Montreal Weekly Witness

and Canadian Homestead.

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TERRORISTS KILL SOLDIERS AND POLICE.

Many Persons Killed in Conflict at Siedice, Poland.

TROOPS RETALIATED AND BEGAN AN INDISCRIMINATE MASSACRE.

Warsaw, Sept. 10, (10.10 a.m.)—At six o'clock on Saturday evening two soldiers, who were guarding the government alcohol store at Siedice, 55 miles south-east of Warsaw, were shot and killed by terrorists. A detachment of infantry, alarmed by the sound of firing, rushed up and fired a volley, killing two men and wounding two others. On Sunday morning the terrorists retaliated, beginning a massacre of policemen and soldiers patrolling the streets. At noon the infuriated troops attacked the Jewish quarter, destroying houses and shops. It is reported that over a hundred persons were killed. The town is in flames.

A late message from Siedice, timed 1.35 a.m., states that the massacre continued all day. The soldiers attacked all civilians, Christians, and Jews, robbing and murdering without discrimination.

Reports received here from Warsaw and other towns in the vicinity of Siedlice place the number of victims at several hundred.

The early reports of the Siedlce massacres put the responsibility at the door of the Terrorists, but fugitives declare that the soldiers never would have been allowed to get so completely out of hand without the connivance, if not the actual direction of their officers. The first reports received of the Bialystok massacre last June said the Terrorists were to blame there also.

It is difficult to obtain details of the trouble at Siedlce, as the town was surrounded yesterday by soldiers, and nobody was allowed to enter. Passengers, however, who arrived at Warsaw during the night gave the following account of the slaughter:

After the murder of a policeman by Terrorists on Saturday night, and the firing of a volley by troops into the assembled crowd, which resulted in the killing of two citizens and the wounding of many more, the Terrorists held a meeting and decided to exact vengeance by inaugurating a general campaign against the police and the troops, similar to the recent activity along the same lines in Warsaw. In the course of Sunday morning, twelve patrolmen and soldiers were killed. As a result of this the Libau regiment, in a state of infuriated anger, left its barracks in the afternoon, and marched into the Jewish quarter, shooting right and left as it went. The troops were joined by crowds of hooligans, who co-operated in the plundering and wantonly destroyed everything they were unable or undesirous of carrying away. The sale of booty by the soldiers went on under the very eyes of their officers.

At a late hour in the afternoon the Kaluga regiment arrived on a special train from Biala, and measures were instituted to put a stop to the massacre. In spite of this, however, the shooting continued up to a late hour last night.

A correspondent of the Associated Press, who was not able to get into Siedlce yesterday, started for there a second time this morning. Siedlce is a town of 30,000 people, half of whom are Jews.

Warsaw, Sept. 10.—Artillery was used in Siedlce this morning. Buildings on Pienka Warsaw and Aleira streets have been destroyed. According to reports received here, 200 Jews were killed and 3,000 were wounded during the progress of the massacre.

THOUSANDS EMIGRATING.

Berlin, Sept. 9.—The emigration from Russia by way of this city is the heaviest that has ever been known. More than two thousand persons pass through Ruebleben daily, on the way to German harbors and Rotterdam. A majority of the emigrants are bound for the United States. A considerable portion of them are Jews. Many of the families do not contain a single adult male. Some of the Jewish women, whose husbands were slaughtered in the recent massacres, have as many as six children with them.

SECURED SOLDIERS' PAY BY FRAUD.

Vladivostok, Sept. 8.—By means of a bold artifice, a party of revolutionists to-day obtained possession of $107,000, which had been sent here for the Thirtieth Regiment. An officer and two soldiers, all attired in uniforms of the Thirtieth Regiment, appeared at the bank, where the money was on deposit and withdrew the entire amount. The men disappeared immediately, and later it was learned that they were impostors who had disguised themselves in the rigmental uniforms in order to carry out their plan.

ENGINEER MURDERED.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 8.—Engineer Feodoroff, director of a department of the Great Baltic works, was attacked to-night by workmen and so badly wounded that he died a few hours later. The Baltic works are a nest of revolutionists, and Feodoroff was hated on account of his refusal to countenance their propaganda.

ESCAPE OF MR. URQUHART.

Baku, Sept. 9.—Leslie Urquhart, the British vice-consul here, who was decorated by King Edward for heroism in rescuing Englishmen isolated at Balakhana from Tartar insurgents during the massacres of 1905, was attacked last night in the centre of the city and miraculously escaped death. Though he was fired at eight times at short range, his only injuries were slight flesh wounds. The motive for the crime has not been established, but it is believed to be a revolutionary act.

RUSSIAN REFORMS

New Policy of the Government Will be a Liberal One

POLITICAL CRIMES TO BE TRIED BEFORE COURT-MARTIAL.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 6.—The declaration of policy by the government, of which lately several forecasts have appeared, was issued to-day. It promises many liberal reforms, including the immediate withdrawal of useless restrictions against the Jews, increasing provincial autonomy, reform of the police and other public services, the establishment of zemstvos in Poland and the Baltic provinces, and the institution of an income tax. Meanwhile the government is determined to maintain order, and it accordingly decrees court-martial for political crimes, and increases the penalties for carrying on the revolutionary propaganda.

The firm note struck by Premier Stolypin in the official communication embodying the whole government programme, published last night, with its warning to terrorists and revolutionists on one hand, that crime must and will be suppressed at any cost, and to the reactionists on the other hand, that reforms can neither be abandoned nor deferred, met with a prompt response on the Bourse to-day, where prices were not merely firm, but were very strong, without any symptoms of official support.

The official note appeared to-day in the 'Official Gazette' and the semi-official Russian press, but the attitude of the public has not yet developed. The ukase authorizing the institution of field courts-martial throughout the larger part of the Empire is regarded with disquietude in most circles. It is practically the same measure that the Emperor rejected during Count Witte's administration. While it is realized that it is a necessary measure in dealing with mutinies, armed uprisings and conditions of terrorism and anarchy, such as prevail in Poland, the Baltic provinces and the Caucasus, it is feared that arbitrary and unscrupulous officials may abuse the powers conferred upon them. It has already created a panic in the ranks of the contributors to the revolutionary press, and the drafters of incendiary proclamations, who hitherto have had no worse punishment to fear than imprisonment or deportation.

M. STOLYPIN'S POSITION.

RETIREMENT OF RUSSIAN PREMIER DEMANDED BY REACTIONARIES.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 7.— The open conflict between Premier Stolypin and the Reactionaries at Court, due to the refusal of the Premier to acquiesce in the abandonment of the proposed reforms, is reflected by the comment of the reactionary newspapers on the Premier's note of Sept. 5, which are now openly demanding the retirement of M. Stolypin.

A FILIPINO REPUBLIC

GOMEZ DECLARES THAT BRITAIN, FRANCE AND GEMANY WOULD RECOGNIZE SUCH.

Manilla, Sept. 9.—Dominar Gomez, at a political rally yesterday, declared that England, France and Germany would recognize a Filipino republic. Gomez made the above declaration in response to a request for an accounting of money collected. He further said that the money had been used in sending cablegrams to Europe to create a sentiment in favor of a Filipino republic and that a favorable reply had been received. Gomez late on Thursday was released from jail on bail. He was arrested on the charge of having slandered Governor Caillas.

COBB RE-ELECTED.

Republicans Carried Maine by Reduced Majority.

PROHIBITION WAS THE ISSUE—CONGRESSMAN LITTLEFIELD ALSO RETURNED.

Portland, Me., Sept. 10.—Governor William T. Cobb, Republican, running on a platform devoted almost exclusively to a continuance of the prohibitory law of the State, was re-elected to-day by a plurality of less than 8,000, which, with but few exceptions, is the smallest margin of votes ever given a Republican Governor in Maine.

Mr. Cyrus Davis, the Democratic candidate for Governor, polled one of the largest votes in the history of the party in this State. is contention in he campaign was re-submission of the liquor question, which was enacted by the State Legislature four years ago. Yet more interesting from a national standpoint was the re-election of Congressman Charles E. Littlefield, Republican, in the second district by a greatly reduced plurality. Congressman Littlefield's candidacy was the subject of bitter antagonism by Mr. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, who sought his defeat on the ground that he had voted against organized labor, in that he opposed certain labor measures at the last session of Congress.

The issue between Gompers and Littlefield was taken up by the Congressional Committee, and for three weeks the district has seen a hard fight, with Secretary of War W. H. Taft, Senator Lodge, Senator Beveridge, and several congressmen pitted against the head of the Federation of Labor.

Mr. Littlefield plurality was estimated to-night at about one thousand.

Congressman Edwin C. Burleigh, of Augusta (Republican) was re-elected in the third district, and Congressman Llewelyn Powers, of Houlton (Republican), in the fourth district, by a plurality estimated at 2,00. The re-election of Congressman A. L. Allen, of Alfred, in the first district, is claimed by the Republican leaders.

The legislature will be Republican by a safe margin.

BROME VACANCY

Mr. W. F. Vilas, Liberal, Elected by Acclamation

Knowlton, Que., Sept. 10.—Mr. W. F. Vilas, of Cowansville, Liberal, was elected here to-day by acclamation for the County of Brome, in place of the Hon. J. C. McCorkill, Provincial Treasurer, who has been elevated to the Bench.

ENGLISHMAN AND SCOTCHMAN

REASONS GIVEN FOR UNPOPULARITY OF ONE AND POPULARITY OF OTHER IN CANADA.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Sept. 10.—Commenting on Mr. Ernest Terry's statement that Englishmen are not popular in Canada, the Aberdeen 'Daily Free Press' claims that Scotchmen are well liked in Canada and throughout the colonies. The Scotchman is an adaptable cosmopolitan; the Englishman is not. The latter is tremendously self-satisfied and complacent. He disdains to take advice even from those who have lived in the country. He is provincial in that he is too fond of judging everything by what he has known in England, and has not the reticence to conceal it. The Scotchman may sometimes make the same foolish comparisons between other countries and his own, but his shyness and diffidence, as a rule, save him from showing it. There is also wanting in him that peculiar air of superiority and condescension which is so intensely resented by Canadians and New Zealanders.

REPUBLICAN PARTY

ITS CAMPAIGN TEXT BOOK—TARIFF QUESTION DISCUSSED.

Washington, Sept. 9.—The Republican party, its achievements for half a century, and particularly its record in the present Congress, is commended to the voters of the country in the campaign text book issued to-day by the Republican Congressional Committee. The book contains 273 pages. Every statement made and all presented are declared in the foreword of the book to be official or authoritative. The foreword concludes: 'The truth is the highest exemplification of Republican doctrines and policies, and party record the best plea that can be made for continuation in power.'

In discussing the campaign issues of 1906, the book calls attention to the fact that since the termination of the 53rd Congress in 1905, the House of Representatives has been Republican, and adds: 'There is every reason to expect that a substantial working Republican majority will be elected next November.'

The keynote of the discussion of the tariff question is sounded in the following statement: 'Protectionists are content to let the present law stand without change or amendment, so long as present conditions prevail.'

'A slight reduction in many of our schedules,' says the campaign book, 'would result in the dumping into our market of perhaps a billion dollars' worth of manufactures annually more than we now import. That would mean a resort to one of two things: we would have to close our mills or reduce wages. There is possibly no other alternative.

'Protectionists do not claim that schedules are sacred and never to be altered. They do claim, however, that the so-called American system of protection as exemplified by the operation of the Dingley Law, for nine years, is sacred and must be maintained. We do not have to theorize in the least degree. We have tried and tried thoroughly both high and low tariffs, and we have experience as an example to guide us in reaching the truth.

'We need go back no further in our history than a decade to learn that a low tariff means insufficient revenue, closing of our manufactories, idleness for millions of our laborers and low wages for other millions, and unprofitable prices for our farmers.

'A mere handful, however, of the Republican party have been asking that the duty be removed or reduced upon certain materials entering into the products of their own locality. It is believed that this demand has been made more for political than for economical results.'

MR. ROOSEVELT ON RELIGION

DECLARES IT IS ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL TO THE WELFARE OF THE COUNTRY.

Oyster Bay, Sept. 8.—President Roosevelt participated in the 200th anniversary celebration of Christ Episcopal Church, which he attends during his summer stay here. The keynote of the President's speech was that the wealth of the nation must not be disregarded, but looked on as the basis for spiritual development, clean living and civic virtues.

'I cannot understand any American citizen, who has the faintest feeling of patriotism and devotion to his country, failing to appreciate the absolutely essential need of religion, using it in its broadest and deepest sense, to the welfare of this country,' said the President. 'If it were not that in our villages and towns, as they have grown up, the churches have grown in them, symbolizing the fact that there were among their foremost workers whose work was not for the things of the body, but for the things of the soul; this would not be a nation to-day, because this country would not be an abode fit for civilized men if it were not true that we put our material civilization, our material prosperity, as the base only (a necessary foundation, a necessary base, but only as the base, as the foundation) upon which to build the superstructure of higher spiritual life.

'Speaking here to-day as a layman, I wish to emphasize the vital importance to this nation of our people being taught to realize that the highest value of Christianity manifests itself in the conduct of those who profess it.'

FRENCH EPISCOPATE MEETS IN PARIS.

A UNIQUE SERVICE IN NOTRE DAME CATHEDRAL.

Paris, Sept. 7.—A unique service, which attracted an enormous congregation, was celebrated at Notre Dame Cathedral this afternoon, after the conclusion of the meeting of bishops and archbishops called to discuss means of complying with the law providing for the separation of Church and State, without infringing on the constitution of the Church. The entire French episcopate was present, this being the first occasion on which they had gathered together in a metropolitan church since 1802, when the corcordat was signed. Archbishop Roverie de Cabrieres, in the course of an address, recalled that historic event, saying that the present reunion was brought about by the rupture of that solemn contract. No mention was made of the bishop's decisions.

The Minister of Public Instruction, M. Briand, in an interview in the 'Temps' to-day, displayed a very conciliatory spirit. He said he was prepared to receive a clerical delegation at any time, and believed that an arrangement suitable to both the government and the Church was possible, but he was determined to carry out the law.

RIOTS IN TOKIO

STRIKING STREET RAILWAY EMPLOYEES SMASH CARS.

Tokio, Sept. 6.—The trouble between the street car companies and their employees resulted last night in a demonstration that degenerated into incipient rioting in several districts. Cars were stopped by mobs throughout the city, and five of them were smashed to bits. Several persons were seriously injured. Further agitation is expected.

DISASTER IN TRANSCAUCASIA.

Township Overwhelmed by an Avalanche of Mud.

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY PERSONS REPORTED TO BE BURIED ALIVE.

Tiflis, Sept. 11.—Practically without warning, the side of a mountain rising above the township of Kwareli broke away, and in a sea of semi-liquid mud, sand and stones swept down on the township and overwhelmed and obliterated it. Some 250 persons have been buried alive. Fifty-five bodies already have been recovered from the mire, which is about six feet deep. In addition to the lives lost, countless head of cattle perished, and the crops were destroyed. Kwareli township occupies an area of five kilometres in the district of Telaw, in the Caucasus. Similar disasters are of common occurrence in Caucasian valleys.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT

Opening Will Likely Take Place on Thursday, November 15

IT IS HOPED THAT MUCH PROGRESS WILL BE MADE ON TARIFF REVISION BEFORE CHRISTMAS..

Ottawa, Sept. 5.—Parliament will probably be called for Thursday, Nov. 15, which will permit of at least a month's sitting before the Christmas vacation. The latter will be of not more than three weeks' duration. The government has promised its tariff revision for the early part of the session, and it is hoped that considerable progress may be made upon this before Christmas. The departmental estimates will also be ready to lay upon the table of the Commons as soon as the Speech from the Throne has been disposed of. The revision of the Election Act, the amendment of the Insurance Act, and the readjustment of the provincial subsidies in case the government accedes to the latter demand, will be among the most important features of the session. The Ministers of Finance, Customs and Marine and Fisheries are now at work on the tariff revision, assisted by the secretary of the Tariff Commission, Mr. John Bain. The sub-committee of the council to meet the provincial premiers on the subsidy question will probably be the Premier, together with the Ministers of Finance, Customs, Marine and Fisheries and Justice.

THE FRENCH SHORE

QUESTION AGAIN REVIVED BY COMPLAINT OF FRENCH FISHING VESSEL.

St. John's, Nfld., Sept. 7. — The French Shore question has been revived under a new aspect, a French vessel fishing within territorial waters on the north-east coast having complained that people on the coast destroyed her nets. British and French warships investigated and the Imperial Government invited the colony also to investigate and punish its subjects, if found to be in the wrong. The Colonial cruiser 'Fiona,' with officials, has been despatched to the scene to hold a full inquiry. The incident is likely to lead to the adoption of Anglo-French regulations for conducting the fisheries on the French Shore.

MORE TROUBLE IN PERSIA

DELAY IN SIGNING ORDINANCE FOR NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

Teheran, Persia, Sept. 8.—The bazaars here are again closed, and people are once more flocking to the British legation in protest against the delay in signing the revised ordinance proposed by the clergy relative to the projected National Assembly. The clergy rejected the ordinance drafted by the Grand Vizier, and submitted one of their own, to which the Shah has not yet assented.

A crowded meeting of clergy and merchants yesterday severely criticised the procedure of the government. The clergy advised a few days' patience, but the merchants and others decided to close up their businesses and proceed to the British legation, where they declare they will remain until the Shah signs the ordinance drawn up by the clergy and exiles, the late Grand Vizier, and others who are opposing reforms.

BEAUCE COUNTY IS FRENCH.

An order-in-council has been passed authorizing the publication in the French language only of all the proceedings of the municipal council of the Township of Shenley, in the County of Beauce.

BEATEN BY GUARDS.

MR. J. FOSTER FRASER, OF LONDON 'STANDARD,' MALTREATED AT ST. PETERSBURG.

London, Sept. 6.—The 'Standard's' correspondent at St. Petersburg says that Mr. J. Foster Fraser, the 'Standard's' special correspondent, and his secretary, were arrested in Tuesday's round-up of 2,000 persons in the streets, and were taken to the yard of the governor's palace, where they were beaten by the Circassian Guards. Probably only the intervention of the adjutant of Governor-General Scallon saved their lives.

NEW ROUTE TO THE EAST

'Overseas Mail' Arrived in Vancouver Sharp on Time

AN HOUR LATER THE PASSENGERS WERE STEAMING OUT INTO THE PACIFIC.

Those of the 'Empress of Ireland's' passengers bound for the East, who dined in Liverpool two weeks ago last Friday, had their breakfast on Tuesday morning on the C. P. R. steamship 'Empress of China,' as she steamed away from Vacouver out into the Pacific ocean.

Punctual to the very minute, with loud, triumphant whistles, the 'Oversea Mail' pulled into Vancouver on Tuesday morning at six o'clock exactly, having completed the journey of 3,070 miles from Quebec in 96 hours. An hour later passengers and mails had all been transferred to the 'Empress of China,' which was waiting at the wharf alongside, and the vessel at once cast off and started on the voyage across the Pacific, with every prospect of easily accomplishing the task of landing the Oriental mails in Hongkong within 29 days from their leaving Liverpool.

From Liverpool to Quebec, via Belle Isle, is 2,633 knots, approximately 3,009 land miles. It is 4,283 knots from Vancouver to Yokohama, or, in land language, 6,895 miles, and from Yokohama to Hongkong, via the ports of Nagasaki and Shanghai, at which the C. P. R. steamers call, 1,988 knots, or, say, 2,275 miles. The 'Empress of China' has, therefore, to cover the distance between Vancouver and Hongkong, 7,160 miles, in eighteen and a half days. This long run has already been made by a sister ship, the 'Empress of Japan,' within that time.

Victoria, B.C., Sept. 4.—The 'Empress of China,' carrying the Oriental mails, arrived here at 12.10 this afternoon, having made the run from Vancouver at the rate of over 17 knots an hour, and for the latter half of the trip, against a strong tide. A large number of passengers embarked here, including members of the diplomatic corps of several nations, naval officers and commercial men. The total number of the 'China's' passengers is 101 first, 14 second, and 269 steerage. Captain Archibald is confident that the 'Empress' will land the European mails at Hongkong within the specified time.

SPAIN AND THE VATICAN

Rumor That the Concordat may be Repudiated by the Latter.

RELIGIOUS ORDERS AMENABLE TO LAW CONTROLLING INDUSTRIAL CORPORATIONS.

Madrid, Sept. 6.—Spain has submitted to the Vatican the names of individuals whom it considers suitable for appointment to the Spanish embassy, but has received no reply. It is rumored that the Vatican will withdraw Mgr. Rinaldini, the papal nuncio at Madrid. It is also reported that the concordat between Spain and the Vatican may be repudiated by the Vatican in advance of the completion of the law of religious associations.

As soon as the Spanish Parliament assembles the government intends to introduce a bill to make all religious orders amenable to the law which controls industrial corporations. It will also introduce a bill providing that members of orders recently expelled from France shall not be allowed to settle in Spain unless they become Spanish citizens. The Vatican is strongly opposed to these measures, but members of the Spanish cabinet declared recently that they would be carried through regardless of that fact.

REVOLT IN MOROCCO.

Tangier, Morocco, Sept. 7.—A revolution is in progress at Mogador, on the Atlantic coast of Morocco. The insurgent tribes are attacking the town. The French minister here has sent the cruiser 'Galilee' to the scene of the disturbance, and the representatives of the other powers have cabled for men-of-war. The representative of the Sultan here, Mohammed el Torres, is trying to charter steamers to take the troops to Mogador.

INSURANCE INQUIRY.

Investigation Re-opened on Tuesday Last in Toronto.

MANAGING DIRECTOR OF THE MONARCH LIFE WAS THE FIRST WITNESS HEARD—THE HOME LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Toronto, Sept. 6.—Mr. T. M. Ostrom, promoter, manager and director of the Monarch Life Insurance Company, was put in the witness box when the Insurance Commission resumed its sittings here on Tuesday.

Mr. Tilley, assistant government counsel, examined the witness, but Mr. Shepley, K.C., senior government counsel, was also present.

Among others present were Mr. Lebeuf, K.C., representing the Quebec policy holders, and Mr. Hellmuth, K.C., for Ontario Government.

The witness stated that the company was first promoted during April, 1904, and that it received its license from the Dominion Government on July 19, 1906. The Hon. Jas. Cochran, Minister of Forests and Mines for Ontario, became connected with the Monarch Life, and was brought into the company by Mr. Ostrom.

The arrangements made with the agents who obtained subscriptions for stock were looked into by Mr. Tilley. He asked why $6 a share was paid to Ontario agents and $5 a share to agents in Montreal, the Maritime Provinces, and North-west.

Witness considered that it was harder to sell insurance stock in Ontario than in other parts of Canada. Before the incorporation of the company Mr. Ostrom received $3,000 a year, and $3.50 for each share he sold. After incorporation he got $15 a month, and $5.00 a ation he got $150 a month, and $5 a share. On March 20, 1906, a contract was made by which for five years he is to receive $5,000 per year, and, in addition, one dollar for each $1,000 of new business written by the company on which the second payment has been made. A further clause states that at the end of five years Mr. Ostrom, or his estate, is to receive one dollar for each $1,000 of new business written each year, but the amount he receives must not exceed $25,000 a year.

The afternoon was occupied in further probing of they affairs of the Monarch Life Insurance Company.

Mr. T. Marshall Ostrom, managing director, was again in the witness box, and was kept busy nearly all the afternoon answering questions in regard to the agreement and arrangements by which he received $50,000 from the company for turning over to the company the copyrights of the policy forms he had originated. This $50,000 consisted of $1,000 in cash and 1,400 shares, worth $49,000.

VALUE OF COPYRIGHTS.

On Mr. Tilley, government counsel, asking what value the copyrights were to the company the witness stated that he had put the policy forms 'in such shape that they are using them to-day.' The copyrights, though, were still standing in his name and have never been transferred. To prove that the copyrights were valuable he stated that the first month's business of the company amounted to $180,000, which he claimed to be larger than any other company's first month's business. The cost was fifty percent, which he said compared well with the 90 percent of other companies, and showed a 40 percent saving.

Commissioner Kent remarked that there was no need of the copyright to save the forty percent.

The value of the copyright, stated Mr. Ostrom, was in the wording of the policies, which were so fair and square to both the policy-holder and the company that one agent had written $52,000 worth of business and never received a refusal.

The shareholders at a meeting held on March 21, 1906 agreed to the purchase of the copyrights. On April 5, 1906, the executive committee met and discussed the matter, but decided not to confirm the agreement until the Hon. Mr. Rogers could be present and to meet again on April 12. At this date the executive met again and although Mr. Rogers was not present the agreement was confirmed.

Mr. Ostrom explained that in the committee $7,000 had been credited to him as commission on the stock given him as part payment for his patents, but that he had declined to take it. Including this amount there was over thirty thousand dollars to his credit in the two years which have elapsed since he promoted the company.

Mr. Tilley pointed out that $23,000 was still left to Mr. Ostrom's credit. The witness said that the expenses of travelling and selling stock had cost him a large amount. Altogether, he has two thousand shares of the company's stock and upon 600 of these he has not paid all the premium. Of the $23,000 he has credited $10,000 on stock and premium—$4,000 of it on premium—which leaves $11,000 still owing on premium. On the 1,400 shares which he got for his patents he owes nothing.

In the books the allotment of 1,400 shares for the copyright was cancelled by a pen stroke, re-entered later, and again cancelled. Witness thought it was probably a bookkeeper's mistake. He could think of no other reason.

One of the agreements Mr. Ostrom has with the Monarch Life states that he cannot be dismissed without misconduct 'proved in open court.'

'Could you be dismissed for anything short of murder?' asked Mr. Kent.

Witness, who acts more coolly than any witness yet before the commissioners, here stated that he thought he could.

'Drunkenness,' he thought, 'would cause his dismissal.

'I would resign if I were asked to,' he asserted.

'Are you willing to have a clause inserted to that effect?' asked Mr. Tilley.

'No.'

'You were saying it without prejudice, I suppose?'

'Yes.'

'Well,' said Mr. Tilley, 'I wouldn't like to have to construe the matter of proof in open court.'

A further provision of the agreement is that if the directors ask him to resign he can appeal to the shareholders.

A list of the proxies for shareholders was produced. There were no proxies for policy-holders and the company had never attempted to get any.

EARNINGS OF THE COMPANY.

According to Mr. Ostrom the total cash receipts of the company up to May 1, 1906, are $152,114. To get this amount the company expended about $60,000 or forty percent of the amount received.

Mr. Ostrom admitted being the promoter of the Monarch Bank and gets a commission on stock sold. He could see nothing wrong in this, when put beside his agreement to give his whole time to the Monarch Life.

Toronto, Sept. 5.—The Hon. Robert Rogers, Manitoba, a vice-president of the Monarch Life Insurance Company, was a witness at the Insurance investigation this morning.

Mr. Tilley, Government counsel, examined Mr. T. M. Ostrom, managing director, for a few minutes, who, on being unable to tell where some 20 missing stock certificates were, was advised to spend this afternoon in finding them.

Mr. Rogers stated that he did not know what remuneration Mr. Ostrom had received for his work in organizing the company.

At a meeting of directors held at Winnipeg, on Aug. 10, the names of Messrs. Alfred Brunet and Gonzalve Desaulniers, K.C., of Montreal, were suggested as directors, but were not put on. Mr. Rogers told of the directors from Toronto holding a meeting at Winnipeg on Aug. 9, at which the head office had been changed back to Toronto. The western directors received a notice of the meeting, but did not attend. He was surprised to hear that the issuing of policies had been started in Toronto when the head office was at Winnipeg. He did not know that when President Gordon at the Winnipeg meeting declared that Mr. Ostrom had not received the certificates (of 1,400 shares of paid-up stock for his copyrights) that Mr. Ostrom, who was present, had part of the signed certificates in his possession.

VICE-PRESIDENT TESTIFIES.

The next witness, Mr. T. H. Graham, said that he thought he had been appointed first vice-president at a shareholder's meeting of March 21.

Mr. Tilley—Mr. Rogers thought he was first vice-president.

Witness said there was some misunderstanding. He admitted that he had signed certificates under assumption of being first vice-president.

The feature of the sitting was Mr. Graham's statement that just before the Monarch Life investigation, he signed the remaining 620 shares of the 1,400 shares which Mr. Ostrom was to receive for his copyrights. They were left at his office at 8.30 in the morning, and were called for by Miss Moore.

'On what authority did you sign those notes?' asked Mr. Tilley, who reminded the witness that the board of directors spoke against the signing of the certificates.

Mr. Graham said it was a special case; he thought the sanction of the executive sufficient.

Mr. Tilley pointed out that the executive was only composed of Messrs. Ostrom, Graham, and Livingstone.

Mr. John I. Sutcliffe, auditor, the next witness, said he had given informal reports.

Mr. Graham stated that just before giving his evidence he was taken out of the court room by Mr. Ostrom, the managing director, and sounded as to what his evidence would be. Mr. Ostrom, he said, suggested that he say that he had signed the certificates 'since coming from Winnipeg.'

The witness told Mr. Ostrom, however, that he would be more explicit and tell exactly when he signed them, which he did, informing the commission that they were sent to his office on the morning that the commission started to investigate the affairs of the company. He received a 'phone order to sign them. He swore he could not tell from whom.

Mr. Graham also told of being called up over the 'phone to confirm minutes which were not read to him. He was down in the minutes as moving and seconding motions of which he knew nothing.

THE HON. R. ROGERS ON THE STAND.

The Hon. Robert Rogers, in his evidence, said he did not see how the company could now be doing business at Toronto, as an adjourned meeting of the shareholders to be held in Winnipeg had never been held.

He declared that names of directors elected on March 21, were, at the Aug. 10 meeting at Winnipeg, omitted. Mr. Burns and Mr. Lane, of Calgary, were omitted, and the names of Messrs. G. Desaulniers and Alfred Brunet, of Montreal, were substituted.

BOOKKEEPER'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. S. Van Sickle, bookkeeper of the company since Feb. 18, 1906, gave evidence as to his method of handling the books. He stated that Mr. Ostrom had not been paid the $1,000 cash which, with the $49,000 worth of stock, was to be paid for his copyrights. Mr. Tilley questioned witness as to why part of the certificates which Mr. Ostrom received were torn out of the second blank certificate book before the first one had been used up. Witness said he did it partly on impulse, because part of the certificates in the first book had been signed by the president, Mr. Gordon. Witness stated that the signatures were written by Mr. Gordon and were not made with a stamp. Mr. Tilley ordered that the stamp of Mr. Gordon's name and the company's seal be produced in court.

Witness said he understood that a 'legal man' of Toronto, Mr. Patterson, accompanied Mr. Ostrom when he went to the Directors' meeting at Winnipeg.

Mr. Tilley asked how much cash Mr. Ostrom had received from the company. 'Was it $16,000?'

Witness could not say how much cash Mr. Ostrom had received, but agreed with Mr. Tilley's statement that during the last two years Mr. Ostrom has received from the Monarch Life $73,000 in cash, stock and commissions.

When Mr. T. M. Ostrom, managing director of the Monarch Life, was asked by Mr. Tilley for some missing stock certificates he had been given yesterday afternoon to find, the witness's excuse was that he had been so busy he forgot about them.

Before leaving the witness-box he asked permission to put a few questions to the commission. This was refused, but he was allowed to make some statements. He thought the commissioners unfair in making such a searching examination of his company when there were other bigger companies to probe. He charged the newspapers with making untrue statements.

Mr. D. A. Gordon, the president of the company, was also in the box for a few minutes. He stated that when he was signing the fourteen hundred shares which Mr. Ostrom received for his copyright he thought he was signing some six hundred shares which Mr. Ostrom got by another arrangements.

The enquiry into the Monarch Life was then concluded.

Mr. J. K. McCutcheon, managing director of the Home Life Company, with which the Hon. J. R. Stratton is connected, was then placed on the witness-stand. Mr. Stratton was present.

THE HOME LIFE.

Toronto, Sept. 7.—The Home Life Insurance Company, which has as its president the Hon. J. R. Stratton, ex-Provincial Secretary, was examined into by the Insurance Commission yesterday. Mr. Tilley, government counsel, questioned Mr. James K. McCutcheon, the manager, for about four hours, chiefly in regard to the arrangements by which the People's Life Company, of which Mr. Stratton was president, and he manager, became amalgamated with the Home Life.

The witness said that the People's Life was regarded as a mutual company, the capital being in the form of debentures. The debentures had been retired with one exception and there is correspondence now going on in this connection. The People's Life is not doing business now, and is practically defunct.

In 1904 there was $2,500,000 business in force. Through negotiations with the Home Life the latter in 1905 took over the People's Life contracts, the policies all being reinsured by a special contract.

Mr. R. McLaughlin, K.C., appeared as counsel for the Home Life.

At the afternoon sitting Mr. Tilley examined Mr. McCutcheon for several hours as to a contract which the witness put through with Mr. John Firstbrook, now ex-president of the Home Life, and Mr. J. A. Pattinson, the then manager. By this contract Messrs. Pattinson and Firstbrook agreed to transfer a contract they had with the Home Life by which they received five percent per year upon the gross actual premiums collected. Mr. McCutcheon in return had to pay $80,000 cash and to buy 1,164 shares of Home Life stock, for which he paid $29,100, or the 25 percent premium. Messrs. Pattinson and Firstbrook severed their connection with the Home Life.

The contract was dated October, 1905.

The witness, after some urging, explained to Mr. Tilley that he raised the $29,100 by getting a loan from the People's Life on shares of Home Life stock.

The $80,000 he paid in cash, the Hon. J. R. Stratton lending him the money, which he got from the People's Life.

Mr. McCutcheon stated that the 1,164 shares had gradually been disposed of so that at the present time only 272 shares of the original block remained in the possession of the Home Life.

When Messrs. Pattinson and Firstbrook resigned, Mr. McCutcheon said he became manager and Mr. Stratton president of the Home Life.

By an arrangement which the witness stated had been discussed and mutually agreed upon by Mr. Stratton and himself, witness's salary was placed at $5,000 per year and in addition he is to receive five percent yearly of the gross actual premium collections for the next ten years. Witness declared, though, that he was in a worse position 'individually' than when he was with the People's Life Company.

Mr. Tilley asked witness how he explained the fact that in the contract by which the Home Life took over the People's Life the insurance in force on Aug. 31, 1905, was placed at $2,670,000, but when, on Dec. 31, of the same year, it was totalled up it was found to only amount to $1,760,000.

Witness's explanation was that the $900,000 shortage was caused by policies which had 'lapsed' and had not been written off the books. He admitted that there was a corresponding decrease in the premiums but stated that he was calculating o nan increase of business each year.

FRIDAY'S SITTINGS

Toronto, Sept. 8.—The Insurance Commission heard four witnesses give evidence yesterday as to the affairs of the Home Life Insurance Company, the most prominent witness being the Hon. J. R. Stratton, president of the Home Life and former Provincial Secretary of Ontario.

The first witness called, Mr. J. K. McCutcheon, manager, was questioned as to the financial condition of the People's Life Company at the time of its amalgamation with the Home Life. Mr. J. B. Kirby, the secretary of the Home Life, and the People's Life, assisted him for a few minutes and then entered the box himself. The People's Life has no reserve now, he said, and any claim of policy-holders would have to be made through the People's against the Home Life who reinsured the People's policies at the amalgamation.

He said he went through the Home Life books after the amalgamation and found that bonds of the Grand Valley Railway were on the books at 105, and it was thought better to put these in at 85 and 86 the cost.

Mr. Stratton was the next witness. Before the amalgamation he was president of the People's Life for four or five years.

He said that before the companies united the proposal between him and Mr. A. J. Pattison, the then manager, had been to reinsure the People's Life policies in the Home Life. The second step was the suggestion that the boards unite. Mr. Stratton admitted that a majority of the directors of the new board were People's Life officers and that two of them were also connected with the Dominion Permanent Loan Company, of which the witness is a prominent officer. These two men, Messrs. Karn and Kiesp fer, Mr. Stratton said, were too influential for the board to let go.

At first the amalgamation negotiations were carried on under the assumption that Mr. Pattison would continue as manager. Mr. Stratton said that at that time Mr. Pattison was interested in the Grand Valley Railway, but did not know that he had any active management.

The Dominion Permanent became interested in debenture stock in 1900. It bought debenture stock of the People's Life and the People's Life bought Dominion Permanent debentures, which Mr. Stratton said were carried as a solid asset. There were $240,000 of debentures and $217,000 of debenture stock.

In 1901 an act was passed in parliament allowing more to be issued and changing the status of debenture stock. In 1902 the company had $50,000 of debentures and $250,000 of debenture stock but the last debenture had been retired in 1904.

The act gave the company power to retire the debenture stock either in whole or in part.

The debenture holders of the People's Life agreed to take Home Life Stock in exchange, said Mr. Stratton.

Mr. Stratton stated that he did not know at the time of amalgamation that a large proportion (about one-third) of the business had lapsed.

Mr. Langmuir drew attention to the fact that the number of policies in force given in the government report were supposed to have been sworn to by an officer of the company.

Mr. Tilley asked if it was true that the directors of the People's Life had made an object of trying to keep from the public and some of the Home Life directors the fact that Mr. Pattison was receiving $80,000 for the contract he held with the Home Life.

Mr. Stratton denied this. He was sure that he had told other people of the $80,000 payment before the fact came out in Thursday's evidence. Dr. Briggs, Toronto, was one he told.

Mr. Stratton denied that any part of the $80,000 paid to Mr. Pattison for the surrender of his interests had been returned to himself or any director of the People's Life. He did not know what Mr. Pattison did with the eighty thousand dollars.

After the amalgamation Mr. Stratton found that the company had not received its full quota of Grand Valley common stock, which they were to get with bonds as a bonus. Mr. Pattison was told of this and has since returned a hundred and fifty shares of common stock. He said he had forgotten about the matter and was perfectly willing to put the matter right.

During the afternoon Mr. Pattison himself was put in the witness box. He told of the arrangements by which he in 1892 became manager and a director of the Home Life.

The commission adjourned until next Tuesday morning.

