. The amount stolen was about fifteen cents. The child's throat was cut with a jackknife on a vacant lot within a few rods of his home. The murderer gave himself up at the city detective headquarters, otherwise he might easily have never been detected. The knife was found, and the circumstances in addition to the confession of the murderer and the absence of any defence, made the trial a very short one. The trial took place at the March term of the Court of King's Bench before Mr. Justice Wurtele, and the prisoner was condemned to death on Thursday, April 3 last. Since that time every effort has been made by Mr. Mathieu, who was retained as counsel for the prisoner, to have the sentence commuted, but without avail.

Coroner McMahon held an inquest on Hansen's body in all due form, and the jury returned a verdict to the effect that he died from being hanged by the neck, in accordance with judgment lawfully rendered against him.

A MIRACULOUS ESCAPE

MR. C. C. EVANS, A SURVIVOR OF THE SS. 'RORAIMA,' ARRIVES IN MONTREAL.

Mr. C. C. Evans, the Canadian survivor of the dreadful disaster at St. Pierre de Martinique, arrived home in the city last week. Mr. Evans was the second engineer of the Quebec Steamship Company's SS. 'Roraima.' Mr. Evans says that the second and most disastrous of the explosions on Mont Pelée occurred about eight o'clock in the morning. The 'Roraima' was then about 600 yards off shore, and from this position those on board were able to see what was happening. The volcanic matter rolled down the mountain side on the doomed city, which was on fire in an instant. The atmosphere thus vitiated and this heat was the cause of the deaths.

Mr. Evans says that they did not encounter any gas, nor did any reach the ship. After the explosion all the surrounding country was wrapped in darkness, and it was impossible to see even three feet in front. The explosion lasted about three minutes, and the succeeding darkness close to three hours. When it cleared, the city of St. Pierre was no more, and from the ship not a living soul was to be seen. The heat burned the people from head to foot and this without destroying a bit of their clothing. In every instance on board the 'Roraima' this proved to be the case. In very few instances were the burns sufficient to cause death. It simply became impossible to breathe and as one after another of the ship's hands made their way to the decks in the hope of obtaining air they rushed to certain death. Those who survived any length of time wanted water, and in their dire necessity threw themselves overboard and were drowned. Mr. Evans made his way to the engine room and thus avoided the heavy clouds of dust which were blown about. For about a minute he experienced some difficulty in breathing, but soon was able to reach the deck, and by that time all was over. On the deck were the dead bodies of the passengers and crew, and the survivors were clamoring for water. The cruiser 'Suchet' arrived some time afterwards, and removed those who were yet alive. Mr. Evans was taken to Fort de France, where he remained in the Military Hospital until the American training ship 'Dixie' arrived and removed him to New York.

SPORTS.

LACROSSE.

One of the strongest and at the same time one of the most disappointing matches in championship records was played on the Shamrock grounds on Saturday afternoon, when the Shamrocks were awarded the match by the official score of 5 games to 4. Their opponents were the Cornwalls and the score was even at the close of the eighth game. The Shamrock time-keeper said there were still ten seconds left to play and the Cornwall time-keeper said time had expired. The referee decided that the game must proceed, but the Cornwalls refused to again go on the field and the match was awarded to the Shamrocks.

The Montreal team went to Ottawa on Saturday and were beaten by the Capitals; score, 10 to 1.

The Nationals of Montreal met defeat at the hands of the Torontos at Hanlan's Point on Saturday. The score was 10 to 3 goals.

BASEBALL.

EASTERN LEAGUE STANDING.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per-cent.
Toronto	33	15	.605
Providence	23	15	.605
Buffalo	24	16	.600
Worcester	24	16	.600
Rochester	18	16	.529
Jersey City	16	25	.390
Newark	15	24	.385
Montreal	10	26	.278

A BRILLIANT SCENE

London, June 14.—King Edward and the Queen held the fifth and final court of the season at Buckingham Palace last evening. It was raining hard and a cold wind was blowing and the weather was worse, if possible, than that which marked the four inclement nights of the previous courts.

The scene inside Buckingham Palace was very brilliant, however, as the Japanese and Corean embassies to the coronation, who have just arrived in England, and who attended court, were quite as splendidly attired as were the Indian princes present. The latter were the feature of this, as they have been of previous courts.

THE GLOWING EAST

Chinese and Indian Soldiers in Montreal.

WHAT THE BRITISH DRILL INSTRUCTOR CAN ACCOMPLISH WITH NATIVE RACES.

A bit of the East has made irruption, and it is the mystery, the stoicism, the poetic glow of color of the Orient which rubs elbows with the bold prose of the Occident.

The British drill instructor is, for the most part, a stolid creature, with little imagination, but the way he works up native races is a marvel. There was just a hint of this in Montreal last week. Late on Tuesday night a number of British volunteers from Hongkong, with a sprinkling of Sikh, Singalee, and Chinese soldiers, representing the forces which are permanently employed in Hongkong and the Straits Settlements, arrived at the Place Viger Station from Vancouver. They are on their way to take part in the coronation ceremonies. They could not, of course, be seen that night, but they presented a decidedly interesting appearance yesterday. The party live in the cars, but both officers and men are quite accessible, and yesterday large numbers crowded the station yard to get a glimpse of the East.

The Mohammedan and Hindu soldier marched up and down beside the cars, on duty. The Chinese officers and privates briskly traversed the length of the platform. The Indians wore khaki uniforms, with, of course, the great turban, which is composed of a series of folds of fine brown cloth, and which, when unwound, would reach the length of one of the cars. All the men among the Indians are six feet high. They are splendid specimens of manhood. Swarthy, with coal black eyes and well cut features, they are decidedly handsome. They are, for the most part, silent, but in their own tongue they can be garrulous enough. It is a sight to see them go through their drill, as they did yesterday. There are not many of them, but when they drew up in line and the officer gave the words of command, the superb manner in which the men lined up, the readiness with which they followed the directions, the sense of strength and serenity which they disclosed—all conveyed an object lesson. This was the more particularly striking when their great height was contrasted with the citizens about them, who seemed painfully dwarfed when pitted against six feet of manhood. The Indians live among themselves; kill and cook their own food on the cars; say their prayers in their own way, and, altogether live a life apart from that of the British volunteers from Hongkong. These men are recruited from various parts of India for service in Hongkong, and the Straits Settlement, and make admirable soldiers. They are extremely faithful. Their courage is undoubted. They have been accustomed to fight against the Chinese. And these men are not specially picked. All the men who form the regiments for Hongkong and the Straits Settlements service are tall and finely formed.

A visit to their car proved not a little interesting. The Indians are not particularly neat in their cooking arrangements, according to our notions, but with them cooking and eating partake of the nature of a religious exercise. They brought goats with them, which they killed; and when this fresh meat was exhausted, they bought fowl. At present there is a crate of fowl, outside their car door. The men understand English, and will respond in that tongue when spoken to. The admiration expressed for the Indians was extreme, as they presented an appearance which would render insignificant our best set-up volunteers.

There is something, too, of pride in the aspect—that silent, perhaps a little scornful, pride, which comes from the consciousness of ancient ancestry. They took the homage rendered them with a slight smile of the lip, but no word passed, and all was silent, calm, and dignified.

The Chinese troops also wear the khaki uniform, and are smart, alert and well set-up fellows. They laugh and chatter among themselves, and the way they perform 'sentry-go' might convey instruction. It has been said that the Chinaman has no soldier qualities, but this is manifestly a mistake. When the British drill instructor takes him in hand for a few months, the results are marvellous. He straightens up. He quickens his walk. A new pride comes to him. He swells his chest. He feels a new creature. And so he is. It was the general remark, that England could not desire better soldiers to fight her battles than men patterned after the model which was presented at the Place Viger Station.

As for the British volunteers of Hongkong (who are kept to the last), they are fine young fellows, who are engaged, for the most part, in business, and who have formed themselves in this volunteer corps, as our young fellows do in Montreal, for the fun of the thing, largely, but who, nevertheless, would render a good account of themselves if put to it.

The formal description of the party is as follows:—

Major Chapman (in supreme command) of the Hongkong Volunteer Corps; Captain James, First Chinese Regiment; Lieut. Armstrong, Hongkong Volunteer Corps.

Hongkong Volunteer Corps—Two officers and forty men, rank and file.

Hongkong and Singapore Royal Artillery of Indians—Six non-commissioned officers and men.

Hongkong Royal Engineers, Chinese sub-marine miners— Six men.

First Chinese Regiment—One English color-sergeant and fifteen men.

They sailed by the SS. 'Tunisian' on Saturday morning.

In all, there are eighty-three men, and when they get on their native uniform, they will make a bit of color in the coronation procession which cannot be disregarded.

THE REV. JOHN SPURGEON DEAD.

London, June 14.—The Rev. John Spurgeon, a retired Congregational minister, and the father of the Spurgeon family of preachers, died this morning at South Norwood. He was born on July 15, 1810.

FINANCIAL.

LOCAL STOCKS

MARKET CONTINUES DULL AND INACTIVE.

'Witness' Office,
June 16, 1902.

The inactivity and general lassitude of the local stock market during the last week showed no sign of a change for the better this morning, the total sales not being much above 1,500 shares. There was rather a better feeling in Canadian Pacific, the old stock rising to 136½, and generally there is a fairly steady undertone.

Last week was a very quiet one in local circles. The total turnover of stocks was only between twenty-two and twenty-three thousand shares, of which Canadian Pacific accounted for 4,000. Dominion Steel and Montreal Power for about 3,000 odd each. The feature of the week was perhaps the break of a couple of points after the annual meting, which was, however, partly recovered.

MORNING BOARD.

C.P.R., New—75 at 130, 15 at 129½, 75 at 130¼.
Richelieu—275 at 113.
Mont. Power—75 at 103¾, 200 at 103½, 100 at 103⅝.
Toronto Railway—150 at 119, 25 at 119¼, 25 at 120, 25 at 119⅞, 60 at 120.
C.P.R.—100 at 136¾, 25 at 137, 50 at 136½.
Dom. Steel com.—250 at 53½.
Twin City—50 at 119½.
Dom. Steel pref—4 at 94.
Dom. Steel Bonds—15,000 at 92¼.
D. W. Ry—75 at 79½, 25 at 79¼.
Mont. Cotton—5 at 130.
Merchants Bank—12 at 150, 19 at 150.
Bell Tel. Rights—98 at 7.

AFTERNOON SALES.

Can. Pac.—75 at 136¾, 50 at 136½.
Toronto Ry.—100 at 120¾, 25 at 121, 50 at 120¾, 50 at 120¼, 125 at 121, 45 at 121, 25 at 121 1-8.
New Can. Pac.—150 at 130½.
Dom. Steel Com.—350 at 54, 50 at 54.
Montreal Power—75 at 103¾, 50 at 103½.
Detroit Ry.—50 at 79½.
Merchants Bank—25 at 149¾.
Bank of Commerce—10 at 155.
Merchants Cotton—2 at 82.
Bell Tel. Rights—28 at 7.
M.S.R. Bonds—500 at 106.
Dom. Steel bonds—4,000 at 92¼.
Int. Col. Coal Bonds.—1,000 at 94.

MONTREAL TOCK REPORT.

Reported by MacDougall Bros., 9 St. Sacrament St.

Comparison of prices for the past week:

Stocks.	Highest.	Lowest.
Canadian Pacific Railway	136¾	131¾
" " " new	130	129
Detroit Electric	79¾	79
Duluth Com.	....	....
Do. Preferred	....	....
Montreal Street Railway Co.	279	276½
Montreal Street Railway New	....	....
Toronto Street Railway	123	118¼
Halifax Electric Ry	111	111
St. John Elec. Ry.	114	114
Twin City	120	119
" pfd	....	....
Nova Scotia Steel	107¼	105
Richelieu & Ontario Nav. Co.	113	113
Commercial Cable Co.	165	164
Montreal Telegraph	170	170
Bell Telephone Co.	170	169
Montreal Gas Co.	....	....
Royal Electric Co	....	....
" " N.S	....	....
Halifax Heat & Light	....	....
Montreal Cotton Co.	131	130
Dominion Cotton	60	60
Can. Colored Cotton Co.	....	....
Merchants "	....	....
Montmorency Cotton	....	....
War Eagle	....	....
Republic Mg. Co.	....	....
Payne Mining Co.	21	21
Lake Superior	....	....
Montreal & London	....	....
Auer Light Co.	....	....
" " Bonds	....	....
Land Grant Bonds	....	....
Loan & Mortgage Co.	....	....
Virtue Mining	10	10
North Star	....	....
Dom. Coal	140	139½
" pfd.	118	116
Intercolonial Coal	....	....
" pfd.	....	....
Flemington Coke & Coal Co	....	....
Bank of Montreal	259	258
Ontario Bank	....	....
Molsons Bank	214¼	212
Bank of B. N. A.	....	....
Merchants Bank	150	149
Royal	....	....
Nova Scotia Bank	....	....
Bank of Toronto	....	....
Eastern Townships	....	....
Laurentide Pulp Co.	....	....
National Salt Com.	....	....
Commerce Bank	157	156
Imperial Bank	....	....
Hochelaga Bank	....	....
Bank of Ottawa	....	....
Union Bank	125	120
Quebec Bank	117	117
National Bank	....	....
North-West Land	....	....
" pfd.	....	....
Windsor Hotel	....	....
Com. Cable Coup Bonds	....	....
" " Reg'd	96¼	96⅛
People's Ht. & Lt.	....	....
Halifax Electric Ry.	....	....
Winnipeg Elec. Ry. Bonds	....	....
Can. Colored Cotton Bonds	101	101
Dom. Coal Bonds	....	....
Laurentide Pulp Bonds	....	....
Bell Telephone Bonds	....	....
Montmorency Cotton Bonds	....	....
" pfd.	....	....
National Salt Com.	....	....
Street Ry. Bonds	106½	106
Dom. Iron & Steel Com.	55¾	51¾
" " pref.	96	96
" " Bonds	92½	91
M. L. H. & P. Co.	105	103½
Richelieu & Ontario	....	....
Nova Scotia Bonds	....	....
Bell Tel. Rights	....	....

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

London, June 16, 4 p.m.—Consols for money at 96 7-16; do., for the account, at 96 9-16.

Anaconda, 5¾; Atchison, 84; do., pref. 103½; B and O., 108¾; C.P.R., 135½; and Chesapeake and Ohio, 48; Chicago, Gt. Western, 20¾; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 176⅛; Denver and Rio Grande, at 43 1-8; da., pref., 95; Erie, 38⅝; do., first pref., 70 1-8; do., second pref., 54; Illinois Central, 156½; Louisville and Nashville, 140½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 27⅝; do., pref., 60; New York Central, 160¼; Norfolk and Western, 55⅛; do., pref., 92; Ontario and Western, 34; Penna., 77; and Reading, 33⅝; do., first pref., 43; do., second pref., 35½; Southern Railway, 38; do., pref., 97½; Southern Pacific, 66¾; Union Pacific, 108; do., pref., 90½; U.E. Steel, 40 1-8; do., pref., 91¼; Wabash, 28¼; do., preferred, 46½; Spanish fours, 80½; Rand mines, 12½; De Beers, 42⅝.

Bar silver uncertain, 24¼d per ounce

Money, 2 to 2½ percent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills and for 3 months' bills is 2⅝ p.c.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

New York, June 16, Noon—Money on call quiet at 3 percent; prime mercantile paper, 4¼ to 5 percent; sterling exchange firm at 4 87⅝ to 4.87 for demand, and at 4.84⅝ to 4.85 for sixty days; posted rates, 4.85½ to 4.86 and 4.88 to 4.88½; commercial bills, 4.84½ to 4.85⅝; bar silver, 52½; Mexican dollars, 42; government bonds, steady; state bonds inactive; railway bonds firm.

Small buying orders were executed in some of the leading stocks, and as offerings were small, some good gains were established. Missouri Pacific was the most active, but scored only a fractional advance, but St. Paul, North-Western, Great Northern preferred, Iowa Central preferred, St. Louis and San Francisco, Toledo, St. Louis and Western preferred and Des Moines and Fort Dodge gained 1 to 2¾.

Canadian Pacific sold up to 137¼ and New York Dock jumped 3¼. Twin City Rapid Transit fell off 1¾, and Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville preferred. Before noon profit taking had some effect on special stocks, but there was no decided pressure. Bonds were firm.