AN IMPORTANT RULING

Utica, N.Y., Sept. 4—An important decision, which affects the hardware jobbers' trade throughout the United States and many foreign countries was to-day made in the Supreme Court of Madison county in a suit brought nearly two years ago, in which the Westcott Chuck Company, of Oneida, was plaintiff, and the Oneida Chuck Company was defendant. The suit grew out of the manufacture of the famous Westcott drill chuck. The court handed down a final decision to-day, assessing the damages against the defendant at $11,295, with the costs to be added. It is understood that the Westcott Company will take further proceedings for the recovery of damages committed by the defendant since the commencement of the suits just decided.

Advertisements.

Economy

Is a strong point with Hood's Sarsaparilla. A bottle lasts longer and does more good than any other. It is the only medicine of which can truly be said

100 DOSES ONE DOLLAR

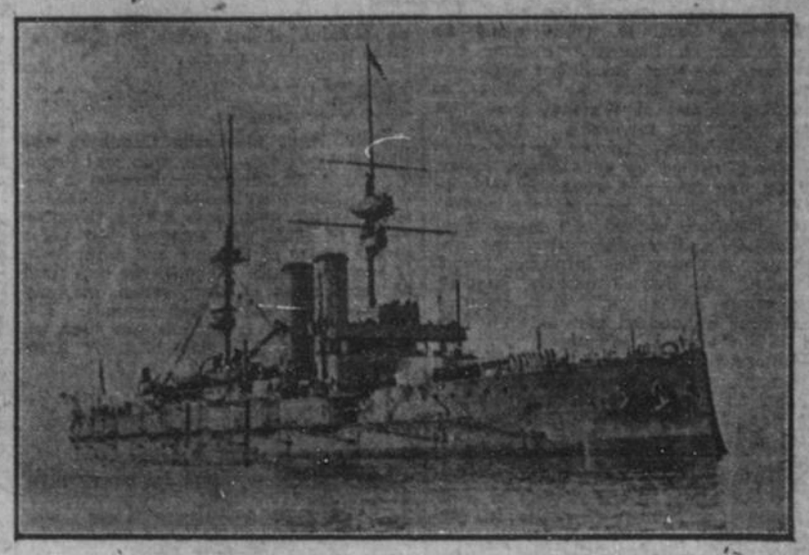
GERMAN GUNBOAT IN PORT.

The 'Panther Arrives and at Once Becomes the Feature of the Harbor.

Lying low in the water, and looking just like a band-box edition of a man-of-war, the German gunboat 'Panther,' arrived between seven and eight o'clock on Wednesday evening.

A very smart and dainty vessel she looks for she is built on graceful lines, and is painted an immaculate white, which gives an added smartness to the shining brass fittings. Her two funnels are painted pale yellow. At her stern she flies the German flag, while at her prow is the black eagle, with the figure of a panther on either side crouching in reeds.

She is commanded by Captain Timme, and carries a crew of eight other officers and 120 men. The officers are Captain-Lieutenant von Bulow, Lieutenants-at-Sea Kurth, Diestal, Kruger, and von Hase, Engineer Thone, Staff-Surgeon Huss, and Paymaster Weber.



THE GERMAN GUNBOAT 'PANTHER.'
—Photo by Will. E. Gladwish, Montreal.

Captain Timme, in an interview with a 'Witness' representative yesterday said that the 'Panther' started from Havana at the end of July to make a tour of East American stations, and had since visited Bermuda, Halifax, and Quebec. From here she would go to Chatham, N.B., and Charlottetown, and then back to Bermuda and the West Indies. The run up to Canada had been taken because at this time of the year it was too hot for the men in the West Indies.

Captain Timme then explained the construction and armament of the vessel he commands. The 'Panther,' he said, is one of half a dozen vessels of similar type in the German navy, and she guns, six Maxim guns, and six machine rifles. Her crew is composed mostly of young men between the ages of 20 and 23. All the able-bodied young men in Germany, the officer explained, have to serve three years in either the army or the navy. They are recruited at the age of 20, and at the end of their three years' service are free to go back into civilian life if they choose. Practically all the men in the navy are recruited from the coast provinces, those from the interior being drafted into the army.

The captain added that he had been induced to come to Montreal because there was a large German colony here. The 'Panther' would remain here for ten days, leaving on Sept. 17. As to his programme while here, he could say is 1,000 tons. She carries two four-inch nothing, remarking that he was in the hands of the German consul, Herr Franksen. It may be added, however, that the German citizens of Montreal have arranged an elaborate programme for the entertainment of the German jack tars, among them being a reception by the Teutonia Club at their splendid rooms on Dorchester street.

This is the second German war vessel that has visited Montreal, the first being the small cruiser 'Gazelle,' which came here three years ago.

Captain Timme, accompanied by the consul-general for the German Empire, Mr. Franksen, paid a formal visit to the City Hall on Friday morning.

The commandant, who wore the full dress uniform of a corvette-commander, was received by Ald. Payette, Ald. Sadler, Ald. L. A. Lapointe, the city clerk (Hon. L. O. David) and the assistant city clerk (Mr. R. Bauset).

The visit was returned by these gentlemen, as representing the city, early in the afternoon.

The city will entertain the men of S.M.S. 'Panther' to a trolley drive and also at Dominion Park, while the officers will be driven round the city and probably entertained to lunch on the mountain.

THE DOUKHOBORS.

Fourteen in Regina Jail Refuse to Partake of Food

NOURISHMENT FORCED INTO THEM BY PHYSICIAN THREE TIMES A DAY.

Regina, Alta., Sept. 5.—Fourteen Doukhobors, incarcerated in the jail here, absolutely refuse to partake of food. Nourishment has to be forced through their teeth by scientific means.

These men are leaders of the famous band that braved the prickly cactus with naked feet while they wandered in nude condition over the face of the prairies.

But humiliation has only steeled their hearts with a firmer determination, and they have resolved that if the police authorities will not allow them to turn Saskatchewan into a veritable Garden of Eden, they will starve their bodies.

It was not long ago that several Doukhobor fanatics, who were imprisoned in the same jail, refused to eat unless they were fed on California peaches, unwashed potatoes, and peanuts. But these fourteen will not even eat the rawest of vegetables or the most tempting fruit from Peachland. Finally the authorities realized that extraordinary measures had to be adopted.

A physician was summoned, and he hit upon an expedient. Each Doukhobor was laid on his back, pinned to the floor, and liquid nourishment pumped into the whole outfit by scientific means.

This proved so successful that it was resolved to repeat the operation three times a day until the fanatics came to their proper senses, and now the Doukhobors have got to live whether they like it or not.

TORONTO JUNCTION AND SUNDAY CARS

THE BROWN CASE HEARD BEFORE THE ONTARIO RAILWAY BOARD.

Toronto, Sept. 4.—The Ontario Railway and Municipal Board held court in the office of Mr. James Leitch, the chairman, to-day, when the application of John Brown, of Toronto Junction, for leave to bring action against the Toronto Railway Company to collect the penalty involved in a suit for $40,000 damages was heard by the board; also the application of Toronto Junction not to grant leave to Mr. Brown, and to declare that the Toronto Railway Company should run cars on Dundas street, Toronto Junction, on Sundays, according to the terms of the contract. Mr. Brown, who was present in person, was represented by Mr. Kilmer; Mr. William Laidlaw, K.C., was present on behalf of the Toronto Street Railway Company, and A. J. Anderson, solicitor for Toronto Junction, represented that corporation. The board reserved judgment.

ST. LAWRENCE CANALS

MR. EMMERSON TO INSPECT THEM FROM LACHINE UP.

Ottawa, Sept. 4.—The Minister of Railways and Canals, accompanied by Mr. Butler, Deputy Minister, sets out to-morrow on an inspection of the St. Lawrence canal system from Lachine up, so as to familiarize himself with the working of this waterway and to study means by which it can possibly be more economically administered.

THE SCOTT ACT

HOW IT WORKS WHEN ENFORCED

The Sydney (C.B.) Record says: The leading liquor dealers of the city are beginning to become alarmed over the turn Scott Act affairs have taken in the last several weeks, when no less than three small dealers have been sentenced to imprisonment without the option of a fine on charges of selling liquor.

For the last several years it has been the custom of a majority of the large dealers and hotelkeepers to admit the charge when a Scott Act paper was served on them and pay the fine to the inspector without the case being brought into court.

Yesterday (Aug. 31), however, a leading hotelkeeper was served with a paper, but on his admitting the charge and agreeing to pay the fine without further trouble, he was told that all the cases would have to go before the court in the future and he is now naturally uneasy lest he should be found guilty and sent to prison in the same manner as the two dealers who were sentenced last week.

THE METHODIST CONFERENCE.

Those of our readers requiring daily reports of the Methodist General Conference, held in Montreal, will be supplied with the 'Daily Witness' for one month at the special price of twenty cents, or to the first of January, 1907, for only forty cents, or a club of three for one dollar, or five for $1.50

HIPPLE AND SEGAL

District Attorney Holds These Two Men Were Engaged in Gigantic Swindle

THE PRELIMINARY HEARING IN CASES OF SEGAL AND COLLINGWOOD HEARD YESTERDAY.

Philadelphia, Sept. 6.—The hearing in the case of Adolph Segal, the promoter; Treasurer William F. North, and M. S. Collingwood, the assistant treasurer, who were arrested yesterday on charges of aiding in the wrecking of the Trust Co., was held before Magistrate Kochersperger to-day, and lasted several hours. The court room was crowded with men well known in the financial world.

District-Attorney Ball, in outlining his case, said he would prove that the accused men, with Hipple, were engaged in a gigantic conspiracy to defraud the trust company, and that as a result of their acts more than $5,000,000 had been abstracted from the institution and embezzled for the use of one man—Adolph Segal. The active persons in the conspiracy, he said, were Hipple and Segal. The passive agents were North and Collingwood, he continued, who wickedly and wrongfully stood by and saw the others loot the institution and never gave a warning.

Mr. Ball said the company had 6,200 depositors, and the deposits amounted to between $6,500,000 and $7,000,000. Among the depositors were Segal, as treasurer for his various companies, and Hipple, and between them they had frequently overdrawn their accounts from $100,000 to more than $800,000.

Hipple's plan was to give a memorandum to the cashier for various sums, and the overdrafts would be carried on the books as cash accounts. Then, from time to time, the District-Attorney said, Hipple would go through the pretence of making a loan, using wild-cat securities, and thus reducing the amount of the overdrafts. This was carried on for four or five years, until now the amount of money borrowed by Segal amounts to $5,300,200, for which there is nothing to show but the wild-cat securities.

Among the other witnesses called was Horace Hill, auditor of the company. He said that the last few audits of which he had charge were made by an assistant, and that the final report of each audit was drawn up by Hipple. He did not attach a list of the vouchers to the audit report, because he did not think it was necessary. He placed great reliance in Hipple.

When the District-Attorney completed his case, he asked the magistrate to hold the prisoners for trial in the same bail as that demanded yesterday, namely, $25,000 for Segal and $10,000 each for North and Collingwood. This was done, but not before counsel for Segal had made a statement that Segal would prove his innocence in court. Counsel said he had been instructed by Segal to say that he had property valued at $10,000, and that all his debts would be paid in full.

To determine the responsibility of the directors of the wrecked Real Estate Trust Company, the affairs of which have afforded sensations for over a week, State Banking Commissioner Berkey came here to-day and appointed, as special bank examiners, Charles M. Vollum and Meyer Goldsmith, expert registered accountants, who, with the consent of Receiver Earle, will begin a thorough examination to-morrow of the assets and liabilities of the concern. Receiver Earle, after a consultation with the directors to-day, issued a statement that he hopes soon to re-open its doors, and that all depositors will be protected. Mr. Earle says the directors have responded to his solicitations to help reorganize the company. He would not state what amount of money they have guaranteed.

At the conclusion of the hearing, the three prisoners were held for trial, their bail being renewed.

HIPPLE CONFESSES.

Philadelphia, Sept. 5.—District Attorney Bell announced to-day that President Hipple, before killing himself, wrote a brief confession of his misdeeds. On the day Hipple shot himself his son found a note in his room. Mr. Earle, the receiver and Mr. Bell came into possession of this to-day. It bore no address, and read: 'Segal got all the money. I was forced, but have no one to blame but myself.'

F. Wharton Hippie, the son of the suicide president of the Trust Company, identified the handwriting on the paper containing the confession as his father's. The confession is as follows:

'To the State Trust Company:—No one is to blame but myself. Segal got all the money. I was fooled in lending it to him, thinking his business good.'

Stensland said he was glad he was no longer a wanderer on the face of the earth.

'I did not know it would be so hard to be a fugitive.'

Stensland made no attempt to deny his guilt, and only tried to minimize it. He said:—

'I cannot understand how the shortage can be $2,000,000. To my certain knowledge my liability to the bank does not exceed $500,000. Anything over that must have been stolen by Hering.

'My indebtedness began a long while ago—in 1896. It was a small affair, a small account, and I never intended to steal. I was in a tight hole and needed money. I put my own note, genuine, not a forgery, in the box. Then it was suggested to me that the bank examiner would stand for it, and he did.

'Who suggested it?'

'Hering. It was the beginning. He pointed out, in a roundabout way at first, that it was easy to obtain money that way. When my own notes became too numerous, he suggested the forgeries.'

'And you acquiesced?'

'Yes. First he tempted, then he urged, and I fell. Ever after I was absolutely in his power. He owned me body and soul.'

'How many of the forgeries did you do yourself?'

'Not one. Hering, I think, did all.'

A DEPOSIT AT TANGIER.

Washington, Sept. 4.—The State Department is more greatly concerned over the steps to tie up a deposit of money which had been made in a bank at Tangier, Morocco, by Paul O. Stensland, president of the Milwaukee Avenue State Bank of Chicago, than with the extradition of the fugitive banker himself.

There are certain questions in international law involved which must be settled before the money can be gained for the depositors. The relations between the United States and Morocco are not very clearly defined, and, therefore, the procedure is indefinite. Mr. Adee, Acting Secretary of State, has asked the solicitor for the State Department for a ruling to determine just what the Department may do. The deposit is reported to be about $12,000.

EXTRADITION APPLIED FOR

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 4.—Governor Deneen to-day issued a formal request to President Roosevelt that the United States Government make a request upon the government of Morocco for the extradition of Paul O. Stensland, the late president of the Milwaukee Avenue State Bank of Chicago, and that he be delivered to Police Inspector George M. Shippy, of Chicago, or to Harry Olsen, Assistant State Attorney of Cook county.

Chicago, Sept. 4.—Assistant United States Attorney Barbour to-day took steps to request the United States Government for a warship in which to bring back Stensland.

HERING DENIES.

Chicago, Sept. 4.—Henry W. Hering, cashier of the Milwaukee Avenue State Bank, denied to-day Stensland's charges, cabled from Tangier, that Hering was the author of the ruin of the bank. He declared that Stensland led him into the trouble.

HEARST POLITICS

HIS PROGRAMME IS NOT SOCIALISM, RADICALISM OR EXTREME OF ANY KIND.

Syracuse, N.Y., Sept. 4.—Wm. Randolph Hearst was the guest of the local trades' assembly to-day. He was escorted with a band and delegations of labor unions to the Alhambra, where he addressed an immense throng. He was given a hearty reception, and his speech was warmly applauded.

Mr. Hearst spoke in part as follows:—

'My programme is not socialism, or radicalism, or extremes of any kind. I call it Americanism, and, to my mind, it is simply a plan to put into practical operation the American theory of government. I believe in action rather than words. Let public servants promise only what can be actually performed, and then positively perform what they have promised. I believe in the impartial enforcement of the laws that exist. The rich and powerful thief is as much a criminal as is the weak and insignificant law-breaker.

'I believe in independence among patriotic citizens, irrespective of party prejudice. Let citizens remember that parties are managed by machines; that machines are manipulated by bosses; that bosses are bought and privileges purchased, and the traffic is in the people's properties and the people's liberties. I do not believe in private ownership of public property, nor in public ownership of private property. I believe in public ownership of public utilities. I believe in the retention by the people of the public franchises. But the first qualification for public ownership is honesty in office and independence in voting.

I believe in protection for American labor. But I believe American labor should be protected against the high protectionists, who use the protective tariff to build up monopolies, and use those monopolies to increase the cost of living and to control the demand for labor and the rate of wages.'

IGNORED BY PROHIBITIONISTS.

Binghamton, N.Y., Sept. 5.—Mr. William R. Hearst, who aspired to the prohibition gubernatorial nomination, failed utterly, and his name was not even presented this morning when the prohibition state convention nominated the state ticket, headed by Captain Henry M. Randall, Port Jefferson, for Governor, and Freeman H. Bettys, Rochester, for Lieutenant-Governor.

The platform, of fourteen planks, which was adopted unanimously, advocates the government ownership of railways and municipal ownership of public utilities, and a national system of marriage and divorce.

TUBERCULOSIS CONGRESS

OPENED ON THURSDAY AT THE HAGUE.

The Hague, Sept. 6.—The International Conference on Tuberculosis was opened here to-day with a good attendance, in the presence of Prince Henry of the Netherlands. The French Foreign Minister, M. Bourgeois, was appointed president of the anti-tuberculosis association.

LORD STRATHCONA AT MEMORIAL

London, Sept. 5.—Lord Strathcona to-day attended a memorial to Lady Campbell-Bannerman at St. Margaret's, Westminster.

BRITAIN AND GERMANY

The Latter not Competing With Britain for Master of the Sea Says Von Buelow

London, Sept. 4.—The 'Daily Mail' publishes an interview had by its correspondent at Nordernay with Prince von Buelow. The Chancellor contends that although Germany has made great strides in building warships, the navy was small in proportion to Germany's oversea commerce. It was nonsense to argue that Germany thinks she is competing with Britain for the mastery of the sea. She might as well be accused of wishing to build a railway to the moon.

Regarding English suspicions that Germany is trying to checkmate England wherever she can, the Chancellor declared there was no foundation for them beyond commercial rivalry, which was as legitimate as it was universal. This was as true in connection with the Bagdad Railway in Turkey as anywhere else.

Referring to the recent meeting of King Edward and the Emperor William, the Chancellor said: 'Acute political questions were not discussed, for the reason that no such questions exist. The meeting of the monarchs marked an auspicious stage to the gradual elimination of misunderstanding between the two countries.

(Cable despatch to the New York 'Evening Post.')

London, Sept. 8.—Every cool head here desires a better understanding with Germany, but the reiterated and unskilful suggestions which come from the German press that such improvement in our relations must necessarily be at the expense of the French entente continually postpone its realization. The 'Deutsche Revue' this week makes one more such blundering diplomatic effort. Its article, generally supposed to be officially inspired, reads into the meeting between the King and the Kaiser a meaning which the 'Times' most justly repudiates on our behalf, the 'Deutsche Revue.' The 'Temps' 'Times,' betrays too clearly the persistent determination of Germany to secure a substantial modification of the relations which exist between England and France. The French press most emphatically supports the 'Times' in this contention. The 'Gaulois' points out the essentially menacing tone of the Deutsche Revue.' The 'Temps' states that these, like other German overtures, have been wanting in tact and courtesy. M Lantier, in the 'Figaro,' recalling England's historic influence on Continental affairs, remarks that the Kaiser cannot be offended if England, the guardian of European liberty, places him beside Charles the Fifth, Louis the Fourteenth, and Napoleon, as one who seeks to dominate Europe.

The Royal Commission on the Irish congested districts held its first sitting yesterday, at Dublin, under Earl Dudley and Mr. Bryce.

BRITAIN AND SPAIN

NO STEPS TAKEN TOWARDS A FORMAL ALLIANCE.

London, Sept. 6.—Despite various reports to the contrary it may be accepted as certain that no steps have been taken toward the organization of a formal alliance between Great Britain and Spain, and it is very doubtful that anything of the kind is in contemplation. The relations between the two countries are very cordial, and the newly created kinship between their royal houses adds another close and intimate bond to their cordiality. It is very probable that King Alfonso will now look to London with greater frequency for his higher political aspirations, and that under his leadership the Spanish Government will be brought into closer working relations with the British Government. But nothing in the nature of a written alliance is looked for with Europe at peace. Spain cooperated with France and Great Britain at Algeciras, and under most circumstances will probably be found similarly allied in future. There is no reason to believe that France would view the close approach of Spain and Great Britain other than with approval or that France would object to making the partnership a triangular one. There exists certain differences between France and Spain, but well informed circles here regard them as susceptible to easy adjustment.

ARCHBISHOP OF HALIFAX

CONSECRATION OF THE REV. DR. McCARTHY.

Halifax, N.S., Sept. 9.—The most Rev. Dr. McCarthy was to-day consecrated archbishop of Halifax with elaborate ceremonies. Dr. McCarthy is a native of Halifax. The celebrant of the pontifical high mass was Monsignor Sbaretti. Among the clergy who took part were: Monsignors S. Racicot, Montreal; Casey, St. John; Cameron, Antigonish; Varrelly, Chatham; Emard, Valleyfield; Archbishop Duhamel, Ottawa; Drs. Pace and Sheehan, of the Washington University, and Father McGoldrick, of Brooklyn. At the pontifical vespers in the afternoon the sermon was preached by Father Connelly, of Guelph, Ont., a former schoolmate of Dr. McCarthy. The clergy of the diocese presented the new archbishop with a golden chalice, and the laity a cheque for $2,250.

THE METHODIST CONFERENCE.

Those of our readers requiring daily reports of the Methodist General Conference, held in Montreal, will be supplied with the 'Daily Witness' for one month at the special price of twenty cents, or to the first of January, 1907, for only forty cents, or a club of three for one dollar, or five for $1.50.

CUBA IN A BAD WAY

Nearly a Thousand Spanish Laborers Leaving the Island

INDUSTRIES AND AGRICULTURE THREATENED—PLANTERS CANNOT OBTAIN LOANS.

New York, Sept. 5.— Havana special to the New York 'Herald' says that a movement, peaceful but ominous, was begun in Cuba yesterday which may soon render the fruits of victory of little value to the government force in the field. Laborers are leaving the country. Without them the industries of the island and its agriculture must perish. One of the chief efforts of the Cuban Congress was to attract immigration, the expenses of families wishing to settle here being paid by the public treasury, which was specially active in inducing workmen to come from Spain because the best harvest is the enormous sugar crop. They were sorely needed to replace those who returned to Spain on the loss of the island to the Crown.

Fully a thousand, it is said, of these immigrants are preparing to go back home. This report was practically confirmed at the office of the Hamburg-American Line, whose steamship, the 'San Juan,' will, on Wednesday, carry nearly three hundred of these men to Corunna. It is said that passages have been sold to many others and that the outgoing ships will be filled to their utmost capacity for some time. This is a very serious blow to the prosperity of the island. Without this labor the sugar planters can do little. They are very blue and it is no exaggeration to say that men versed in finance are beginning to fear a panic. No one will lend money even on the best security. This puts the planters in a very bad way. It usually takes ten percent of the expected sugar crop in borrowed money to harvest it. This money is obtained at this season of the year usually without difficulty. It was expected that the value of the crop would amount to about ninety million dollars. This would mean a needed advance of nine million dollars, and the foremost business man of Cuba said to-night it would be impossible to get a loan of ten thousand dollars.

Banks have refused all accommodation, merchants have countermanded orders and wholesale business and large operations have practically stopped. The possible political future of the island, the failure or success of the Palma Government, and the attitude the United States may take, do not concern the great business community so much as the actual conditions and outlook. Whatever may come from those important factors they sadly and emphatically say that the credit of Cuba is destroyed and that she cannot recover in years under any form of government, but that prompt restoration of order may save a little from the wreckage.

Peace would check the exodus of labor and save to 1,250,000 people $30,000,000, which the harvesting of the sugar crop annually puts in circulation among them for labor, material and supplies expended in the cutting and manufacture of the season's output.

POPE PIUS X.

ARCHBISHOP KEALE SAYS HE WAS FORCED ON THE PAPAL THRONE.

New York, Sept. 4.—Archbishop John J. Keale, of Dubuque, Ia., who has just returned from France, at the Paulist House in West 59th street, to-day said: 'Pope Pius was practically forced on the papal throne. He did not wish to take the responsibility. He will not live long. He does not want to. In my opinion he will never hold a consistory and the outlook for the creation of an American cardinal is not encouraging. The Pope, a few days after his elevation, declared that he would never hold a consistory and that he did not wish to have a long pontificate. I believe his wishes will be fulfilled.

'If the Pope should decide to honor this country I believe he would not create one cardinal, but two, and they would be the Archbishop of New York and Archbishop Ireland.'

FLOODS IN INDIA

WHOLE VILLAGES WIPED OUT IN THE BEHAL DISTRICT.

Lahore, India, Sept. 4.—Floods have devastated a large section of Behal district. Whole villages have been obliterated, great areas of food crops have been destroyed and the Indigo crop is ruined. The inhabitants of the lowlands have sought refuge in the hills and are depending for subsistence on raids made on the half ripe wheat fields situated on high ground.

GOVERNOR OF VERMONT

MR. FLETCHER D. PROCTOR ELECTED BY LARGE MAJORITY.

Montpelier, Vt., Sept. 4.—Mr. Fletcher D. Proctor, of Proctor, son of Mr. Redfield Proctor, United States Senator, was elected Governor of Vermont today by a large majority. The Republican organization at a late hour tonight claimed that his plurality over Percival W. Clement, of Rutland, the Independent and Democratic candidate, would exceed 15,000. The normal Republican plurality in Vermont is about 12,000. Scattered returns received from the two congressional districts of the state indicate that Representative David J. Foster, of Burlington (Rep.), has been re-elected in the first district by a large majority, and that Representative Kittredge Haskins, of Brattleboro, has been returned in the second by the usual large vote.

Returns from 100 towns out of 246, show that the Legislature will be overwhelmingly Republican.

National issues did not figure to any extent in the biennial election, which was held to-day, as the contest for Governor was not a straight one between the Republican and Democratic parties. In the two congressional districts there has been little interest, as the return of Representatives David J. Foster, of Burlington, and Kittredge Haskins, of Brattleboro, had been generally conceded. The chief point of interest in the state election was in the size of the Republican vote, which Percival W. Clement, of Rutland, fusion candidate for Governor, would be able to draw from the Republican ranks. The Democrats had no regular party man in the field. They endorsed the candidacy of Mr. Clement, the nominee of the Independent party. The supporters of Fletcher D. Proctor, of Proctor, the Republican candidate for Governor, claimed that his plurality would reach about 22,000, or 10,000 above the average, by reason of widespread interest among the voters. The fusionists said they expected Clement to win by 5,000 plurality.

SOUTH AFRICAN TRADE

GREAT DEPRESSION SAID TO EXIST.

Ottawa, Sept. 4.—Mr. C. M. Kittson, Canadian commercial agent in South Africa, in a report received to-day says that the depression in business continues general and shows no signs of lessening. Many firms hitherto considered to have seen excellent marks have either gone to the wall or are liquidating, and most of the New York export houses interested in the South African trade have suffered severely from giving extended credit in their anxiety to get business. Canadian exporters are advised that the present conditions in South Africa are such that extreme caution should be exercised in all transactions on a credit basis.

Mr. Kittson adds that it is understood that the colonies of Natal and Transvaal will probably either radically reduce or entirely remove the duties on flour and grain.

SHOOTING AT SEAGIRT

NATIONAL TEAM MATCH OPENED

Seagirt, N.J., Sept. 4.—Under a bright sun firing begins on the range here today in the most important competition in the history of military rifle shooting in the United States, the National Team Match. Forty-one teams, representing nearly every state in the union, are competing. The match, which will not be concluded until to-morrow evening, was open to teams of twelve men. The team making the highest aggregate will receive the national trophy, provided by Congress, medals for the team members, and $300.

GEORGIA DEMOCRATS.

Macon, Ga., Sept. 4.—The unanimous nomination of Hoke Smith for governor and the endorsement of William J. Bryan for President in 1908 was the principal business transacted to-day by the Democratic state convention. The platform contains many radical recommendations, among them being a demand for negro disfranchisement.

THE 'SHERIDAN' A TOTAL LOSS.

Washington, Sept. 4.—A despatch received to-day at the office of Quartermaster General of the Army confirms the reports from Honolulu that the transport 'Sheridan' will be practically a total loss.

ANNOUNCEMENT PREMATURE.

Madrid, Sept. 4.—It is considered in well informed circles here that the announcement of the approaching conclusion of an Anglo-Spanish alliance are quite premature, if not altogether unfounded.

THE 'BLACK HAND.'

BODY OF AN UNKNOWN ITALIAN FOUND NEAR JAMAICA, L.I.

New York, Sept. 4.—Off a lonely roadside, through the Vansiclen woods, near Jamaica, L.I., the body of an Italian was found to-day. The body lay in a pool of blood with the hands crossed on the breast. An examination by the authorities who were summoned developed that the man had gaping stab wounds in the neck and right breast. There was no sign of a weapon and no traces of a struggle. The police decided, after a careful study, that the murder resembled in many respects the famous Darrell murder mystery and others that have followed it. In each of these cases, and in that of to-day, the victim, after the murder, is carried from the scene of the crime and the body disposed of in some lonely spot. Each of the victims have been of Italian birth and death has been caused by stabbing.

'Black hand' murder has been the verdict of the police and they have generally tried in vain to unravel the mystery surrounding the cases.

The victim of to-day's crime, like all the others, is unknown. The body is that of a man about forty-two years old and apparently a laborer.

PHONETIC SPELLING

MR. ROOSEVELT WRITES THAT IF PUBLIC DISAPPROVE, THE SCHEME WILL BE DROPPED.

Oyster Bay, N.Y., Sept. 3.—In a letter to Mr. Chas. A. Stillings, public printer at Washington, made public today, President Roosevelt wrote that if the changes in spelling advocated by the Simplified Spelling Board, and put into use in official documents meet popular approval, they will be made permanent. If not, he wrote, they will be dropped.

GERMAN COLONIAL OFFICE APPOINTMENT.

A Jewish Banker Succeeds Prince Von Hohenlohe

Berlin, Sept. 4.—The Kaiser's appointment of Bernhard Dernburg, a Jewish banker, to succeed Prince von Hohenlohe Langenburg, as head of the Colonial Office, has caused a sensation throughout the Empire. The choice of a hustling financier to fill a post traditionally given to aristocratic bureaucrats is regarded as a revolutionary step. Critics ascribe it to the Kaiser's 'impulsive craze for Americanism.'

Herr Dernburg is wholly without political experience, but he has a great reputation for energy and daring. He began life as a factory clerk. He emigrated to New York, where he was for some time employed in a bank. Much influenced by his American experience, he returned here a confirmed admirer of transatlantic methods, which he immediately adopted when rapid advance placed him in a controlling position. The public generally approves the appointment, hoping that Herr Dernburg will straighten out the complicated muddle existing in the affairs of the Colonial Department. It is predicted that he will have a tough struggle against militarism and bureaucratism. Herr Dernburg abandons an income estimated at $100,000 for an official salary of $3,750, but he is reputed to have immense independent wealth. It is anticipated that his energy will galvanize German colonial enterprise in a manner that will affect all the world powers, especially Great Britain.

LAUNCHING OF H.M.S. 'LORD NELSON.

New British Battleship Second Only to the 'Dreadnaught.'

London, Sept. 4.—The British battleship 'Lord Nelson,' sister ship of the 'Agamemnon,' and second in size and armament to the 'Dreadnaught,' was successfully launched at Jarrow-on-Tyne to-day.

SUPERANNUATION BOARD OF METHODIST CHURCH

ANNUAL MEETING AT TORONTO.

Toronto, Sept. 5.—The annual meeting of the Superannuation Board of the Methodist Church was held yesterday.

The treasurer read the minutes of the Investment Committee and the annual statement of the finances, which he board considered eminently satisfactory. All claims had been met, and a surplus of $4,750 remained on hand, the first time the board had been in such a happy position for twelve years. A number of applications for standing and special grants were considered and dealt with by the board. The estimates for the current year were also taken into consideration.

The commission on superannuation appointed by the General Conference of 1902 presented its report, which was sent on to this year's General Conference with the board's approval. The changes proposed consisted principally of a more equitable scale of assessments and making provision for a special reserve fund to be accumulated from surpluses in the annual account, and to be available to meet any special deficiencies that might arise.

CONVENTION AT BUCKINGHAM.

QUEBEC PROVINCIAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION TO MEET ON SEPT. 25.

The twenty-third annual meeting of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the Province of Quebec will be held in the St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, at Buckingham, Que., beginning Sept. 25, at 2.30 p.m., and continuing until Sept. 28. The Buckingham Union will provide entertainment for the executive committee and all regularly appointed delegates. The convener of the billeting committee is Miss C. A. McCallum, Box 35, Buckingham. Members of the executive committee will please notify Miss McCallum whether they will be present or not. Local secretaries should also send her the names of delegates, if possible, before Sept. 15. The executive committee will meet at 2 p.m., on Sept. 25.

The first session of the convention will be a consecration and memorial service. The annual meeting will be composed of the executive board, two delegates from each affiliated union, and one additional delegate for every fifty paying members of each union. This means that every local union that has become auxiliary by paying the provincial fees, no matter how small the membership, is entitled to send two delegates to the annual convention, and that unions having a membership of fifty or over may send three delegates; those over one hundred, four, and so on, in proportion.

Each local union is invited to contribute towards the expenses incurred by the union entertaining the provincial convention, any surplus money contributed for expenses of convention to be given to the provincial union. Every union is requested to respond to this appeal. The treasurer's books will be closed for auditing ten days before the convention. Unions should pay all arrears before Sept. 15, so that they may be entitled to full representation.

Reduced railway rates can only be secured by purchasing a single-fare ticket at the starting point, and obtaining at the same time from the agent a certificate to show that such ticket has been purchased. Tickets on the certificate plan must be purchased ten minutes before train is due to leave.

County and local unions having banners are requested to send them to the convention.

Mrs. Louise S. Rounds, Clifton Springs, N.Y., will be the speaker at the convention.

A GLIMPSE OF METHODISM.

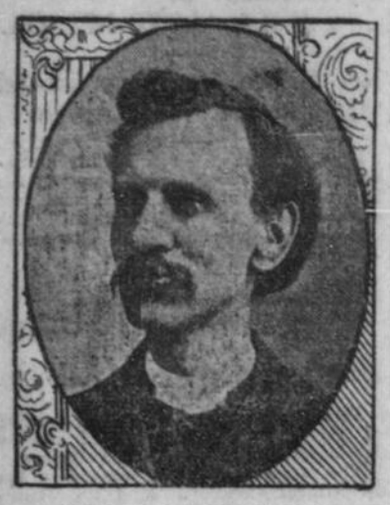
Some Facts Regarding its Past and Present Here and Elsewhere

PREPARATIONS COMPLETE FOR CHURCH COURT, WHICH OPENS NEXT WEEK.

The seventh General Conference of the Methodist Church will meet in St. James Church, St. Catherine street, to-morrow, and the sessions are expected to extend over two weeks. This is the supreme governing body, the legislative assembly, of the Methodist Church in Canada. The annual conferences embraced in the jurisdiction of this General Conference are as follows:—Toronto, London, Hamilton, Bay of Quinté, Montreal, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland, Manitoba, Assiniboia, Alberta, British Columbia, Japan, and the West China Mission—fourteen in all. The last time the General Conference met in Montreal was in 1890.

The arrangements for the opening of the Conference next week are well advanced. The Conference arrangements committee has been holding daily sessions all this week in the office which has been established in the parlors of the church. A telephone, 'Uptown 3996,' has been installed and by the time Conference opens telegraph instruments of the C. P. R. and the G. N. W. will have been installed in the building.

A large part of the arrangements in connection with the General Conference has been made by the Rev. Melvin Taylor, who is president of the Montreal Conference, chairman of the Montreal district and chairman of the local arrangements committee.



THE REV. MELVIN TAYLOR,

President, Montreal Conference.

CONFERENCE CHURCH.

St. James Church, St. Catherine street, is the largest and most costly Methodist Church in the Dominion. It is an imposing example of Gothic architecture of the style of the fourteenth century. It is built on the cruciform plan, with the nave 120 feet long and transepts 90 feet. The total length of the church proper is 160 feet, and including the Sunday-school hall in the rear, is 228 feet. The beautiful front facade is 100 feet wide. The greater tower is 192 feet high and the lesser one 142 feet. The exterior is of Credit Valley stone, trimmed with Nova Scotia sandstone. The exterior measurements are: Length, 253 feet; transepts, 106 feet; height to ridge of roof, 92 feet. The interior leaves nothing to be desired in point of comfort or convenience. The pews are arranged in full view of the pulpit from every point, including vast galleries on three sides. There is seating accommodation for 2,500 and a thousand more have crowded into the edifice on special occasions. The choir and a powerful organ are situated behind the pulpit.