COMMERCIAL

Montreal Wholesale Prices

There is very little change of note from the condition of things reported last week, either in tone or price. All week the grain market has remained dull and inactive, and there is no present sign of any change. Flour is doing a good business at steady prices, and the same may be said of rolled oats. Feed, however, is weak and inactive, especially for shorts. Provisions are a good market. In hog products, the market remains very steady with a good consumptive demand in evidence. Hams are reported to be selling very much better this season than last. Some dealers indicate that stocks are already getting into small compass. Practically all lines of smoked meats are in good demand. Packers advise that lard is being sold as quickly as it can be got ready; in fact, a number have orders booked ahead. Barrelled pork, especially short cut, is selling freely. Stocks are light, and a number of packers are entirely sold out.

So far the quantity of dairy butter being received is by no means large. Hence, the high prices which prevail at present. Some speculative trading is reported, and there is a fair export demand. Present prices are from 1c to 2c higher than those prevailing at this time last season. For creamery butter there is a steady market, prices being a shade higher than they were last week.

The cheese market rules steady. Importers in Great Britain do not, however, take hold very freely at the prices now obtaining, though the recent reductions on this side have brought about a somewhat increased consumption. At last reports, finest new colored was fetching 54s to 55s; new whits, 52s 6d to 53s 6d; finest colored, fall makes, 58s to 60s; finest white, fall makes, 54s to 57s; under grades, according to quality and condition, 32s to 47s. Buyers over there are now just taking sufficient for current requirements, as they look for still lower prices. The present prices will no doubt have the effect of stimulating the products.

Eggs are reported rather easier. Many of the 'picklers' have about completed the amount of their sale, while others are holding back in the hope of lower prices. Country produce is generally slow and easy.

GRAIN—Manitoba wheat at Port Arthur, No. 1, 72½c; No. 2, 70½c; Ontario No. 1 spring wheat, afloat May, 78c; No. 2, at 76½c; No. 2 oats locally, 48c to 49c; barley, 57½c to 58½c; buckwheat, 68c to 68½c, low freights; peas, 85½c to 86c; rye, 63c.

FLOUR— Manitoba patents, $4.10 to $4.30; and strong bakers, $3.80 to $4; Ontario—Straight rollers, $3.50 to $3.60; in bags, $1.70 to $1.77; Ontario patents $3.70 to $4.

ROLLED OATS — Millers' prices to jobbers, $2.35 to $2.40, in bags, and $4.80 to $5 per barrel.

FEED—Manitoba bran, $19; shorts, $22, bags included; Ontario bran in bulk, $18.50 to $19; shorts in bulk, $22 nominal.

HAY—No. 1, $9.50 to $10; No. 2, $8.00 to $8.50; clover, $7.50 to $8 in car lots.

BEANS—Choice primes, car lots on the track, $1.25.

PROVISIONS—Heavy Canadian short cut pork, $23.50; selected, $22.50; compound refined lard, 9½c to 10c; pure Canadian lard, 11c to 11¾c; finest lard, 12c to 12¼c; hams, 12c to 13c; bacon, 11c to 12c; dressed hogs, $7.50; fresh killed abattoir, $8.75 per 100 lbs.

CHEESE—Ontario, 9¾c to 10c, and Quebec, 9½c to 9¾c.

EGGS—Straight receipts, 13½c.; P.E.I., 13c.

BUTTER—Choice creamery, current receipts in jobbing lots, 19½c to 20c; seconds, 19c to 19½c.

ASHES — Potash, firsts $4.10 to $4.20; seconds, $3.70; pearl ash, $6 to $6.10.

POTATOES—Choice stock, 80c to 90c; seconds, 75c to 80c per bag on track.

MAPLE PRODUCTS—New syrup at 5c to 5½c per lb., in wood; tins, 70c to 80c; sugar, 7c to 8c.

LIVE STOCK MARKET, June 12.

There were about 400 head of butchers' cattle, 150 calves, 600 sheep and lambs, and 25 milch cows offered for sale at the East End Abbattoir to-day. There was a good turnout of the butchers, and trade was good, with firm prices paid for the best cattle, but common stock were rather plentiful and lower in price, while some of the grassers were rather lean for the butchers, and were bought for canning, at from 2½c to 3c per lb. Prime beeves sold at from 5¾c to 6c per lb.; pretty good stock at from 4¼c to 5½c, and the common cattle at from 3c to 4c per lb. Calves continue to advance in price, and sold at from $3.50 to $10 each. Mutton critters are all declining in price; shippers pay 3¾c per lb. for good, large sheep, and the butchers pay about 3½c per lb. for the others; yearlings sell at about 4c per lb. Milch cows sold at from $30 to $70 each, but the $70 cow was an extraordinarily copious milker. There were a considerable number of the different kinds of live stock sold here yesterday. Fat hogs sold at from 6½c to 7c per lb., weighed off the cars.

LIVE STOCK MARKET—June 16.

There were about 600 head of butchers cattle, 200 calves and 700 sheep and lambs offered for sale at the East End Abattoir to-day. The larger portion of the cattle were 'grassers' and would not bring over 3½c per lb., while the leaner ones would not bring 3c per lb. All stall-fed cattle were in active demand at higher prices, quality considered.. Shippers were buying anything at all suitable to fill up space on outgoing steamer, and they paid from 3¾c to 4¼c for bulls, from 5c to 5½c for large cows and for a lot of rather uneven distillery fed cattle from Berthier they paid 6c per lb. Mr. G. Martel bought 11 good cattle at from 5¾c to near 6¼c per lb. Pretty good cattle sold at from 4c to 5½c, and the common stock from 3c to 3¾c per lb. Calves sold at from $2.50 to $8 each. Shippers paid 3¾c per lb. for good large sheep, but they will pay only 3½c after to-day. Butchers paid from 3¼c to 3¾c per lb. for old sheep and from 3¾c to 4c per lb. for yearlings. Lambs sold at from $2.25 to $4 each. Fat hogs sold in lots at about 6¾c per lb., weighed off the cars.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES—June 13.

The frequent rains have made bad roads in many places throughout the country and prevent many farmers from bringing loads of produce to the market, but the basket brigade who come to the city by boat and rail were present in large numbers to-day, and the market gardeners were out in full force, bringing enormous quantities of green stuff, which is sold at pretty low figures; poultry, dead and alive, are being brought out more freely, and prices are lower; a good many lots of spring chickens about the size of pigeons are offered by the farmers at 35c to 45c per pair, but dealers sell better samples at 65c to $1 per pair; Canadian strawberries are beginning to arrive in quantities and sell at from 14c to 17c per box at the railway depot. Oats sold at $1.05 to $1.10 per bag; the only sample of buckwheat sold at $1.40 per bag; potatoes are declining in price and sold at from 80c to 90c for the 80 lb. bag; turnips, 75c to 90c do.; old beets, $1 per barrel; new carrots, 25c per dozen bunches; radishes, 4c to 5c do.; lettuce, 10c to 15c for the common, and 20c to 25c per dozen for the cabbage headed; rhubarb, 12c to 25c do.; American cabbage, $3.75 per crate; dressed hogs, 8c to 8¾c per lb.; dead turkeys, 11c to 15c do.; fowls, 80c to $1.20 per pair; geese, 10c per lb.; tub butter, 19c to 21c do.; print butter, 20c to 25c do.; fresh laid eggs in baskets, 20c to 25c per dozen; oranges, $5 to $6 per case; lemons, $2.50 per box; pineapples, 8c to 15c each; bananas, $1 to $2 per bunch; hay, $7 to $8.50 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs.; straw, $4 to $6 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs.

DUN'S TRADE REPORT.

Dun's Bulletin of Saturday, June 14, said of Montreal trade.

The unusually cool weather, which has been accompanied by so much rain, is said to have greatly retarded seeding operations in some sections of the Montreal district, but the general trade situation and outlook presents quite as favorable an aspect as noted last week. The lack of warm weather affects the sale of light summer fabrics, and the movement in general hardware, paints, glass, etc., is now slackening off as is usual at the season, but heavy metals are still moving quite freely, and groceries show a good distribution. Shipments of cheese and butter are fairly liberal, at rather firmer prices. In general values the tendency continues upwards. Iron and its products show sustained strength; tinned sheets are cabled two pounds higher, and galvanized sheets ten shillings higher. Tin, lead and copper are all firm. In groceries, sugars have recovered a part of last week's decline; the late strong advance in Japan teas is fully maintained, and canned tomatoes and apples, and evaporated apples are still dearer and very scarce. There appears to be a war of competition among the local hide dealers, and buyers are offering 9 cents for No. 1 beef hides, 12 cents for calfskins, and 25 cents for lambskins, figures which are considerably ahead of late quotations. Dry goods prices tend to general firmness, and manufacturers of cashmere hose have established an advance of from 7½ to 10 percent.

Ten small failures are reported in the district for the week, but in two cases only do the liabilities reach $5,000.

CROPS ARE GOOD.

The crop reports, according to Bradstreet's, are encouraging. The present promise, so far, is for a large yield of grain both in Ontario and the North-West. The grain shipments from Ontario are light now as the crops in many sections have all been marketed, but in the North-West, owing to the scarcity of cars, which kept back the deliveries, there is still a great deal of grain to come out. It is said that the railways will be busy the next eight weeks or more hauling out the balance of the crop. The westward movement of settlers and their effects continues large. Business prospects in the North-West were never so bright as they are at present. Wholesale firms look for a large increase in the North-West business this year.

DECREASE IN FAILURES.

Failures in the United States and Canada continue well down to a minimum, the aggregate reported to Bradstreet's for May being the smallest for any month so far this year, and also fewer than in May a year ago. With the exception of May, 1899 and 1900, in fact, failures in the month just closed were the lightest reported in May for at least ten years past. Liabilities show some expansion, it is true, over those of April, due mainly to the inclusion of a few private bankers, large contractors and builders and manufacturers, but except perhaps in the case of the large building trade failures, nothing approaching structural weakness can be observed. As to this latter class of embarrassments it might be said that troubles growing out of the demands for higher wages and material have constituted an appreciable influence upon building activity at several centres.

The total number of failures for last month in Canada and Newfoundland was 81 against 102 last year, with total assets and liabilities for May, 1902, of $172,002, and $551,474, against $392,914 and $874,250 respectively for the same month last year.

BUCKHORN FALLS HARNESSED.

Peterborough, June 11.—The water power of the Buckhorn Falls, two thousand horse power, eighteen miles from Peterborough, has been purchased outright by Mr. Culverwell, of Peterborough, who is also manager of the company which owns the Burleigh Falls, 5,000 horse power. Both dams have been completed and the work of transmitting power to Peterborough, Port Hope and Cobourg will start immediately.

CHICAGO MARKETS

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., No. 16 St. Sacrament street, report the closing prices to-day as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low	Close.
Wheat—				
July	71¾	72	71⅝	72
Sept.	70⅝	70⅞	70⅛	70⅝
Corn—				
July	63½	64½	63	64⅜
Sept.	58⅜	58⅝	58¼	58⅝
Oats—				
July	37	37½	36⅜	37⅛
Sept.	28½	28⅝	28½	28½
Pork—				
July	17.42	17.62	17.40	17.62
Sept.	17.55	17.75	17.52	17.75
Lard—				
July	10.17	10.22	10.15	10.25
Sept.	10.20	10.27	10.20	10.25
Short Ribs—				
July	10.37	10.37	10.30	10.37
Sept.	10.17	10.27	10.17	10.27

TORONTO MINING EXCHANGE.

Toronto, June 16.—Sales:
Payne—2,000 at 22, 1,000 at 22.
Republic—5,000 at 9¼.
Black Tail—2,000 at 12, 3,000 at 12.

TORONTO CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, June 13—The receipts at the Toronto cattle market to-day did not include the choicest grades of exporters, and so, although the market was very stiff, the highest prices were not so good as those of yesterday. The best price obtained was 10c per cwt lower than yesterday. The trade, however, was brisk, with strong demand for all the best offerings. Stall fed cattle predominated, although grass cattle were in greater evidence than formerly, and from now on are expected to come in in increasing numbers. There was nothing worthy of note in the other classes of cattle beyond the good demand, resulting in everything being sold early in the day. Receipts amounted to 57 loads, which included 668 cattle, 861 sheep and lambs, 1,999 hogs, 32 calves and 13 horses. The trade in sheep and lambs was good at stationary prices. Hogs showed no change, but had an easier feeling in the face of the large receipts.

Export Cattle—Were steady in price, but not of the choicest grades. The price of choice exporters ranged from $5.50 to $6.65 per cwt., and medium cattle brought $4.50 to $5.50 per cwt.

Butchers' cattle were in good demand selling at steady prices. Picked lots equal to exporters sold at $5.65 to $6 per cwt. Choice ones were worth $5 to $5.65.

Feeders and stockers were steady at $4 to $5 per cwt. for short-keep feeders and $3.75 to $4 per cwt. for heavy stockers.

Sheep and lambs sold well at steady price Export ewes brought $3.75 to $4.10 per cwt. and spring lambs sold at $3.50 to $4.75 each.

Hogs were steady at $6.87½ per cwt. for choice and $6.62½ perc wt. for lights and fats.

CHICAGO CATTLE.

Chicago, June 16.—Cattle, receipts, 20,000, including 1,000 Texans; market steady; weaker; good to prime steers, $7.30 to $7.90 poor to medium, $5.00 to $7.25; stockers and feeders, $3.50 to $5.25; cows, $1.40 to $5.75; heifers, $2.25 to $6.50; canners, $1.40 to $2.40; bulls, $2.75 to $5.60; calves, $3.50 to $6.50; Texas fed steers, $5.00 to $6.70.

Hogs, receipts, 40,000; left over, 8,723; market ten cents lower mixed and butchers $7.10 to $7.45; good to choice, heavy, $7.40 to $7.55; rough heavy, $7.20 to $7.40; light, $7.00 to $7.25; bulk of sales, $7.10 to $7.35.

Sheep, receipts, 18,000; sheep and lambs steady; good to choice wethers, $5.00 to $5.50; fair to choice mixed, $4.00 to $5.00; native lambs, $5.00 to $6.90; spring lambs, $7.50.

MANITOBA CROP REPORT.

Winnipeg, Man., June 16.—A crop bulletin was issued on Saturday night by the Manitoba Department of Agriculture. There was more rain during seeding than farmers desired, resulting in a few cases in a decreased acreage in wheat, but this has been amply compensated by the wonderful growth which all crops have made. The prospects are excellent for another bountiful harvest this year.

TORONTO STOCK MARKET.

Toronto, June 16.—C.P.R. and Toronto Railway monopolized most of the trading in the local market this morning, the general list holding inactive, but with firm undertone. Money is reported easier, call loans being readily negotiated at 5 percent, with a few reported at 4½ percent. Toronto Railway showed the effect of strike probabilities in its irregular movement, though the range held above Saturday's, the lowest price touched being 118¾. Opening ⅜ higher at 119 1-8 the stock sold off ⅜, and rallied to a close at 119½. The advance in C.P.R. followed a renewal of movement in New York. In the local market C.P.R. opened unchanged at 136, sold up to 137, and closed at 136¾. Sales totalled 2,195 shares, 635 of these being at 136¼, and 400 at 137. New stock sold 1 1-8 higher at 130½. No news accompanied the advance except reports of exceptionally firm western crop conditions. The announcement of the half yearly dividend of 4 percent on Dominion Coal did not stiffen that stock, which sold off to 123¾, after opening 1 higher at 140. Steels were neglected. Bank shares continued in investment demand for small lots.

OGILVIE MILLING CO.

ISSUE OF $2,600,000 BONDS AND STOCK MUCH OVER-SUBSCRIBED.

It was formerly the custom to go outside of Canada to float loans or to secure subscriptions to heavy bond issues, but Montreal has become such a great financial centre that important money transactions are now of almost daily occurrence. The Royal Trust Company recently invited subscriptions to the bond and preferred stock issue of the Ogilvie Milling Company to the extent of $2,600,000, and although the many branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Royal Trust Company had not been heard from the announcement was made yesterday afternoon that the bonds to the extent of $1,000,000 and $1,600,000 of preferred stock had been oversubscribed by several million dollars. The nature of this security seems to have been appreciated all over, as telegrams soliciting allotments came in from as far west as Vancouver and Victoria, and from Halifax, Sydney and Prince Edward Island, in the east, with requests also from Great Britain and Newfoundland. A leading banker, commenting on the success of the issue, stated that it seemed all the more remarkable from the fact that there was at the present time so many demands on the investing public for new enterprises and calls on increased capitalization, such as the Canadian Pacific Railway, Bell Telephone, Dominion Coal, Dominion Iron & Steel, Havana Electric bonds, and others.