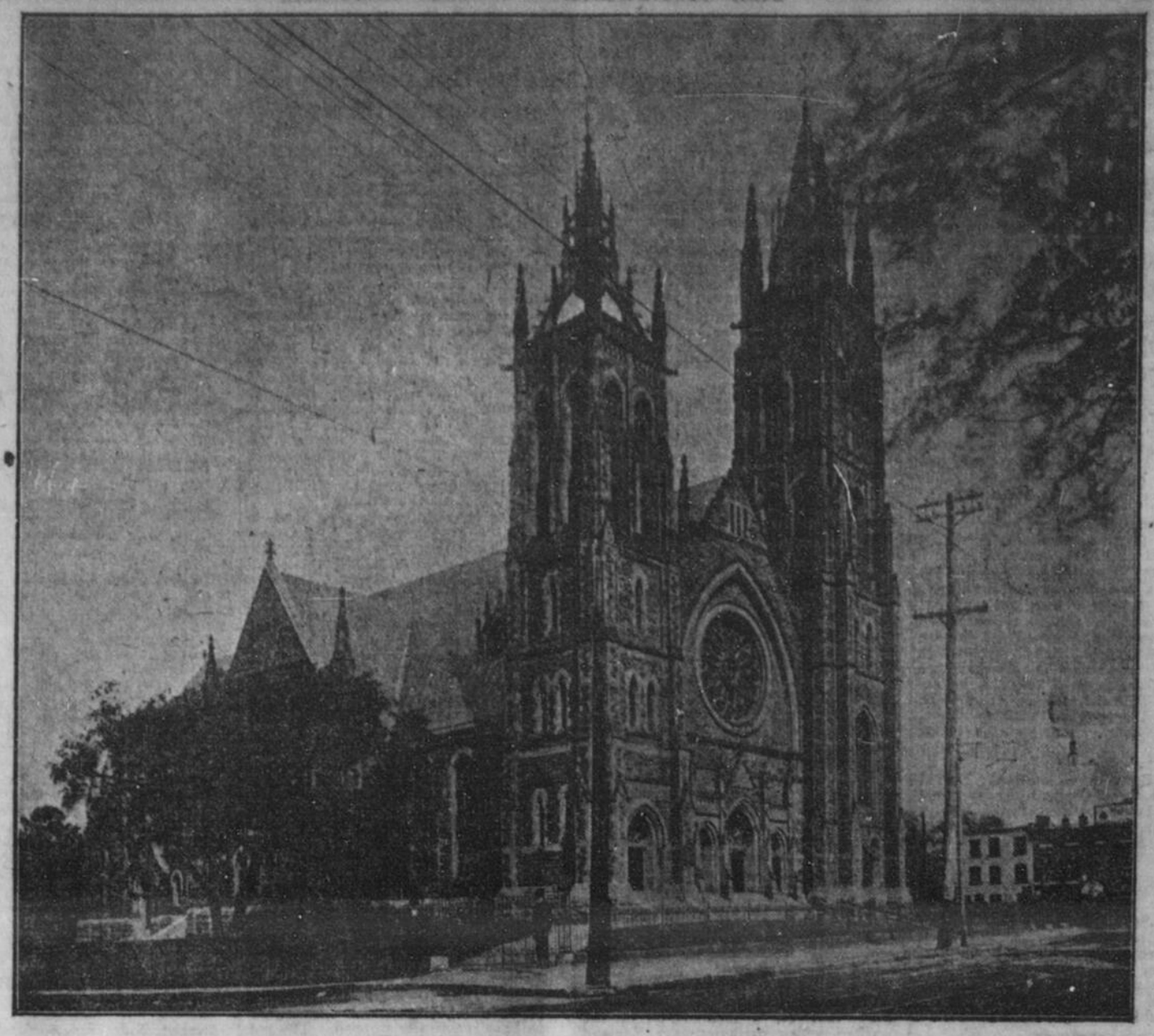
The edifice occupies an entire block of ground. It was commenced in 1887 and was opened on June 16, 1889.

St. James Church is the fourth of the series of church homes this congregation and its immediate predecessors have occupied. Organized Methodism in Montreal dates back to 1802, but it was in 1808 that the first Methodist church was erected in this city. This church, the cradle of Methodism in Montreal, was situated on St. Sulpice street, which was at that time called St. Joseph street, and stood immediately adjoining the present Notre Dame Church. The second Methodist Church in Montreal was built for the same congregation on St. James street at the corner of St. Francois Xavier street, where the C. P. R. ticket office is, and parts of the old church may be seen in the present building. The congregation took the name of St. James Church while in these premises. Like its predecessor this church in time became too small and in 1845 a church that is still remembered by many Montrealers was erected on St. James street, near St. Peter street, on property now occupied by the Temple Building. This church cost $60,000 and seated 2,500 persons.

During the pastorate of the late Rev. John Philp, M.A., D.D., the officials observed the movement of the population towards the uptown district and the property formerly the grounds and residence of the late Sir Hugh Allan was purchased for a church site. The present edifice was commenced during Mr. Philp's pastorate. He was succeeded in 1888 by the Rev. James Henderson, D.D., who thus was the first pastor of the present church. The present pastor is the Rev. W. R. Young, B.A., D.D.

METHODISM AND EDUCATION.

In the construction period of Canadian Methodism, education has not been overlooked. Amidst the limitations of a century ago educational institutions whether provincial or denominational were few and weak. Since then the Methodist Church has fairly well kept pace in educational progress with the growth of population in comparison with other churches, and to-day the Methodists have in Canada 11 colleges, attended by two thousand students and with property and endowments valued at three million dollars. The list includes: Mount Allison University, N.B.; Victoria College as federated with Toronto University; Wesley College as a part of Manitoba University; University College at Belleville, Stanstead, Edmonton and New Westminster; the Theological College in Montreal affiliated to McGill University; the Methodist College in St. John's, Newfoundland, and the Ladies' Colleges in St. Thomas and Whitby. The colony of Newfoundland has also a system of day schools numbering 131. These are, besides, many missionary institutes, French, Japanese, Chinese and Indian. Individual Methodists have been prominent in connection with provincial educational systems, notably the distinguished Dr. Ryerson in Upper Canada and others in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Quebec.



ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH, IN WHICH THE GENERAL CONFERENCE WILL BE HELD.

The accompanying picture of the Rev. John Wesley, the founder of Methodism, is from the Romney portrait, the original of which was sold recently for $35,000.



JOHN WESLEY,

The founder of Methodism.

The Romney portrait was considered by Mr. Wesley to be the best picture of himself ever taken. He sat for it early in January, 1789, two years before his death, when he was eighty-five years of age. As one student has said of it: 'The face has a calm, devout dignity which befits the ideal Wesley, combining all the traditions concerning him as a scholar, a divine, a true gentleman and a saint. The beautiful, cloudless face tells not its story of fourscore years and six.' Mr. Romney received for his work and for the frame that enclosed it thirty pounds.

MISSIONARY OPERATIONS.

Missionary operations have always been given a prominent place in Methodism. Universal Methodism to-day, gives four millions of dollars annually to this work. The income of the general fund in the Methodist Church in Canada, for the year just closing, is $405,000. Add to this $85,000 raised by the Woman's Missionary Society, and we almost reach half a million of dollars in our annual givings. This includes $42,000 from the Epworth Leagues and $34,000 from the Sabbath-schools. The general fund is administered by the board, a system which has the advantage of preventing different mission fields being exposed to competition for the support of the people, and which wisely allots to each a fair proportion of the general income. The missionary departments are domestic, Japanese, Chinese, Indian and French. The numbers of missionaries are: Domestic, 362; Japanese, including one in British Columbia, 29; Chinese, including two in British Columbia, 14; Indian, 37; French, five. These, with teachers and interpreters, make a total paid agency of 545.

Church.	Pastor.	Membership.	S.S.	Missionary Givings.
St. James	W. R. Young, D.D.	754	827	$1,700
Mountain Street	H. S. Osborne, B.A., B.D.	238	287	437
East End	W. T. G. Brown, B.A., B.D.	198	275	117
Dominion Square	E. E. Scott	320	208	1,354
West End	Alfred A. Radley	241	373	169
Sherbrooke Street	Melvin Taylor, T. Anson Halpenny, B. A.,	215	458	476
Centenary	John Maverty	610	1,059	593
Douglas	C. T. Scott, B.A.	359	546	1,326
Dorchester Street	Under Superintendency of St. James.	78	112	40
St. Henri	B. B. Brown	119	193	90
St. Paul	A. S. Cleland	62	91	64
Verdun	Thomas Bole	Included in Centenary		
Hochelaga	John Armstrong	73	91	126
Westmount	W. J. Wood	1139	284	520
Mount Royal Ave.	A. W. Williamson, S.T.L.	171	212	235
Fairmount Ave.	Thos. Bown, B.D.	146	326	175
Montreal Centre (Fr.)	Arthur Delporte	46	37	60
Montreal West End (Fr.)	W. T. Halpenny, B.A., B.D.	34	22	51
St. Lambert	P. S. Dobson, B.A.	55	106	107
Montreal South	Ralph Timberlake	79	151	101
Montreal West	J. G. Fulcher	39	27	41
Lachine	A. E. Pates	114	131	241
Summary		4,140	5,817	$8,023

WORLD-WIDE METHODISM.

The London 'Times' recently published the following interesting statistics of world-wide Methodism: 'A total membership (including probationers) of 7,895,418 is now claimed by the various sections of Methodism throughout the world, as compared with 1,649,401 in 1837. These are ministered to by 49,364 ordained ministers and 106,418 recognized lay preachers. The total number of places of worship is said to be 89,798, with 80,806 Sunday-schools, in which 6,567,739 scholars receive instruction. These have 812,418 teachers (including officers). In Great Britain and Ireland the Wesleyan Methodist Church has the largest membership, 536,641, followed by the Primitive Methodist Church, which has 197,636. The United Methodist Free Church has 82,010 members; the Methodist New Connexion, 40,891; the Bible Christian Methodist Church, 24,662; the Independent Methodist churches, 9,052, and the Wesleyan Reform Union, 8,053. In Canada, and more recently in Australia, the various sections have combined and formed one church. That of Canada has 299,873 members, and Australia 139,501 members. In South Africa the returns of the Wesleyan Methodists give a membership of 95,428.'

METHODIST CHRONOLOGY.

Following is an interesting chronology of constitutional changes, and other historical events, leading to the present position of the Methodist Church:—

1703—John Wesley born.

1738—John Wesley converted.

1739—First Methodist class formed.

1744—First Methodist Conference held; number of ministers, 10.

1765—Commencement of Methodism in America by Lawrence Coughlan, in Newfoundland.

1766—First Methodist class formed in the colonies, which afterwards became the United States.

1784—Organization of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States. Coke ordained by Wesley, as superintendent or bishop.

1786—First session of the Eastern British American Conference; number of ministers, 6; church membership, 510. The Conference under the supervision of Bishops Coke and Asbury, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, United States.

1791—Year of Wesley's death. W. Losee appointed by the New York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States to Canada. First class in Upper Canada formed at Adolphustown. First class in New Brunswick formed at St. John.

1797—Organization of the New Connexion Methodist Church in England

1799—Withdrawal of American Methodist ministers from the Lower Provinces, and severance of connection between the E. B. A. Conference and the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States.

1817 — Wesleyan Methodist ministers sent into Upper and Lower Canada by the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Committee of London.

1820—Agreement made between the British Conference and the General Conference of the Methodist Church of the United States, that Lower Canada should be occupied by the former, and Upper Canada by the latter.

1824—First session of the Upper Canada Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States held at Hallowell (now Picton); Bishops George and Hedding presiding; number of ministers present, 36.

1828—The Upper Canada Conference separated amicably from the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States, and formed an independent organization with General and Annual Conferences. No bishop, however, was ever ordained.

1833—The Methodist Episcopal Church of Upper Canada became affiliated to the Wesleyan Methodist Conference of England, as the Wesleyan Methodist Church of Canada.

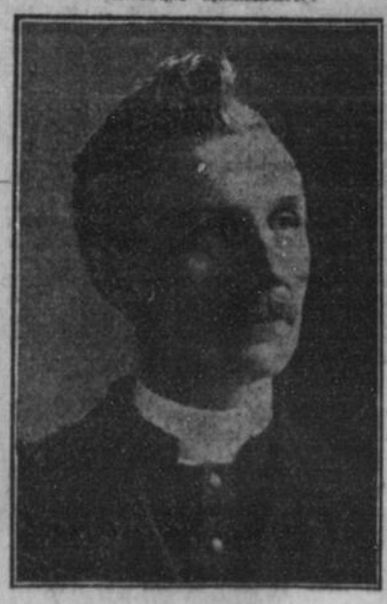
1834—Opponents of the said union continued the organization of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

1837—First Methodist New Connexion missionaries sent into Canada.

1841—Union between the Wesleyan Methodist Conference of Canada and the Wesleyan Methodist Conference of England severed.

1848—Union between the Wesleyan Methodist Conference of Canada and the Wesleyan Methodist Conference of England re-formed and continued till 1874.

1854—The Wesleyan Methodist Missionary District of Lower Canada (which was not included in the union of 1833 or of 1848) united with the Wesleyan Methodist Church of Canada.



THE REV. W. R. YOUNG, D.D.,

Pastor of the Conference Church.

1874—The Wesleyan Methodist Church of Canada, the Wesleyan Methodist Church of Eastern British America, and the New Connexion Methodist Church of Canada, separated amicably from the two parent bodies in England, and formed 'The Methodist Church of Canada.'

1878—Second session of the General Conference held in Montreal; number of delegates, 230.

1883—Union of the Methodist Church of Canada, the Methodist Episcopal Church of Canada, the Bible Christian Church, and the Primitive Methodist Church, forming 'The Methodist Church,' including at present 12 Annual Conferences in the Dominion and Newfoundland.

1902—The General Conference in session at Winnipeg, proposed negotiations for the union of the Methodist, Presbyterian and Congregational churches.

1905—The joint committee of these churches met in Toronto, and agreed on a proposed doctrinal basis of union and an outline of points for consideration as to polity, ministry, institutions, etc.

1906—The General Conference meets in Montreal, on Sept. 12, with 150 clerical and 150 lay delegates, being one clerical and one lay delegate for every 12 ministers.

RELIGIOUS CENSUS—1901.	Island of Montreal.	Province of Quebec.	Dominion of Canada.
Roman Catholics	267,074	1,429,260	2,229,600
Anglicans	30,852	81,563	680,620
Presbyterians	24,486	55,013	842,442
Methodists	11,037	42,014	916,39[illegible]
Baptists	2,548	8,480	316,477
Congregationalists	1 609	5,173	28,293
Others	13,735	24,305	356,997
	351,342	1,646,808	5,371,315

CHURCH UNION.

DR. CARMAN SAYS THAT THE METHODIST CONFERENCE WILL RECOGNIZE THE VALUE OF THE STEP.

Toronto, Sept. 8.—Asked as to the prospects of the General Conference of the Methodist Church in Canada, confirming the conclusions arrived at by the union conference of the Methodist, Presbyterian and Congregational Churches, the Rev. Dr. Carman, general superintendent of the Methodist Church, declined to commit himself. He appeared, however, sanguine that the Conference would realize the importance and value of the step, which he described as a step involving more than the reunion of Great Britain and the United States and most momentous. Whateevr might be decided he was satisfied it would not be done with undue haste as it was a most important subject before the Conference. With regard to the union of Canadian and United States Methodist Churches in Japan, that also was a matter which the Conference, under divine guidance, would settle. The Church had an organization in Japan, and much property which in the case of union would be turned over to the Japanese churches. The terms of the transfer would be discussed by the Conference and a deputation be sent to Japan to see that the conditions desired were duly embodied in the constitution of the Japanese Church.

HAMILTON 'TIMES' SPECIAL.

The Hamilton 'Times' has issued a very attractive special number in magazine form, which deals with the commercial, manufacturing, and financial interests of the 'electric and natural gas city of Canada.' The brochure is embellished throughout with illustrations in half tone, showing the beauty-spots in and near the Ambitious City—Dundurn Castle and park, the incline railway and mountain park, the Beach and Burlington Canal, Gore Park, the different club houses, schools and churches, as well as pictures of such well-known citizens as Colonel J. M. Gibson, Mr. John Patterson, Messrs. J. J. Scott, P. D. Crerar, K.C., W. H. Wardrope, K.C., S. D. Biggar, Lieut.-Col. E. E. W. Moore, Lieut.-Col. the Hon. J. S. Hendrie, Lieut.-Col. W. A. Logie, Major W. O. Tidswell, Lieut.-Col. G. S. Rennie, Lieut. Albert Pain, and Hamilton's pride, the redoubtable Wm. J. Sherring, winner of the Marathon race at Athens. The contents of the book are excellent from both a literary and typographical standpoint, and the whole reflects the greatest credit on the enterprise of the 'Times.'

THE Y. M. C. A. YEAR BOOK.

The Year-Book of the Young Men's Christian Association, which has just been issued, shows for the first time that the organization has enrolled more than 400,000 members in 1,761 branches. The total membership in 1866 was but 32,000, it is now 405,789, and in the same period the current receipts and expenditures have rolled up from $164,000 to $5,319,153, while the cost of its supervisory work (the State and International Committees), to which is largely responsible the development of the organization, has increased from $279 to $425,966; with an added foreign burge; of $151,691. The North American Associations have 61 foreign secretaries in ten countries, besides a larger number of native secretaries, and sent out 18 new men last year.

The net property has shown the unparalleled increase in one year of $4,887,000, making total of $36,891,361 in value of real estate held, besides $4,794,360 pledges for new buildings now being erected in 157 cities. In the past year the amount of money actually received by associations for current expenses and buildings was over $10,000,000. Its membership is widely distributed, the chief divisions being 80,501 railroad men, 52,256 students, 13,355 colored men, and large numbers of miners, soldiers, sailors, Indians, etc. In some associations over 100 different occupations are represented.

In the Physical Department, with its 456 gymnasiums, 158 swimming pools, 134 bowling alleys and 187 athletic fields, 153,473 men and boys take systematic exercise, showing a gain of 20,000.

The educational classes enrolled 36,826, a gain of 3,330. The attendance at religious services and Bible classes of 5,736,138 shows an increase, and the attendance at Bible classes exceeded 75,000. The daily attendance reported at the buildings was 132,346. Situations were found for 19,135 men and boys.

In the Railroad Associations the beds in the rest rooms were used 1,458,055 times, and 3,785,104 meals were served. The number of secretaries and physical directors employed increased from 2,013 to 2,039, and 200 positions are temporarily vacant. Over 54,000 men, as active committeemen and directors, have given their services without pay to the organization.

The association has made notable extension in Mexico and the mining towns of the Rocky Mountain region, where corporations have asked that associations be placed, and offered to furnish clubhouses. Panama, with the government's approval and endorsement, as in the army and navy, has been opened for the Association to occupy. Street railway systems have sought its aid impatient of previous attempts at social betterments. In India the government has set aside public ground for sites for Association buildings, and the railroads have approved of railroad departments for their men.

THE R. M. PIERCE FAILURE.

Richard M. Pierce (The Montreal Jewellery Co.), who consented to assign two days ago, has now filed his statement, showing liabilities of about nineteen thousand dollars.

GOING TO CHINA

Three McGill Graduates Taking up Missionary Work.

THEY ARE DOCTORS J. A. McDONALD, W. J. SCOTT AND S. O. McMURTRY.

Three young men of this city, all of whom are graduates of McGill, both in arts and medicine, will leave to prosecute work in the foreign field at the end of the present month. They are Drs. John A. McDonald, W. J. Scott, and S. O. McMurtry. The two latter will proceed to Honan, China, while Dr. McDonald will be stationed at Macao. All three men were class-mates at McGill in medicine, and Drs. McMurtry and Scott pursued their arts course together. Shortly after graduation Dr. Scott was appointed superintendent of the Victoria



DR. W. J. SCOTT.

Hospital at St. John, N.B.; Dr. McMurtry received the appointment of assistant superintendent, and Dr. W. S. Loggie, a graduate of McGill in 1905, was made house surgeon.

Dr McDonald was ordained on Friday as elder of his home church at Valley-



DR. J. A. McDONALD.

field. He will go to China under the auspices of the American Presbyterian Church, which thus becomes liable for his



DR. SHIRLEY O. McMURTRY.

support. Similarly Dr. McMurtry, who is a son of Mr. S. A. McMurtry, treasurer of the Ogilvie Flour Mills Company, Limited, will be supported by the Crescent Street Church, while Dr. Scott is a member of Erskine. Two other missionaries, who will also go to Honan, China, at the same time, are Mr. Andrew Thompson, of Toronto, and Mrs. Thompson.

Mr. Thompson is a graduate of the University of Toronto in arts and Knox College in theology. The American Presbyterian Church has become responsible for his support.

Mrs. Thompson is a daughter of the Rev. Dr. R. P. Mackay, secretary of the Foreign Missionary Committee of the Canadian Presbyterian Church.

On next Friday night a service will be held in the Crescent Street Presbyterian Church at which Mr. Thompson will be ordained into the ministry, and all four designated for foreign missionary service by the Montreal Presbytery.

The Rev. Dr. R. P. Mackay, of Toronto, will assist in the service. There will also be a public farewell service some days later.

The whole party will proceed by train to Seattle, leaving there on Oct. 4.

MISSIONARY ORDAINED.

INTERESTING SERVICE AT VALLEYFIELD ON FRIDAY EVENING.

A service of more than ordinary interest was held in the Valleyfield Presbyterian Church on Friday night, the occasion being the ordination as an elder, of J. A. McDonald, M. D., who leaves shortly for China to take up missionary work. The church was suitably decorated with flowers.

After devotional exercises conducted by the Rev. Messrs. Ascah, of the Church of England; John Scanlan, Methodist; and McCusker, Presbyterian; the Rev. F. M. Dowey read a portion of Scripture and spoke earnestly of the institution of missions and the great work to be done in China and other foreign fields.

The Rev. J. E. Duclos also addressed the gathering. He remarked that was the first time in the experience of the community that a Valleyfield boy had said in response to call for missionaries, 'Here am I, send me.' He then put the usual questions to candidates for ordination. At the same time the members of the church session and the visiting clergymen placed their hands upon Dr. McDonald's head as he knelt in front of the pulpit, and the Rev. Mr. Duclos offered the ordination prayer and the choir sang 'Take my life and let it be,' etc.

The Rev. Dr. Morison, of Ormstown, gave the charge.

The Rev. Dr. Thomson spoke of the new and grand opportunities in China, in which he had for years labored, and he spoke to the Chinese present in their own language.

Mr. W. S. Marriott, superintendent of the Chinese Sunday-school, on behalf of the pupils, presented Dr. McDonald with a Chinese dictionary for his use in acquiring the language.

The Rev. Dr. Johnston, of the American Presbyterian Church, also addressed the newly ordained elder.

There was a large attendance, and a very generous offering was given.

FIRE IN LANGEVIN BLOCK

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS DAMAGE DONE IN PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS ANNEX.

Ottawa, Sept. 4.—Fire broke out at six o'clock this evening in the top story of the Langevin Block, and at one time it looked as if there would be a repetition of the West Block destruction of some years ago. Good work by the firemen, however, resulted in the blaze being efftinguished, and the damage, roughly estimated at five hundred dollars, was caused principally by water and the tearing away necessary to getting at the seat of the flames. The fire was located in the slanted ceiling of the stationery branch of the Interior Department, on the top floor, and in the rear part of the structure. Clerks, who were working late, detected the smoke, and an alarm was promptly sent in from box 2, at the Russell House corner. When the firemen arrived considerable smoke was coming from the roof, and it was seen that the blaze would be a stubborn one to fight. A couple of lines of hose were laid up the winding stairway, but when the water was turned on the joints of the couplings snapped in two places. In the meanwhile the blaze had been located between the ceilings, and it was got at only by Chief Prevost having his men tear off the metal roofing and part of the ceiling, thus allowing a stream to get at the base of the trouble.

No. 3 steamer was put to work for a while to augment the pressure. In the room where the fire was located considerable stationery was stored, and a part of this was damaged by water. The ceilings of some of the rooms underneath were moistened, but most of the water ran off down the stone stairway, and did no damage.

The Hon. Messrs. Hyman, Fielding and Paterson were on hand, and the fire brigade was complimented on its work.

DR. F. R. BEATTIE DEAD

FORMER CANADIAN PASSES AWAY IN LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

Louisvile, Ky., Sept. 4.—Dr. Francis R. Beattie, one of the widely-known ministers in the Presbyterian Church, and president of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary, died suddenly to-day at his residence here, of heart failure. He was a native of Canada.

H.M.S. 'DOMINION.'

INJURED BATTLESHIP WILL GO DIRECT TO BERMUDA FOR REPAIRS.

Halifax, N.S., Sept. 5.—It was thought that the battleship 'Dominion,' which a couple of weeks ago sustained injuries on the coast of Prince Edward Island, would call at Halifax on her way to Bermuda to effect repairs, but a wireless message from the 'Dominion,' sent this afternoon, when the battleship was off Sable Island, states that she is on her way to Bermuda direct, and that all was well on board.

DAMAGES TO BE PAID.

Kingston, Ont., Sept. 3.—The 'Whig' states that the Dominion Government will pay $32,000 to the widows and friends of the men killed here in April, 1905, through the explosion of an acetylene buoy. The claims paid are: Late W. H. Allison, Prescott, $10,000; late N. Couillard, Montebello, Que., $8,500; the late F. Mullen, Prescott, $7,000; the late N. Guillard, Prescott, $6,500. The claims for damages to houses, boats, buildings, etc., reached over five thousand dollars.

BRITAIN TO CANADA

Letter From Mr. Winston Churchill Read by Mr. Hamar Greenwood

POLITICAL CHANGE IN ENGLAND DOES NOT IMPLY ANY WEAKENING OF IMPERIAL TIES.

Toronto, Sept. 6.—Mr. Hamar Greenwood, member of parliament in the British House of Commons for York, who is home on a visit to his native town, Whitby, read to-night, at a banquet given him by the directors of the Canadian National Exhibition, a letter written by Winston Churchill, Under Secretary of the Colonies, and which is in the nature of an official greeting from the Imperial Government to Canada:

Colonial Office, Downing St., S.W., Aug. 20, 1906.

My Dear Greenwood,—I am very glad indeed that you are going to spend the autumn recess in Canada. In your double position as a Canadian, blood and bone, and as the representative of a famous English city, you may find some opportunities of helping forward the measured but irresistible march of imperial consolidation. Your own gifts and your work at the Colonial Office will enable you to turn these opportunities to good account.

For the last twenty years the Conservative party in England has been inseparably associated with the symbols and apparatus of imperial administration. The British Government has for so long implied the Conservative party, that the terms had become synonymous. Canadian and Australian statesmen have been accustomed to deal only with one set of British politicians, and, alike by their wise detachment from our party controversies, and by their loyalty to the mother country, they have come insensibly to regard a particular political party as having an especial claim upon their confidence. In great measure, and certainly until the last few years, that confidence has been worthily repaid, and the long period of Conservative predominance has synchronized with and generously aided the growth of the imperial idea. At the last general election a great change was wrought in the balance of British political parties, and in the disposition of political power. The consequences of that change are likely to govern our affairs for a long time to come. I do not now examine the advantage of that change, nor do I wish to minimize its importance. It involves a considerable alteration in political principles and in the points of view and modes of thought of public men, and in the character of domestic legislation. What you must try to do, as far as may lie in your power, is to convince your friends and kinsfolk in Canada that this change in England, great and far-reaching though it has been, does not imply any weakening in the affection of the British people towards their kith and kin across the sea, or in the earnest and vigiland efforts of the Colonial Office to render the colonies every legitimate service, military, diplomatic or commercial, that may be in our power.

There are new men, there are other principles, there will be different methods; but in the guiding aspirations, in the central impulse, in the ultimate aim, namely, a solid defensive league of free democratic communities, animated by a love of peace and justice under the leadership of the British Crown—in that there is no change, no sign of change, no expectation of change of any kind or sort whatever; and what I should like to know, has the British Empire to fear from Liberal principles? It is one of the oddest things in modern history that there should be any question of this point. It is to Liberal social principles, carried in some ways to far more logical extremes than in this Old Country, that Canada and Australia and New Zealand ascribe no little share in their progress and prosperity. It is upon Liberal principles of tolerance and trust in racial matters of freedom and equality in religious matters, that they built their own internal peace. It is by Liberal imperial principles of colonial autonomy, of a lofty humanity, and, above all, of a peaceful foreign policy, that the structural cohesion of the British Empire has alone been achieved and will alone be maintained. I do not write this to you because I should like to see the self-governing colonies pin their faith particularly to the Liberal party any more than to the Conservative party. The British Empire must centre upon the British Crown. But in so far as you can make your friends in Canada realize that in a Liberal ministry in England they will find true comradeship and faithful unrelaxing service whenever they have need of it, you will be doing good work in a good cause.

Yours very sincerely,
WINSTON CHURCHILL.

BRITISH PRESS COMMENT.

London, Sept. 10.—The Manchester 'Courier' says Mr. Winston Churchill sets Mr. Hamar Greenwood a difficult task of 'convincing Canadians that the change of government means no weakening in the affection of the British people for the people of the colonies.' This affection in the case of the vast majority of the Liberals must have been as sudden as Captain Absolute's deference to his father in the well-known comedy. We can imagine ordinary Liberals smiling as they read these astute sentences. Possibly Mr. Churchill himself smiled as he wrote them.

The Yorkshire 'Herald' says it is natural and proper that Hamar Greenwood should be proud of the place of his birth, but it is hardly fair that he should represent the people of this country as a set of old fogies without ambitions or ideals and with out-of-date notions.

In reference to Mr. Churchill's letter read by Mr. Greenwood, the 'Herald' says: 'We do not think Churchill's "assurance" will count for much in Canada, and we imagine it will not be hailed with delight by Lord Elgin and the Liberal leaders.

VICTORIA A TERMINUS.

Scheme for Bringing Seymour Narrows Being Vigorously Pushed.

BELIEVED THAT THE GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC IS HEADING THAT WAY.

The visit of Mr. C. M. Hays, president of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, to western Canada, is arousing a lot of attention in British Columbia, and there is much speculation in regard to various projects which may be undertaken by the competing lines. Just now the western papers are devoting much space to discussing an anonymous announcement 'by a leading Grand Trunk official,' to the effect that the Grand Trunk Pacific will surely build into Vancouver, and little doubt is entertained by the westerners as to this being the ultimate intention of the new railway. In this connection renewed interest is being taken in the project to bridge over the Seymour Narrows, and thus connect Victoria with the mainland. Leading citizens of Victoria, who, by their Tourist Association, have done so much to attract visitors and capital to the city during the past three years, are pushing the scheme for all it is worth, and if the project should fall through it will not be for want of effort on their part.

The C. P. R. has already showed its confidence in the future of Victoria by building an immense hotel at the harbor, near the Provincial Parliament buildings, and the company has also secured a very large portion of the land along the water front.

Apart altogether from the wonderful resources of the island in timber, coal, and other minerals, and its prosperous sealing, whaling and salmon fisheries, it must be remembered that all the important shipping north of San Francisco passes its doors. It is practically a day nearer the Orient than any other western port, and it possesses at Esquimalt one of the finest natural harbors on the continent. Victoria, in fact, is looking to be a rival of Vancouver as a railway terminus for transcontineptal lines; and, if the Grand Trunk Pacific does build into Vancouver, it is certain that the project for bridging Seymour Narrows will receive an immense impetus.

ONTARIO FARMERS MEET

ANNUAL GATHERING OF THE ASSOCIATION TAKES PLACE AT TORONTO.

Toronto, Sept. 5.—The annual meeting of the Farmers' Association of Ontario was commenced in Victoria Hall yesterday morning. Mr. McEwing, president, occupied the chair and delivered a lengthy address. He made a vigorous attack upon dishonest methods in public life, and devoted a good deal of attention to the prevalent practice of politicians to become rich at the expense of the country which they are expected to serve. While the increase in the annual expenditure of the province of Ontario was referred to, stress was laid upon the fact that in a few short years the annual expenditure of the Dominion had mounted from $50,000,000 to $90,000,000. Many other matter of importance to the farmers were referred to by the president.

The following resolutions were passed:

'That no cabinet minister should be connected with a corporation seeking, or likely to seek, legislative favors.'

'That we commend the Federal Government for putting express rates under the control of the Railway Commission, and the Provincial Government for its Power Act, Municipal Telephone Act, and the reservation of the Gillies limit.'

'That we ask the Railway Commission to equalize and regulate express rates upon an equitable basis, without waiting for formal complaints.'

'That we endorse the federal ownership of long-distance telephone and telegraph lines, and regard the transmission of messages by these means as logically belonging to the federal postal system.'

'That we are opposed absolutely to the policy of granting bonuses and bounties, either in money or public lands, to private corporations, and that the public domain should be reserved for the actual settler.'

'That we re-affirm our belief in the justice of the main principles of the Pettypiece Bill, and regard the recent Railway Taxation Act of the Provincial Government as unjust to the average taxpayer and discriminating unfairly between railways themselves. We demand that the assessment and taxation of corporate property be similar to that of farms and other private property. We shall be satisfied with nothing less than equalization of taxation.

'That, recognizing the right of ownership, which the people of Ontario have in the mineral wealth of the province, we ask the Provincial Government to levy a progressive royalty upon all mineral output for the benefit of the general public.

'That we favor the enforcement by general legislation of a two-cent a mile passenger rate, wherever passenger earnings exceeded $3,000 a mile.

'That we are emphatically opposed to the increase of expenditure for military purposes, as being both unnecessary and demoralizing, as diverting our national resources into unprofitable channels and as tending to lower those ideals which should inspire the rising generation.'

Toronto, Sept. 5.—The Farmers' Association continued its convention this morning, when a resolution was passed condemning the indemnity and pension legislation passed by the Dominion Parliament in 1905, and calling upon the Federal Government to reconsider the whole act. The School Act Amendments passed by the Ontario Legislature at its last session were also discussed, the delegates objecting to the principle of coercion as regards salaries in the act. Upon the tariff question a resolution was passed approving of the position taken by the executive committee before the Tariff Commission last November, and reaffirming the belief of the association that the tariff should be lowered, with a view to wholly eliminating the protection principle. This resolution will be conveyed to the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress that meets at Victoria, B.C., and the congress will be requested to co-operate with the Farmers' Association in presenting the tariff question to the federal government.

GRAIN COMMISSION

WINNIPEG NOT FAVORED BY WITNESSES AS A SAMPLE MARKET.

Winnipeg, Sept. 5.—The question of making Winnipeg a sample market was taken up by witnesses before the Grain Commission to-day. Although the evidence of two witnesses differed slightly, both were against the city being made a sample point. The third was also against the scheme as far as he went.

The first called was Mr. W. A. Black, manager of the Ogilvie Milling Company. Asked for his opinion on making Winnipeg a car order or sample point, Mr. Black stated that it meant the same thing. His firm had given the matter its consideration, and had decided that such would not be of any advantage to millers. The mills owned their own elevators, and did not purchase lower grades of wheat. Millers did not use much low grade wheat, but were sellers of low grades. There was only a small difference in price on the higher grades of wheat, and it would not pay for the expense of detention of cars. From an exporter's standpoint, the millers on the other side did not mill Manitoba wheat straight. All millers could use varying grades, and if Manitoba wheat suits them at the price which is asked for it, a little of it would be used. If any mills used a particular grade they would use a grade particular to that especial mill. If this quality were not procurable, their standard of flour would not be obtainable. The English millers were the finest judges of what was good milling wheat. To get a good standard, the millers use grades from all over the world. If a sample market were established in Winnipeg the delay to cars would be serious. At present it was almost impossible to get wheat out. As far as his firm was concerned, Mr. Black stated that the establishment of a sample market would force them to put on a special man to look after the grading, and this expense would have to come out of the producer. Mixing could not be done here unless there was an amendment to the grain law. Inspectors would have to be constantly inspecting grain, both in and out of elevators. Mixing would have to be permitted at Fort William.

Asked for his opinion upon mixing, Mr. Black replied that he did not think it would be a wise thing to allow it. In England, Manitoba exports were looked upon in a favorable light. They were the standard of samples submitted. The standard of cargoes received in England were equal to the standard that passed through Winnipeg. To compare Winnipeg with Minneapolis was not fair. Apart from Fort William, the milling capacity from Winnipeg to Fort William was 10,000 barrels a day, while Minneapolis had a capacity of 82,000 a day, and all wheat sent to Minneapolis was for milling. If Winnipeg were a sample market the bulk of the wheat would go to Fort William. Minneapolis millers were not particularly fond of wheat obtained from mixing elevators. The company used a good quality in Winnipeg, and a sample market would not be possible unless the railway companies gave them through rates. The railway company should receive compensation for the extra trouble of handling cars. The Ogilvie Company considers that wheat shipped out of Fort William was not as clean as it ought to be. They thought that an inspection department should be put in charge of wheat from the time it was put into the elevators until it was shipped by steamers. It was a serious thing to have a cargo rejected, because there was hardly any method of reshipping into the elevator. The Ogilvie Company shipped its grain to Montreal without intermediate handling. They did not export grain. What was not used by them was sold. The reason that so much dirty wheat was put out of the elevators was that those who shipped it out found it to their advantage to ship out all the weight they could, and, therefore, the wheat came out improperly cleaned. As owners of elevators, the Ogilvie Company desired government inspection in the elevators.

Other witnesses who gave evidence along similar lines were Mr. A. B. McGaw, manager of the Western Flour Mills, and John McVicar, commission merchant.

GOLD IN PEACE RIVER

VALUABLE DISCOVERY MADE BY GOVERNMENT SURVEY PARTY.

Winnipeg, Sept. 5.—The Macdonnell Dominion survey party arrived in Edmonton yesterday, and brought with them a story of a discovery of gold in the Peace River country, which, if it answers to surface indications, will establish a new record in the history of mining. The samples of rock brought by the party are peculiar, being a slate shale, scattered through which are minute specks of gold, which by the crudest assay give a value of from $7 to $32 per ton. The discoveries are made 37 miles below Fort St. John, about 17 miles from Alberta, British Columbia boundary, in a big horseshoe bend in the hills. Mr. Macdonnell, chief of the survey party, is taking a large number of samples to Ottawa to get a reliable assay made. Each member of the party staked a claim in the district.

THE CHINESE VIEW

Some Reasons for Letting Down the Barrier Against the Celestials.

PRESENT POLICY WILL RUIN CANADA'S TRADE WITH CHINA, SAYS MERCHANT.

Though not more than five feet eight inches in height, Tye Ling, a wealthy Chinese merchant who is travelling through Canada, looks tall, for he carries himself with inherent grace and dignity. Among the travellers at the Windsor stret station the other day, he was an object of considerable attention. He was fashionably, even fastidiously, dressed in the European style, and though he conformed to Oriental custom by wearing a queue, he compromised by tucking it away under a smart Derby hat. He has the delicate, clear-cut features of an aristocrat—a fine aquiline nose, with sensitive nostrils; eyes that are not oblique, cheek-bones that are not prominent, and a strong, well-moulded chin.

He might, indeed, be taken as an example of a new type that Western civilization will evolve from the East—a type that will set its mark upon the world, and lead the way into new fields of development now undreamt of. His conversation, as he briefly chatted with a 'Witness' interviewer, had the unmistakable stamp of culture, and he constantly revealed the flowery imagination of the Eastern mind.

He was talking, for instance, upon the proposal to throw down the barriers against the Chinese in British Columbia, where labor is so badly needed, and he pointed out how hopeless it was to expect, at any rate for many years to come, an adequate supply of white laborers. 'The immigration from Europe is like a cloud passing over a desert,' he said. 'It is absorbed on its way across this continent till none is left for British Columbia.'

'How long do you think it will be before the desert ceases to absorb this human cloud?'

'It will be twenty or thirty years. Meanwhile, the development of British Columbia will be delayed—delayed because of a short-sighted policy that is afraid to utilize the splendid supply of excellent laborers which could easily be obtained from China.

'And what is the objection to the Chinese? It is said that they are blights on industry. I say that instead of blights they have shown themselves to be the pioneers of prosperity. Do you know what it was that made the establishment of a great city like Vancouver possible? It was the Chinese, who opened communication with the provinces east of the Rockies by building the railway through the mountains. Over seven thousand Chinese were brought out to this country for that purpose, and of that number two thousand perished at the task. Some fell over precipices and were dashed to pieces; some were blown up by the dynamite when rocks were being blasted; some were drowned in the mountain torrents; some were lost in the mountains and starved to death, and many succumbed to the rigor of the climate.

'Can't you see how the development of British Columbia would have been delayed but for the Chinese undertaking this great task?' he asked. 'And,' he added, 'in just that way its development is being retarded at the present day.'

'There is another aspect of the question. You have witnessed this week the inauguration of a new and faster service between England and the Far East via Canada. Do you realize all that that may mean to Canada? It means that the great bulk of the fast-growing Chino-European trade will use Canada as its commercial highway, and the trade between the East and Canada is bound to grow enormously, if it be properly fostered. But if Canada's present attitude is maintained it will mean the ruining of Canada's trade with China, at present and in the future.'

'Have you had any opportunity of studying the feeling of the people of British Columbia on this question?'

'Oh, yes,' he replied. 'And I may tell you at once that that story about the Chinese of British Columbia trying to buy up newspapers in order to influence public opinion upon this question was ridiculous. The people in British Columbia who are opposed to the immigration of Chinese are the members of labor unions, who say that all the men that are needed can be got at $3 a day, and that if industries cannot stand that wage, the sooner they are dropped the better. All the captains of industry, however, know that sufficient white labor cannot be got to do the work—that the Chinese could do—work in the canneries, on the railways, as farm laborers, and as domestic servants. The Fraser River Canners' Association only last week sent a memorial to the Dominion Fisheries Commission, then sitting in that city, asking them to urge the government to reduce the poll tax from $500 to the original $100, as at present it was impossible to secure the necessary hands, and their industry was seriously affected as a result.

BRIDGE COLLAPSED.

Roanoke, Va., Sept. 5.—Charles Cuff, a negro, was instantly killed and five white persons more or less seriously injured by the collapse of a street railway bridge over Tinker Creek, between Roanoke and Vinton to-day. The car contained about a hundred passengers.

THE METHODIST CONFERENCE.

Those of our readers requiring daily reports of the Methodist General Conference, held in Montreal, will be supplied with the 'Daily Witness' for one month at the special price of twenty cents, or to the first of January, 1907, for only forty cents, or a club of three for one dollar, or five for $1.50.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCES.

ONTARIO.

The Central Canada Fair at Ottawa opened yesterday.

Mr. Frank Ford, of Toronto, has been appointed assistant Attorney-General of Saskatchewan.

The increase in customs collections at Toronto in August over the same month of the preceding year was $55,979.

It is just about as well as assured that the Ontario Government will establish an experimental farm in Temiskaming.

The 'Soo' line will spend $7,000,000 in railway construction next year, and will enter among other centres, Grand Forks, N.D.

A convention of Ontario farmers, held the other day in Toronto, declared in favor of a two-cents per mile passenger rate on the railways.

The Grand Trunk Railway has filed plans with the Minister of Public Works for increased elevator capacity at Tiffin, which is on the Georgian Bay, near Midland.

Mr. H. Corby, ex-M.P., West Hastings, who lately purchased the old Merchants' Bank building at Belleville for public library purposes, will spend between $6,000 and $7,000 more on the building before presenting it to the city.

A deputation of Southampton citizens, headed by Mayor Belcher, waited upon Mr. J. W. Leonard, assistant to the general manager of the C. P. R., yesterday, to urge the construction of a branch from the Toronto, Grey and Bruce division, to take in Southampton, Hanover and Chesley.

Chief Inspector Hughes, of the Toronto schools, announces that some of the children of that city will have to remain out of school until after Christmas because of deficient accommodation.

Tourists, who spent Sunday in Toronto, have been writing to the newspapers complaining that there they were unable to obtain one glass of sodawater or ice-cream, despite the fact that it was an oppressively hot day.

Arthur Hartle, aged 27, an employee of the Toronto Paper Company's pulp mill at Cornwall, was fatally scalded one day last week. Hartle was looking after the huge digesters, which convert wood and rags into pulp. He started to open one of these while it was yet under steam pressure, and when nearly all the bolts were removed the pressure blew the lid off, and Hartle was terribly scalded by the steam and boiling stuff.

The C. P. R. is said to be contemplating a new line from Belleville to Scarboro', to compete with the Grand Trunk.

It is being reported in Toronto that the Rev. J. A. Macdonald, the editor of the 'Globe,' may be invited to take the leadership of the provincial Liberals.

A public school teacher at Wellandport, Ont., has been committed for trial on charge of assaulting one of his pupils. The magistrate had to go to the boy's home to get his evidence, as the boy was confined to his bed.

An attendance, estimated in round numbers at 800,000, represents those who had admission to the Canadian National Exhibition of 1906, at Toronto, which closed on Saturday night. This is an increase over last year of about 25,000.

Mrs. Ada McKay, of Toronto Junction, has issued a writ against the Wabash Railway for ten thousand dollars compensation for the death of her husband, Thomas McKay, engineer of the C. P. R., who was killed in a collision near St. Thomas about one week ago.

The labor unions of Ontario have been requested by the London Trades and Labor Council to demand from the Ontario Government the dismissal of the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board. The offence of this body is that it pronounced against the claims of the union in the London street railway strike.

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, confirmed the reports published a few days ago that the railway is considering the advisability of building a new section of its line between Montreal and Toronto in order to reach the cities and towns along the lake front in Ontario. Preliminary surveys are now beink made, and calculations as to the cost and possibilities of securing paying business, upon which will depend the decision as to whether or not the new line will be built. The proposition is to start from the C. P. R. line at Tweed, Ont., and follow the lake route to Toronto, taking in such places as Trenton, Colborne, Brighton, Grafton, Cobourg, Port Hope, Newcastle, Bowmanville, Oshawa, Whitby, Pickering and Scarboro.

QUEBEC.

The Province of Quebec once more came to the front in the dairy awards at the Toronto fair. It was a French-Canadian from St. Hyacinthe who carried off the honors in butter.

Arthur Fountain, fifteen years of age, son of Dr. Fountain, Maniwaki, was accidentally shot dead last evening while out hunting.

Arrived at the age of fifty-six, special permission to enter the priesthood has been granted Mr. Theophile Pare, ex-member of the Manitoba Legislature. The ordination took place on Sunday at Lachine.

WESTERN CANADA.

The tax rate in Selkirk is nineteen mills.

A $15,000 hotel will be built at Olds, Alta.

The Dauphin 'Herald' is installing a new press.

New Westminster, B.C., is talking of establishing a municipal telephone service.

It is reported from Vancouver that the Grand Trunk Pacific has definitely promised that a branch line will be laid to that city, and that it will in all probability be finished before the main line is finished to Kaien Island.

A wireless telegraph outfit is being installed at Prince Rupert, the G. T. P. terminus at Kaien Island, which will give the new town communication with the other coast ports.

In accordance with its policy of investing all surplus earnings in improving and extending its system, the 'Soo' line has set aside an appropriation of six million dollars for this work during the next year. Over two hundred miles of line will be built and great improvement made to the existing tracks, while the 'Soo' will in every way possible endeavor to cover its territory ahead of its great rival, the Great Northern.

The Liverpool 'Post-Mercury' sneers at Canadian municipalities because they are not more enthusiastic for municipal ownership and trading enterprises.

Paquin's dairy, the biggest dairy on the east side of the Red River, at St. Boniface, was totally destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of $7,000.

Dr. Fagan, secretary of the British Columbia Board of Health, announces that Lieutenant-Governor Dunsmuir has promised a donation of ten thousand dollars towards the establishment of a tuberculosis hospital as soon as the societies now at work raising money for this purpose have secured $50,000.

Mr. E. Large, a resident at 451 Bannatyne, avenue, Winnipeg, has invented a car fender for railway and street cars, to protect accidents on tracks. With the aid of the wheels it will shove to one side any obstruction of the weight of a human being. It is very simple in its make-up and a patent has been applied for.

Lumber is still on the upward grade in British Columbia. Four years ago the price for rough was $7. Now it is $14, with symptoms of a further advance to $15. There will be from six to seven hundred million feet of lumber utilized by the three provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta this year. The sources of supply are British Columbia, the Lake of the Woods, the Raink River district, and the spruce forests of the north.

The Canadian Pacific officials are placing agents at Sinclair, Grayson, Welwyn, and Dubuc, Sask., for the fall season. The above points will be open for telegraphic business, it is expected, for at least the balance of the year.

The secretary of the Board of Trade, Melfort, Sask., reports that 250,000 bushels of wheat will be marketed from the Carrot river country this year, and the Dauphin and Swan river country are good for another quarter million. Melfort will have three elevators in operation this season.

Red Deer has passed a by-law to raise $30,000 for the construction of a sewerage system. A fire hall and town hall to cost $5,000 was included in the vote. Another by-law to grant $6,000 to the Memorial Hospital also carried.

The Winnipeg 'Fress Press' has announced its annual estimate of the wheat crop of Manitoba, based on the reports of its five special staff correspondents, who have spent twenty days in the wheat fields. Their estimate is ninety million bushels.

The Jews of Vancouver are credited with charging two hundred percent per annum for money loaned by them.

William McLaren, a half-witted section man at Ashcroft, attempted to murder Section Foreman Don by slashing him with a knife. Don, it is claimed, was in the habit of playing practical jokes on McLaren, who resented the insult.

Thomas McClary, a well known and respected citizen of Nanaimo, committed suicide by shooting himself with a revolver. No cause is given for the act.

Eighty homesteads were entered for at the Winnipeg land office last month.

The Indians of the Pas, Keewatin, ask eighty dollars an acre for land in their reserve wanted as right of way by the Canadian Northern Railway on its roads to the Hudson Bay.

The Edmonton 'Journal' has recently issued a publicity edition dealing with the growth and present state of Alberta's capital. The issue is illustrated by many cuts of Edmonton's chief buildings and contains much information regarding that flourishing city.

James Boswell, a well-known Winnipeg athlete, was seriously, perhaps fatally, hurt by the overturning of his automobile, in the Dunlop trophy race in that city last week.

The Hon. Mr. Dunsmuir, the British Columbia Premier, has promised $10,000 towards a provincial hospital for tuberculosis.

A piece of land in Regina was sold yesterday for $1,000 a frontage foot, or $27,000 in all. It was bought in 1889 for $1,500.

MARITIME PROVINCES.

The British Trades Union Congress has put itself on record again in favor of eight hours as a legal day's work.

The Halifax Dock Yards are to be taken over by the Dominion from the Imperial authorities early in October.

Arrangements have been made between the C. P. R. and the Boston & Maine Railway for an improved service between St. John and Boston next year. The new service will consist of four fast trains each day between the two ports, and will be inaugurated early next spring.

The corner stone of a new Methodist church was laid at Amherst on Wednesday. The edifice, when completed, will be among the finest in the province and will cost upwards of sixty thousand dollars.

The papers in the Shelburne-Queens election case are to be forwarded to the Dominion Supreme Court under an order granted at Halifax on Tuesday by Judge Russell. The Conservatives hope that through this action they may prevent the Hon. Mr. Fielding taking his seat at the fall session of parliament, but in this they may be disappointed.

Four boys, between twelve and sixteen, were killed last week by a terrific explosion in an abandoned coal mine at Stellarton, N.S. The unfortunate children were looking for a ball which had rolled down the slope, the entrance to which was uncovered, and lighted a match to see their way. A fifth boy escaped with a broken arm and some severe bruises.

At Cove Head, the centennial of the first Presbyterian minister who settled in Prince Edward Island was celebrated the other day. The minister was the Rev. Peter Gordon, who took charge of the congregation, were unveiled by Head, in 1806. Tablets to the Rev. Mr. Gordon, the Rev. Robert Douglas, and the Rev. James Allan, three ministers of the congregation, where unveiled by the Rev. Dr. Falconer, of Pictou, moderator of the General Assembly. The Rev. T. F. Fullerton, Charlottetown; Governor McKinnon, Dr. Baxter, Chatham, N.B., a grandson of the Rev. Mr. Gordon, and the Rev. George Miller, great grandson of the Rev. Dr. McGregor, of Pictou, made addresses.

MONTREAL.

Mr. Bernard E. McGale, a well-known Montreal druggist, died at St. Lambert on Tuesday.

Montreal is to have a sportsman's exhibition during the early part of next April.

The Dominion Government offers to sell St. Helen's Island to the city, for use as a park, for the sum of $200,000.

James B. Roach, driver of an express waggon, has fallen heir to $350,000 and left for England aboard the Allan liner 'Tunisian,' on Friday, to claim his fortune.

The Montreal Produce Association are urging the government to compel all cheese-makers to pass an examination and to more thoroughly inspect the premises of every factory.

Damage to the extent of $7,000 was caused by a blaze that broke out in one of the electric towers of the big mill of the Dominion Cotton Company, East Notre Dame and Desery streets last week.

The corporation of Westmount offers to supply Montreal with electric light and power from the municipal plant of Westmount.

Three opium joints on Lagauchetiere street were raided by the police last week and twenty Chinamen were arrested. Had the police been a few minutes later a half a dozen white men might have kept the Chinese company in the cells over night.

A wealthy Chinese merchant passing through the city says the shutting of Chinese out of British Columbia is seriously retarding the development of the province, and will, if continued, ruin Canada's trade with China.

Four million dollars' worth of new buildings will be under construction on St. James street, between Victoria square and Place d'Armes, next year, according to present plans, which include the tearing down of a number of the older buildings and their replacement by lofty modern structures.

Matriculation, exhibition, scholarship and supplemental examinations at McGill began yesterday, and on the same day the register opened for students in the faculty of medicine. To-day the lectures in law begin, and next week lectures in the faculties of arts, science and medicine will be inaugurated.

Dr. Frank Adams and Mr. J. Austen Bancroft, of McGill, have just returned from a dangerous trip to Mount Colima, the great Mexican volcano. The crater has never before been visited by white men, and the intrepid Montrealers bring back some severe burns to witness to their valor.

Dr. Laberge, the city health officer, has on his books the names of fifteen milkmen whose milk has been found to contain 3,000,000 bacteria to the cubic centimeter. Wholesome milk should not contain more than from 100,000 to 300,000, and some has been found to contain as low as 10,000.

Mr. Recorder Weir gave judgment today that it is not an offence to smoke opium. It seems, according to his interpretation of city by-law No. 327, that it must be proved, before a conviction can be entered, that opium was supplied or sold for the purpose of consumption where the smokers are found.

A cartridge placed on a car track, was the cause of a painful accident the other night to Mrs. Leon Trepanier, of 411 Lafontaine street. While crossing Delorimier avenue on her way to church at about eight o'clock, a passing street car caused the cartridge on the track to explode, the bullet striking her hand, and inflicting a painful wound.

Members of the civic Hygiene Committee favor a proposal to invite the representatives of both the Roman Catholic and Protestant school boards to lay their views before the committee. In an informal discussion on the subject several points were raised, one being that it was advisable to know whether the city should appoint well-paid doctors for the work, to give their whole time to it, or whether physicians with a small practice should give enough of their time for the purpose, and naturally receive less remuneration.

John McLean, a son of Mr. Charles McLean, head of the firm of McLean, Kennedy & Co., steamship agents, was found dead at the foot of the mountain early on Wednesday evening. It is thought he committed suicide, as when the body was found in the orchard, near the incline railway, it lay face downwards, and a handkerchief, emitting a strong odor of carbolic acid, was closely muffled round the mouth, the lips being badly burned.

The city of London has offered to take up the $300,000 annual city loan for permanent works at 99½ percent. The highest previous offer was 97½.

The three-day polo tourney at St. Lambert, ending on Saturday, was won by Toronto, Calgary coming second, Montreal third and Kingston fourth.

Montreal schools have reopened, with a large increase in attendance.

Dr. Bond, Archbishop of Montreal, and Primate of All Canada, to-day completes his ninety-first year and enters upon his ninety-second. Dr. Bond is now in good health, each day enjoying some time in the open air. He will receive his clergy during the day.

Losing his balance while throwing stones in the water, six-year-old Laurence Asselin was drowned in the river at the foot of Third avenue, Viauville, on Saturday afternoon.

A big invasion of Montreal is being planned by Col. Buchan and the headquarters staff for Thanksgiving Day. The city will be defended by a strong force from the garrison, and a most exciting battle is looked forward to, in which the whole city forces, horse, foot and artillery and all the rest will be engaged, as well as a number of regiments from Quebec City and other places throughout the province. It is expected that more than three thousand men will be engaged in the fierce sham battle, which will rage until sundown, when the umpires will decide who won the day, and officers of opposing forces will enjoy a sociable dinner together, at which the experiences will be discussed.

The SS. 'Ottawa,' of the Dominion Line, on her last trip established a new record from Liverpool to Montreal, accomplishing the distance in exactly seven days. Her daily runs were 336, 392, 373, 395, 191, 404, and 340 miles. The 'Ottawa' is the only passenger boat which has come up the St. Lawrence to land her passengers at Montreal after ten o'clock this season. She has done it every trip so far, and on the last voyage but one startled everyone by coming into port at midnight.

An unknown man, about forty years of age, attired in laborer's clothes, was killed on Wednesday night in the Grand Trunk Railway yard, close to Bonaventure Station. The man lay across track No. 3 as the engine backed down the rails. A brakeman saw the still form and immediately signalled to stop the engine, but before it could be brought to a standstill the cruel wheels had passed over the prone body. The skull was crushed and the legs were frightfully mangled. In a small pouch that was concealed beneath his undershirt was found the sum of $35 in five and one-dollar bills. Nothing was found in the dead man's clothes which would lead to his identification.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Thanksgiving Day has been appointed for Thursday, Oct. 18.

The Dominion Parliament is likely to open on Nov. 15.

Great depression is reported in South African trade.

Over 100,000 acres of valuable beech and oak forest in Algiers have been destroyed by fire.

Whole villages have been obliterated by floods in the Upper Indus, and great areas of food crops destroyed.

The wages of all employees in the Northern Pacific shops at Brainerd, Minn., have been advanced.

The Australian wheat crop will be 68,679,279 bushels against 54,535,582 bushels in 1905.

Mr. F. D. Proctor, the Republican candidate, has been elected Governor of Vermont by a large majority.

La Souffriere volcano, on the Island of St. Vincent, is reported again active.

Chancellor von Bulow says Germany has no intention of trying to rival Britain on the seas. She might, he thinks, as well try to build a railway to the moon.

Three Chinese boys arrived at San Francisco last week on their way to enter the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis.

A three months' old baby, in charge of the officials of the Allan Line, from Toronto, has arrived at Liverpool in the best of health.

Hawaii was visited by an earthquake recently, after which hundreds of fish were thrown upon the shore, scalded to death.

The Countess of Warwick predicts a social revolution in the near future, and says socialism is the only hope of the working classes.

Mrs. Birt, well-known in connection with the immigration of children, says Canada is no place for the 'born tired.' Everybody in the Dominion works.

The auctioneer of the famous library of Lord Amherst is advising Canadians to secure it. It is valued roughly at £150,000.

Captain Roland Amundsen, who in his little ship 'Gjoa' has just completed the sail through the North-West Passage, has named the coast charted by him for King Haakon and Queen Maud

The Liverpool Trades Labor Congress puts itself on record against any increase of armaments, all insidious attempts to introduce conscription, and in favor of taxing the land values of the wealthy to raise pensions for everybody over sixty.

Mr. Carnegie writes that the list of changes in spelling adopted by order of President Roosevelt is really the list recommended by two English and one American philological society, that the list was actually made out in England and may now be seen at the end of the last volume of the Century Dictionary.

John Low, chief officer of the Confederate cruiser 'Alabama,' and known in his day as the 'Devil of the 'Alabama',' is dead in London.

The 'Prince of Hotel Beats' has sent a letter to New York hotelkeepers, announcing that he is about to commit suicide and jeering them as being the most gullible of men.

Frank W. Wordenberger, a German chemist, the inventor of a new explosive, was killed on Friday at Lynn, Mass., while experimenting with his new invention. One man working with him was killed also and three others injured.

A woman who has done no wrong has been kept in a New York jail for twelve days, all on account of a mistake by a court clerk.

Francis Xavier Werns, a German, has been at Rome elected General of the Jesuits.

The low water is seriously hampering the mills along both the Ottawa and St. Lawrence.

Australia has passed a bill fixing a duty of £12 on harvesters, and 25 percent on other agricultural implements.

The Emperor William has surprised Europe by appointing head of the Colonial Office, not an aristocratic bureaucrat, but a Jewish banker, wholly without political experience but with a large reputation in financial circles for energy and daring.

The United States ambassador at Mexico declares the reports of strong anti-American feeling there are absolutely false. He urges, however, the suppression of the Mexican revolutionary junta in St. Louis, and says if trouble does come the cause will lie at the doors of the American press.

Artificial rubber is being produced by a patent process in England, from cereals. A syndicate has offered the inventor $1,000,000 for his rights.

There are seven vacancies in the Canadian House of Commons, namely, East Elgin, North Bruce and North Renfrew, Conservative; and Quebec county, St. Mary's division of Montreal, Nicolet and Shelbourne-Queen's, Liberal.

It is announced that arrangements have been completed for a steamship service between British Columbia ports and Mexico, the Canadian and Mexican Governments each contributing a subsidy of $100,000 annually.

The American Post-Office Department is calling for bids from inventors which will both take mail bags on the moving trains and throw them off.

According to statements made in court, $5,000,000 of the funds of the Real Estate Trust Company of Philadelphia was embezzled by the late president, acting in collusion with a customer of the concern.

Harvard is to pay a young man five thousand dollars for a couple of months' work coaching its football team. President Eliot, who works twelve months a year, does not get much more.

The Legislature of Iceland has decided to invite forty members of the Danish Parliament to accompany the King of Denmark on his projected visit to Iceland in the summer of 1907.

Word from Reykjavik, Iceland, intimates that the Icelanders are planning to bring about the direct importation of Canadian and United States goods instead of by the way of British ports as heretofore. Imports from America, especially petroleum, wheat, sugar and tobacco, have largely increased during recent years and it is thought that the trade could be considerably improved with cheaper direct transportation.

The American Protestant missionaries of Havana say that reports from outside missionaries are practically unanimous in stating that the insurrection is sweeping all the country districts in western Cuba, and that they are unable to continue their work or ride over isolated routes in safety.

Judge Chester A. Fowler, at Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, holds to be illegal an agreement between employing bakers and the local union to mutually employ and work for each other exclusively and to boycott employers who refuse to enter the combination.

A thousand bodies have so far been recovered from the ruins of the Valparaiso earthquake.

An appeal in the Port Arthur & Rainy River election case will be taken by W. A. Preston (Liberal). He protests against Judge Teetzel striking out the votes cast by aliens and infants (those under 21), who were on the voters' list. The election trial is due at Port Arthur, on Oct. 8, and the appeal will be heard probably during the first sitting of the Court of Appeal, which begins on Sept. 17.

Steel coaches are about to be introduced on the Harriman system. They will not splinter, double up or telescope and the risk from fire will be less.

The Supreme Court of the State of Maine has, by a decision which has been recently announced, declared that sweet cider is legally an intoxicating drink.

Thirty-two horses attached to a combined harvester and thresher while working on a farm near Spokane, stampeded. Twelve of the horses were killed, nine were crippled and the machine was destroyed.

Certain proprietors of canning establishments in the State of New York are reported to have complained that their best workmen are being induced to come to Canada.

Russia's wheat crop is short this year. So is that of New Zealand, which country is also reported short of potatoes.

The Deputy Minister of Labor, it is announced, will go to Great Britain to urge upon the government there the importance of passing legislation to punish those who make false representations as to the condition of the Canadian labor market.

The quarterly return of the British Registrar-General, just issued, shows the estimated population of the United Kingdom, as at June 30, was 43,659,121. Scotland is given at 4,726,070, and Ireland at 4,386,035.

The Bow Street Police Court, London, has granted the extradition of Wesley J. Upton, who is charged with stealing $850 from the Dominion Express Company of Yorkton, Canada.

The Great Western Railway, of England, is successfully experimenting with a new system of audible signals, to take the place of the semaphores. The new device is operated by an electric mechanism connecting with a whistle in the cab. The locomotive passes over an attachment on the track, operated from the signal box, which automatically blows the whistle, which keeps on blowing until stopped by the engineer.

There was a fireman's reunion in Providence, R. I. One visiting brigade turned up with a band not in the good graces of the Musicians' Union, whereupon, on the refusal of those responsible to order the objectionable band out of the parade, the walking delegate called out all the union bands. All obeyed except one, the American Band, of Providence. Its leader said that he had a contract and he was not going to break it. As a result, the leader has been expelled from the union, and each of its members fined.

The new Australian Tariff Bill provides for a duty of £12 each on harvesters, and of 25 percent on other machinery.

The French bishops are reported to have resolved on a policy of passive resistance to the law that threatens their property.

The Cambridge-Harvard international boat race resulted in a victory for the Cambridge men, on Saturday, by two boat lengths. Cambridge led all the way and won out easily.

TRI-CENTENARY OF OLD QUEBEC

The tri-centenary of the foundation of the city of Quebec by Champlain will take place in 1908, and already the descendants of the old French-Canadian families are talking of making the celebration one of magnitude and splendor. A meeting of such descendants in Montreal is called for Oct. 3, at the Windsor Hotel, and it is proposed on that occasion to form committees to make the preliminary arrangements.

CANADA'S FINANCES.

Revenue for Past Two Months Shows Increase of $1,754,065 Over Last Year

Ottawa, Sept. 8.—The financial statement of the Dominion for the two months of the current fiscal year up to the end of August shows a revenue of $13,390,416, which is an increase of $1,755,065 over last year. The expenditure on consolidated fund was $6,558,202, an increase of $1,251,956, and the capital expenditure $795,565, a decrease of $367,858. Following is the statement in detail:—

Revenue:	1905.	1906.
Customs	$7,339,113	$8,158,784
Excise	2,021,069	2,317,496
Post Office	740,000	829,899
Public Works, including Railways	1,181,797	1,617,333
Miscellaneous	203,364	466,953
Total	$11,535,351	$13,390,416
Expenditure	5,306,246	6,558,202
Expenditure on Capital Account, etc.—		
Public Works, Railways and Canals	$ 814,427	$462,424
Dominion Lands	16,860	20,269
Militia, Capital	76,173	95,092
Railway Subsidies	168,676	93,300
Bounties	88,482	124,659
South Africa Contingent	.....	.....
North-West Territories Rebellion	— 215	— 91
Total	$1,163,403	$795,565

WESTERN FRENCH-CANADIANS.

THE ATTITUDE THEY SHOULD TAKE IN NATION BUILDING.

Referring to the increasing preponderance of the English element in the North-West, and especially to the recent movement to make St. Boniface an Anglo-Canadian centre, the 'Canada' says:—'Without giving up our language and traditions, let us courageously mingle with the new population and secure their esteem and respect. Let us not commit the mistake of segregating and keeping aloof from our compatriots of different origin. Canada cannot be a nation except there is a national sentiment. Let us be the pioneers in the matter of national sentiment. National sentiment with sincere and sympathetic union in the field of business and of all that refers to material interests, is what constitutes a nation. Let us show not only that we are inferior to none, but that, man for man, condition for condition, we are able to carry out our destinies and furnish our part, materially and morally, in building up the Canadian nation, without giving precedence to our English-speaking neighbors. Let us continue to remain French-Canadian in the family, but in business, and in our outside commercial and social relations, let us be simply Canadians. That is the real way; and, moreover, the only way to prevent ultimate absorption on the one hand and subjection to a dominating race on the other. We possess what is needed to make us, everywhere and always, the equal of any other inhabitants of Canada; let us be so, resolutely, and place ourselves at the head every time we can do so.'

THE STANSTEAD DISTRICT MEETING.

Stanstead, Que., Sept. 4.—The meeting of the Stanstead district of the Methodist Church was held here on Aug. 28 and 29, and also the annual fall Sunday school and Epworth League convention. Though one of the small districts of the Montreal Conference the interest and helpfulness of the meeting was most marked from beginning to end.

The Rev. G. S. Clendinnen, S.T.L., chairman, presided. All the ministers and some laymen were present, with Bro. R. N. Dafoe, who is pastor in charge of East Bolton. Appropriations for Georgeville and Mansonville missions were asked for from the Mission Board, and East Bolton was commended for its willingness to be self-supporting this year. Missionary and educational services were arranged for, and the visit to this district in October of the Rev. D. Norman, returned missionary from Japan, is being loked forward to with keen anticipation of hopefulness and profit. As Mr. Norman is one of the most competent missionaries of the Church in the foreign field, and the fact that the Japanese Government made choice of him as one of its chaplains to the army in its recent great war, go to show that he will be prepared to speak with authority upon Japanese life and missionary work in its relation thereto.

It is also expected that a missionary convention will be held at Magog in connection with his proposed visit to this district.

Very helpful addresses were given on various aspects of church work by the Rev. Messrs. Brundage, Brill, Pierce, Hughes, Fisher, Newton and Peever. The district enjoyed its visit to the beautiful town of Stanstead, whose beauty is only excelled by the kindly hospitality and culture of its people, and it stands pledgedto assist the Rev. W. P. Boshart, B.D., bursar of Stanstead College, and Principal Flanders in their great and worthy effort to establish without the fear of future embarrassment the claims of Stanstead College in the proposed large increase to its present endowment.

OPERATOR DISAPPEARS

AND ENGINEER DIES AS RESULT OF RAILWAY WRECK IN THE WEST.

Following upon the freight train wreck near Medicine Hat, a few days ago, as the result of confused train orders, it is now announced that the operator, Mr. McDonald, of Georgetown, Ont., has disappeared. He is believed to have taken a horse and crossed the border. The injuries to the crews of the train were more serious than at first supposed. Rose, the engineer, died yesterday, after suffering terrible agony from his scalds. Glover, another engineer, is completely paralyzed through injuries to his spine, and Cornish, the fireman, whose leg was amputated, has but a slight chance of recovering from the shock.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

DR. SYMONDS'S IRENICON.

Sir,—Having been questioned by several representatives of the press as to the recent letter of the Rev. Dr. Symonds on church union, let me say that I think no Christian, whether Anglican or of any other name, high, low or broad, can fail to appreciate its generous catholic spirit and the ability by which it is marked. I only wish its views were more widely entertained in the Church of England for the sake of our common Christianity and for the sake of that church which I respect most cordially. Indeed, the opposite views I regard as most prejudicial and obstructive to the growth and emciency of the Anglican Church and the secret of its relative decline. This I say as a friend, not as a foe.

Dr. Symonds charitably recognizes the Christian spirit, work and scholarship of his non-prelatical brethren and the validity of their ministerial orders. He interprets history, as most of us do, concerning the origin, growth and usefulness of the episcopate in the early church, and no doubt recognizes, as we do, the evils of its abuse, especially from the fifth century downwards. As to tactual succession in the episcopate, he finds, like many other scholars, that it is untenable as well as unnecessary for spiritual results. My opinion is that the best evidence of real apostolic succession is apostolic success in the regeneration of men's hearts and the reformation of their lives.

If the interpretation of the Lambeth proposals of 1888 by Dr. Symonds, following Bishop Lightfoot and many others, be accepted, viz., that the episcopate is an important fact in history, though not a necessity in doctrine or organization, then it is a fair basis with the other three elements in the proposal, viz., Scripture, the great creeds and the two sacraments, for negotiation for union. At present not a few in the non-prelatical churches recognize the practical advantages of episcopacy, even with all its abuses. If the representative authorities of the Church of England hold Dr. Symonds's views, the way is open for another conference such as was held in Toronto nearly twenty years ago. But if an invitation to such a conference implies in advance the denial of the validity of my clerical order, I must say for one I could not stultify myself or the great church I serve by further negotiation on this ground. The same would be said by the tens of thousands of Protestant ministers outside the Anglican Church. The Roman Church is ready to deal with the Anglican Church for union on condition that the latter acknowledge its orders to be invalid. We all appreciate its sturdy answer to such a demand, no, never. We of the non-prelatical churches, Methodists, Presbyterians, Baptists, Congregationalists, etc., and most of the Lutherans—representing over one hundred millions of Protestants as compared with twenty-five millions of Anglicans—with equal emphasis say, no, to any such proposal as to our clerical orders, those orders which God has honored with the grandest results, spiritual and moral, in the history of the Church. These are the 'seals to our ministry.'

But in conclusion, may I in a word say, let more of the spirit of Dr. Symonds be cultivated on all sides and then we get closer in 'the unity of the spirit and the bonds of peace,' and perhaps in federation and perhaps even in organic union. But in any case Christian charity must be maintained as fundamental in the Christian life. Such I try to cultivate to Anglicans of all degrees of altitude and Presbyterians of all degrees of latitude, and Methodists and others of all degrees of—temperature.

WILLIAM I. SHAW.

TRAVELLING LIBRARY REGULATIONS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I have read in the 'Witness' the regulations which are laid down for those who wish to use the McGill College travelling libraries, and I wish to ask why so wealthy a corporation should charge $3 for the use of these books. Throughout New York State there are libraries going into the farming districts at a charge of 50 cents a trip. In Massachusetts only freight is charged.

It is not easy to raise even one dollar in poor localities. The farmer says 'three dollars will buy three good books to keep as a library.' Those who most need the books will not get them if McGill College charges such a rate. Good books should be free to everybody. There is a splendid chance in this province alone for the college to reach the hungry student, if they would cut away the red tape from their rules. M.

THE QUEEN'S ENGLISH.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In your interesting article in the 'Witness' recently on 'The King's English, you, perhaps by inadvertance, attribute the authorship of 'The Queen's English' to Dean Trench. Dean Alford of Canterbury was the author. I remember it well, and also the rejoinder by Washington Moon. Archbishop Trench of Dublin published a book on 'The Study of Words.' The articles on the Queen's English were published in 'Good Words' magazine, and afterwards in book form.

J. H. MIDDLETON.

Floral P. O., No. Saskatoon, Aug. 21.

THE OPIUM TRAFFIC.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In the debate in the Imperial Parliament last May the Secretary of State for India, Mr. John Morley, spoke of the indefensible nature of the opium trade, and among other important remarks he said: 'If China wanted seriously and in good faith to restrict the consumption of this drug in China, the British Government would not close the door. It was no secret that the Chinese had been considering for the last two years or more whether some plan could be devised of dealing with the importation of opium into their country, other than that which now prevailed. His Majesty's late minister at Pekin would shortly be in this country, and the government would then learn from him exactly how these proposals and inclinations stood. They would then see whether they could in some way meet the views of the Chinese Government.' Mr. Morley quoted Lord Curzon, who said: 'Only moral failures can shatter the prospect that awaits Great Britain in the impending task of the regeneration of the East.'

'I do not desire to criticise Mr. Morley unkindly, but why should Great Britain, who compelled China at the point of the bayonet to repeal her prohibitory opium law, now expect China to move in the direction of enacting it again, and preparing for its enforcement? Should not Great Britain herself make the first move in the direction of setting right her sin against a sister nation? And we, who talk of the 'white man's burden,' and who do not seem to realize that the greatest burden, is the result of sin, should learn just what has been done in the past, and prepare to undo the wrong.

The resolution which was introduced into the British Parliament by Mr. F. C. Taylor covered precisely the ground indicated by the above questions. It reads: 'That this House reaffirms its conviction that the Indo-Chinese opium trade is morally indefensible, and requests His Majesty's Government to take such steps as may be necessary for bringing it to a speedy close.' This is the right attitude for Great Britain to take. She should move to stop the traffic in opium. The Chinese are moving. Your readers will recall the appeal of the Chinese viceroys which was published in the 'Witness' last spring. Also the prayers of the missionaries to be relieved from the continual growth and fostering of the opium traffic in China, which the Chinese blame the nation and government for. Truly, we as a nation went to China with the Bible in one hand and opium in the other, demanding open ports to both. To raise revenue by fostering any demoralizing influence is to raise revenue which is the price of blood. We in Greater Britain should strengthen the hands of the workers in Great Britain, who are fighting this evil, by every means in our power. As part of this mighty Empire, we must realize that not only do we share in the successes, but also in the sufferings of our Motherland, and that our moral responsibility is not discharged unless we bravely do our best to set wrong right.

SARA F. TRACY.

Minesing, Ont.

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—There are wicked men in the United States who advocate in their press the placing of one hundred thousand in Canada west of the lakes who will have votes, and yet remain American citizens, as an oath of allegiance is not required, and thus by their ultimate votes turn the country over to the United States.

One who seemed to be a reliable man from west of Long Lake told the writer last March that some Americans who settled in that district are utterly disloyal. At one little village they celebrated the fourth of July, but not the first, or Dominion Day. At another they put the Stars and Stripes at the top of the pole, and a small Union Jack quite below it. A few Canadians requested them to place our flag at the top, and they squarely refused. On being told the matter would be reported to parliament, they took down both flags and refused to have any.

There need not be any anger over these conditions, but parliament should at once enact a law requiring all people settling in Canada from other countries to take the oath of allegiance before voting. The astonishing thing is that it was not done before this, and applied in the North-West. W. HENDERSON.