DAIRY PRODUCE

CHEESE FRACTIONALLY LOWER THAN LAST WEEK.

Exports of butter and cheese from the port of Montreal for Europe for the week ending June 14, 1902:

CHEESE.

	Local.	Thro'.	Total.
To Liverpool—			
Tunisian	8,758	536	9,294
Manxman	466	424	890
Lake Manitoba	1,949	2,283	4,232
To Glasgow—			
Sarmatian	1,947	972	2,919
Concordia	2,512	324	2,836
To London—			
Montevidean	9,554	5,931	15,485
To Bristol—			
Monteagle	17,218	1,356	18,574
Total	42,404	11,826	54,230
Corresponding week of last year	42,260	3,586	45,846
Corresponding week of 1900	72,395	31,032	103,427
Total shipments since May 1, 1902	204,968	39,077	244,045
Corresponding period, 1901	162,812	30,251	193,113
Corresponding period, 1900	234,249	110,965	345,214

BUTTER.

	Local.	Thro'.	Total.
To Liverpool—			
Tunisian	7,021	1,297	8,318
To London—			
Montevidean	3,298	745	4,043
To Bristol—			
Monteagle	6,334	302	6,636
Total	16,653	2,344	18,997
Corresponding week of last year	13,001	1,284	14,285
Corresponding period, 1901	44,777	4,107	48,884
Corresponding period, 1900	19,231	3,430	22,661

N.B.—SS. Manchester Commerce, sailing Sunday, estimated 5,000 boxes of cheese and 5,100 packages butter. SS. Fremona sailing on Sunday, estimated 15,000 boxes of cheese.

Cowansville, June 14.—At the E. T. board to-day 25 factories offered 1,737 cheese, and 22 creameries offered 2,082 butter; 1,060 boxes of butter sold for 20¾c; 96 boxes of butter sold for 20¼c; 27 boxes of butter sold for 20¼c; balance unsold. Cheese all sold, but 77 boxes for 9⅝c to 9 7-16c, ruling price 9 7-16c. Twelve buyers present. Adjourned to June 21, at 1 p.m.

Cornwall, Ont., June 14.—As usual every box of cheese boarded was sold on the Cornwall cheese board here to-day, at top notch figures. The excellent pasturage has resulted in a big flow of milks, and an increased quantity of cheese. To-day 2,111 boxes were boarded, of which 1,324 were white, 735 colored, and 52 American. Competition was keen, and the white sold for 9¼c, the colored, 9 9-16c, and the American 9⅜c. A small lot of butter sold at 12c. J. F. McGregor got 854 for Lovell & Christmas; J. A. McRae, 333 for Hodgson Brothers; S. Wotherspoon, 557 for A. A. Ayer & Co.; J. Walsh, 257 for James Alexander, and T. J. Howe, 70 for A. W. Grant. Last year at this date 2,123 sold at 9¼c.

Belleville, Ont., June 14.—Thirty factories represented total offerings this date of 2,410 white and 309 colored cheese; sales as follows: Sprague, 720 white at 9¼c Magrath, 550 white, and 140 colored at 9½ cents; Watkins, 295 white and 169 colored at 9¼c; Hodgson, 100 at 9 7-16c; balance will, no doubt, be sold on the curb at the board prices.

London, Ont., June 14.—Two thousand boxes offered; 9⅝c bid on board; no sales; factorymen will sell on street at 9½c for both white and colored. Showery weather; everything favorable for a large make.

Shelburne, Ont., June 14.—At the cheese market here to-day three factories boarded 290 boxes, of which 160 boxes sold at 9½c; balance unsold. Whittington Butter Company offered 130 boxes butter for which 18¾c was offered; not sold. Four buyers present. The board meets again in two weeks.

Messrs. Hodgson Brothers has issued the following Liverpool dairy produce report, for the week ending June 6:

Cheese—The demand has been good, but there is no confidence shown in present prices, and dealers operate only for immediate needs; still, the arrivals have been insufficient for the demand, and values have been well maintained throughout the week, the steady cables from both the United States and Canada causing importers to be firm. We quote to-day: Finest Canadian and States new colored, 53s to 54s; finest Canadian and States new white, 52s 6d to 53s 6d; finest colored, fall makes, practically exhausted, nominally 58s to 59s; finest white, fall makes, 55s to 57s; under grades, full creams, according to quality, 40s to 48s. Skims and half meats, 30s to 39s per cwt.

Butter—Market quiet at old rates. Copenhagen quotations are again unchanged, but arrivals from the Continent are now coming in more freely, and the tendency is to a shade easier prices in foreign markets. We quote to-day: Choicest Canadian creamery in boxes, 94s to 96s; and choicest States creamery, in boxes, none here; choicest States Process, none here; finest imitation, finest ladle and Canadian dairy, nominally 75s to 82s; choicest Danish in Kiel casks, 100s to 108s; choicest Russian in Kiel casks, 90s to 94s; choicest fresh made Irish creamery, 94s to 98s.

Estimated stock of cheese in Liverpool on May 31, 1902, 17,474 boxes; April 30, 1902, 28,980 boxes; May 31, 1901, 38,245 boxes.

THE FRUIT FRAUDS.

Ottawa, June 15.—Several of the inspectors under the Fruit Marks Act have reported to the Department of Agriculture that strawberries and other small fruits are being sold in various centres packed in such a manner as to violate the Fruit Marks Act. Directions have been issued to the inspectors to enforce the provisions of the act against fraud in the packing of small fruits as vigorously as against fraud in the packing of apples.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

Edinburgh, June 2.—Messrs. John Swan & Sons' weekly report on the live stock trade says: The number of fat cattle on offer this week has been under an average, but the general quality good. A very active demand has been experienced throughout, and much the highest quotations of the season realized. Fat cows have also made exceptionally high prices. There was a fair supply of fat sheep, and these have met a trade nearly equal to the previous week, but in some cases is a head less money had to be taken. Ewes were also the turn cheaper. Fat lambs were shown in large numbers. Owing to the continued cold, barren weather many of those on offer are very short of quality, the best selling fairly well at from 34s to 39s; but inferior lambs making disappointing prices, some down as low as 22s. There was a very large supply of calves, and a fair supply of pigs; the former met a worse trade at less money, while pigs just about made previous rates. There was a smaller supply of store sheep; anything of a good class got easily sold at fully previous rates, but no improvement can be quoted on secondary descriptions, although a good clearance has been effected. Store cattle a small supply; owing to the high prices asked trade has been quiet throughout, and a portion of the secondary descriptions left over. Milch cows in much smaller numbers and about £1 a head dearer Quotations—Top price of cattle per live cwt., from 44s to 47s; current from 41s to 43s. Mutton to 8½d per lb.

London, June 2.—Beast supply, as usual at this season, consisted chiefly of Norfolks. For fat beasts of both prime and second quality trade rather slower, but last Monday's rates governed all transactions. Fat butchering cows and bulls sold readily at advance of 2d per 8 lbs. Arrivals—8 Scotch, 162 Irish, 639 Norfolk, Suffolk and Essex, 261 midland, home and western counties, 20 Devon. Sheep market—Wedder sheep were in steady demand at late rates, but ewes were much easier in price; best small lambs met fair trade, but at less money; heavy sorts lower, and difficult to cash. Beasts, 3s 4d to 3s 4d; sheep, 3s 10d to 4s 2d; lambs, 5s 2d to 6s 6d per 8 lbs. Total supply—Beasts, 1,690; sheep and lambs, 8,590; calves, 10; pigs, 20.

Liverpool, June 2.—Cattle, 429; sheep and lambs, 9,258; best beasts, 7¼d to 7¾d; second, 6½d to 7¼d; third, 5d to 6¼d. Best Scotch sheep, horn, 8½d; sheep in wool, 9½d; other sorts, 7d to 8d; lambs, 8½d to 9½d. An increase of 42 cattle and 394 sheep and lambs.