A PLEA FOR THE TOWNSHIPS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The subject of Protestant education and the conservation of the interests of Protestant people in this province, which has been made so prominent in your paper and on the public platform is most needful and wise, and we sincerely hope that something decidedly practical will come out of it.

I do not think, however, that our people should be anxious to pull up and get out. We have a very fine country here which we should not lightly esteem. Your correspondent, Mr. Oughtred, is very outspoken and decided. Without reserve Protestants should sell out and go west. In proof of this he gives us a very roseate view of the profits of farm life out there. I agree with him that the west is a fine country in many respects, and especially certain parts of it. But this picture is not true of the west as a whole. Having had ten years on the prairie, and in five different places, two in Manitoba and three in Assiniboia, I met with no such examples as he relates. I met some men whom we would call prospering, that is, after 15 or 18 years of hard toil, their farms (homestead lands and pre-emptions) and implements, etc., were all free of debt, while many others who had been in the country a similar length of time were heavily in debt.

The main cause of this, I think, was the difference in the soil, the instability of natural conditions, drought, hail, frost, smut, prairie fires. Any of these might ruin the crop of a whole district, and some of them were quite common in the various localities where I resided.

Like Mr. Oughtred, I will give a concrete example. The year that I was at Estevan nothing grew, literally nothing, except prairie grass, and it was burnt up in midsummer by the prairie fires. I believe it was something like that a year or two in succession, so that a local muse began to wail out:

O Portal land! O Portal land,
Upon thy high and barren strand;
I look away across the plains
And wonder why it never rains.

In another locality where my lot was cast the district was swept by a terrific hail storm, which entirely destroyed the crops for twelve miles in width, and for a considerably longer distance. In that year there were scores of farmers who did not market a bushel of wheat, and most of them had nothing else to market. Besides these there were the minor local disasters, such as prairie fires, smut and frost. Furthermore, it was a common thing for farmers to have a yield of eight or ten or twelve bushels to the acre, with wheat selling at 40 or 45 cents per bushel.

The next thing the country suffered from was the degradation of the wheat market. One year No. 1 wheat sold for 30 and 35 cents per bushel. That was the year when the bailiff was in great demand, and numbers of industrious and sober men had their wheat seized and sold for a price that would not pay expenses. The standard price for years was 40 and 45 cents per bushel. Happily of late years the country has witnessed an unprecedented experience of a succession of good crops and good prices, but it is foolish to imagine that this will continue. Unless the country has undergone some radical climatic change we may expect a return of dry seasons and poor crops, while the reigning power of monopolies will regulate the wheat market to their own interests.

It seems to me that the conditions of life down here are more stable than on the prairies. Men's earnings may not be so great, but they are more steady. Besides, money is not the whole of life. If mountain scenery, lakes and woods, mountain springs and running brooks, maple bushes and apple orchards are of any value in adding to the comfort and welfare of man, then these are the treasures of the east for which the west languishes.

Two things especially do we need. Our authorities want to encourage emigration to the Townships. Our farmers are badly in need of help. The Hon. Mr. Fisher caught this idea last spring, but it miscarried. I feel sure that many intending emigrants in the Old Country would settle here if the interests of this country were talked up. Further, there should be some way of having the farms which are for sale well advertised on the English market. If the facts were known many, I think, would prefer to settle near the seaboard rather than go away into the interior.

A second thing we need, and for which there is and will continue to be a growing demand, is manufactures. The drift of hundreds of thousands of people on to the vacant lands of the North-West will create an enormous demand for all manner of manufactured goods, and where should they go but to Ontario and Quebec. In this province we have fine water powers and abundance of timber and other materials. What we need to make these parts more prosperous is enterprising men and money.

A. GALLEY.

West Shefford.

STAY HOME, YOUNG MAN!

(St. John 'Sun.')

When over 4,000 able-bodied men, most of them young, leave the Maritime Provinces in one day to contribute their strength to the upbuilding and enrichment of the West, it is time these provinces sat up and took notice.

We need these men as badly as the West does. We have lots of work for them if that is what they want. Hardly an industry in New Brunswick or Nova Scotia but is crying for labor. For instance, over 300 persons left Sydney yesterday to join this big exodus; yet the coal and iron industries there need help sorely. For lack of workmen their output is being cut down far below the amount their contracts call for and to fill this want men are being imported from the Old Country.

And we can offer the most of these young men just as good returns for their work as they will get in the West. Wages there may be somewhat higher, but so is the cost of living. And the golden opportunities out there that we read about exist largely in the imagination of writers, subsidized by the transportation companies and employment agencies. To a shrewd young man with some capital it is undeniable that the West, during the present boom, offers tempting opportunities. But the average man, with no money and without some definite, permanent occupation in view, who takes the long and expensive trip to Manitoba or the new provinces to seek his fortune, is taking far more risk than the prospects justify.

There is no more pleasant land to live in than these Maritime Provinces. There is no land where a good living may be won more easily. There are few places where ability and energy, properly directed, will bring better rewards. Yet the young men are going away. Why? This is a question to be considered earnestly and speedily.

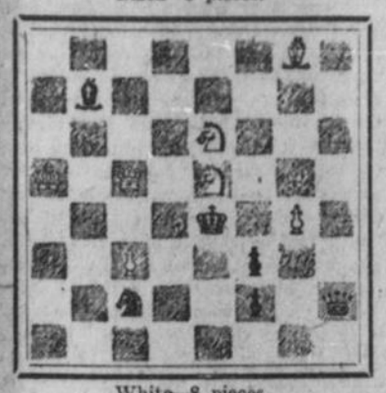
Undoubtedly one great reason for the present exodus is enterprise and judicious advertising. Maritime journals have lent their columns indiscriminately to glittering write-ups of Western possibilities, inspired by interested parties, without any counteracting information of the prospects at home. The 'Sun' has been carelessly guilty, with the rest of the provincial publications. This should stop. More should, and—so far as this paper is concerned—will be published regarding the attractions of the home country. In addition, the provincial governments and board of trade should interest themselves in devising means for stopping this drain on the richest of our resources, perilous even in its present extent and ruinous if it continues.

There is a strong feeling in Austria and Germany against co-operative stores. At a recent meeting in Vienna, a speaker predicted the ruin of the mercantile class unless something was done to check the movement.

CHESS

Tuesday, Sept. 11, 1906.

PROBLEM NO. 1084.
By F. Leupold, Selb.
Black—6 pieces.



White—8 pieces.
White mates in TWO moves.

PROBLEM NO. 1085.
By R. Hollstein, Berlin.
Black—7 pieces.



White—11 pieces.
White mates in THREE moves.

The Nuremberg Congress has ended in a victory for Mr. F. J. Marshall, with a score of 12½ out of a possible 16. Most chess players will, we think, be pleased with this result. The value of the prize is $125. Herr Duras, the brilliant young Bohemian player and problem composer, takes the second prize, £75; and Schlechter and Fleischmann divide the third and fourth prizes, £50 and £35 respectively. Salwe, Tchigorin and Wolff take the remaining prizes. Three of the prize winners are practically newcomers, and it is remarkable that Dr. Tarrasch, playing at his own home too, is below them in the score list; and Janowsky is quite at the lower end. Mr. Marshall well deserves his good fortune. He is a player of moods and inspirations, and when in a winning vein may accomplish the highest results, as he has proved on this occasion, which compensates for his want of success in reecnt tournaments.

THE BRITISH CHESS CONGRESS.
ANOTHER VICTORY FOR ATKINS.

The final score in the championship tournament is as follows: H. E. Atkins, 8½, chess championship trophy and first prize, £60; Michell, 7½, second prize, £30; Lee, Palmer, Shoosmith and Wainwright, 7, divide third and fourth prizes, £20 and £10; the scores of non-prize winners are: Blackburne, 5½; Wahltuch, 4½; Hammond, 3½; Mercer, 3; Parry, 2; Brown, 1½. Atkins was born in 1872 at Leicester, where he still resides. He has been very prominent in British chess for years, and also played with success in the international tournament at Hanover in 1902. Match and tourney results show that he and Mr. Amos Burn, of Liverpool, are the two strongest British chess-players living. A match between them would be interesting.

The last, or latest, game between the ex-British champion and the present.

(Four Knights Game.)

White, J. H. Blackburne. Black, H. E. Atkins.

White.	Black.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 Kt—B 3	3 Kt—B 3
4 B—K 2	4 B—Kt 5
5 Kt—Q 5	5 B—R 4
6 Castles.	6 Castles.
7 P—Q 4	7 Kt x Kt
8 P x Kt	8 Kt x P
9 Kt x Kt	9 P x Kt
10 Q x P	10 P—Q 3
11 B—Q 3	11 B—Q 2
12 Q—K B 4	12 P—K B 4
13 B—K 3	13 B—Kt 3
14 P—Q R 4	14 Q—B 3
15 P—Q B 3	15 Q R—K 1
16 Q R— Kt	16 R—K 2
17 P—R 5	17 B x B
18 P x B	18 Q—K 4
19 Q—Q Kt 4	19 P—Q Kt 3
20 Q—Q B 4	20 B—B 1
21 P x P	21 R P x P
22 Q—Kt 3	22 B—Q 2
23 P—B 4	23 Q—B 3
24 Q—B 2	24 P—Kt 3
25 Q—B 2	25 Q—Kt 4
26 P—K 4	26 P—B 5
27 Q—Q 2	27 Q R—R 2
28 R—B 2	28 Q—K 4
29 B—K 2	29 R—B 3
30 Q—Q 1	30 Q—Kt 4
31 Q R—B 1	31 P—R 4
32 K—R 1	32 K—Kt 2
33 P—Q Kt 4	33 Q—K 4
34 B—Q 3	34 P—K Kt 4
35 Q—R 1	35 Q x Q
36 R x Q	36 K R—B 2
37 P—B 5	37 Kt P x P
38 P x P	38 B—K 1
39 R—Q B 1	39 R—K 2
40 P x P	40 P x P
41 R—K 2	41 B—Kt 3
42 Q R—K 1	42 R—B 1
43 K—Kt 1	43 R—Q Kt 1
44 R—Q Kt 1	44 R x R ch
45 B xR	45 K—B 3
46 K—B 2	46 P—Kt 5
47 K—K 1	47 P—R 5
48 K—Q 2	48 K—K 4
49 K—K 1	49 R—Q Kt 2
50 B—B 2	50 R—Kt 5
51 P—Kt 3	51 P—B 6
52 R—K 3	52 P x P
53 P x P	53 R x P
54 K—Q 2	54 R—Q 5 ch
55 K—B 3	55 P—B 7
Resigns.	

MARSHALL AT NUREMBERG.

(Queen's Gambit.

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

A CHRISTIAN COUNTRY-WOMAN.

Flora Currie fell asleep in Jesus on the morning of Aug. 29 at her old home in Hull Township, aged sixty-six years, and on the following Friday her mortal remains were conveyed to the Mountain Road Cemetery, there to remain until the crowning day, which is coming by-and-by, her funeral being one of the most largely attended ever seen there. Of this Christian country-woman it might truthfully be said, as it was said of a certain New Testament character, 'This woman was full of good work, and alms deeds which she did.' She was born and lived all her life on a farm, and her early scholastic education was limited to the three R's, while her Christian mother taught her the fourth R. (Righteousness) both by precept and example. Although her early life was exemplary from a moral point of view, it was not until the summer of 1868 that she came out on the Lord's side, while attending evening meetings in Ottawa conducted by the late Lord Adelbert Cecil, then an army officer, quartered at Ottawa. Her acceptance of Christ for her Lord and Master meant service for him in almost every field in which a common country-woman could perform. She had been almost a constant reader of the 'Weekly Witness' since she was able to read intelligently, and she secured a good many subscribers to that paper and the 'Northern Messenger.' She got parcels of religious tracts and papers from her acquaintances in Ottawa, and distributed them in the country homes where they seemed to be needed most. As there were no churches nearer than Aylmer, six miles distant, she used her influence to induce preachers to come and hold meetings in the schoolhouse, at which she took an active part, as she could lead the singing, lead in prayer, and was not backward as an exhorter when the occasion required. Before she became a Christian she had done a good deal as a sick nurse for her ailing neighbors. After she took Christ for her pattern, she, like him, was a frequent and lengthened visitor, and not a mere caller at the homes of affliction, and sometimes her absence from home in the performance of the duties of a doctor and trained sick nurse, extended to several weeks at a time, and all was done without fee or reward pecuniarily. She was an adept in the use of the needle and scissors, and many a newcomer was first washed, clothed and cared for by her skillful hands and loving heart. But it was as a Sunday-school worker that she was best known to the public. She had been employed as a Sunday-school teacher, in a formal way previous to her conversion, but after that time she had a passion for the work, and when the terrible fire of Aug. 17, 1870, burnt the schoolhouse and the homes of herself and nearly all of her neighbors, she used to go every Sunday afternoon, nearly four miles, to help in another Sunday-school where such help was very much needed.

When Simmons's school house was rebuilt, some two years after its destruction, she lost no time in gathering around her the Protestant children of the neighborhood, and, aided by one or two others, she conducted the Sunday-school successfully, until in the autumn of 1901 she was attacked by creeping paralysis, probably brought on chiefly by her continued labors, night and day, on behalf of the sick and afflicted. She was never able to walk afterwards, nor even to sit up in bed without being lifted by up others. She suffered great pain most of the time, yet was always cheerful, and was always happy to receive visits from her former scholars, and was ready to advise and even reprove in a kindly manner any of 'her boys' who she had reason to fear were being drawn into evil habits, especially drinking and smoking, for she was an uncompromising opponent to strong drink and tobacco in every form. Her end was peaceful and somewhat sudden. She had been troubled with a chronic cough for some years before she was laid aside from her work, and when she took a fresh cold it bore very hard on her. She had taken one of these colds, which greatly increased the frequency of the coughing spells, but on the evening of Tuesday, Aug. 28, she was able, when helped, to sit up in the bed, to read a portion of the Scriptures, and pray with the other members of the family, as was her usual custom. On Wednesday morning the cough had increased to such a degree that her sister would not permit her to read her usual chapter, but she prayed a short prayer. Her sister then went out to the stable to milk the cows, leaving her in the charge of one of her sisters-in-law, who tried to get her to take a little cream with a view to alleviate the painful cough, which was rapidly reducing her vitality. She took a little of the cream, then said: 'Take it away, I can take no more now.' She lay back and in less than a quarter of an hour both coughing and breathing ceased. Her ransomed spirit had gone to be with the Master she loved so much and served so faithfully. The news of her death came rather unexpectedly to the former scholars, but the girls at once, aided by their teacher, Miss Gertrude Simmons, made preparations for attending the funeral in a body. They prepared a handsome floral wreath to place on her coffin, and about thirty of them, nearly all dressed in white, followed the coffin all the way from the house to the grave, and stood beside it while the Rev. Mr. Norman, the Methodist minister at Aylmer, performed the last solemn rites there. She rests from her labors, and her works do follow her. D. C.

KING EDWARD AT MARIENBAD

HOW HIS MAJESTY TAKES THE 'CURE.'

(London 'Tid-Bits.')

'No. 15,905, His Grace the Duke of Lancaster, of London.' Such was the entry made on the municipal register of visitors last year when King Edward made his appearance at Marienbad, that charming and idyllic little health resort in Bohemia, to which thousands from all parts of the earth make their annual pilgrimage to repair the ravages of a year's toil or dissipation.

Time was when His Majesty repaired year after year to recruit his health in the glorious pine-scented atmosphere of Homburg; but for the last half-dozen years he has transferred his patronage and affection to the Austrian Mecca of health-seekers, much to the delight of its thousands of visitors and to the great advantage of its residents.

That the King not only benefits immensely from his annual 'cure' at Marienbad, but that he thoroughly enjoys its healthy, unconventional life, with its emancipation from all the trappings and ceremonial of his exalted rank, there can be no shadow of doubt. For a few brief weeks he can almost forget that he is one of the world's greatest monarchs, and taste, to a certain extent, the pleasures of being a simple gentleman. He travels incognito as the Duke of Lancaster, and on his arrival at Marienbad is quietly and informally received by the members of our embassy at Vienna, the Burgomaster, the Prefect, and a few other local officials; and then is whisked away on a swift motor-car to the Hotel Weimar, which for the last five years he has made his headquarters.

Here he has a simple but charming suite of rooms on the first floor consisting of a dining and reception room, to which bedroom, dressing-room and bath-room are attached, all the rooms opening into one another. The dining-room is spacious, with light-blue wall paper, substantial oak furniture, and decorations and brocade of light green.

The reception-room, which His Majesty also uses as a study, is an enormous chamber covering forty-five square yards; it has furniture of red mahogany, with red leather armchairs; a magnificent Smyrna carpet partially covers the parquet floor, and a large writing-desk stands under one of the windows looking on to the balcony, to which access is gained by a glass door, and commanding a splendid view of the unrivalled scenery for which the district around Marienbad is so famous. On the same floor are His Majesty's bed, dressing, and bath rooms, a small room for his valet, and also rooms for his equerry and other members of his suite.

Such then is King Edward's simple home during his few weeks' annual stay at Marienbad—such accommodation as any gentleman of means could command, and such as would scarcely satisfy the luxurious taste of many a millionnaire.

Early on the morning after his arrival the King commences his cure. At six o'clock Marienbad is wide awake, and crowds of visitors are flocking from all directions to the colonnade to drink the waters. Here they mostly form into long lines, patiently awaiting their turn, while at each end of the colonnade a band beguiles the time of waiting with sweet music. From six to half-past seven the crowd increases; maids and valets and blue-bloused messengers hurry to and fro carrying glasses to those who are not content to join the queues and 'bide their time,' and generally the whole scene is one of color, movement, and animation such as could scarcely be rivalled in Europe—at least, at that time of the morning.

About eight o'clock the King, who has already drunk one glass at his hotel, appears on the scene, drinks a second glass, and walks for a time up and down the promenade, chatting gaily with his companions or with any of his acquaintances he may chance to meet, and then takes his seat on a wooden bench reserved exclusively for his use. During his promenade he is usually followed by a small crowd (often numbering a couple of hundred) of curious and, it is to be feared, impertinent persons, who have the bad taste to stand in a semi-circle around the bench to which he has retired.

After breakfast, which usually consists of tea, rusks, and eggs, boiled or fried, His Majesty walks for an hour or more, has a bath, and is massaged; and after attending to official business, which even at Marienbad occupies much of his time, he eats a frugal luncheon of fish or meat, green vegetables and compote of fruit. Luncheon over, King Edward walks again or explores the district in his motor-car, drinking a cup of coffee (the substitute for afternoon tea) at one of the many open-air cafés which are so numerous around Marienbad. Then follow dinner, as simple almost as the luncheon, a cigar, perhaps a visit to a theatre or concert, more official business, and bed at ten o'clock. Such is a typical day of the restful, health-giving week His Majesty spends yearly at Marienbad.

PINLESS CHINESE.

(From the Providence 'Journal.')

A member of the Chinese legation, clad in splendid pale hued silks, stood before the Casino at Newport.

'Pins,' he said, 'cause untidy habits. We have no pins in China. The right way to fasten things is with buttons and buttonholes, or with loops and frogs. To fasten things with pins is to make use of an untidy makeshift. To employ pins is to become lazy and slovenly.

'We have no pins in China. Certain foreign manufacturers shipped millions of them to us in the past but we sent them back. We had no use for them. We were too neat.'

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

SEPTEMBER, 1906

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.

GIFT TO KING HAAKON.

Christiania, Sept. 5.—A Danish deputation has presented to King Haakon and Queen Maud Denmark's gift on their accession of the Norwegian throne. It consists of five pictures, and a service of a hundred and fifty pieces of silver plate. Their Majesties were moved by the gift and heartily thanked the deputation.

While the publishers of the 'Witness' exercise all possible care in excluding from its columns all financial and other advertisements of a doubtful or suspicious nature, and in accepting only such as they believe to be genuine and bona fide, it must be understood that they in no way guarantee these advertisements, and must leave their readers to exercise their own discretion in the way of putting faith in them.

The Witness.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1906.

When Colonel Denison and Mr. W. F. Cockshutt spoke before the Chambers of Commerce assembled in London, they claimed that 'Toronto was the most im-'perially-minded city in the British dominions.' Alas, some enemy hath bewrayed this headquarters of imperialism. We read that picture postcards of a most anti-imperial nature are being sold by the thousands in the imperial city and are being distributed abroad. These shocking postcards represent the Toronto Armories, the military headquarters of the city, and, horrible to relate, those armories are shown with 'three large and flaunting United 'States flags flying from their pinnacles.' These cards are being sold regularly by a large firm in Toronto, whose headquarters is in the United States, and to make the matter worse, if that is possible—to pile Ossa, as it were, on Pelion—these postcards are 'Made in Germany!' presumably according to the order of those who are selling them. Of course, there is a moral in this 'horrible tale'; indeed, perhaps, there are several morals. The most obvious reflection, however, is, 'What are Colonel Denison and Mr. Cockshutt going to do about it?'

Mr. Bryan does not lack the courage of his opinions, and he does not intend if he knows it to owe anything to the 'election scoundrel,' or to underhanded methods of any sort; neither will he knowingly accept assistance, direct or indirect, from corporations or their hirelings. In his speech before the Jefferson Club, in Chicago, he made the following most important announcement: 'I hold that no man who is of-'ficially connected with a corporation that 'is seeking privileges ought to act as a 'member of a political organization'—the reason being, 'because he cannot repre-'sent his corporation and the people at 'the same time.' That is good doctrine not only for national politics but for municipal politics as well. If it were adhered to, trust lawyers would not be permitted to sit on city councils. Mr. Bryan further declared that if the Democratic party has not virtue enough to throw out those who traffic in politics for the advantage of corporations to which they belong, it does not deserve victory and cannot hope for it. Applying this to a city, it may be said that no city deserves clean government which chooses aldermen bound to trusts and neither can it hope for it.

The Republican Congressional Committee has issued a campaign text-book of two hundred and seventy-three pages. It will be multiplied by the million. There never are wanting funds where money privileges are being defended. It commits the party to an absolutely standpat policy on the tariff. Mr. Roosevelt is not to be allowed to dictate the party's policy in this respect. If he accepts the candidature he will have to accept its policy whole. He has already made a pretty good gulp in that direction in the letter which he recently addressed to a party manager in the west; but he did it with something of a wry face. The committee's plea for protection contains the usual misrepresentations. The great argument is the magnificent prosperity of the country since the Dingley tariff came is, as compared with the period before it, when the old protective tariff was somewhat reduced. To take down the tariff wall a single foot, the Congressional Committee declares, would result in the dumping of billions of foreign goods into the country, with the dismissal of an untold number of hands or the lowering of their wages. This is the argumentum ad hominem with a vengeance. But Canada has a very plain tale to tell with which to set it down. The ten years during which the United States has enjoyed such unexampled prosperity as to silence all questioning of the excellence of her system have been just those under which Canada has been living under a reduced tariff. Our tariff was only half as high as that of the United States before, and at the beginning of the period in question it was very notably reduced. Surely those dire woes with which the United States is threatened should have fallen upon us. Our factories should have closed, our wages should have gone down. But what has been the fact? Our prosperity during the same ten years has far outdone that of the United States. We have doubled our internal and external commerce, and the tide of population which at one time set steadily from Canada to the United States has reversed and is now flowing headlong into Canada.

'Honest labor bears a lovely face,' says old Thomas Dekker finely, and Shakespeare is equally happy in recounting his experience that, 'The labor we delight in physics pain.' Elsewhere we are taught the dignity of labor, and that dignity to-day is increasingly recognized all over the civilized world. No longer has the apology to be made, as was customary during the past centuries, 'Tis no sin 'for a man to labor in his vocation.' No. The present-day version is, 'It is a man's 'highest honor to labor well in his vo-'cation.' The man without a vocation is outside of the divine plan. He was once called a gentleman, now, in our Canadian courts, the title 'gentleman' is invoked when loafer is what is intended. and the proudest lord to-day may earn his bread by honest labor without losing cast. The man without a vocation, if well enough to work, is contemptible, however well off. Earth affords no happiness equal to doing a work for one's fellowmen, if that labor is prompted by a desire to benefit mankind. Those come very far from the ideal of honoring labor who regard their work as a means to idleness and amusement; still further, those who make it their study to work as little as they must. Organized labor has now come out into the open and is appealing more and more to the suffrages of the people. To-day, in large measure, it is content to be constitutional, because it is determined to have its share in the say about the constitution. This means that in time it will willingly abandon a segregation that limits its usefulness and sympathies. It will recognize that this is a world of working men, and that the term cannot be confined to a class. That day will come all the sooner now that so many men are entering parliament on a labor platform. It will extend their horizon as it extended the horizon of John Burns. Of course, there are clouds about still, many complex problems waiting for solution, but the day grows brighter, and those who join in the demonstrations of succeeding Labor Days will be the happier for that reflection.

The long arm of the law has reached out and caught Paul Stensland, the defaulting president of the Milwaukee Avenue State Bank of Chicago, at Tangier. Like Jabez Balfour, Stensland lived the Jekyll and Hyde life. In public, he masqueraded as the shrewd and virtuous business man with a philanthropic bent; in secret, he was a gambler and roue. But, as in Stevenson's story, and as it is in life with only enough exceptions to establish the rule, the day came when Hyde gained complete mastery and exposure inevitably followed. Stensland seems foolishly to have supposed that he could escape and live in secret on what was left of his atrocious swindling. Jabez Balfour thought the same. So did Gaynor and Greene. Once upon a time such escape was possible and there are many notable instances of it. But the world is too small to-day and extradition treaties too universal. 'Be sure your sin will find you out' must often be in the minds of those who gradually leave the paths of virtue and honor for those of vice and dishonor, and to that remorseful frame of mind must to-day be added the surety that the only escape from human punishment when discovery is made is suicide. That was the way out that the gigantic embezzler Hippie took the other day.

Harvesting goes on apace in our western wheat fields, and there have been few, if any, interruptions in the good work. Reports are universally favorable, and the 'crop killer' will perforce take to the backwoods of despair now that frost, drought, rust and the Hessian fly have failed to materialize. A few days ago the desperate cry for farm laborers was rather disconcerting, but nature herself has overcome this material difficulty by a series of days of sunshine, whereby the toiler could work hard and long and thus make up for the scarcity of hands. Thousands of men have gone west from every part of Canada, but the territory is great, and the numberless army of temporary assistants has been swallowed up in the many thousands of square miles. As a consequence of the labor scarcity, farmers have had to pay extreme wages if they would not have their crops rot on the ground. However, the indirect results of the new multitude of workers seeing for themselves the advantages of the West and staying there to farm, will compensate the country in the greater volume of acreage that will be broken this and succeeding falls. Besides this, the extra yield will help compensate for what now seems a loss when the price per bushel is contrasted with the average figure ruling a year ago. Neither is it altogether assured that prices will continue to drag along the bottom level, as there are still a few of Europe's wheat centres that are not yet certain of abundance. In case of their failure, wheat on this continent will be in greater demand and consequently of greater value.

An interesting despatch recently received from the Canadian commercial agent at Japan states that the Island Kingdom will have a wheat crop this year of ninety-eight million bushels, as much as our own North-West. The despatch also states that the yield will be more than fifteen percent in excess of Japan's average of the past few years. This great record of wheat cultivation in the comparatively small territory of Japan will be all the more instructive in face of the generally accepted idea that the Japanese as a nation depend almost wholly on a rice diet. To a great extent that is true, but it should not be forgotten that the Far Eastern kingdom has a larger population than the congested United Kingdom of England, Ireland and Scotland, by some two millions, and that out of those 'teeming millions' a considerable proportion of the better class, to say nothing of the 'foreign element,' consumes considerable of the surplus wheat of the exporting countries within reasonable distance. For several years, there has been an active business between the winter-wheat growing states of 'America' and Japan, and even Canada, with its winter wheat of recent Alberta cultivation, is already straining every effort to place her flour upon the Japanese market. Japan in the matter of wheat and flour is an importer, as is England, and must depend in more or less degree on the countries that grow more than their domestic requirements. Some day, Canada will figure as a conspicuous factor in the Japanese flour trade, but not until there is a considerably greater production of western fall wheat to keep up a continuous flow of supplies to that market.

Much interest is being expressed at this time in the revival of the idea for a tunnel between England and France. Sir Douglas Fox, past president of the Institute of Civil Engineers, and a civil and mechanical engineer of world-wide reputation, has been hard at work for some time past in preparing modern plans for such a tunnel. These plans are to be deposited in the Private Bill Office in November, in time for parliamentary consideration next session, and the matter will then be dealt with in a very different spirit from the way in which it was dealt with of old. Eighty years ago, in Theodore Hook's time, the possibility of the tunnel was the theme for ribald mirth, and that unconscionable jester got off some lines about it in a series of verses he called 'bubbles,' as follows:—

'A tunnel underneath the sea from Calais straight to Dover, sir,
That qualmish folks may cross by land from shore to shore,
With sluices made to drown the French, if e'er they would come over, sir,
Has long been talked of till at length 'tis thought a monstrous bore.'

The scheme of a channel tunnel was again to the fore some quarter of a century or more ago, and had among its backers such eminent men as Gladstone, Sir Edward Watkin, then chairman of the South-eastern Railway Company, and Louis Blanc. Costly experimental borings of considerable length were made at great expense. The physical aspect of the projected undertaking was propitious. But it met with bitter opposition from the majority in and out of the British Parliament, whose pride and faith were in Britain's insularity, and had to be abandoned at the time. Now, however, with the entente cordiale so popular among all classes on both sides of the 'herring pond,' the project will, we trust, meet with a different and a happier fate.

In the progress of the revolution in Russia the monarchies of eastern Europe are deeply interested. Down to the time of the Crimean War the huge military power of Russia formed the backbone of absolutism in Europe. That war exposed the weak points in the Russian system, and the soldiers who returned to their homes in the rural communities of the interior of the empire carried with them and disseminated ideas of liberty and popular government gathered from contact with the British and French. This was the most important, though least noted, result of the invasion of the Crimea. Now the popular movement in Russia is reacting on the monarchies of eastern Europe, and has awakened fears in Berlin and Vienna that, should it succeed and a democratic system of government displace the autocracy, it might not be very long before Germany and Austria would follow suit. The effects of wars on the spread of democracy is a subject which has not received the attention it deserves. Yet these are plainly revealed by what followed the American Revolution, the Crimean War, the Franco-Prussian war, the war of Spain with the United States, and, most clearly, by the Russo-Japanese war. That the Russian Government dreaded what took place on the dispersion of the troops after the Crimean war would be repeated on the return of the army from Manchuria, seems to be shown by its deciding to keep that army in the East. But in spite of itself it had to send the invalids home, and what it dreaded has occurred. Every sick and wounded soldier has been a missionary of discontent from the field of battle to his own home. Foreign periodicals contain many accounts of soldiers begging their way along the highways and everywhere telling tales of suffering, privation, illusage and official tyranny and corruption. They contribute not a little to the growing feeling of distrust in the power and goodness of the Czar. The consequence of this change in the attitude of the Russian people must be that Russia can never again occupy the position it once held as the chief pillar of monarchical absolutism in Europe.

The time is fast inevitably coming, even if it has not at the moment arrived, when a great change must be introduced into the constitution of Britain's administration of some subject races. The 'Times' itself recognizes that it is no longer safe to exclude the large and powerful and growing educated public of India from a share in their own government, and Liberal statesmen recognize that they are in an era when it is expedient to take occasion by the hand, as Tennyson says, and 'make the bounds of freedom wider yet.' Not that British rule in India has been 'a dead failure.' On the contrary, its very success 'has 'developed in India a new and united 'national feeling and a powerful public 'opinion guided by a large body of edu-'cated and intelligent natives.' British rule in India has unquestionably been based for the most part upon justice, and the Indian civil service has been very free from the vices of graft and other corruption. No such righteousness could be looked for under representative rule. But the educated Indian today insists that the economic development of the country has not kept pace with the improvements in administration; that too heavy burdens still lie upon the people; that some way should be found to prevent the recurring disastrous famines; that, in short, the Indian who bears the burden should have some say in the expenditures. It is the old cry come to the front in a new place, 'No taxation without representation,' and it will prevail. It may come to pass to some extent during Mr. Morley's tenure of office. It will do so as far it seems possible and safe to one entirely in sympathy with freedom and constitutional progress.

Chief of Police Campeau has been elected vice-president of the Chief Constables' Association, and the next annual meeting of the association is to be in Montreal. These annual meetings are valuable to the chief constables, as they are occasions for interchange of ideas and ideals, and the public benefits in the long run. Once upon a time, for instance, what is called the 'sweat box,' —where prisoners may be said to have been tortured with the object of obtaining confessions—was very general, but now, as Deputy Chief Starke says, the sweat box has been abolished in really efficient police forces. Deputy Starke, in his convincing paper read before the association in Toronto, turned his attention to the disgraceful way in which a certain class of lawyers is allowed to treat witnesses, bullying them and doing the utmost to take away their characters. Judges, of course, cannot escape their share of blame for allowing such bullies to exercise their brutality before them, and the voice of the policeman is welcome in the general chorus of indignation at this blot upon our courts. A very wholesome protest was also made against the custom of undoing the action of the courts by prematurely releasing prisoners as the result of political pressure brought to bear on governments. The shortening of sentences is no doubt wholesome if it can be made clear that it is deserved, but as the result of the influence of relatives or of mercenary advocates, or of scoundrels with a pull, it is simply a miscarriage of justice.

The annual convention of the Canadian Dental Association is an occasion of interest to its members and the public alike. Some valuable information and advice was given at the public reception at Laval University the other day. Dr. Thompson, of Halifax, stated that not more than sixteen children out of every hundred attending the public schools have the dental equipment necessary to keep them free from physical trouble. It cannot be too widely known that unless the mouth is kept in a hygienic condition the stomach and the general system is liable to all sorts of painful complications. Dr. Dubeau, the president of the association, showed that the mouth was the doorway by which many local and general diseases enter the human system, and he urged the necessity of general education in dental hygiene. This education should begin in early youth, and the universal opinion of the association was that dental practitioners should be appointed to examine and treat gratuitously the teeth of poor children attending public schools, and to give lectures to them on the importance of cleaning their teeth efficiently. In Germany and Belgium such work is already done, and it is to be hoped that before long the provinces and municipalities will recognize that the care of the teeth of children is quite as imperative as preventive vaccination.

General Booth, who hopes to visit Japan by way of Canada, is exciting constant admiration by reason of his amazing virility and activity at the age of seventy-seven. The other day the General was at Bath, where he spoke in the aggregate for nearly four hours, and thence he drove to Weston-super-Mare and repeated the performance. A day or two before, he drove in his motor car to the birthplace of Shakespeare at Stratford-on-Avon, wrote his name in the visitors book, and outside of the house waved a small Salvation Army flag and gave the place his blessing. The mode of life of all men who live in good health beyond the Psalmist's span is naturally peculiarly interesting to their fellows. What do they eat and drink, how long do they sleep and when, what exercise do they take, and so forth? These are questions in the answers to which we all feel concerned. General Booth's latest motor tour began at Inverness, and continued southward. In the course of it he dined with many hosts, including the Mayor of Hanley. Every host received the following instructions regarding the preparation of the Salvationist leader's vegetarian dinner: 'Take two 'small carrots, one turnip, and small 'Spanish onion; cut up fine; add heaped 'tablespoonful of pearl barley, and boil 'till tender before serving. Add little 'chopped parsley and piece of butter 'size of walnut. Serve with crisp toast. 'A few green peas added to this soup is 'an improvement.' The instructions continue that 'the General takes a little 'rest after his midday meal, and would, 'if convenient, retire to his bedroom for 'that purpose. A room from which the 'light can be shut is preferred for the 'nap, together with a soft bed.' It is interesting to recall that Moltke, who did his greatest work at a very old age, preferred a hard bed—a soldier's pallet. He was as sparing in his fare as is General Booth. It would seem that, with extremely few exceptions, given a sound constitution to start with, a frugal, virtuous life is the secret of longevity. There are many notable cases of weaklings in youth who have lived to a happy old age through choosing 'the simple life.'

THE PARENT'S RIGHT.

We are printing to-day an extract from an address by Mr. de la Bruere, the Superintendent of Education for the Province of Quebec, delivered before the lady teachers of the district of Three Rivers, which will prove of the greatest interest to our readers throughout the Dominion in revealing the state of mind of the Roman Catholics of this province with regard to education. According to the Superintendent, the government has nothing to do with education but to encourage and subsidize it. It has no right to any say as to what that education should be. The absolute right on that subject lies with the parents, and it would be usurpation on the part of the government to rob them of this right. We gather from this that the government has no right to prescribe any terms upon which its assistance to education should be earned, as that would be usurping the right of the children's parents as to what education they should give their children. There is, however, one authority that is superior to the parent, and which therefore the parent must obey; that is the church; so that the ideal system of the Honorable the Superintendent of Education would be absolutely managed by the church. As a large proportion of the parents in the province cannot read or write—this was much more the case before the government usurped some of the management—there is little difficulty in their case in maintaining this divine sway. As a matter of practice the parent has never had or claimed much say in the matter, although he is fortunately getting more interested; and a good thing that is for the children.

There is no doubt something to be said on behalf of Mr. de la Bruere's ab-

stract proposition that the government has no business with the education of children. The government does not feed a man's children or clothe them; why should it pay anything for their schooling? Moreover, education is in some respects a matter of conscience, and a government has no business to interfere between a man's conscience and his God. This last is a Protestant doctrine. In fact, it is the very essence of Protestantism, which was a protest against the enforcement by government at the instance of the Church then in authority, of religious views which those who protested could not believe in. The government, however, requires that a man should feed and clothe his children, and the government is equally bound for the children's sake, to see that he educates them. And the government has an interest with regard to education that it has not with regard to feeding or clothing. The children are growing up to vote and rule the country; so that it is a public peril if the children are not educated. The Government has a right to demand that they shall be educated, and that they shall be trained as loyal as well as competent citizens. In practice it has been found that education does not take care of itself, that the parent will not of himself see efficiently to it, and that, even under the divine guidance of the Church, it is apt to be almost totally neglected. The only way that government has to mend the matter is to provide a system of schools and see to it that those schools produce the result.

The government rightly leaves to the parent as much of the initiative and responsibility as it can; but it cannot allow education to lapse. It cannot allow the country to get behind other countries in matters of education. It is for this reason that we have a system of education. It is for this reason that we have a Superintendent of Education. What is curious, however, is that we seem to have a Superintendent of Education who regards government guidance of education as usurpation. It must be painful indeed to Mr. de la Bruere to find himself in his own person the agent and representative of this usurpation of the parents' rghta. Of the falseness of his position he seems to have made wholesome confession to the lady teachers under his superintendence. He seems also to reassure those teachers that in his hands the government will have as little as possible to say in the matter which has always been, and should always be, in the hands of the Church. And yet this very interference of government has been of untold benefit to the people of the province. Any one who can remember fifty years knows that the French newspapers of those days numbered a few hundreds of readers each. Those of Montreal probably counted less than a thousand all told. Now they count their readers by hundreds of thousands. This wonderful change we ascribe to this very school system in which Mr. de la Bruere, with so much dignity, represents the civil power. The system has been very far from keeping pace with the times, but it has already had tremendous results, and we see signs on every hand, both among the majority and among the minority, of waking up to a determination to be henceforth abreast with the march of the century.

THE CHRISTIAN REST DAY.

In place of a sermon, we publish today the greater part of the remarkably clear utterance of the Rev. Marcus Dods on the observance of the Lord's Day. We do so at the request of a reader who has taken the trouble to copy the whole of it out for us, and who regards it, as we do, as a valuable contribution to the recent discussion on the Lord's Day Act. It is to be noted, however, that this is not advice to governments as to their duty towards their peoples, but to Christians as to the spirit in which they as such should observe the day. Governments have nothing to do with religion except to secure to the people, so far as they may, freedom to exercise their religion. As far as government is concerned the Sunday is simply a sabbath or weekly rest day, and they select Sunday as such sabbath, because it is the sabbath which the great majority of the people do observe. Dr. Dods points out that the week was in existence long before ever the Lord's Day was made a civil institution by Constantine. He bid the Roman world rest on the day of the Sun just as the Decalogue had bid the Hebrew people rest on the day of Sabbath. In each case the day and its place in a seven day week was recognized in the original edict as quite well known to the people already. The week seems to have been an institution of unknown antiquity among many peoples by whom its origin was ascribed to the number of the movable heavenly bodies that were visible to the naked eye, namely, the Sun, the Moon, Mars, Mercury, Jupiter, Venus and Saturn. The Roman world called the days after these heavenly bodies and ascribed them to the gods associated with those heavenly bodies. Our own ancestors ascribed them to similar deities. There are those who hold that the early Semites, of whom the Israelites were a branch, were worshippers of the host of heaven, and had a similar division of days and deities. What was new in the decree of Constantine was that it set apart the day commonly observed by the Christians, of whom he was not yet one, as a legal day of rest. He did not bid the Empire worship on that day. He set free the countless toiling Christians in his empire from the bondage of labor on that day. This is government's part in the matter. It is for the Christians thus set free in our own time to use the day according to the purpose for which it was used when appointed, namely, to commemorate by worship the resurrection of their Saviour.

THE LIBERALS AND THE EMPIRE.

We do not think, so far as Canada is concerned, that any one has had any genuine misgivings as to the good will of the British Liberals, now in power, towards the colonies. If there is such an opinion it is a reminiscence of the 'little Englandism' of the days of Cardwell—when Canada was kindly informed that if it should be her wish to join her fortunes with those of the United States the imperial government would put no obstacle in her way. It is probable that that expression, much resented at the time, was also much exaggerated as to its import. It might have no other meaning than that if Canada really wanted annexation, as the Montreal Tories had so earnestly done, a dozen years before, Great Britain would not, as in the case of the United States, attempt to force her to remain in the Empire. It was the simplest way to make evident to all men that it was by Canada's own choice and preference that she was British. It was not the Liberals alone who at that time felt the burden of the colonies as Disraeli is on record as saying that the Empire would be stronger without them. It was no doubt felt then, as ever since, that the relations between Great Britain and the United States would be infinitely more cordial, if it were not for Canadian questions and for United States aspirations towards continental domination—that indeed Anglo-Saxondom would be far more solid and united as a whole if neighborly differences on this continent were wiped out. It is right, when Canada repines at too much consideration being shown the United States in diplomacy over such differences, and at too little being shown her, that it is at considerable sacrifice of her own world-wide interests that the mother country champions our claims and maintains causes of friction between her and a powerful natural ally. There has been of late a considerable dea' of trumpeting on the part of the Canadian protectionists of Mr. Chamberlain and his imperialism. These would make out that Mr. Chamberlain only is Canada's, friend just as, in Sir Charles Tupper's time, they made out that the Conservatives in Canada were the only friends of Great Britain, while, as a matter of fact, it was they themselves, and they only, who were determinedly raising barriers against British trade. The Canadians understand these people and their imperial loyalty very well. In so far as it differs from the loyalty of other Canadians, it consists of a lively hope of adding to the tariff. They have seen a great deal of the same thing sticking out all over Mr. Chamberlain's imperial robe. His followers were almost exclusively made up of people who thought they would be benefited, at the expense of their own people, by protection, and who thought to make a beginning in this direction by harping on the people's imperial instincts. The Canadians, however, see very plainly that there is far better hope of imperial consolidation under Liberal auspices than under imperialistic counsels. As it is the Liberal spirit which has always been most willing to trust the people with self-government, so it is the same spirit that has always been most anxious to accord self-government, so far as possible, to all the peoples included in the Empire.

We Canadians may have our misgivings about the application of this principle in India, or even in Africa, but we are remarkably tenacious of it for ourselves, and we instinctively feel that that system of imperial consolidation which will be most of an alliance and least of an empire will be the one under which our own adhesion will be most possible, most intense and most unassailable. It is correct to say, indeed, that this Liberal principle of consideration for peoples and local autonomy is the distinctive principle of the British power. It is the banner under which it has conquered. Disjunctive in its appearance, it is the empire's great cohesive force. Canada has pretty distinctly, and, under the circumstances, a little impudently, declared her determination not to be ordered by the Imperial Government in matters of defence. This being her attitude, it is plain that imperial solidarity can only be achieved under the conditions so aptly described in the phrase of Mr. Winston Churchill: 'A solid defensive league of 'free democratic communities, animated 'by a love of peace and justice, under 'the leadership of the British Crown.' In this guiding aspiration Mr. Churchill is generous enough to say 'there is no 'change, no sign of change, no expecta-'tion of change of any kind or sort whatever as a result of the accession of the 'Liberals to power.' Here he protests too much. If we read Britain's history truly this ideal has always been nearer realization in the hands of the Liberals.

A TIME OF GOLD.

The most distinctive feature of many Canadian landscapes to-day is the golden rod. In the higher altitudes, it is very commonly associated with the cinereous leafed and pearly blossomed everlasting flowers; in the lower altitudes, with the royal purple astors and the sky-blue ones called Michaelmas daisies. The golden rod, according to the intensity of light and its direction, appears in every conceivable degree of yellow—the color gamut of chromes, cadmiums, ochres are exhausted—and, in the shadows, it warms into tawniness or cools into blue. Unlike the coined gold, of which Tom Hood sings, it is not hard and cold, as well as being bright and yellow; rather, it clothes the palpable and familiar with golden exhalations and liquescence, which those who have eyes can see. It comes in the prime of the year and lingers late in the fall; in its senescence, indeed, it may sometimes be seen shining above the early snows. But whenever and wherever it is seen, its tiny, golden urns draw the light and diffuse it with lavishness, from the time the sun peers forth from the golden windows of the east till the time that the afterglow of his presence fades away in the west. Nay, even in the dark, the golden rod may be seen to shine with a brightness exceeding the pale yellow evening primrose and the faint candles of the common mullein, which also seem to emit light in the darkness. It is a curious phase of nature that the white and faintly-tinted flowers are predominant in spring, while the deeper-tinted blossoms are in the majority in autumn. Bloodroot, mitre wort, ginseng, trilliums, quite white violets, staff tree, cockspurthorn, are among the earliest flowers and shrubs to bloom, as are the faintly tinted hepatica or liverwort and the violets shading from faint to deep shades of yellow and purple blue. As the year jogs along or hurries to the fall, however, a procession of vervain, purple loosestrife, golden rod and asters warms the mind; so that the conceit that nature purposely builds and lights a fire of color in the summer and fall to warm the memory in days that are brief and cold is not so very far-fetched. Actually this happens in the case of fruit, for the pied warm apple and the golden orange are just as grateful to the eye—the window of the mind—as they are to the palate. As to the golden rod. We do not wonder that poets have sung its praises and that painters have sighed because its brightness is too great to be represented on canvass; neither do we wonder that twin lovers of flowers and their country, both in the United States and Canada, have desired the golden rod to be chosen as the national flower. So far as Canada is concerned, however, the maple leaf is doubtless our fixed emblem 'forever,' as the song has it, and we are no more likely to dethrone it than are the English the rose, the Irish the shamrock, the Scotch the thistle or the Welsh the leek. We can nevertheless 'satiate our avarice' with its bountiful beauty and deem it a king among flowers although uncrowned.

THE LOYAL IMMIGRANT.

A correspondent wants an act of parliament requiring the oath of allegiance administered to immigrants—referring especially to immigrants from the United States—before they are allowed to vote. He is under the impression, and it seems many in the United States are under the impression, that this is not the law now, and he refers to certain desperately mean people who propose to take advantage of such extreme hospitality in sufficient millions to vote the country into the United States, without ever becoming British citizens. Those who make this proposal must have a stupendous idea of Canadian imbecility and of United States treachery, and must have both qulities in large supply in their own make up. As a matter of fact, though a man is free to live among us and enjoy almost all the privileges of citizenship while remaining a citizen of another country, the privilege of governing this country is not his by law, and, if he exercises it, it is done by the failure of those in authority to enforce a necessary regulation. Parliament does not need to pass a law withdrawing the suffrage from aliens; but it may be possible and desirable to place more effective penalties upon an act so much against the first principles of propriety and of righteousness as for an alien to vote in matters national. We would not call it treason for a Canadian to vote for annexation if he considered it the best thing for the country. That would be no more treason than for the individual Englishman to forswear his King on becoming a citizen of the United States. In fact the latter act is plainly the greater desertion. But for a stranger to enter the country as an enemy to its institutions, and, assuming the functions of citizenship, to vote as an alien, would be double-dyed treason.

As it seems that there are people who can glory in such perfidy, and who yet imagine themselves to have some respect for their oaths, it may possibly be necessary to impose penalties that would make it dangerous for such to carry on their contemptible game without adding perjury to treason. We doubt, however, if people so lost to the first principles of loyalty would care very much for their oaths when taken. Untrue men cannot be made loyal by act of parliament, nor can true men's convictions as to what is the best fate for the country they live in be changed by any amount of swearing. For this reason—especially as between kindred countries—the act of transference of allegiance should be made as gentle as possible. It should be an act of loyalty to the new, not disloyalty to the old, of faithfulness to the institutions of the adopted land, not of forswearing all that a true man naturally holds in veneration. In many of the United States a man must take the oath of allegiance before he can hold property, become a director of a joint stock company, and so forth. The oath that that country prescribes is one of calculated cruelty, and well fitted either to destroy that natural germ of loyalty that is in every man whose soul is not dead, making of the man who takes it an indifferent citizen of any country, or to leave a root of bitterness against the country that demands it in the heart of every man who finds himself forced to take it against his natural and nobler instincts.

After all, as we have said, a man cannot be made loyal by act of parliament. The fate of any country is necessarily in the hands of its children. The future of Canada will be what its people wish. All we need be solicitous for is that the people who determine its fate should be its own people. To that end it might be wise to prescribe a longer term of residence than we do before according the right of governing the country. Beyond that we can only look to securing the continuance of its existing institutions by keeping the country, under them, what it is now, the happiest and the freest upon earth. People in the United States have been brought up under a narrow, conceited and spiteful system of education to pity all peoples, and especially all British peoples, as being in hopeless bondage. When they come here and find a system of government which responds to the will of the people infinitely faster than that under which they have lived, when they find a system of jurisprudence under which law is every where respected, when they learn that in Canada there has, for instance, never been a lynching, while in their own country there is one every week, when they find that we have never had any Indian wars or been forced to the fiendish conclusion that the only good Indian is a dead Indian, when they learn that Canadians, even United States Canadians, are a unit in preferring parliamentary government and Canadian municipal institutions, they naturally revise their theory that no one can be blessed except under the Stars and Stripes, and they become thoroughly loyal subjects of the King. If they do not become so by this process they will never become so by being forced to swear it. Experience has shown that we have no more loyal, efficient and public-spirited citizens than those who have come to us from the United States.

AN INTERNATIONAL BOAT RACE.

The historic stretch of Old Father Thames from Putney to Mortlake has been the scene of some famous struggles between the rival crews of the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, but it is doubtful if any of these has aroused such widespread interest as the race rowed on Saturday between the crews representing Cambridge and Harvard. To Englishmen the boat race is an institution whose annual recurrence is as much a matter of course as that of a bank holiday, and high and low alike take the keenest interest in the result. But on this occasion, the preliminary arrangements and the race itself have been followed as closely by the people of the United States as by those of Great Britain. This is perhaps the more noteworthy when it is remembered that there was no championship title or prize whatever attached to the contest—nothing but the honor of having won or lost a hard race, fairly and squarely. Coming as it does soon after the agitation in certain English rowing circles to bar foreigners from the Henley regatta, the kindly feelings engendered by this race between Harvard and Cambridge may do much to allay any feeling of irritation that may have been caused among the rowing men of the United States by the threatened exclusion. This is not the first occasion on which the two Cambridges have met on the Thames. As far back as 1869, two fours representing the respective universities raced with the same result as that of Saturday. Colonel Willan, who rowed in that race, and who presided at the dinner given to the crews on Saturday night, reminded them that Charles Dickens had been a guest at a similar affair given on the occasion of that other race thirty-seven years ago, and had predicted that there would be other boat races between the two universities and that Harvard would win. The first part of Dickens's prophecy has come true, but it remains for some future race to fulfil the second. Many English newspapers are advocating an annual fixture between representative English and American college crews to take place in England and the United States in alternate years. This would seem desirable, for it is obviously not fair to expect one crew on all occasions to row over a course so much better known to the other.

NEW CHINA.

The report of the Chinese commissioners who recently toured Europe and this continent has resulted in the promise of a constitution for China. The commissioners were sent abroad purposely to spy out foreign lands and discover China's weakness, and they have evidently reported that the chief weakness is the distance kept between ruler and ruled. They have, it seems, convinced the Empress that a constitution is necessary if China is to grow strong and respected and take her place among modern nations. 'Our country,' pathetically says the edict just issued, ostensibly by the Emperor, 'is always in trouble.' Acknowledgment is made, now that China has intercourse with all nations, that her political system and laws have become antiquated, and that more knowledge and new laws are necessary. Reforms are therefore to be introduced, and, in time, the length of which is to depend on the rapidity of the nation's progress and enlightenment, China is promised a constitution, and, we suppose, full representative government. If China progresses, now that she has started, at anything like the rate that Japan progressed, the whole face of things will be changed in the present generation. Even the promise of a constitution is a wonderful advance when we remember what China was only a little while ago. Japan has a population of about forty-five million, while the population of China is estimated to exceed four hundred million. When China comes to her own in the world, what an enormous influence she must exercise in it. The other nations cannot keep her under either by fraud or by force. A matter of immediate interest for the rest of the world is the industrial development which will now advance by leaps and bounds. Once the Chinese nation throws off its prejudice against western ways, it will do everything that we can do; for no people ever had a greater talent for imitation. Then those who have thought that civilization could be advanced by the exclusion of cheap labor will have cheap labor to compete with with a vengeance. Prosperity would seem to be assured to those who shall go to China and organize the new order of things. We advise our young mechanics to organize and exploit her industries; to prepare themselves for the tasks of foremen, teachers and employers of docile and indefatigable workers.

WESTERN CONGREGATIONALISM

MEETING TO-MORROW EVENING WILL HEAR REPORTS.

Three prominent Congregationalists will spend to-day in this city in consultation with the executive of the Canada Congregational Missionary Society arranging for immediate aggressive work in the North-West. These are the Rev. Dr. Sanders, representing the American Missionary Association, keeping track of large numbers of American Congregationalists migrating to the North-West; the Rev. William Ewing, a graduate of the Congregational College of Canada, now missionary superintendent for the Western States of the Union, and the Rev. Ernest R. Weekes, of London, England, the representative of the Colonial Missionary Society of England.

The two latter gentlemen have spent the summer in the North-West making a careful survey, so far as time permitted, of the vast territories; and they, with Dr. Sanders, will report to the Congregationalists of Montreal, and all others who may be interested, at a public meeting called for to-morrow evening at eight o'clock, in the lecture hall of Emmanuel Church. The Rev. W. T. Gunn, M.A., chairman of the Congregational Union of Canada, and chairman of the Canadian jubilee committee, will also be present.

ARGENTEUIL VACANCY

Mr. W. A. Weir Elected by Acclamation.

Lachute, Que., Sept. 10.—The Hon. W. A. Weir, Minister of Public Works, was re-elected by acclamation in Argenteuil county to-day.

SANSREGRET SENT FOR TRIAL.

Henri Sansregret, the motorman who was in charge of the street car that knocked down and killed Mr. John Morrison on St. Lawrence street, about three months ago, was to-day formally committed for trial on a charge of manslaughter. The case will be heard before Judge Pichè in the Court of Special Sessions.

THE EXODUS.

Why should we leave the soil our fathers cleared
And lifelong tilled with patient, loving hands?
Why should we leave the homes our fathers reared,
And seek strange dwellings in unhallowed lands?
Why should we leave the shrines where they revered
Their guardian God, and break the golden bands
That bind us to the ashes of our sires,
Their haunts, their hearth-stones and their altar-fires?

Is it because no longer from our doors
The forest stretches with its gloom profound?
That they who first set foot upon these shores
Increase and multiply and hedge us round,
Co-heritors of the exhaustless stores
Of natural wealth that more and more abound?—
Because of brethren of a differing speech,
From whom we learn, and whom perhaps we teach?

It was not thus our conquering race arose;
It was not thus our copious language grew:
The Saxon mingled with his Celtic foes,
The Norman brought to both a spirit new.
Not thus we read the heroic tale of those
Who built the younger Britains o'er the blue:
'Twas here and there an handful in the earth,
Prevailing not by numbers, but by worth.

W. M. MACKERACHER.

'WORLD WIDE.'

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

ALL THE WORLD OVER.

Mr. Bryan's Return—American papers.
'Crusoe's Island' — The Last of Juan Fernandez—'Morning Leader,' London.
The Situation in Russia—The 'Times,' London.
Chinese Nationalism — The 'Spectator,' London.
Reigning Houses and Crown Lands—'Ex-Attache' in the New York 'Tribune.'
The Future of Local Government—'Birmingham 'Post.'
The Beauty of Noise—G. K. Chesterton, in 'Daily News,' London.
Refreshing Iceland—Providence 'Journal.'
British Naval Visits—Bristol 'Times and Mirror.'
The Herring Season—Manchester 'Guardian.'

SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.

A Great Hungarian Violinist—New York 'Evening Post.'
Beauty in Cities—Brooklyn 'Daily Eagle.'
Enlarging Photographs—'Camera,' in the 'Westminster Gazette.'
Richard Coeur-de-Lion's Tomb—Adeline A. Knight, in the Springfield 'Republican.'

CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.

Would You be Young Again? — Poem, by Caroline, Lady Nairne.
Camping Out—Poem, by A. R. Thurlocke, in 'Pall Mall Magazine.'
A Poet's Love Affairs—New York 'Tribune.'
A Viceroy's Problem—Sara Jeanette Duncan's New Book—The 'Westminster Gazette.'
History, Interesting or Unreadable — Andrew Lang, in the 'Morning Post,' London.
The Garter Mission to Japan—The 'Spectator,' London.
Friend Ellwood—The 'Academy,' London.

HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.

The Heavens in September—Henry Norris Russell, Ph.D., in the 'Scientific American.'
Kindergarten Progress—Jennie B. Merrill, Ph.D., Director of Kindergartens in the Boroughs of Manhattan, the Bronx, and Richmond, in the New York 'Evening Post.'
British Association in York — Principal Griffiths on Advances in Natural Knowledge—Yorkshire 'Herald.'
A Restless Patch of Earth—'Pall Mall Gazette.'
Science Notes.

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

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

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THE WORLD'S WELFARE.

WHAT TENT WORK IS LIKE.

(The New York 'Observer.')

'What-a kind-a peeznes you do here? You sell-a da moosic?'

'No, my friend, this organ is not for sale.'

'What you sell, hey?'

'We are not here to sell anything. We are here to tell the people about a free Gospel; about a Saviour given to the world, and about free salvation without money and without price.'

'Eempossiple! You tell me about it now, hey?'

It would, indeed, seem impossible that anything should be given away in the midst of the various money-making devices lining the sides of the wide thoroughfare at that little Coney Island at the extreme northern point of Manhattan, known as Fort George, frequented by those whose life is characterized by the spirit of barter. Throughout the summer weeks, especially on Saturday and Sunday, crowds came from the lower East Side of the city to find recreation at this popular resort. After passing merry-go-rounds, photographic studios, roller skating rinks, shooting galleries, beer gardens, and the countless usual attractions of such places, the spectator notices a group of people gathered around a lamp post and approaches to hear a man shouting: 'This is life eternal, that they might know thee the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom thou hast sent,' or perhaps it is the sound of a gospel song ringing out in sweet, pure simplicity above the blatant music of the dime-shows. The Bible is read and expounded, questions are asked by the by-standers, portions of Scripture are distributed among the audience, which is continually changing. It is estimated that at least a thousand people hear the Gospel in one day at this place.

Perhaps two thousand gather in City Hall Square on Mondays to stand in the noonday heat listening eagerly to the words of life as they come from the lips of the speakers on the steps. That religion is not a thing for women and children only is demonstrated by the crowds that assemble for these meetings. Women and children are there; indeed, bands of children from the tents are brought occasionally to sing at the service, but it is definitely a men's meeting, and when at the close invitations are given to sinners and exhortations to backsliders, it is men who respond and bravely mount the steps to talk with the Christian workers who meet them.

Other meetings for men are held at noon on Wall street, where a strangely assorted crowd collects daily. Here a group of bankers and brokers, there messenger boys, there a solitary teamster, and gradually filling in come lads and men from all the various grades of business professions or employments. The theme of these meetings is right living; the universal brotherhood of man in Christ Jesus, redemption and pardon and consecration, the love of God for man, and the duty of man toward God and his fellow beings, all are declared plainly, fearlessly and effectively.

Open air meetings are held also at Abingdon Square in the evenings, where hundreds of men and women from the middle classes gather about the band stand, which serves as a platform for the preachers. This is a strategic point. The square is formed by the intersection of six streets, and it is estimated that one hundred people pass back and forth every two minutes; lines of street cars carry on an average two thousand passengers directly in sight of the stereopticon pictures thrown on a wall near by. The annual gospel flower service held at this place is attended by thousands of children as well as adults.

Somewhat to the south-west, directly on the water front, in an enclosure formerly used as a flower market, is the Canal Street Tent, which is filled night after night with what has been aptly described as 'the fag end of our population.' Railway trains rumble by, steamers toot and whistle, waggons rattle over the cobblestones, and through all the din rings out the Glory Song or the Sunbeam Song from the company of children collected as a result of house to house visitation throughout the neighborhood.

A sweet-voiced little soloist sings cheerfully.

'Count your blessings,
Name them one by one'

regardless of the fact that most of the buttons in the back of her dress have disappeared, to be replaced by occasional pins, while the chorus of 'little mothers' join in the refrain,

'Count your many blessings,
See what God hath done,'

each hugging close to her side the tiny toddler who rejoices in but one garment, a dirty thin little gown.

Dreadful looking men are they at these meetings Self-confessed drunkards and burglars, many of them, not unlike those found at the meetings in the San Juan Hill section. Men in jumpers and overalls—rough, uncouth—and in such need of a Saviour

In addition to the foreign element at San Juan Hill the colored people form a large class. They attend the meetings held for the whites, but are more interested in the special services conducted by those of their own race. Vice and utter depravity characterize the people of this part of the city, and nowhere is the Gospel more needed.

The Italian tent in the Bronx has a remarkable attendance, and the number of men who come early and push in to the front seats is noticeable. The service is carried on entirely in Italian, except the children's meeting. These loyal little Americans insist on being taught in English, and sing right lustily:

'O we are little sunbeams
Sent down from God to man.'

The German element predominates at the tent on First avenue and Sixty-seventh street, where an impressive feature is the singing of hymns by half the congregation in English and the other half in German, their voices rising in unison to God the Father of all.

Unity of fellowship characterizes the entire movement. The campaign receives the moral support of all Protestant churches, and the pastors in the neighborhoods near the tents rally to the service. 'We reap the harvest during the winter,' says one pastor, 'from the seed sown during the summer in these tents.'

The tents at One Hundred and Forty-sixth street and Seventh avenue, and at One Hundred and Sixty-fourth street and Boston road, in the Bronx, represent a somewhat more conventional work, perhaps. The congregations are of a higher grade socially, but are largely composed of non-churchgoers or those who are gospel-hardened.

'I have always been to church, but never regarded it my duty to join until now,' said a woman who has been stirred to an active Christian life through attendance at the tent-meetings. To reach the unsaved multitudes is the avowed purpose of the Evangelical Committee, and to bring to all alike the Gospel of Christ in its simplicity and strength.

THE REVIVAL AT MUKTI.

In January, 1905, Pandita Ramabai spoke to the girls of Mukti concerning the need of a revival, and called for volunteers to meet with her daily to pray for it. Seventy volunteered, and from time to time others joined, until at the beginning of the revival there were 550 meeting twice daily. In June, Pandita Ramabai asked for volunteers from the Bible School to give up their secular studies and go out into the villages about us to preach the gospel. Thirty young women volunteered, and we were meeting daily to pray for the 'enduement of power,' when the revival came upon us.

June 29, at 3.30 a.m., the author was awakened by one of our old girls, saying, 'Come over and rejoice with us, . . . has received the Holy Spirit. I saw the fire, ran across the room for a pail of water, and was about to pour it upon her, when I discovered that she was not on fire.' When we arrived at 3.45, all the girls of that compound were on their knees weeping, praying, and confessing their sins. The newly Spirit baptized girl sat in the midst of them, telling what God had done for her, and exhorting them to repentance.

The next evening, June 30, while Pandita Ramabai was expounding John viii. in her usual quiet way, the Holy Spirit descended and the girls all began to pray aloud so that she had to cease talking. All in the room were weeping and praying, some kneeling, some sitting, some standing, many with hands outstretched to God. I shook some who were praying, to see if I could speak some promise of God to them, but could get no one to listen to me.

From that time on our Bible School was turned into an enquiry room. Girls stricken down under the power of conviction of sin while in school, in the industrial school, or at their work were brought to us. Lessons were suspended, and we all, teacher and students, entered the school conducted by the Holy Spirit. The Lord poured into my mind the messages needed by the seeking ones, and as I heard their prayers, their confessions of sin, and saw how God dealt with them, I learned many lessons. After strong repentance, confession, and receiving assurance of salvation, many came back in a day or two saying, 'We are saved, our sins are forgiven, but we want a "baptism of the Holy Ghost and fire.' I had spoken in the Church one Sunday from Matt. iii., 11: 'He shall baptize you with the Holy Ghost and fire.' To me this word 'fire' had always meant the trials, losses, sicknesses, and difficulties which God allows to come into our lives, to bring us nearer to him; but the Holy Spirit had evidently taught our girls through this passage, and the one in Acts ii., 1-4, as well as through the experience of the first Spirit-baptized girl, to expect an actual experience of fire; and God met them in their expectation. They cried out with the burning that came into and upon them. Some fell as they saw a great light; and while the fire of God burned, the members of the body of sin; pride, love of the world, selfishness, uncleanness, etc., passed before them. Such sorrow for sin! Such suffering under the view of the self-life, while it was all being told out to God, the person being wholly occupied with God and her sinful state! This would have been too much for flesh and blood to bear save that all of these sufferings were intermingled with joy, wooing the stricken soul on, until the battle was won. Finally complete assurance and joy took the place of repentance. Some who had been shaken violently under the power of conviction, now sang, praised, danced for joy. Some had visions, others dreams. The word of God confirmed all of this. The Holy Ghost had been poured out according to the Scriptures. Such intense seeking could not have been endured save that it had been done in the power of the Spirit. They neither ate nor slept until the victory was won. Then the joy was so great that for two or three days after receiving the baptism of the Holy Ghost they did not care for food.

The manifestation of fire did not impress me so strongly until some who had been truly God's children for some time, and who had received the blessing of heart purity, sought and received. After this manifestation of the fire of the Holy Ghost, they had such marvellous power for service, and to prevail in prayer, that I longed to have the same experience. I had looked upon the fire that had without doubt been poured out upon the girls as necessary for them because they had been idolators; but when persons fully saved and sanctified received the baptism of the Holy Ghost and fire, I began to look up the subject in the word of God, to see if this experience and this power for service was for me also.

It is now months since this revival began. Lives are truly transformed, and those fully saved are walking with God in daily victory, while those who have received this mighty baptism for service are growing in power. The word of God confirmed by the example of these convinced me that this baptism of the Holy Ghost and fire is for all who are willing to put themselves wholly at God's disposal for His work and His glory. I sought and found, and am convinced that until the fire has actually wrought within us for purification, we have not received the fulness of the baptism of the Holy Spirit; until he who is a consuming fire consumes us with humility, with love for souls, and with compassion like to that of Jesus; until God's holiness, power, grace and love have been revealed through the power of the fire of the Holy Ghost, surpassing the knowledge of him we had received through intellectual avenues, we have not received the fulness of this baptism.

Hitherto we have written very little about the wonderful visitation of the Holy Spirit at Mukti. Many looked upon it as mere excitement, and prophesied that there would be nothing left after the bubble had burst. Nine months have proven that there is real fruit, and much fruit in the lives of those wrought upon.

MINNIE F. ABRAMS.

Kedgaon, India.

THE HILL TRIBES OF SOUTH INDIA.

(The 'Church Missionary Gleaner.')

Some of the most interesting and fruitful work of the Church Missionary Society is that carried on among the Hill Tribes of Southern India.

The Wynaad, a high plateau amongst the Nilgiri Hills, covers an area of 1,332 square miles, and contains a population of more than 100,000, consisting of Hindus, Mohammedans, Jains, Kurichers, Kurumbers, Tiyas, Nairs, Todas, etc. Among these the society has five centres of work, with a congregation and school at each.

The Rev. A. H. Lash, the superintending missionary of the Nilgiri and Wynaad Mission, in his recently published and interesting report for the year closing March, 1906, speaks of receiving more encouragement than usual in the Wynaad, especially among two of the Hill Tribes, the Kurichers and Kurumbers. Several of these have been baptized, chiefly Nairs and Tiyas.

An interesting story is connected with one of those thus received into the visible Church of Christ. Mara, a Kurumber, was an intelligent man and a blacksmith. Some time previously Mr. Lash had baptized some cousins of his, David and his wife. Mrs. David is a woman of prayer, and she taught Mara about Christ, and urged him to join the church. The result of this was that the blacksmith for two years regularly attended the prayer-meeting held by the catechist for a little group of converts in his neighborhood. Long conversations between himself and the catechist ensued, and although the man was not fully convinced, he entirely gave up idol worship.

Mara had lost several children, and Mrs. David earnestly begged him and his wife to pray to Jesus that their next child might be spared. Their prayer was granted, and Mara, who gave evidence of a real change of heart, decided to be baptized with his eldest boy. His wife, however, would not consent, and left him with her baby girl who had been spared to them in answer to prayer.

Mara, at his baptism, took the name of Abraham, and his son received that of Isaac. The boy was handed over at once by his father to Mr. Lash to be educated and brought up as a Christian. 'The boy,' says Mr. Lash, 'is good-looking and intelligent, and came to me most willingly. It is touching to see the confidence with which these hill-people regard us, and the ready way in which they commit their children to our care. I have heard from the catechist recently that Abraham's wife has returned and rejoined her husband, and is now under instruction with a view to baptism.'

There are a good many Kurumbers and Kurichers under Christian instruction, and, if the work could be pushed on with vigor, there is little doubt that hundreds could be brought into the fold of Christ. Alas, that the laborers should be so few!

Further south, on the Tinnevelly side of the Travancore Hills, endeavors are being made to reach the Paliahs, a primitive race of people, who, until very lately, had never heard the Gospel. One man of this group was induced to come and stay with Moses, the evangelist, several times. He was truly converted, learned much, and is very earnest. He goes about the hills teaching the other Paliahs what he knows of the Saviour. Some time ago he took Moses to see a group for the first time, and they repeated the Lord's Prayer which he had taught them. As a result of this man's teaching, eight souls have been baptized, the firstfruits from among these poor people. Seven were baptized on Dec. 1 last by the pastor from Sankaranainarkoil, who took a tiny tent to use as a church. They were the man of whom I have been writing, who took the name of Vedamuthu, 'Pearl of the Word,' his wife, daughter, father, mother, aunt, and another woman. So three generations were represented. The pastor writes:

'Vedamuthu, who is thirty-two years of age, appears to be a very earnest man from what I know of him. Some time ago he and Moses, the evangelist, spent a night with me here in my house, and at midnight he of his own accord got up and broke out into very earnest prayer, pleading for the salvation of the many heathen of this bigoted town. I was listening from my bed, and was surprised to hear such a prayer from his lips. Then again, after the baptism was over, we had a short thanksgiving meeting in the small tent, when also he offered a very earnest prayer, pleading earnestly for his own kinsmen.'

We should much like Vedamuthu to learn to read, but it does not seem possible at present, as his elder brother died recently, and he has to support his parents.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

To Workers in the Lumber Camps.

Back numbers of the 'Northern Messenger' for free distribution among the lumbermen or for similar uses, can be obtained at the rate of three for a cent, postpaid. Address, John Dougall & Son, 'Witness' Block, Montreal.

HOW WE BUILT OUR HOUSE AT MABAYA.

(Rev. R. H. Kirkland, in Baptist 'Missionary Herald.')

The brown stone front is unknown and the suburban villa undreamed of save by the lonely missionary himself when he is passing unprofitable moments in reveries of the homeland. Nevertheless, there are houses and houses in Congo as in other countries, and there is a certain amount of variety. The best are built of wood or of sun-dried brick, while the temporary habitations are of grass or mud.

Our first home in Mabaya was a grass hut of one apartment, and as it had to serve all the varied purposes of house and store combined, you will understand that things were sometimes a little crowded. For six full weeks we had to rough it in this way, but fortunately we both kept in good health through it all, and can now afford to laugh at our experiences. Then Mr. and Mrs. Cameron left us, and we moved into their house, with the anticipation of having to turn out again when they returned. If that had happened we should have fixed up for a time in our future cook-house and store a small building of two apartments which I was constructing at that time.

The question of putting up a good temporary house to serve till such time as we can get our permanent houses from England was, however, much on my mind, and ultimately I decided to put up a wattle and daub house of three apartments, so that we should have some measure of comfort and a little elbow room.

We had eight men to assist us, or rather overgrown boys, quite wild and untamed. It is not the custom for men to do any more work in this land than they can help, and while they are eager for the cloth and other goods paid them as wages, they don't like working in the white man's style. We have to treat them gently but firmly, and get as much out of them as we can.

The first item is to get up the framework of the house, and we order the men to go to the forest and bring in sticks, good, strong, and straight, for posts, wall-plates, and ridge pole. This is the daily task for quite a time for my little band of easy-going helpers, and in getting on with this one realizes the value of the words, 'Ye have need of patience.'

You very rarely see anything straight in Africa, as far as native life is concerned; therefore it was not surprising that many of my sticks brought were rather like the letter 'S' in shape, or as one has said, 'As straight as a corkscrew.' Then I had also said, 'Bring in strong sticks.' There are such in the forest, but they are hard to cut, and so they bring me soft, useless wood. On going to examine their sticks of an evening, my criticisms are passed on through an interpreter, and lose nothing in this process; the people standing round enjoy the joke, and although the workmen themselves don't like it, they bring better sticks next day.

In due time we had a great heap of bad sticks and a good row of fairly good ones ready. Then we had the site marked off and made level, and places marked for the posts. The men dug the holes, but they had to be kept up to the mark even at this simple work. They often failed to go straight down, and would try to finish their number quickly by only digging them about half the required depth.

After this I had to give my personal supervision to all the work, and it was a heavy task getting the posts in straight, with the tops level and the wall-plates fixed on top. Every one in Africa puts a high value on his own life, however little he may value other people's; and so all my poor fellows were afraid to go so high, especially for the purpose of pulling up a heavy stick. Eventually I got three or four of the best of them to help me, and when we had got the ridge pole fixed we could see the shape of the house we were to live in.

While we had been busy with the sticks and roof, all our boys had been engaged in raising the site, so that our floors should be above the level of the surrounding ground. Week after week they were digging clay and earth out of great holes and carrying it into the rooms, until we were some twelve or fifteen inches above the general level.

All the month of January the men were thatching the roof with grass. I had not had experience of grass thatching on the Upper River; but though the men knew how to do it far better than I did, I had to be constantly on the watch with them.

All the grass had been brought from the women of the towns. It has to be combed by the boys to get quit of short and broken bits, so that it would lie evenly on the roofs; then they tie it into little bundles for easy handling, and then it is tied on to a specially prepared frame on the roof. They tie it firmly on in rows, with strips of the rib of the palm fronds, and at the finish you have a very good roof for keeping out rain and heat. But it is not fireproof, and only lasts for about a couple of years.

For two months the process of making the wattle and daub walls was in full swing. Here it is women's work to do the mudding; but as I found that they would not do it well, I got a man to take it up.

At last they had all the walls covered, and we had fires put in the house to dry it quickly. We had ordered the doors and windows from England, as we have neither carpenters nor timber to make them decently here. As soon as they arrived we had them all fitted as best we could in our frames, and it was a relief to see that they fitted in and swung very nicely.