AMERICAN CATTLE MARKETS.

New York, June 13.—Beeves, receipts, 3,255; good to choice steers strong; others steady; bulls and cows unchanged; steers, $5.40 to $7.65; scrubs, $4.50; oxen, $5.50 to $6.30; bulls, $4.00 to $5.50; cows, $2.90 to $5.50. Cables quoted live cattle higher at 14½c to 15½c per lb., dressed weight, sheep, 14½c to 15½c dressed weight; refrigerator beef, 12c to 12½c per lb. No shipments to-day; to-morrow, 1,450 cattle, 20 sheep and 8,700 quarters of beef. Calves, receipts, 240; strong; veals, $5 to $7.50, culls, $4.50; city dressed veals, 9c to 11½c extra, 12c. Sheep and lambs, receipts, 7,733; sheep slow to 15c lower; lambs, 50c to 50c lower; 7 cars unsold; sheep, $2.75 to $5; export wethers, $5.50; lambs, $5.75 to $7.25; one car fancy, $7.50; culls, $4.25 to $5.50. Hogs, receipts, 1,821; firm; state hogs, $7.50; western do., nominal.

East Buffalo, June 13.—Cattle receipts 350 head; market in good shape; all good stock sold, but several loads of common grassy stock held over; veals strong; 50c higher; tops, $7.50 to $7.75; fair to good $6.50 to $7; common to light, $5 to $6.00. Hogs, receipts, 600 head; active; 5c to 10c higher; heavy, $7.60 to $7.75; medium, at $7.40 to $7.55; Yorkers, $7.25 to $7.35; and light do., $7.10 to $7.20; pigs, $7 to $7.05; roughs, $6.80 to $7.10; stags, 5.25 to $6.00. Sheep and lambs, receipts, 3,500 head; slow 25c lower; top lambs, $6 to $6.50; fair to good, $4.25 to $5; culls to common, $3 to $3.75; yearlings, $5 to 5.35; sheep, top mixed, $4.50 to $4.75; fair to good, $4 to $4.25; culls to common, $2 to $3.75.

ONTARIO MARKETS.

Guelph, June 14.—Flour, $2 to $2.25; red wheat, 80c to 82c; goose wheat, 75c to 77c; bran, $18; shorts, $19; middlings, $22; barley, 58c to 60c; oats, 46c to 47c; rye, 60c to 65c; peas, 85c to 90c; hay, $8.50 to $9.50; potatoes, per bag, 60c to 70c; hogs, $6.40 to $6.50; sheepskins, 50c to 75c; hides, $5.50 to $6; wool, 8c to 12c; butter, 15c to 17c; eggs 14c to 15c; chickens, per pair, 75c to 90c.

Ingersoll, Ont., June 16.—White wheat, 75c to 78c per bushel; red fall, do., 75c to 78c per bushel; spring, do., 75c to 78c per bushel; barley, 50c to 55c per bushel; peas, 75c to 78c per bushel; oats, 42c to 45c per bushel; corn, 60c to 65c per bushel; bran, $18 to $19 per ton; shorts, $17 to $22 per ton; potatoes, 50c to 60c per bag; onions, 90c to 95c per bushel; live hogs, $6.60 to $6.75 per cwt.; flour, $1.80 to $2.15 per cwt.; oatmeal, $2 to $2.50 per cwt.; cornmeal, $3 to $2.50 per cwt.; butter, 20c to 22c per lb.; creamery, 23c to 25c per lb.; eggs, 10c to 11c per dozen; hay, $5 to $9 per ton; hides, $5 to $6 per cwt.

Toronto, June 16.—Wheat—The offerings are fair now that the farmers are less busy and the market is rather easier at 76c to 77c for red and white, east and middle freights; goose is dull at 65c to 69c for cars of No. 2 east, spring is lower at 75c for No. 2 east; Manitoba is steady at 85½c for No. hard, 83½c for No. 1 northern and 81½c for No. 2 northern, grinding in transit.

Flour—The market is quiet, but rather firmer than a week ago, cars of Ontario patents in buyers bags are quoted at $2.90 bid east and middle freights and choice brands are quoted fifteen to twenty cents higher.

Mill feed—Firm for shorts at $20 and easier for bran at $17 in bulk east and middle freights.

Barley—There is not much demand except for feed and the market is dull at 52c for No. 3 east and middle freights.

Corn—Easier at 61½c for Canada No. 2 mixed, and 62½c for No. 2 yellow west.

Oats—In better demand. The market is firmer than a week ago. No. 2 white are held at 46½c each, and at 46c middle freights.

Peas—Dull and nominal at 77c for No. 2 oats and 76c middle freights.

Eggs—The receipts continue liberal. There is a good demand and the market is steady

THE FERNIE DISASTER

Fernie, B. C., June 12.—Mr. R. G. Drinnan, mine manager at the Coal Creek mines, where the recent explosion took place, was in the witness box all day yesterday. He stated that the daily reports of the fire bosses and overmen extending over a year indicated nothing dangerous in the conditions of the mine. The system of taking out coal dust and watering the roadway was efficient. The mine was not a dry, dusty mine, and was not dangerous, either from gas or dust. Mr. Dick, government inspector, had reported the mine safe three days before the accident, and eleven days previous to that two miners, appointed under the statute by the miners themselves, had examined the mines and had reported in writing that they were clear of gases and in good condition. He thought there had been an initial gas explosion, the origin of which he could not account for, but thought it had been extended by the coal dust stirred up by the initial explosion. He stated that fires caused by the shots at the working faces are not dangerous because the faces must be clear of gaseous dust before the shot is allowed to be fired. The safety lamps used were the same as used in Vancouver, and in parts of Scotland.

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 will 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 per line extra—prepaid.

Annual subscribers may have announcements of births, marriages and deaths (without extending obituary or verses) occurring in their immediate families free of charge, in which case name and address of subscriber should be given.

BIRTHS.

BARTRAM — At Capetown, South Africa, on Friday morning, June 13, 1902, a son to Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Bartram, late of Ottawa.

BROPHY — At 4080 Tupper street, Westmount, on Friday, June 6, 1902, the wife of D. McL. Brophy, of a son.

BUCHAN — At Montreal, on May 26, 1902, the wife of J. S. Buchan, Esq., K.C., of a son. 16

COLLARD.—At 109 Selby street, Westmount, on June 8, 1902, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Gilchrist Collard. 14

CUNNINGHAM — At 993 Cadieux street, on June 10, 1902, the wife of Andrew Cunningham, of a son. 13

GILMOUR.—At 22 St. Matthew street, Montreal, on Tuesday, June 10, 1902, the wife of J. L. Gilmour, of a daughter.

KENDALL — At 1632 Venango street, Philadelphia, on June 6, 1902, to the Rev. and Mrs. O. E. Kendall, of Vernon, Ontario, a daughter.

LANCASTER. — At 36 Stadacona avenue, Montreal, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Lancaster. 14

LOYNACHAN.—On June 8, 1902, at No. 25 Bishop street, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Donald H. Loynachan. 10

MARTIN — On June 13, 1902, at 216 Prince Arthur street, the wife of Mr. John F. Martin, of a son.

McEWEN.—On June 6, 1902, at Wavina, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. H. S. McEwen.

McMILLAN.—At Alexandria, Ontario, on June 5, 1902, a son to Mr. and Mrs. D. P. McMillan. 10

McNALLY. — At No. 6 Tower avenue, on June 3, 1902, a son to Mr. and Mrs. W. V. McNally. 10

PROVOST — At 89 Maria street, Ottawa, on June 13, 1902, the wife of P. Provost, Chief of the Ottawa Fire Department, of a son. 16

SANFORD.—At the Reeve Methodist parsonage Hampton, Iowa, on June 7, 1902, to the Rev. and Mrs. O. M. Sanford, a son. 10

SNELL — At Kingston, on May 29, 1902, a son to the Rev. G. W. and Mrs. Snell, of West Brome, Que. 11

MARRIED.

BEATTY—SODEN.— On June 11, 1902, at the residence of the bride's parents, Wyebridge, Ont., by the Rev. T. Dunlop, John Beatty, jr., Midland, Ont., to Addie, daughter of H. M. Soden. 14

BRITTAIN—MYERS. — At St. George's Church, Toronto, on June 11, 1902, by the Rev. Canon Cayley, Charles J. Brittain to Ethel Charlotte, only daughter of the late Dr. W. Myers, all of Toronto. 14

CALDWELL—WINNETT. — At the residence of the bride's parents, 198 Beverley street, Toronto, on June 4, 1902, by the Rev. G. M. Milligan, D.D., assisted by the Rev. Robt. Clements, of Cortland, N.Y., Ina Gordon Winnett, third daughter of Henry Winnett, Esq., to Alexander Clyde Caldwell, Ottawa. 10

CHANDLER — MUNN — On June 12, 1902, at St. James's Church, Paris, Ont., by the Rev. Canon Brown, B.A., William Montgomery Chandler, of the head office staff of the Sovereign Bank of Canada, to Jean, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Munn, of Paris. 16

CLEVELAND—ALLEN.— At the residence of bride's parents, Way's Mills, Que., on June 4, 1902, by the Rev. J. Holt Murray, Lottie Estella, second daughter of Hiram Allen, Esq., to Vester Cleveland, of Barnston, Que. 14

CROWHURST—INNIS. — On June 11, 1902, at Bethlehem Church, Westmount, by the Rev. E. M. Hill, Eva Maud Innis, daughter of James Innis, Esq., of Westmount, to William John Henry Crowhurst, of Montreal. 12

DAVIS—CRANE.— On June 10, 1902, by the Rev. W. G. Wallace, Harold Cuthbert Davis to Margaret Eleanor Crane, daughter of Samuel Crane, Esq., all of Toronto.

DRYSDALE—HARDY. — At St. Andrew's Church manse, Three Rivers, by the Rev. J. R. MacLeod, on June 7, 1902, George Drysdale, assistant superintendent, Canada Iron Furnace Co., Radnor Forges, Que., to Marion Amy Hardy, daughter of John Hardy, Esq., 'L'Avenir,' Que. 10

FLETT — FINDLAY — At the residence of the bride's father, on Thursday, June 5, 1902, John Arthur Flett, of Vancouver, B.C., to Nellie, second daughter of Robert Findlay, Brant Township, Bruce Co., Ont.

HALL—WATSON. — On June 11, 1902, at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Mackenzie Boyd, 106 Sully street, Toronto, by the Rev. Alex. Gilray, William Herbert Hall to Mary Constance (Mamie), second daughter of the late Samuel J. Watson, Esq., librarian of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario. 14

HICKERSON—WEBB.— In the Methodist Church, Brighton, Ont., on June 13, 1902, by the Rev. J. C. Wilson, Mr. Geo. F. Hickerson, to Miss Goineth Blanche Webb, both of Brighton Township, Ont.

HUBBERT—DONOVAN. — At 10 Bank street, Toronto, on June 11, 1902, by the Rev. Dr. I. Lovell, Benjamin Archibald Hubbert to Aphra Donovan, daughter of George R. Donovan, Esq., New York City. 14

LANGLEY — WHITE — At the residence of the bride's father, on June 12, 1902, by the Rev. Dr. McMullen, Charles E. Langley, architect, of Toronto, to Anna M., second daughter of James White, Esq., of Vansittart avenue, Woodstock, Ont. 16

LOUGHRAN—SKELLY. — At the manse, Grenville, by the Rev. M. F. Boudreau, on June 11, 1902, Thomas Loughran to Mary Skelly, both of Grenville. 12

MACCALLUM—OLDHAM. — On June 12, 1902, at the residence of Robt. Dack, North Toronto, by the Rev. Dr. MacIntyre, of Beamsville, R. J. MacCallum, of Seaforth Milling Co. to Jessie, youngest daughter of the late Jacob Oldham, of Beamsville, Ont. 14

McCOUBREY—THOMPSON. — At Quebec, on June 10, 1902, by the Rev. Mr. Balfour, Miss Carolina Amelia (Carrie) Thompson, daughter of Mr. Geo. Thompson of Valcartier, to Mr. Moses McCoubrey, of Riviere-aux-Pins. 14

McGILL—McLEAN.— On June 11, 1902, at the residence of the bride's father, Melbourne, Que., by the Rev. Dr. Kellock, Quinton McGill to Annie C. McLean, both of Melbourne. 14

McNICHOL — BURPE — On June 14, 1902, at St. George's Church, Ottawa, by the Rev. J. M. Snowdon, the Rev. John McNichol, B.D., to Louisa Maud, second daughter of Mr. T. R. Burpe, and granddaughter of the late Sir Leonard Tilley. 16

MODE—COLLETT. — At the residence of the bride's parents, 696½ Yonge street, Toronto, on June 10, 1902, by the Rev. B. D. Thomas, D.D., Lillie D. Collett to the Rev. R. H. Mode, B.D., assistant paster of Jarvis Street Baptist Church, Toronto.

MOORE — SPALLIN —At the residence of the bride's father, on June 11, 1902, by the Rev. R. Gamble, B.A., William J. Moore to Ida F. Spallin, daughter of Joseph Spallin, Esq., all of Masham, Que. 13

NEILSON—WALKER—At Melville Church, Westmount Park, Westmount, on June 11, Robert Neilson, of Toronto, to Marion, eldest daughter of J. R. Walker, ex-Mayor of Westmount. 12

PARKER—RICHARDSON.— At St. Mark's Church, Hamilton, Ont., on June 10, 1902, by the Rev. Canon Clark, M.A., rector of St. John's Church, Ancaster, Byron W. Parker to Sarah Katharine Richardson, all of Ancaster. 12

PINK—WILSON. — At 343 Slater street, Ottawa, on June 11, 1902, by the Rev. M. H. Scott, of Hull, Miss E. A. K. (Dolly) Wilson, only daughter of John Wilson, Cummings' Bridge, to Samuel Pink, of Pink Bros., Ottawa. 14

RAINEY — WILSON — On June 10, 1902, at the home of the bride's parents, by the Rev. J. S. Stewart, Mr. Lysander Rainey, to Miss Agnes Jane Wilson, all of the Kennebec Road, Beauce County, Que.

RUTHERFORD — TAYLOR. — At Lorne avenue, Chatham, Ont., by the Rev. W. E. Knowles, assisted by the Rev. J. J. Ross, Dr. J. W. Rutherford to Jessie, daughter of Henry J. S. Taylor, Esq., of Chatham. 14

SHANNON—MORRISON.— At the home of the bride, Burnbrae, Ont., on June 10, 1902, by the Rev. A. C. Reeves, B.A., William Thomas Shannon, of Campbellford, Ont., to Annie Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Morrison, Seymour East. 12

STRUTHERS—COWEN. — At Calvin Presbyterian Church, Montreal, on June 11, 1902, by the Rev. J. L. George, M.A., Mary Elizabeth Cowen to Alexander Clifford Struthers. 14

WELLS — CHANNELL — At St. Matthew's Church, Quebec, on June 12, 1902, by the Rev. F. G. Scott, assisted by the Rev. J. S. Brewer, Katie, daughter of Charles Channell, formerly of Toronto, to Samuel Wells.

WILSON— McLAREN. — At 378 Maria street, Ottawa, on June 11, 1902, by the Rev. John McLaren, father of the bride, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Moore, Elizabeth McLaren to the Rev. T. Rankin Wilson, B.A., Montreal. 14

WILSON — RAINEY — On June 11, 1902, at the home of the bride's mother, by the Rev. J. S. Stewart, Mr. Albert Abner Wilson, to Miss Barbara Rainey, all of the Kennebec Road, Beauce County, Que. 16

DIED.

BENSON.—At Regina, on June 7, 1902, Jas. Henry Benson, Sheriff of Assiniboia, eldest son of the late William Benson, Collector of Customs, Windsor, Ont. 12

BOSWORTH — In this city, on Sunday, June 15, 1902, Lucy Ross Medbury, wife of George M. Bosworth, of pneumonia, after a short illness.

BRADEN.—On June 10, 1902, Samuel Braden, of 411 Somerset street, Ottawa, in his 75th year. 12

BUTLER — On May 29, 1902, at 16 Gloucester Road, Regent's Park, London, England, Susan, widow of the late Capt. John Olive Butler, Madras Army, aged 75.