As quickly as possible I had the whitewash made up, and set the men on to provide the 'finishing touch.' I may say that the two men who dug up the clay we use as whiting got into trouble for selling it to me. The people accused them of selling the country to the white man, and then it became a big palaver, and they wanted to kill the two poor fellows. One of them escaped from the village and came to tell me, and I promised to come and speak for him and try to deliver him.

Through my usual interpreter I gave them a bit of my mind, and before I was finished they modified their notion of punishing the men; and at the end it was clearly decided that the men had done no harm and should be set free, I told the leader of the accusing band to come to me on the morrow and I would give him a bit of cloth as a salve for his wounded feelings, and to show that I had no anger in my heart against him; but he was too scared, and never came near us. This palaver made a great impression in the district, and while some were angry at me for settling the business without any fee, others were very much afraid lest their bad deeds should come to light.

All the work finished, we had a 'cleaning out,' and let it dry for a few days. Then, in the last week of April, we removed into our new home, and for the last ten days have been gradually getting straight. Now our hearts are full of praise to God for this comfortable home in the bush. But—

'A tent or a cottage, why should I care?
They are building a palace for me over there.'

TORTURE OF A TURKISH CHRISTIAN.

A Syrian woman, who is now an exile from her own country on account of her religion, related the following at a recent meeting in Holloway Hall, North London: 'My father was an officer in the Turkish Army in Syria, and was a very devout Mahomedan. One time he was travelling with a missionary, and before they parted the missionary said a few solemn words to him, which were the means of leading him to Christ. The Mahomedans thought that as he was in such a prominent position he ought to be made an example of, and they decided that no punishment was too cruel for him. They were very bitter against him. Chains were placed about his neck and arms and legs, and he was thrown into prison. All this did not cause him to give up the faith he had in Christ. The Turkish soldiers were so enraged that they then took his own sword and cut away his flesh in pieces. Still he remained true to Christ. It was then decided that he should be hanged, and finally he was led out to the gallows. The hangman was adjusting the rope around his neck when a rider came dashing up on horseback with an order for his release. His friends had been telegraphing to America and Britain, and through the intervention of the British and American Consuls at Damascus his release was secured. But he had been so mutilated and tortured that he did not live very long afterwards, though he died a happy Christian death. I am now an exile from my native land on account of my religion, and even here in England I should not be safe from the vengeance of the Mahomedans were my father's name to be revealed.'—'Christian Advocate.'

LABRADOR FUND

The 'Witness' Labrador Fund' has lately received the following from

Mrs. E. W. Hammond, Fairbury, Neb.	$1.00
Mrs. A. Johnston, Swan Lake, Man.	1.00

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.'

O Nature, dear interpreter,
Thou wouldst my sorrow heal,
If I could listen close enough
To what thou dost reveal.
When on my garden's scented paths
The moonbeams silent lie,
If I could listen close enough,
The rose might testify.
And when through life's uprooting storm
The winds of sorrow blow,
If we could listen close enough,
Its secret we might know.

'Is there a lesson you can read for your Garden Talks?' wrote a dear friend; 'if so I will tell you this little incident.'

There was lately a terrific storm, such as no one remembers ever happening in England before. There was a magnificent cedar tree beside this house, which was our pride and shelter, but its finest branch was broken away and the beauty of form destroyed.

The Lady Moon shone calmly through it all, but there was an extraordinary display of lightening, and it looked strange to see the two plane trees, that were sentinals at the gate, looking wildly disfigured in the weird light. We thought at first the loss of so large a branch would destroy our enjoyment of the cedar, but to our surprise it has opened new vistas, before unseen, exquisite peeps of a distant view that were hidden by the branch.

Truly in this experience there is a beautiful lesson, for it teaches that what seems loss, often results in a broader view, that there are compensations for the storms that assail us, and we can take courage in the thought so often proved—'As one door shuts, another opens.'

When the branch of which we were so proud is torn away, there are revealings that we could not see while shaded and protected, and our comfort is in the knowledge that though the perfectness of life's ease and security are ours no more, the stress and storm has widened our vision, giving us a glimpse of the beauty beyond.

HOUSE CULTURE OF BULBS.

September is the month to plan for the winter flowering of bulbs, and it is not well to let the weeks slip by, and then after late planting to complain that they do not blossom as early as desired.

There is something so neat and dainty about bulbs in the house. You can plant them in pots or fancy dishes, and set them away in the cellar, here, with the exception of an occasional sprinkling, they remain till the flower stems show through the crowns, when they can be brought to the light. The ideal soil for bulbs, as for nearly all our potted plants, is a mixture of well-rotted sod, pulverized manure and woods is preferred by some growers for this purpose, with the addition of the sand.

clean, sharp sand. Leaf mold from the

Place in the bottom of the pots or boxes some coarse gravel, or bits of pot for drainage, fill two-thirds full of good soil, and when planting always keep the crown of the bulb above the soil.

One never knows the full beauty of crocus blossoms till they are grown in pots, and seem in winter a message from spring. The charm of bulbs grown indoors is their freshness and size, for they are often much larger than when grown in the garden. Hyacinths may be grown in water, and give good spikes, but they are always more natural and agreeable to the eyes when they spring from the soft, brown earth.

After flowering the bulbs can be returned to the cellar to dry off, and can be planted out of doors, but seldom bloom a second season in the house, unless the bulb is very exceptionally fine.

NIGHT-BLOOMING CACTUS.

M. D. — What a beautiful plant your cactus must be to have borne so many flowers. I almost envy you those 26 fragrant, waxy blossoms opening so mysteriously after sundown. The treatment that has brought it to this perfection and age is surely all it requires. Put on a little rich top soil after the plant has rested for a month or two, and water with weak liquid manure, when it is to be again stimulated into growth.

PROTECTION OF RASPBERRY CANES.

S.P.—It is supposed that after the old canes were cut out after the crop was gathered, you cut away all surplus shoots, and let the strength go into four or five of the strongest of each root. The best thing then was to give manure to increase growth, and protect the plants. While the suckers may be used to propagate, it will be better to use plants grown from root cuttings. In late October or November tie up and be sure the roots are protected, or if canes are small and not stiff they can be laid down and covered with earth.

REGARDING THE ELDER.

S. S. J.—The leaf enclosed is not an Elder, as far as my knowledge goes, certainly not the Golden Leaf.

In sending such a specimen, a little more than one bare dried leaf is necessary for identification. Send stem and another leaf pressed between blotting paper, if there is any uncertainty.

QUESTION ABOUT TOMATOES.

B.B.—You need not believe the libels you have been told about the tomato, for although not valued as a food, it is a good adjunct to a meal, and there are few articles of diet that can be so freely used without unpleasant after-effects. But it is always best to reject any that are over-ripe, and the smooth varieties that have not too many seeds are best for culinary purposes.

The ideas you mention are not proved by medical investigation, but rather otherwise.

BUDDING.

Farmer.—A fixed date cannot be given for the work of budding, as to when operations should commence or terminate, but during the months of July and August, fruit trees can be safely operated on if both stock and variety are healthy, and in good growing condition.

The bark must be such as to resemble at the touch a little mucilage underneath it. The branch must be trimmed with a sharp knife, and a vertical cut made about an inch long on the stock, then the horizontal cut, which forms in shape the letter T.

In making an incision it is well to remember not to injure the wood beneath, but simply cut through bark, and practice will be the best guide.

The next thing is to prepare the bud by inserting the blade of a sharp knife about three-quarters of an inch under the leaf stalk, and cutting inward nearly half the diameter of the small branch; bringing out the knife half an inch above the bud.

The little woody bark remaining inside the bark has now to be removed, and it requires care to protect the bark that is needed, from injury. Take the prepared bud and insert into the incision, push it into place, cut the upper part of the bark of the bud to fit even with the cross cut on the stock. When this is done it must be bandaged at once firm enough to exclude both air and dampness.

If buds are to be kept a while before using, they should be wrapped in wet paper, with several thicknesses of dry on the outside. It is rather late for this operation now, as the wood growth will have passed the condition required to ensure success.

A ROSE GALL.

Miss M. J. D.—The specimen in the little box came safely to hand, and proved to be a rose gall, often called by the added name 'Mossy,' because the surface is hairy.

It is a peculiar growth of the woody tissues induced by a puncture in the stem, the work of a gall fly, as a place wherein to deposit its eggs.

It is particularly partial to the Dog Rose and Sweetbriar, and the insects remain all winter in this protection, emerging as small flies, in spring. The remedy is to collect the galls in autumn and burn them.

THE FIG.

Alice.—A fig tree is easily grown from a cutting, and will bear in three or four years. It is possible to get them to fruiting size in a tub, and the plant will winter well in a cellar where frost does not penetrate, and can be set out early in spring.

Very few fruits will thrive under such varied conditions as the fig, the chief requirement being a winter without frost and a summer warm enough to ripen the fruit. My own old fig tree only bears two figs this year.

ROSE OF THE MOUNTAIN.

N.E.—The proper name for this plant is Antigonon Leptophus, though it is often called Queen's Wreath and Mountain Beauty. It is said to be hardy, but as far as my experience goes, is unfitted for our short northern summers, as its growth does not begin until late in the season.

For this reason it cannot be recommended here, and even when it does grow it seems shy of blooming, though flowering freely in the south.

CARE OF SUMMER FLOWERING BULBS.

Mrs. McD. H.—Gladioli bulbs are about as easily kept as potatoes. The beginning of October is a good time to take them from the ground.

The stems should be cut off five inches above the ground, and they can be spread in the shade to dry properly, which will take three or four days of fine weather. Thorough drying will prevent decay, and they can be stored in a dry place, free from changes of temperature.

Tuberous roses are very sensitive to cold, and must be lifted before frost. They can be dried in the same way as Gladioli, and then packed away in sand. The germ of this bulb is very sensitive to cold, and it must be kept warm, but with the best of care the old Tuberose that has bloomed in the garden is not to be relied upon, for it may or may not blossom again.

The Cannas can be kept in a frost-proof cellar if packed in dry sand, and the same care will keep Montbretias Archimines and Lydias; White Gloxinias require a little more warmth for their winter quarters.

A swallow brought down by a shot near Taranto, in Italy, was found to have a paper tied to its neck upon which a political prisoner in the Turin jail had written a few lines, ending with the words: 'Long live the republic! Long live the social revolution!'

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AN OPEN LETTER

TO THE RIGHT REVEREND DAVID WILLIAMS, LORD BISHOP OF HURON, LONDON, ONT.

My Dear Lord Bishop,

I venture, as one who has been for many years interested in the subject of Christian unity, to take the liberty of addressing to you a few lines on this great subject, firmly believing that the evident movement of men's minds in this direction is in accord with the divine will for our own times.

I am moved to this by a sense of deep thankfulness for your action in personally visiting the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Canada, recently assembled in your city, and for the noble words which on that occasion fell from your lips. I can assure you that here in the city of Montreal they produced a no less marked and favorable impression than in your own diocese, or in the Province of Ontario.

For my own part, when I read the report of Your Lordship's address and of the enthusiasm with which it was received by the Assembly, I felt that a new milestone on the road to the much desired goal of unity had been erected. For it was not only the clerical, but, perhaps even more markedly, the lay mind that was impressed by your words. Delegations of clergy and laity have often conveyed greetings from the Synod or Conference of one church to that of another, but the visit of a bishop in person to the representative body of another church is so rare an event as to create the impression that here was something passing the bounds of the ordinary exchange of courtesies, and into minds thus prepared to read and weigh what was said, your words fell like good seed into well-tilled soil.

The impression thus produced ought not to be allowed to pass away without yielding some tangible results.

I.

(1) And first, I think it worth while to note that it is quite possible to be an ardent supporter of Christian unity without condemning the divisions of the past. 'God fulfils himself in many ways,' and it is not difficult for an intelligent reader of history, however he may deplore the divisions of the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries, to perceive that under the circumstances they were inevitable. Whilst no doubt many of the three hundred or more sects of Christendom have been the offspring of a sectarian, narrow, bigoted, or vain spirit, this is not true of the four or five great churches which practically include Protestantism. To take two examples: Luther did not desire to create a schism, or to build up a new church when he began his reforming career, but the logic of events was too strong for him; and the same thing was the case with a very different man, in very different times, who yet became the originator of a new branch of the Christian Church—John Wesley. So strong a High Churchman as Bishop Gore, even goes so far as to say: 'If you dwell upon the rise and progress of Nonconformity there can be no question at all that it was due in the past, not to any spirit of schism, but at least in the great majority of instances, to the fact that the Church of England was not behaving as the true mother of the people.'

(2) To-day, however, the trend of both sentiment and thought is away from division and towards unity. It is not that men are indifferent to truth—was there ever an age so ardent in its pursuit as our own?—but that they are aware of its vastness and its manysidedness. We are, too, better acquainted with ourselves, and just as the philosopher Kant has taught us that the form which the external world assumes to our eyes is due to the constitution of the mind that sees it; so to-day we understand how largely the personal factors of heredity, circumstance and temperament bulk in our apprehension of theological and ecclesiastical doctrine.

(3) In consequence of these things we are coming to see that differences of doctrine (within certain limits), or differences in forms of worship, or even differences about church polity, need not prevent 'Godly union and concord.' The problem of church unity has therefore considerably changed its form even within my own recollection. It is no longer the problem of creating a public sentiment in its favor, but it is the more practical and at the same time more difficult one of accomplishing what almost all have come to agree is to be desired.

(4) Hence it is not necessary to set forth in order the various arguments in favor of Unity. Nevertheless, there is one consideration, my Lord, which I venture to think has not been sufficiently weighed in connection with this topic and upon which I desire to say a word or two.

Sir Oliver Lodge, a man who perhaps in larger measure than any other writer of our day, combines the scientific with the religious temperament, has recently written these words: 'The old familiar problems which group themselves round the fundamental ideas of God, Freedom and Immortality are far more interesting and weighty than questions concerning Sacerdotal Authority and Apostolic Succession which have always been responsible for divergence between Church and Dissent; and it is these root ideas which are being attacked, it is from living apprehension of these that the Nation is in danger of drifting away, unless religious organizations are able to amend some of their ways of procedure.'

This testimony to the special danger of our times by no means stands alone. One can hardly pick up a magazine without finding some corroboration of it and from widely differing points of view. The recent census of Church goers in London, brings to the support of general observation that of actual figures, which show that in a space of time during which the population of London increased by five hundred thousand, the number of worshippers in Anglican Churches had actually diminished, and the falling off is especially noticeable amongst men.

And, my Lord, practically all of those who observe and regret this lamentable condition of things are agreed that one of its causes is that division of Christians which we are all agreed to-day to describe as 'unhappy.' Is it too much to hope that here in our your country full of the vigorous vitality which is the promise of a splendid maturity, we should so yield ourselves to the Holy Spirit of Unity as to avoid evils which are obvious in almost all the countries of the old world, whether Roman Catholic or Protestant?

II.

And this brings me to the practical side of the subject, which I propose to treat mainly, though not exclusively, with reference to our own Communion.

(1) There can be no doubt that the great stumbling block in the way of a rapprochement between the Anglican and other Communions is the Doctrine of Apostolic Succession. It is important to remember that this term although not equivalent to 'Historic Episcopate' is often confused with it. The latter term means that as a historical fact we hold that the Episcopate in some form or another can be traced back to Apostolic times. It does not convey the inference that Episcopacy is essential to the being of a Church. It simply states a fact. The term 'Apostolic Succession' on the other hand, implies that Episcopacy is an essential and unchangeable part of the constitution of the Church. Without Bishops there can be (it is held) no Church, no Clergy, no Sacraments. Such is the Doctrine of Apostolic Succession held in all sincerity by a large number of Anglican clergymen, and taught in countless books, sermons, essays, tracts and lectures.

(2) Now, if this Doctrine be true, then of course it stands at the very portals of the Temple of Unity. We cannot take a single step forward until our separated brethren accept it. But they firmly reject it. Hence arises a deadlock.

This is not the occasion for a treatise on the subject of Apostolic Succession. But I may point out one or two important facts, viz.: (a) That this Doctrine is not a Doctrine of the Church of England, which allows its members absolute freedom of opinion on the subject. Thousands of Anglican clergymen and the vast majority of the laity do not hold it. Yet not even the Highest Churchman, so far as I am aware, seeks to bring these clergy to trial or even denies their right to promulgate their views. To assert, under such circumstances, that Apostolic Succession is an Anglican Doctrine is to stultify the Church. (b) This Doctrine was revived in England in its most stringent form by the leaders of the famous Oxford movement—a movement which was powerful for good in many ways. But since the days of the 'Tracts for the Times' the records of the early days of Christianity have been subjected to a scrutiny of the most rigidly scientific character, not only by German but also by English scholars of unimpeachable loyalty to Christianity and to their Church. The result is significant. If any Anglican, High, Low, or Broad, were asked the question: 'Who were the greatest New Testament scholars in Great Britain during the nineteenth century,' he would immediately reply: 'Lightfoot, Westcott and Hort.' And not one of these men—great not only for their scholarship but also for their splendid faith and devotion—held the Doctrine of Apostolic Succession.

(3) It would be easy to multiply names, and some of equal rank with those of the great Cambridge divines. But since these things are so, is it not a reasonable suggestion to make that Anglicans should reconsider in the light of modern scholarship this momentous doctrine which exalts as the ultimate test of a church, a clergy and the sacraments an external rite, and which makes of none effect our Lord's own test, 'By their fruits ye shall know them?' To facilitate such a reconsideration, I would suggest a conference of Anglicans at which this particular subject should be fully and frankly discussed.

(4) The General Synod of the Anglican Church has a Committee on Christian Unity. May I suggest that Your Lordship should actively interest yourself in the assembling of that committee.

(5) I would venture further to suggest that you should use that influence which by your spirit of Christian love you have gained with that body, to appeal to the Presbyterian Church to take the initiative with which they were entrusted some twenty years ago ,to call another conference of all the Christian communions of this Dominion.

(6) The question will probably be asked of me: 'What proposition looking towards the establishment of closer relations between Anglicans and other communions have you to make?'

My answer is as follows: We Anglicans highly value the historic episcopate. We do not think it can be shown to have outlived its usefulness. We believe that it is capable of adaptation to the circumstances of a great federated church. We hold that the principle of continuity is of great value, and that the preservation of the historic episcopate in a United Reformed Church might be the means of a reform in the Church of Rome and of a yet wider unity. And, therefore, we ask that it be continued in a united or federated church.

But we will not affirm the doctrine of apostolic succession, nor deny the validity of Presbyterian or Congregational ministers, nor will we ask that those who at the time of the accomplishment of unity are ministers in their own communions, should submit to re-ordination; but for the sake of the preservation of the historic episcopate, we ask that all who shall afterwards become ministers be episcopally ordained.

Such a proposition seems to me perfectly fair towards all parties, and at least two eminent theologians of non-Episcopal communions may be quoted in its favor. Dr. Andrews (a Baptist, I believe), formerly president of Brown University, says: 'A great many clergymen in these bodies' (Presbyterian, Congregational and Baptist are cited) 'stand ready, for the sake of promoting church unity, to take bishop's orders, so soon as any bishops are ready to ordain them, with the understanding that their original ordination is not abjured;' and Principal Grant, whilst protesting against compulsory re-ordination and the doctrine of apostolic succession, yet admits that 'Anglicans have a strong position when they argue that it would be unwise to depart from a system of government which obtained early and general acceptance.'

My Lord, the eyes of many are directed to you. We are full of hope that you will continue to pursue the pathway to a closed union and fellowship of Anglicans with those great communions who, tried by the Saviour's test, sometimes put us to shame. You occupy an eminent position. Your words are reported throughout the length and breadth of the land. You are blessed with comparative youth and far more than the average of human energy. May we not look to you to lead us in the noble cause of what has been well described as 'a concurrence of effort for the amelioration and spiritualization of human life, in the light of a common Gospel and a common hope?'

With all respect,
I am, my Lord,
Most faithfully yours,
HERBERT SYMONDS.

Christ Church Cathedral,
Montreal.

ON TIPPING THE HAT.

(From the Pittsburg 'Dispatch.')

New Yorkers still cling to the ancient custom of tipping their hats when greeting a male friend or acquaintance. It is a common sight to see a staid, prosperous looking business man as he passes an acquaintance tipping his hat, although the other is alone, and unaccompanied by a woman. It is the same after a party has been together somewhere, at dinner probably, or at the theatre. You will notice that as one separates himself from the others he will say goodnight, or au revoir, and then tip his hat. Also, when one man is introduced to another, it is dollars to a subway ticket that he will lift his chapeau. Wonder why it is? They don't do it in Pittsburg.

CURES THE LITTLE CHILDREN

When they get sick with cramps, indigestion and bowel trouble, give them Polson's Nerviline. Cure is immediate. Sold everywhere in 25c. bottles.

DUNMOW FLITCH

Two Couples Secure the Award

HUMORS OF THE TRIAL.

('London Daily News,' Aug. 7.)

Are the ancient glories of Dunmow Flitch really passing? Is the merit of unclouded marital felicity throughout 366 days no longer recognized by a hard and wicked world? Are we no longer interested to know what happy couple is to benefit by the quaint provisions of the offer by the jovial Prior of Dunmow in the pre-Reformation days?

These sad reflections are prompted by the announcement, brutal in its brevity, that 'a beauty show and a baby show will also be held.' As if the proud bride who could claim never to have nagged, never grumbled, never gained an unfair advantage in discussion by bursting into tears were not beauty enough enough in herself! 'Eheu fugaces,' as somebody once said apropos of something else.

But the sad fact remains. The Court of Love sat yesterday at Dunmow and judged Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Willey, of Bow, and Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Morgan, of Bristol, worthy of the flitch that the old Prior offered in the days before Bluff Harry swept monasteries into the limbo of forgotten things. And then a beauty show and a baby show were held.

Worse, roundabouts with a steam organ, which ground out 'My Irish Molly' and 'I've made up my mind to sail away' alternately; weight machines, swings, and rifle ranges all helped the attractiveness of the festival.

It was Dunmow's Bank Holiday, and Dunmow invited its neighbors, its friends (and some of its enemies so long as they paid their gate money) to come and join in the fun. They came, in milk carts and hay waggons, in black suits and white, in brown boots and boots of doubtful hue, in panamas, wideawakes, and billycocks, with the baby and the baby's baby brother, and they all trooped down the long lane past the dainty little dwelling that Dunmow calls its workhouse to the Flitch Field. Over that they spread themselves till it was time to go to the marquee for the trial, to laugh at the witty remarks of the judge, the counsel, and the claimants, and to interject some much funnier criticisms themselves.

The judge looked very impartial, and the counsel very learned, despite the little drops of perspiration that trickled down from the full-bottomed wigs to the tip of the nose. The jury, composed of six maidens and six bachelors of the town, tried to look as if they were really on their oath as 'good men and true.' And the audience sat on its stools and its wooden benches and rocked with laughter at every sally, for all the world as if the ancient and honorable Flitch Court were a domain of a metropolitan police magistrate.

Certainly some of the judge's remarks lent color to the belief. He gazed hard at the two flitches hanging just in front of him, and said he thought the evidence was 'streaky'; he inquired why the counsel for the plaintiffs quoted Burns, when Hogg would have been so much more appropriate; and when told that one of the couples took a walk down Bond street while courting he remarked that it was quite in keeping with their intentions.

It was when the counsel for the donors of the bacon came to cross-examine Mrs. Morgan, however, that the fun waxed fast and furious. Counsel for the bacon was quite a wag, and though not a lawyer by profession succeeded in getting all the other witnesses in a muddle with their evidence in quite professional style. But Mrs. Morgan was too good for him. She admitted having musical tastes, and when asked her favorite key replied 'B' natural,' which was capped by the judge remarking that could also be sharp on occasion.

Asked if she had a bicycle like her husband she said she had, and that it was a Singer like herself; more, her sewing machine was also a Singer.

Counsel for the bacon wanted to know if choir practice in the house was not sometimes disquieting (the court groaned) for the children.

'Oh, a little,' said Mrs. Morgan, 'but if the children wake my husband soon runs upstairs to look after them.'

The married men in court laughed.

In summing up the Morgans' case, the judge said he had listened very carefully to the evidence to see if there were any difference of opinion between the plaintiffs on the subject of politics. So far as he could see, Mrs. Morgan believed in home rule and Mr. Morgan gave her all the protection a husband ought to. He would leave it to the jury to decide, which they quickly did, in favor of the plaintiffs in each case.

A procession was then formed from the court house to the public stage in the middle of the grounds, the bacon leading the way on the shoulders of eight lusty Essex men in smock frocks. On the stage the two couples knelt down on rough hewn stones and took the historic oath, that they had—

In a twelvemonth and a day
Repented not in thought anyway,
Or since the Parish Clerk said Amen'
Wished yourselves unmarried again.

After which the judge gave sentence:

A whole flitch of bacon you shall receive,
And bear it away with love and good leave,
For this is the custom at Dunmow well known,
Though the pleasure be ours, the bacon's your own.

That done, the couples were chaired round the field, while the crowd cheered, and the steam organ of the merry-go-round played the most inappropriate item in its extensive repertoire—'Bill Bailey.'

Then came the beauty show, and the baby show. To the ordinary visitor, they were much as others of their kind. But the ordinary visitor was in a minority at Dunmow. It was Dunmow's friends and neighbors who were the powers that be, and to them it was great fun—fun that they could all enjoy and laugh over and talk about for days to come. The ordinary visitor having seen the historic spectacle, and being beyond the age when roundabouts (even roundabouts with real motor-cars) could appeal, found his way back to the station.

HOW A RUSSIAN BOY

ASTONISHED AN ENGLISH SCHOOL.

(From 'T. P.'s Weekly.')

It is frequently asserted that all public schoolboys are alike—that to all appearances they become much of a pattern. Personally, after three years' experience in a public school, what surprises me is not their similarity, but the amount of individual peculiarities shown by them.

One could tell interminably odd stories of schoolboys, but in the following short article I propose to touch only upon a few of the foreigners that came under my notice during the time I was at —— College. Chief among them was the Russian, D——. He arrived one winter term, and after some preliminary difficulties was accepted and entered as a boarder at X——'s House. It seems that he was an orphan, and had an income of about £160 in English money. This was barely enough to pay his fees, but when his explanations had been grasped, a kindly headmaster undertook to receive him for a greatly reduced sum, and he was taken, I believe, for £100 all told. In some Russian commercial town he had heard of the school from an old boy settled there temporarily for business purposes, and being determined to learn English, had decided that he could not do so more thoroughly than by entering an English educational establishment, and making himself, as he put it, for the time being an English 'boy.'

So he packed him miserably bare little valise, came straight to England, and on the first evening of the term arrived at the headmaster's house, with the money for one term, according to the demands of the school's prospectus, screwed up in a piece of paper, to pay down. D—— was sixteen years old, small, thick set, with his hair cut like a boot-brush, and with thick black eyebrows. He was intelligent, but not prepossessing looking. His manner, however, had a sort of indirect attractiveness, due to his absorbed anxiety to be given the opportunity he craved of acquiring this important English language. There were considerable difficulties in accepting a foreigner, so palpably in many ways a man already, but his explanation of his motives practically disarmed opposition . Asked why he was so anxious to join an English school, he answered: 'I wish translate the great Engleesh writers; one literature it too small; the Engleesh very beautiful, very big; Shakespeare it have, and then the Engleesh boy education very heelthy; me delicate. In Engleesh school learn much; the mind grow big (he meant in the sense of broadmindedness), and the body strong. Then write about Engleesh schools in Russia.'

He was taken and drafted to X——'s House, as there were two French boys there already, and D—— was a fluent French scholar. The boys were at 'prep.' when the housemaster took him into the room. The moment they entered the door D—— made a sweeping bow, and said to X——: 'Weel you pleese introduce me to my new compagnions?' X— had to explain that in an English school this courtesy was not customary. He was a sore trial for a fortnight. In class he knew too much; except English, there was very little to teach him, and in classics he broke out into comments upon beautiful passages, and arguments as to obscure points, to the intense amusement of the class. And in the house the boys ragged him unmercifully. But he was strong, good-natured and extremely generous. The first evening at ten, not understanding, he had helped himself to the boy's jam next to him. When it had been explained to him by the lady-housekeeper that jam was not supplied by the house, nothing satisfied him but the purchase of another pot, which, with embarrassingly elaborate apologies, he presented to his neighbor next evening.

The difficulty of his advanced knowledge was overcome by handing him over to the Science department, in which work he very soon took an immense interest. He seemed to look on boyhood as the time, not for irresponsibility, but for mental equipment, and an hour wasted he regarded as an irreparable loss. He went into football (Rugger) with all his heart and soul, and became in his second year one of the strongest men in the second team. He ran, not very successfully but with extreme zest, in the Easter sports, and long before he left he was, in a queer sort of way, popular in his house. Nobody made close friends with him; as a matter of fact, nobody in the house was intellectual enough to be any 'compagnion' to him, and, except in the matter of games, they had no subjects of common interest. At the beginning they called him 'Anarchist' and 'Boot Brush,' as the mood seized them; but after a term or so both expressions dropped, and he became affectionately 'Rushy.' Long after he left, however, there lingered the legend of the marvellous brain capacity of Russian people. 'We had a Russian once who knew more than the "beaks" by a long chalk. You should have seen him floor old ——.' So do facts get expressed in common, intimate conversation.

CAUSES OF JUVENILE CRIME.

(From the 'Outlook.')

The causes of juvenile delinquency which are repeated with greatest frequency are:

1. Lack of proper home restraint and training.
2. The habit of truancy.
3. Lack of proper outlet for normal physical activities.
4. Social training in disregard for law and order.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

REMEMBERING NIAGARA.

(Eugene Wood in 'McClure's.')

If you didn't buy a red-glass tumbler, with your name written on it in Spencerian characters while you wait, you'd forget all about ever having been to Niagara. As it is, when people ask you, 'Have you seen the Falls?' you inquire, 'Niagara Falls? Niagara Falls? Name sounds familiar somehow. Mother, were we ever at the Falls?' And she answers. 'Why, yes, dear. Don't you remember? You got that red-glass cup there.' And you say, 'Oh, yes, yes, yes! Why, certainly. Very pretty view there, as I recall it.' I stick up for souvenirs.

Trial Proves its Excellence.—The best testimonial one can have of the virtue of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil in the treatment of bodily pains, coughs, colds and affections of the respiratory organs, is a trial of it. If not found the sovereign remedy it is reputed to be, then it may be rejected as useless, and all that has been said in its praise denounced as untruthful.

JUDICIAL WIT.

'Her Christian name is Handel,' explained a witness at West Ham, 'but she didn't like it, and took up Annie instead.' 'Most people,' observed the magistrate, 'prefer a handle to their names.' Which, considered judicially, would appear a brilliant sally.—London 'Tribune.'

Not a Nauseating Pill.—The excipient of a pill is the substance which enfolds the ingredients and makes up the pill mass. That of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills is so compounded as to preserve their moisture, and they can be carried into any latitude without impairing their strength. Many pills, in order to keep them from adhering, are rolled in powders, which prove nauseating to the taste. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are so prepared that they are agreeable to the most delicate.

A traveller passing through a small country town in England noticed a post on which was marked the height to which the river had risen during a recent flood.

'Do you mean to say,' he asked a native, 'that the river rose as high as that in 19——?'

'Oh, no,' replied the native; 'but the village children used to rub off the original mark, so the mayor ordered it to be put higher up, so as to be out of their reach.'

How to Cleanse the System.—Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are the result of scientific study of the effects of extracts of certain roots and herbs upon the digestive organs. Their use has demonstrated in many instances that they regulate the action of the liver and the kidneys, purify the blood, and carry off all morbid accumulations from the system. They are easy to take, and their action is mild and beneficial.

'And best of all,' said the boastful American, 'we have no titled aristocracy to support over here.' 'No,' replied the foreigner, 'but you have a good many titled sons-in-law to support over there.'—'Judge.'

'I've come to the conclusion,' said the mild pessimist, 'that I must have been born great.' 'You don't say?' remarked Sinnickson. 'Yes; at any rate there doesn't appear to be any chance of my achieving greatness or having it thrust upon me.—Philadelphia 'Press.'

If attacked with cholera or summer complaint of any kind, send at once for a bottle of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial and use it according to directions. It acts with wonderful rapidity in subduing that dreadful disease that weakens the strongest man and that destroys the young and delicate. Those who have used this cholera medicine say it acts promptly, and never fail to effect a thorough cure.

A colonel and a captain were out shooting together. The colonel walked some distance in advance of the captain. Suddenly a flock of birds arose, and the captain, letting drive, spattered shot all about his superior officer. The captain hastened forward, shouting his apologies. The colonel, with a grim smile, picked a shot out of his arm, and said:

'Look here, what are you out after today? Partridge or promotion?'

Only those who have had experience can tell the torture corns cause. Pain with your boots on, pain with them off—pain night and day; but relief is sure to those who use Holloway's Corn Cure.

Teacher—'How many bones have you in your body, Jimmy?'

Jimmy—'Five hundred and nine.'

Teacher—'But the other pupils have not so many?'

Jimmy—'Well, they ain't had fish for dinner, like me.'

One of the greatest blessings to parents is Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. It effectually expels worms and gives health in a marvellous manner to the little one.

'Professor,' said Mrs. Lyon-Hunter, 'I want to present Mr. Bull. Professor Dumproser, Mr. Bull. The professor is the author of that learned treatise upon "Genius: a Species of Insanity."'

'Ah!' exclaimed Mr. Bull, 'charmed! Always delighted to meet a genius like you, sir.'

SUFFERING WOMEN

Need Just the Rich Red Blood Dr Williams' Pink Pills Actually Make.

From girlhood to middle life the health and happiness of every woman depends upon her blood. If her blood is poor and watery she becomes weak, languid, pale and nervous. If her blood supply is irregular she suffers from headaches and back aches, and other unspeakable distress which only women know. At every stage of woman's life Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are her best friend, because they actually make the rich, red blood which gives help and strength and tone to every organ of the body. They help a woman just when nature makes the greatest demand upon her blood supply. Mrs. H. Gagnon, who for twenty years has been one of the best known residents of St. Rochs, Que., says :—'Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have been a blessing to me. I was weak, worn out and scarcely able to drag myself about. I suffered from headaches and dizziness, my appetite was poor, and to attempt housework left me utterly worn out. I slept badly at night,and what sleep I did get did not refresh me. For nearly three years I was in this condition, and was constantly taking medicine, but found no benefit from it. One of my neighbors, who had used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills with much benefit, advised me to try them. I did so, and the whole story is told in the words, "I am well again." There are times yet when I take the pills for they seem to me a guarantee against the troubles from which so many women suffer.'

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills don't act on the bowels. They contain just the elements that actually make new blood and strengthen the nerves. That's why they cure anaemia, indigestion, neuralgia, rheumatism, lumbago, headaches, backaches and heart palpitation, and skin diseases like pimples and eczema. That is why they are the greatest help in the world for growing girls who need new blood and for women who are troubled with irregular health. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50.

LOSS OF THE 'PRINCESS.'

Story Current That Her Back Was Broken a Week Before Final Disaster

WAS TOWED OFF AT THAT TIME BY 'CITY OF SELKIRK'—SAID TO HAVE BEEN SHORT OF HANDS.

Winnipeg, Sept. 4.— The startling story is current in Winnipeg and Selkirk that the steamer 'Princess,' which broke up in a storm on Lake Winnipeg on Sunday, Aug. 26, broke her back on a reef the week previous. A correspondent met a passenger to-night, who was on the big steamer 'City of Selkirk,' that week. He said:—

'Sunday, Aug. 19, the 'City of Selkirk' left Warren's Landing, and on Tuesday morning, at 3 o'clock, near Gull Harbor, on the west side of the lake, I was awakened by the constant hooting of a steamer's whistle. The 'Selkirk' edged carefully toward shore and found the 'Princess' hard and fast aground on a reef. She was hung up amidships, her stern and bow being clear of the rocks. With much difficulty we got a cable warped to the disabled steamer and eventually pulled her from her dangerous position. It was most fortunate that the 'Selkirk' was coming along behind her, for she might have hung there for a week or more. In fact, she would have been beaten to pieces by the ugly seas where she lay. After she was pulled off it was noticed that she was "sagging" in the middle, where she had been lying on the rocks. She there and then strained her back so badly that she went to pieces in the following storm.

'There was much comment on the Selkirk' as to how the 'Princess' got into such a position. The members of the 'Selkirk's crew said that the 'Princess' was short of hands, and that the crew, excepting the engine room staff, were asleep, including the man at the wheel.'

The coroner goes down to Selkirk tomorrow, accompanied by a court reporter and a couple of constables, and will conduct the adjourned inquest. At this inquiry the above information will be put forward. Fred Heap, solicitor, of Selkirk, will watch the proceedings on behalf of the Northern Navigation Company.

ST. ANNE'S COLLEGE

DIFFICULTIES BETWEEN THE CONTRACTORS AND SIR WILLIAM MACDONALD AGAIN BEFORE THE COURT.

The difficulties between the contractors for the building of the agricultural college at Ste. Anne de Bellevue and Sir William C. Macdonald are again coming before the courts. It will be remembered that, a few weeks ago, the William Grace Company, having abandoned the work, made a petition for a writ of injunction to prevent Sir William Macdonald from engaging their men, but the proceedings were stopped and the Grace Company resumed their work, the parties expecting to be able to settle the differences existing between them. However, the Grace Company now allege that the architects persist in refusing to sign certificates for work done to the extent of $160,000, and they have entered an action, through their attorneys, Messrs. Guerin & Henfield, claiming that amount from Sir William Macdonald.

The above mentioned claim is for work done up to Aug. 1, and a further action for $50,000 in connection with work done since that date is to be entered in a few days, if the architects again refuse to sign the certificates for same.

MR. BRYAN IN CHICAGO.