CHAMBERLAIN.— Entered into rest, at his father's residence, 132 Lewis street, Ottawa, on June 10, 1902, George Joseph Chamberlain, youngest son of D. C. Chamberlain, accountant of the House of Commons. 12

CROSS. — At St. Catharines, Ont., on June 11, 1902, Mary Jeffrey, widow of the late Luther Cross, M.D., and second daughter of the late Hon. Andrew Jeffrey, of Cobourg. 14

DENYES. — On June 12, 1902, at the residence of her son-in-law, J. H. Paterson, 57 Czar street, Toronto, Eliza Gordon, relict of the late Peter Denyes, of Thurlow, in her 85th year. 14

DEWAR.—At Winnipeg, on June 6, 1902, Llewellyn Barrett, infant son of Barrett Plummer and Claudia Cameron Dewar.

ENOUY.—At 122 North Beaconsfield street, Toronto, on June 8, 1902, Geo. A. E. Enouy, in his 74th year. 10

FINK.—At his late residence, 117 north Pearl street, Hamilton, Ont., on June 8, 1902, Walter Fink, aged 86 years. 12

FLETCHER — At the Royal Victoria Hospital, on Saturday, June 7, 1902, Lieut.-Colonel John Fletcher, C.M.G., in his 88th year.

FURNISS—At Bardfield, Sillery, Que., on June 14, 1902, Clothilde Langevin, widow of the late Albert H. Furniss, aged 49 years.

GILES — At 267 Prince Arthur street, on June 8, 1902, M. Annie Simmons, wife of A. E. B. Giles, L.D.S.
Vermont papers please copy.

GOODFELLOW.— At Melbourne, Que., on June 5, 1902, John Goodfellow, a native of Canonbie, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, aged 84 years and 5 months. 12

GOW — At Westmount, on Thursday, June 12, 1902, Isabella M. Brown, wife of John Gow, daughter of S. Joseph Brown, Windsor Mills.

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HERON.—At Scarborough Junction, Ont., on June 10, 1902, William Heron, aged 76 years and 6 months.

HETHERINGTON—At Quebec, on June 12, 1902, Louisa Bracknay, a native of Devonshire, England, aged 80 years, beloved wife of Thomas Hetherington. 14

JOHNSON.—At 11 Isabella street, Toronto, on June 5, 1902, E. J. Johnson, formerly of Whitby, Ontario, in his 57th year. 16

LIBBY.—At Compton, Que., on June 10, 1902, Climenie M. Libbey, aged ninety years, three months and 16 days. 12

LUCAS — On June 16, 1902, Fred., second son of Joseph and Ada Lucas, aged 6 years and 8 months.

MACGREGOR — Fell asleep in Jesus, in the 25th year of her age, on June 7, 1902, at 101 West 85th street, New York city, Anna Boaz, wife of Arthur A. MacGregor.

MACINTOSH — At 319 Peel street, on June 11, 1902, Sallie B. Grant, beloved wife of John Macintosh.

MALLOCH — At his late residence, 586 Lisgar street, Ottawa, on June 13, 1902, Edward Cruikshank Malloch, M.D. 16

McPHEE.—At Lachute, on June 8, 1902, in her 97th year, Mary Cameron, relict of the late John McPhee, of St. Andrews.

MELVILLE.—At Bergerville, Que., on June 11, 1902, William Melville, florist, aged 62 years. 14

MOORE.—Quietly fell asleep in the home of her nephew, Wm. McClinton, Black Bank, Ont., on June 12, 1902, Mrs. Martha Moore, in the 97th year of her age.
Belfast (Ireland) papers please copy.

NEIL.— At Granby, on June 11, 1902, in her 65th year, Margaret Marshall, the beloved wife of Wm. Neil.

NELLIS.—At San Francisco, Cal., on June 9, 1902, C. S. Nellis, M.D., youngest son of the late John Nellis, Esq., Brantford, and brother of Mrs. Bastedo and Mrs. Settell of Toronto. 12

NEWSOM.—Entered into rest, suddenly on Friday, June 6, 1902, at Oakland, California, Eliza Jane, in her 66th year, eldest daughter of the late John Holland, Montreal, mother of Mrs. P. N. Fowler, and Jessie L. Newsom, and widow of J. J. Newsom, who recently passed away at Oakland, Cal. 16

NICHOLSON — At Plymouth, England, on June 4, 1902, Andrew Nicholson, third and dearly beloved son of Walter W. and Mary Nicholson, aged 38 years, 11 months. 13

NYE—On June 13, 1902, at 113 Metcalfe st., Ottawa, Elmira B. Nye, beloved wife of L. N. Nye, in her 78th year.

PENNEY.—At Quebec, on June 10, 1902, at the age of 65 years, Maria Brown Penney, beloved sister of Mrs. George Cornwall, Thomas, George, and the late John A. Penney. 12

PENNOCK — Suddenly, Wm. Pennock, at his late residence, Waller street, Ottawa, on June 14, 1902, in his 77th year.

PORTEOUS.—At Ottawa, on June 7, 1902, Florence Ida, beloved wife of Wallace Porteous. 10

PROVOST — At 89 Maria street, Ottawa, on June 13, 1902, Joseph Frank, infant son of P. Provost, Chief of Ottawa Fire Department.

RAINBOTH.—On June 7, 1902, at his late residence, Spruce Grove, Aylmer road, near Ottawa, George Rainboth, in his in his 82nd year.

REYNOLDS.—At Baltimore, on June 9, 1902, Thomas William Reynolds, M.D., late assistant medical superintendent Hamilton Asylum. Funeral at Brockville.

ROGERS — On May 26, 1902, at the Cedars, Bournemouth, England, Catherine Rogers, widow of the late Henry Rogers, formerly of Oaklands Park, Weybridge, Surrey, and of Wolverhampton.

ROLPH — Entered into rest, at Ottawa, at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. H. L. Wood, Mr. Alfred Rolph, late stationer on Bank street; a native of Berkhampstead, and for many years a resident of Hemel-Hempstead, England, aged 76 years. 11

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ROSS.—On June 5, 1902, at Cowansville, Que., Thirza, Mercedes, Youngest and beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Ross. 14

SHANNON.—At Valleyfield, on June 12, 1902, after a long illness, which was borne with Christian fortitude, Frances Whitfield, widow of the late Peter Shannon, a native of London, England, aged 85 years.

SHORTEN—In this city, on June 12, 1902, John Carbury Shorten, native of Bandon, County Cork, Ireland.
Irish papers please copy.

SMITH.—At his residence, No. 81 Daly avenue, Ottawa, on June 9, 1902, Fred. W. Smith, in his 54th year, late of the Department of Indian Affairs. 12

SOMERS.—At Ingersoll, Ont., on June 7, 1902, Milton Harvey Somers, late of Traders Bank staff, in his twenty-fourth year. 10

VICKERY.—At Smith's Falls, on Monday, June 8, 1902, in her 62nd year, Ellen Laudon, the beloved wife of the late William Vickery and mother of the Rev. T. J. Vickery, of Calabogie. 12

WALTON. — At Parry Sound, Ont., on June 8, 1902, Thomas S. Walton, M.D., in his 64th year. 12

WHITE.—At Quebec, on June 10, 1902, William Gordon White, infant son of Sergt. K. White, aged 10 months.
Newfoundland papers please copy. 14

IN MEMORIAM.

CHAPMAN.—In loving remembrance of W. F. Chapman, of the Montreal Y.M.C.A., who entered into rest on June 12, 1899, deeply regretted. 12

NICHOL.—In memory of Thomas Nichol, M.D., LL.D., D.C.L., who died on June 14, 1890, in the 69th year of his age. 14

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
District of Montreal, Superior Court. No. 2044. Dame Winnifred May Foley, of the City and District of Montreal, wife common as to property of Herbert B. Muir, of the same place, Clerk, and duly authorized, Plaintiff, vs. the said Herbert B. Muir, Defendant.
An action in separation as to property has been instituted this day by Plaintiff against Defendant.
Montreal, 23rd May, 1902.
CRAMP & EWING, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

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All business communications should be addressed 'John Dougall & Son,' and all letters to the Editor should be addressed 'Editor of the "Witness."'