He Repudiates the Endorsement of Illinois Democrats

Chicago, Sept. 4.—Mr. Wm. J. Bryan, as the guest of the local democracy, delivered to-day, within eight hours, two addresses. His first speech, which was made at a luncheon at the Iroquois, dealt with political issues and economic questions. The second, at a banquet given in his honor at the Auditorium Hall, by the Jefferson Club, was devoted to National Committeeman Sullivan, of Illinois, whose resignation Mr. Bryan has demanded, and who, despite this, was endorsed by the recent state convention, which also declared itself in favor of Mr. Bryan as their nominee for president. Mr. Bryan criticized Mr. Sullivan and his political methods unmercifully, but informed the Democrats present, many of whom were delegates to the recent state convention, that he would have none of the approval of the Democrats of Illinois, and that he repudiated their endorsement of him. He said in the course of his speech : 'The question now is what can the Democracy of Illinois do to register its protest against the kind of politics for which Mr. Sullivan stands. This is the question I, as a Democrat, am interested in, for the question which arises in Illinois will arise in all other states where the corporations attempt to obtain control of the party organization.

'What is the objection to Mr. Sullivan. He is a high official in a franchise-holding corporation, which is constantly seeking favors at the hands of the government. He is familiar with all the methods employed by such corporations to gain from local and state governments special favors and privileges.

'I hold that no man who is officially connected with a corporation that is seeking privileges should be a member of a political organization, because he cannot represent his corporation and the people at the same time. I insist that the fight should be commenced to-day to prevent his re-election to the national convention.

'And what I say of him I say of aspirants for position in the party organization of cities and states. If the party has not virtue enough to throw out those who traffic in politics for the advantage of corporations to which they belong, it does not deserve victory, nor can it hope for it.

'If you say that I have no right to interfere in the politics of this state, I reply that I am simply applying to Illinois a principle which I believe ought to be applitd universally. I do not regard it as a compliment to be endorsed for the presidency by a convention which endorsed Mr. Sullivan. I told them in advance that I did not want an endorsement under such circumstances, and I repudiate it. If my name for any office depended on that endorsement I would not accept it.'

In his afternoon address, Mr. Bryan said, regarding his recent utterances in New York on government ownership of railways : 'I stated what I thought was the expectation that everybody else would exercise with the same freedom. I was led to my conclusions by the corruption of the people of the United States by the railways. I have known conventions to be controlled by passes. I have known judges to be elected by railways, and I have reached the conclusion that this corruption cannot be eliminated until these monopolies become the property of the government. I am opposed to centralization, and, therefore, I prefer that we should have the local lines owned by state governments, and only the trunk lines owned by the Federal Government.'

Mr. Bryan also advocated the election of United States senators by popular vote. His remarks under this head were loudly applauded. He said : 'I think it is well to speak plain in regard to the United States Senate, and in my humble judgment the reason why reform has been delayed so long is that predatory wealth has put its operating tools in the Senate, and until this can be remedied and the Senate brought into harmony with the voters of this country, there is not much prospect of reform.

On the trust question, Mr. Bryan said : 'To the extent that the President has gone, I am glad, but he has not gone far enough, and he has not been able to take his party with him as far as he had gone.'

The speaker declared that the only platform that will prove a success against the trust was that a private monopoly is indefensible and undesirable.

As a remedy for the trust problem, Mr. Bryan offered a plan for confining in the state that allowed its incorporation any trust that oppressed the people by allowing it to operate in no other state. It would then be in a position to eat up the state that gave it birth, he said, and that state would thereafter be careful not to be eaten a second time.

FIRST FUR SHIPMENT

PACKS WORTH $40,000 ARRIVE AT EDMONTON.

Edmonton, Alta., Sept. 4.—The first shipment of furs to be received in Edmonton from the north by Messrs. Revillon Bros., arrived from Athabasca Landing, in charge of Remi Baert, a freighter, who travels between the Landing and the capital. The shipment contains about 42 packs, about $40,000 worth of furs. They have been gathered from the districts adjacent to Hay river and Fort Vermillion, in the Peace river country. The shipment represents only a small portion of the annual summer shipments of Revillon Brothers, and in the course of a month or so large shipments will arrive from the north. The firm expects to receive in all over 120 packs, containing many thousands of dollars' worth of pelts.

PURE MILK FOR MONTREAL

A Comprehensive Measure, the Observance of Which Will Ensure a Pure Milk Supply

STABLING, MILKING, STORAGE, AND SALE CONDITIONS COME UNDER REGULATION.

Following is the full text of the new milk by-law which has been prepared by Dr. McCarrey, chief civic food inspector, and which is framed to ensure a supply of absolutely pure milk to the general public. This by-law has not yet passed the City Council, but it will be considered at the next meeting of the civic Health Committee, and thereafter pushed forward with the least possible delay. It aims at complete reformation in regard to the storage and sale of milk, the management of dairies, the keeping of cows, and the general hygiene attaching to milk for human consumption. The by-law is expected to receive the hearty support of all who are interested in the public well-being. The clauses of the by-law read as follows:—

COW STABLES.

The number of animals in a cow stable shall be limited in such manner as to provide for each animal the space of at least 800 cubic feet. This quantity may be reduced to 600 feet if the municipal sanitary authority so permits after ascertaining that any stable is, in his opinion, provided with sufficient ventilation.

Cow stables shall be lighted by windows whose light area shall be equal to at least one-tenth of the floor space.

The floor of the stable shall be watertight and slope towards the gutter which shall be carried outside the stable, unless the stable be connected with a sewerage system and the gutter lead to it.

Every drain connecting a stable with a sewerage system must be provided with a trap (water-seal).

Every stable shall be cleaned out, and all the manure removed at least once a day. The inside of the stable shall be whitewashed at least once a year, unless it be painted with oil-paint, in which case it shall be thoroughly washed instead of being whitewashed.

The udder and teats of the cows shall be cleaned and washed before the milking.

The milking utensils shall not be brought into the stable until milking time, and shall be taken outside immediately afterwards.

Every owner of a tuberculous cow must at once notify the municipal authorities of the fact.

Tuberculous cows shall be placed in a compartment completely separated from that occupied by the other animals, and the sale of their milk is forbidden until a veterinary surgeon has given a written certificate that the udder is not attacked by the disease. Such certificate shall not be valid for more than three months at the most, unless it be renewed after the examination of the animal. For the purpose of the present by-law, in the absence of inspection by a veterinary surgeon, all cows that cough and become thin or have a disease of the udder shall be deemed to be tuberculous.

Milk affected by any other disease shall not be sold so long as the disease or convalescence lasts. The same shall apply to the milk yield during the thirty days preceding parturition, and at least ten days following the same.

Cows shall be taken out of the stable at least once a week. Whilst they are outside, the stable shall be aired (by opening the doors and windows), and shall be cleaned.

Wells from which water for the cows is taken must never be dug in the soil beneath the stables, neither must they be at a less distance than forty feet from a stable or pig-sty, or from any manure or refuse heap, except in the case of an artesian or tubed well.

It is forbidden to give as food to milch cows either solid or liquid refuse from distilleries, breweries or vinegar factories or any substance in a state of putrefaction; nevertheless, with regard to malt, municipalities may permit the use of dry malt, after ascertaining that the breweries are in a position to dry it properly.

DAIRIES.

The dairy in which milk intended for sale is placed and kept must be a separate and special apartment used solely as a dairy; such dairy shall be at least twenty-five feet from any stable or pig-sty, or any refuse heap.

The windows and doors of dairies and of all places wherein milk is handled shall be protected by fly-screens from the first of May to the first of November.

All cans, vessels or utensils used in connection with a dairy shall be used solely for such purposes, and be cleaned and washed every time they have been used, and be rinsed out with boiling water when about to be used again.

Within forty-five minutes after milking, milk must be cooled to fifty degrees Fahrenheit at least, and never be allowed to reach a temperature exceeding sixty degrees Fahrnheit previous to being delivered to the consumer.

It is forbidden to deliver to consumers milk over twenty-four hours old, except in the case of milk which, within eight hours after milking in summer, and twelve hours in winter, has been sterilized at 220 degrees Fahrenheit, or which has undergone any other treatment approved by the municipal authorities.

It is forbidden to take out of the milkman's establishment : Any skimmilk, even if only partly skimmed, unless it be contained in cans, jars or bottles bearing the inscription 'Skim-milk,' in letters not less than one inch in height. Any milk to which any foreign substance has been added, especially those called 'preservatives.' Any milk not containing at least three percent of butter fat and nine percent of other solid elements or having a proportion of water exceeding eighty-eight percent. Any milk whose smell or flavor betrays any female contamination; and the milk shall be delivered to the consumers in the same condition as it was when it left the milkman's establishment, unless the change in the condition of the milk consists solely in its pasteurization, sterilization by heat in an intermediate establishment between the producer and the consumer, the installation and operation thereof having been found suitable by the health authorities of the place where the milk is consumed.

It is forbidden to use again the bottles and other vessels returned by the consumers until such bottles or other vessels have been previously washed with boiling water in the milkman's establishment.

It is forbidden to allow cans filled with milk to stand on the platform of railway stations or wharves of other transportation companies more than fifteen minutes before the departure of the train or other vehicle for its conveyance. On arrival at the station to which they are shipped the cans, if not claimed within half an hour, shall be put into cold storage at the station.

Empty cans shall be washed by the shipper before he leaves them at any railway station to be returned to the country. Cans that have not been washed, as prescribed above, may be temporarily confiscated to be shown as exhibits before the court of justice or be washed at the shippers' expense.

Every proprietor of a milk depot or of a shop in which milk is sold must see that such milk is kept in cold storage exclusively reserved for milk, cream and butter. Milk shall be kept in the can in which it was brought unless the municipal board of health should otherwise permit after ascertaining that the vessel or the vessels submitted for their approval can be washed and cleaned between the time of emptying and new milk being brought

In no milk depot or store shall milk be kept in a room or place wherein it may be exposed to contamination by foul air and deleterious emanations. Any room in which any person sleeps and any place in communication with any sewage drain shall be deemed a place contaminated by deleterious emanations.

When smallpox, Asiatic cholera, typhus, diphtheria, croup, scarlet fever, typhoid fever, or measles, exist in the house of a milkman or dealer in milk, the milkman or dealer in milk shall not continue the sale or the distribution of milk from his cows, until the municipal council or the board of health of the locality where he resides has appointed, at the expense of the milkman or dealer in milk, a person to superintend his cowshed and dairy.

Such person shall see that those who attend to the cows and the milking and who look after the receptacles for holding the milk and the sale and distribution of said milk, shall not have access to the infected house, neither themselves ,nor the milk, nor the vessels, nor shall they have any communication, directly or indirectly, with the persons who reside in such house.

Such superintendence shall be maintained during the continuance of the disease and until the family physician shall have declared, by certificate, that the disease has disappeared, if it be a case of typhoid fever or measles, and until the municipal council or its board of health has given a certificate of disinfection, if it be a case of smallpox or Asiatic cholera, diphtheria, croup or scarlet fever.

It is forbidden to offer for sale for human food, milk, that contains more than 100,000 bacteria per cubic centimetre.

It is forbidden to offer for sale for human food, milk that exceeds 26 degrees of acidity in determinations, using Phenolphthalein as the indicator.

It is forbidden to offer for sale for human food, milk which is of a temperature exceeding sixty degrees Fahrenheit.

It is forbidden for milkmen to have in their possession for sale skimmed milk, unless the cans are stamped twelve inches from the top with the words, 'Skimmed milk,' in letters not less than two inches in height and the width in proportion.

It is forbidden for milkmen to have in their possession for sale for human food, cream which does not contain 18 percent of butter fat for commercial use, and thirty percent of butter fat for first-class cream, and the cans shall be stamped according to the quality of cream they contain and in the case of the bottles the corks shall be stamped similarly.

BIBLE TRUTHS.

WEEPING OVER CITIES.

Are there many Christians moved to tears by the ungodliness of cities, who earnestly plead with God for the salvation of those who dwell in them? We have examples of such intercession in the Lord Jesus, in Abraham, in Paul. (Lu. xix., 41; Gen. xviii.; Acts. xvii., 16; Phil. iii., 18.) If we were in sympathy with Christ in His love for men, we would be more pitiful, more prayerful, more earnest about the salvation of men How many Christians pray for, or seek to bring to Christ, the unconverted of the village, or town, or city where they dwell? We are saved to save others. To do good to all, as we have opportunity. (Gal. vi., 10.) God wills that all men should be saved and come to the knowledge of the truth. (I. Tim. ii., 4.) Paul says: 'My prayer to God for Israel is that they may be saved.' Do we offer this prayer? Jesus told a delivered man to go home and tell what the Lord had done for him. The woman of Samaria, after her first lesson from Jesus, invited her townsmen to come to Him. If every Christian would pray for the saving of some soul and seek its salvation the number of Christians would soon be doubled. The best way of preaching Christ is to live the Christlike life. To walk as He walked. Talk as He talked, pray as He prayed, and love as He loved. Let your lives be worthy of His gospel. (Phil i., 27.) Remember that your citizenship is a heavenly one and that your chief business in life is to win others for Christ's kingdom. (II. Pet. iii., 11; I. Pet. iii., 15. 16.)

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON

Sept. 23

REVIEW.

Golden Text.—And they were astonished at his doctrine, for his word was with power.—Luke iv., 32.

Time covered.—From the summer of A.D. 29, to April, A.D., 30.

Regions concerned—Galilee, Perea, and Jerusalem and vicinity.

Central teaching thought — Christ's point of view, or religious doctrines.

FOR JUNIOR CLASSES.

Did you ever string beads? Just suppose we are going to see what a beautiful string of a dozen beads we have been making during the past quarter. (For the little ones who find the Abstract too difficult it would be well to have twelve large and pretty beads to work with.) The pretty gold string on which the beads are to be found is to be called 'Christ's Teaching as our Guide,' and the twelve golden texts we have learned will show us just what lovely truth we can take to thread on our string. Here, to start with, is the first lesson called 'Jesus and the children,' and the golden text is :It is not the will of your Father which is in heaven that one of these little ones should perish.' That is a lovely text, let us all say it together. Now, the great truth in that verse is that God wants all children to come to him. That is the first bead to put on our string where we can keep it safe and not forget it. 'God wants all children to come to him.' Now the second lesson, 'The Duty of Forgiveness.' We all know what forgiving means because we have all done wrong and have had to go to dear mother or father and ask them to forgive us. Then how nice the loving arms felt when we knew we were forgiven. Each naughty thing we do is a sin against God but he is always willing to forgive us if we go and tell him we are sorry—only he tells us that we must be sure to forgive others who vex us. Our golden text for this lesson reads, 'Forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors.' So our second bead is this great truth, 'We must be ready to forgive others if we wish to be forgiven.' So take up each lesson by means of the golden text, and at the end speak of how people wear jewels to make them look more beautiful. Tell them to try to keep this string of beads about their hearts to make their characters grow more beautiful. Run over the beads by quoting the golden texts and seeing if the children have remembered the truth.

FOR SENIOR CLASSES.

It will be difficult to consider each lesson in detail as they are very full, and convey deep truths. This is the last quarter of Christ's life on earth, he is aware of his own approaching death and his journeyings are largely farewell tours. There is so much to be taught and it is so difficult to make people see life in its proper relationship to God and others. The lessons are taken from a period covering the last part of the Galilean ministry, the whole of the Perean ministries and the last days of his life in Jerusalem. The lessons are representative rather than an attempt at fully covering the acounts given, and even the four Gospels do not propose to give a full record of Christ's work and teaching. John xxi., 25 expresses the beloved disciple's feeling when he considered how full Christ's life had been. But all that is needful for our guidance has been given, and is more than a life's study could hope to exhaust. The teaching of Christ in its every-day application is evident throughout these lessons.

(Selections from Tarbell's 'Guide.')

His words effective. Martin Luther once wrote : 'The words of the Apostle Paul are not dead words; they are living creatures, they have hands and feet.' Who can measure the power of the words Jesus Christ spoke, according to an estimate like this? For they were more than living creatures ; he said himself, 'It is the Spirit that quickeneth; the flesh profiteth nothing; the words that I speak unto you, they are spirit and they are life.—Charles S. Robinson.

Charles Dickens was the great master of the pathetic style, yet when the novelist was asked what was the most touching story in literature, he answered, 'The story of the Prodigal Son.' Coleridge took all knowledge to be his province, and his conversation sparkled with jewels of thought. Yet when asked for the richest passages in literature, he answered, 'The Beatitudes.' Edmund Kean was a great actor and artist, but there was one passage so full of tears that he thought no man could perfectly present it—the one beginning, 'Come unto me all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest.'—Newell Dwight Hillis.

His miracles. Limited as Jesus was by his incarnation, how like a conqueror he worked! He was Master of all the forces of nature. The sea became to him an unyielding pavement of adamant. When the storm arose he had but to say, 'Peace!' and the huge green billows lay down at his feet like sleeping babes. Disease fled at his touch. The dead came forth at his call.' And though he yielded to Death, he did it like a conqueror. 'I have power to lay down my life, and I have power to take it up again.' He died of his own free choice. And on the third morning he broke through the barriers of the tomb and came forth victor of the dark realm of Hades (J. T. Parr).

His achievements. The achievements of the Saviour are of such kind and number that, if one should wish to enumerate them, he may be compared to men who gaze at the expanse of sea and wish to count its waves. For as one cannot take in the whole of the waves with his eyes, for those that are coming on baffle the sense of him that attempts it, so for him that would take in all the achievements of Christ in the body, it is impossible to take in the whole, even by reckoning them up, as those which go beyond his thought are more than those he thinks he has taken in (Athanasius).

LESSONS OF THE THIRD QUARTER.

Lesson 1—Matt. xviii., 1-14; Golden Text, v. 14.
Lesson 2—Matt. xviii., 21-35; Golden Text, Matt. vi., 12.
Lesson 3—Luke x., 25-35; Golden Text, Matt. v., 7.
Lesson 4—Luke xi., 1-13; Golden Text, v. 1.
Lesson 5—Luke xiv., 1-14; Golden Text, v. 11.
Lesson 6—Luke xiv., 15-24; Golden Text. v. 18.
Lesson 7—Luke xv., 11-32; Golden Text, Mal. iii., 7.
Lesson 8—Luke xviii., 1-14; Golden Text, v. 13.
Lesson 9—Mark x., 17-31; Golden Text, Matt. xvi., 24.
Lesson 10—Luke xviii., 35-xix., 10; Golden Text, v. 10.
Lesson 11—Matt. xxi., 1-17; Golden Text. v. 9.
Lesson 12—Mark xii., 13-27; Golden Text, v. 17.

HOME READINGS.

Monday, Sept. 17.—Matt. xviii., 1-14.
Tuesday, Sept. 18.—Matt. xviii., 25-35.
Wednesday, Sept. 19.—Luke xi., 1-13.
Thursday, Sept. 20.—Luke xv., 11-32.
Friday, Sept. 21.—Luke xviii., 1-14.
Saturday, Sept. 22.—Luke xviii., 35-19.
Sunday, Sept. 23.—Matt. xxi., 1-17.

THE DRAIN OF KIDNEY STRAIN

Tells on even the strongest. Healthy kidneys are maintained by the occasional use of Dr. Hamilton's Pills. For liver and bowel disorders, nothing better. Try Dr. Hamilton's Mandrake and Butternut Pills, 25c at all dealers.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

JIM AND THE BROWN BANTAM.

Jim the parrot had made himself very annoying that morning and had said 'Polly is a gay bird' at least twenty times, and how could Marjorie's father write his foreign letter with that noise going on?

'Marjorie, take that bird out of the room,' said her father, 'and do hold the cage properly. No, it is not too cold in the garden. I can't stand that noise. I really think I shall give that bird away.'

This remark made Marjorie hurry off the cage very quickly, and of course she must bang it against the back door. I rather pity Jim. Life for him is not very smooth. He soon found himself in the middle of the little lawn, while Marjorie tore into the house to finish a sum.

Jim hated the garden. It always seemed too hot or too cold. Of course, he liked seeing the other birds flying about.

He had just had a fine swing backwards and forwards on his perch, and was thinking of his home he left so suddenly in Africa, when up came his friend the brown bantam.

'Hello, Jim, I hope you have been fed this morning. Of course we have been forgotten. That is why I flew over the chicken run, not that there is much to eat in this garden, beyond the young lettuces. They are not all gone, and I can tell you I am still hungry. I have been awake for hours.'

'Poor thing!' replied Jim. 'Personally, I am in luck this morning. They bought a new kind of parrot food, so they were longing to see if I would like it, and on the whole it was better than the last. The monkey nuts make a nice change.'

'Do they?' said the bantam, looking thoughtful. 'I don't think I can stand this life much longer. Things have altered so these last months. Up at the poultry farm everything was different; breakfast seven sharp. And the time now I suppose is about ——'

'Eleven o'clock, if it is a minute,' interrupted the parrot.

'Feels more like twelve. Perhaps it is because I have been awake since two. Did you hear me crow?'

'Yes, I did,' said Jim; 'in fact, it woke me up. You see, I don't get to sleep as early as you bantams do, as, for some strange reason, in the house it does not seem to get dark so quickly as outside. Why, only last night Marjorie's father was writing another foreign letter, and when he had finished he said, "Is that the clock striking twelve? We must be getting upstairs," and,' continued Jim, 'as I am standing on this perch, I just said softly "Polly is" and before I could say another word it got quite dark.'

'Funny thing' said the bantam. He said it in the sort of voice as though he had not been listening. 'I was looking at that heavy cloud; thunder shower, I'm sure.' The words had just left his beak, when it did begin to rain. Huge drops of rain got into Jim's eyes, and ran down his neck; in two minutes he was soaking. Meanwhile, the bantam hurried to the tool-shed.

You will wonder what Marjorie was doing all this time. I will tell you. She had run to the piano to practice up her new tune, which had been sadly neglected, as in a few minutes' time she was to go and have her music lesson. She was also quite glad to see the rain, as now had come the chance to use her new umbrella. Perhaps it was the new umbrella that made her forget the parrot. Anyhow he was forgotten, and might have been in the garden for several hours if it had not been for Rosa Smith, who lived next door, who came to the rescue.

Rosa Smith had been very ill; in fact, she had been in bed for many days, but now as she was getting better, she was allowed to sit by the window every morning. Sometimes she used to amuse herself by watching Marjorie playing ball or skipping in the garden. Rosa thought that a wet morning like this there would be nothing to look at, but even to sit by the window and watch the rain made a change.

Well, how the story ended was this: When Marjorie's father heard that the parrot was left in the rain, what do you think it did. He gave the parrot, cage and all, to Rosa, and she had to take great care of him, as parrots left in the rain catch cold, and Jim not only caught a cold, but a very bad one, too, and it was doubtless due to his careful nurse, Rosa, that he got quite strong and well again.—'Child's Companion.'

ONE OF TOM JOHNSON'S IDEAS.

(From the Louisville 'Post.')

All the street cars of Cleveland come to the public square, and toward evening chains are run across the driveways leading into the square. Between 4.30 and 6 p.m. not a vehicle of any kind is permitted to cross the square, so that the people may take the cars home with some degree of comfort and safety.

Agricultural.

A CURE FOR FEATHER PICKING

Few complaints from which fowls suffer are more annoying or disgusting than feather-picking, and no efforts should be spared to eradicate this one as speedily as possible. No one variety is specially subject, but, as a rule, it mostly affects birds belonging to the laying or non-sitting class. In only a few instances have I known the heavy breeds to be involved, but usually, if these commence, they are more difficult to cure. Feather-picking is more prevalent among birds that are closely confined, those having their liberty, with freedom to wander at will over arable land and pasture, rarely contracting this complaint.

Considerable difficulty is often experienced in determining the cause of this ailment, because birds of varying ages, kept under totally different conditions, and in locations quite dissimilar, are equally liable. As a rule, it mostly affects adults, and generally commences during the moulting period, when every temptation is put in the birds' way. Chickens seldom acquire the habit, but, once they do so, greater difficulty is experienced in effecting a speedy and permanent cure. If a bird can be detected in the act, and it is merely a common one, kept solely for egg production, it is better to immediately kill it, because the habit is one that is easily and quickly acquired by the other fowls. If, on the other hand, the bird is of value, it is worth while taking time to cure it, but a good deal of patience and trouble may be required in so doing.

Idleness is one of the predominating causes of feather-picking, and this explains why it is more prevalent among birds kept in confinement. Those at liberty are kept busily employed scratching about for worms, grubs, insects, etc.; but those in runs have no such occupation and thus frequently get into mischief. There are several methods of overcoming this idleness, and so removing the exciting cause. If there is a scratching-shed available for the birds, the floor should be littered with straw or chaff, and the grain scattered thereamong.

A good plan is to only feed half rations of soft food first thing in the morning, following this about 8.30 with some grain, which will keep the birds busily occupied until 10.30 or 11 o'clock. About mid-day green food should be supplied, and, rather than throw it on the ground, as is usually done, it is a good plan to suspend it from the roof, just out of reach of the birds, so that each time they want any they have to jump up for it. If green food is scarce, a mangel, swede, or turnip hung up in a similar manner answers well. About 2.30 some more grain should be scattered, which will give further employment. When the fowls work for their food, not only does it act as a prevention against feather-picking, but it materially assists in maintaining them healthy and vigorous.

In yards where the importance of cleanliness is not fully realized, feather-picking is frequently due to the presence of an insect at the root of the feathers, the birds continually picking at themselves in order to be rid of the irritation. To keep down vermin to the lowest limit (and unless this is accomplished full success cannot be achieved in any branch of poultry-keeping), the birds should be thoroughly dusted with a disinfectant powder, the process being repeated at the end of a week or ten days. Should there be any bare places, as sometimes happens, they should be bathed in warm water, and rubbed with vaseline or cold cream.

An insufficient supply of animal food is frequently responsible for this complaint, and especially is this so when the culprits are young, as chickens require an abundance of this class of food to assist in their development and to maintain them in good health. Birds allowed their freedom upon land rich in natural food are able to procure all that is necessary, but those in runs must be liberally supplied.

A plan we have followed with considerable success is to bury some meat or a dead chicken a few inches below the surface of the ground, which speedily decays, and the maggots produced thereby are a source of food and employment for the affected birds. I have found that a liberal supply of green cut bone acts as a preventive; also lean meat, cooked, chopped up, and mixed with the food.

The remedies for feather-picking have been suggested in stating the causes; firstly, by giving the birds more occupation; secondly, by exercising the utmost cleanliness; and, thirdly, by generously supplying the birds with animal food. There are, however, one or two so-called cures which have from time to time been advocated, but in these I have little faith, the better plan being to remove the cause, thereby effectually overcoming the complaint.

A remedy employed by a few poultry-keepers is to pare both the inside edges of each mandible in such a manner that, when a feather is taken hold of, it slips through the beak, and the bird becomes so disgusted that it very soon gives up the attempt. Another plan is to pass an ordinary hairpin through the nostrils in such a position that it cannot slip, twisting the ends so that they project, one backwards and the other forwards. Each time the bird tries to take a feather, it gives the other bird a poke with the point of the hairpin, so causing it to jump away. I have never tried either of these methods, but have been assured they answer well. I prefer, however, to depend upon the removal of the cause.—T. T. Brown, in 'Farm Poultry.'

Join the procession of farmers who are proving the profitableness of well-bred poultry. The ranks are swelling every year. There's room for all. The more the merrier. A thicker wallet, a lighter step, and greater grin are the sure results. Fall into line! March!

APPLE PICKING TIME

It looks now as though there was going to be a good crop of apples to be picked this fall, and the fruit grower is looking forward to the event with mingled feelings. He is glad of the good crop, though, if he is of a pessimistic turn, he is apt to remark that apples are not worth much when they are plentiful, and that when they are a good price he has no apples. It is just as well to be optimistic and to say that when there are not many apples, we can make up in a big price what we lack in quantity; and that when prices are low, we make up in quantity what we lack in price. Furthermore, there is nothing to show that prices will be low this fall. On the other hand, indications are that prices will be good, though not abnormally high. The apple market last year was extra good as regards prices, there being an under-supply nearly the whole season through. In consequence of this and other circumstances, most men who handled apples made some money. A few men made large sums. All this will have a decidedly stimulating effect on the market this fall. It is true also that the marketing machinery is improved every year, and that we can handle more apples at a profit with each succeeding anniversary. On the whole, therefore, the present outlook for the apple grower is a bright one.

In order to make the best of it, much foresight has to be exercised. Preparations of an extensive sort are already in order. Barrels should be bought and put into condition for easy use. Where several hundred barrels are to be used, they should always be bought in the knock-down, fresh cooperage, and made up on the farm. Long experience has proved this to be the best plan in nearly every case. The exceptions are wholly negligible. Where only a few barrels of apples are to be marketed, it may be all right to use flour barrels; but in case that is to be the practice, even greater pains are required to make a success of it. The barrels should be secured early, and rainy days should be used in cleaning them and putting them in first-class condition for receiving the fruit. Cooperage bought now can also be put together during rainy days, and much time saved at the picking season.

Picking baskets ought also to be provided. Some pickers prefer to use a sack slung over the shoulders, but the basket is certainly better, at least for good fruit. A basket with a swinging bail is necessary, the stiff-bail baskets being a nuisance. The swinging bail allows a basket to be let down into a barrel and emptied without any trouble, while the fruit has to be poured out of the other basket, much to the damage of the tender apples. The package-makers now put out several patterns of picking baskets, nearly all of them good, and varying in price according to the excellence of material and care in manufacture. The best ones are made of oak staves, with oak bottoms, and cost about $2.50 to $3 a dozen. Fairly good baskets of braided slats are put out by some factories. In handling soft or fancy fruit, it may be best to reinforce the baskets with some soft padding, such as canvas over a thin layer of excelsior.

A good low waggon for handling apple barrels is a great convenience. The regular orchard waggons, with low bodies and wide tires, made purposely for this sort of service, are the best, but almost any low waggon with flat bed and wide tires will answer. An ordinary high waggon is very unhandy in the orchard. We have even seen a hay rack used for taking apple barrels out of the orchard. It would be hard to imagine anything worse. It catches in the tree tops, bruises the large limbs, makes driving supremely hard, and is the most difficult thing to load and unload that could be invented. Where barrels of apples have to be moved only a short distance, as from the orchard to a farm storage house, they can often be handled five or six at a time on a stone-boat to great advantage.

All these schemes are simple enough, but they all require forethought, and unless a man has an eye out for such little things, he will be left behind when the rush of apple picking and packing arrives.

THE GARDEN IN SEPTEMBER

Just now the woman who has kept faithful watch over her garden is reaping her reward, and every vase and flower bowl in the house may and should be kept in use.

Put the gladiolus stalks in a tall, clear, glass vase, a double handful of growing nasturtiums in the green bowl, and a generous cutting of golden glow in the blue one.

Beware of putting a miscellaneous lot of flowers together for a bouquet. Three kinds are about the limit, and generally it is a good rule to keep each kind by itself. The feathery sprays of the wild cucumber or the clematis paniculata look well with almost anything. Sweet alyssium also is a good flower to use with others.

Keep the withered blossoms picked off all plants. The blooming period of many of these may be much prolonged by relieving them of the burden of bearing seeds. Dahlias bloom better for being cut freely, and they need a great deal of water.

The perennial phlox, which has been blooming for several weeks, is one of the ideal plants for the busy woman. My favorite is a tall salmon-pink beauty, whose tint is delicate and yet showy. If I were to be restricted to five hardy perennial phlox, anemone, golden glow, hibiscus and columbine. I have had the new red nicotiana in my garden this summer, but do not care for it as a bedding plant, as during the sunny hours its stems droop, and the rose-bed flowers hang limp and lifeless. They are not so fragrant as the white species, but for a winter pot plant they are good, being showy bloomers and not very susceptible to cold.

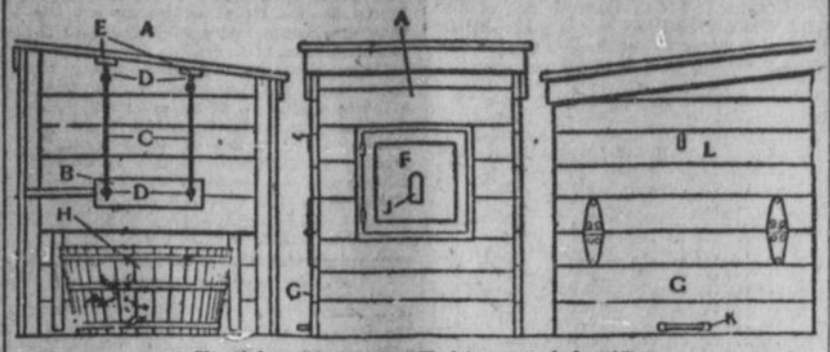
Sweet alyssium makes a pleasant variety in the window garden. Pick up a plant which has bloomed all summer, if you cannot find any seedlings, cut off every bit of bloom and pot in good soil. It will bud again soon, and will bloom all winter.

The season for sowing seeds has again arrived, and even if we do not care to do this for ourselves, most of us have promised to do so for some admiring neighbor. To secure seed of pansies, cut the pods when they have attained their full size and are nearly ready to open. Drop the pods in a glass can, and put on the cover. When the pod flies open, the seeds are secured. Personally I see little object in saving home-grown seed, as the seed we buy nowadays is generally so cheap and so good. Asters and many other flowers deteriorate rapidly in the hands of amateurs. It is well to start afresh with good seed every season.

Even now, it is not too early to put some thought on the bulbs we mean to pot for next winter. A very modest list, which would brighten the window to a few months, would be three each of Roman and Dutch hyacinths, two dozen named crocuses and three or four bulbs each of the buttercup and pink beauty oxalis. The latter has a very large pink flower which is sure to win admiration.

With intelligent treatment, every one I have mentioned is sure to bloom, and to give satisfaction. Both varieties of oxalis should be potted in September, and the first half dozen of the crocuses may be started at the same time.—Exchange.

HOW TO MAKE AN ASH SIFTER.



Working Plans for Making an Ash Sifter

The accompanying sketch shows a device which will be greatly appreciated by all who sift ashes. By its use the expensive waste of coal is prevented, without incurring the greater expense of spoiled clothing. The dust arising from the ashes is confined by a housing, A, which can be built of three-quarter inch boards, or made from an old dry goods case.

An ordinary ash sifter is supported by a frame, B, which swings from the roof by the iron rods, C. These rods may be bent from old iron curtain rods or heavy galvanized telegraph wire, and are held by large screw eyes, D, in the roof and frame. Two cleats, E, nailed to the roof will distribute the weight over the entire surface.

A door, F, should be made in the front large enough to admit the ash sifter, and another one, G, in the side should be of a sufficient size to allow removing the tub, H. The door, F, should have an opening, J, for the ash sifter handle and the door, G, ought to have a handle, K, and a spring catch, L, to hold the door up when removing the tub.

SELF-CLEANING FEEDING TROUGHS

When troughs are used in the paddocks for feeding sheep and other stock with grain or other artificial food, the inconvenience of cleaning out the troughs is often felt. They are, of course, liable to become dirty, and in the more southern parts of the country where they are of necessity left out of doors through the winter, they often become half filled



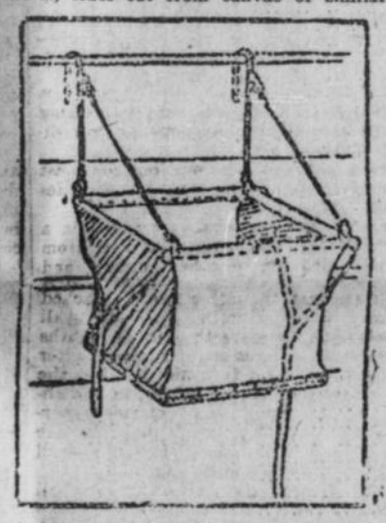
with water, and they have to be turned completely over, or to be cleaned out with a bit of board or a whisk of straw or hay. When this has to be done several times a week it entails a good deal of vexatious trouble, and much time is consumed in the operation. The following is a description of a self-cleaning trough, which is easily made, and is



recommended. It is constructed by cutting a V-shaped notch in the top of the plank post, in which rests the end of the trough, as in Fig. 1. An iron hinge at each end connects the top of the post and trough. At any time simply raise the opposite side of the trough and fold it over against the side of the post, as shown in Fig. 2. A trough in this position is for all practical purposes just as good as though bottom up. However, by leaving the post nearly as wide again at the top, and on a level with the top of the trough when right side up, the trough can be turned bottom up when properly hinged. This trough is also easily made portable by connecting the ends below the trough.

FEED BAG

In the illustration is shown an animal feed bag which can be conveniently used at any point where the teamster might be. When necessary it can be suspended from a fence or the vehicle wheel, but when these are not available it can be supported directly upon the ground or suspended from the head of the animal. It is the invention of a Texas farmer, and comprises a receptable for the feed, having a bottom made of wood or sheet metal, sides cut from canvas or similar



suitable material, and a wire frame sewn into the upper rim. The receptacle will preferably be square, with four loops in the frame, one at each corner. Connected with two of the loops are rods which serve as a support, being formed in the shape of hooks, brace rods connecting the support and the loops in the front. When not in use the bag can be collapsed into a small space and carried beneath the seat of a vehicle or otherwise disposed. Straps can also be supplied for attaching over the animal's head and suspending the device as an ordinary feed bag.

AIDS IN MARKETING FRUIT

The importance of careful packing, uniform and attractive crates, is well recognized by all fruit shippers. S. B. Hartman gives his experiences as follows in the 'Michigan Farmer':—

For the home trade we used an interlocking sectional crate, each section holding 12 quarts. These sections pile firmly one upon the other, any number of them, and a cover on top. They are kept painted and are neat and durable.

For a shipping crate we use a 16-quart crate as a gift package, though we are experimenting with other styles and the gift bushel crate. The latter seems a desirable package for some purposes.

That crates should be fairly neat and clean all will admit. For home trade they may be used several years if kept stored in a dry clean place. When a crate begins to get soiled or shabby we let it go where we do not expect to have it returned.

Apples are marketed in the bushel box and barrel. This season we are using clean cracker barrels with advertising and labels removed or covered by our label. New apple barrels are preferable but cost enough to eat into the profits when freight is added. We use the regular apple box, also one made from an orange box which makes a neat box but a little too springy. We knock the orange boxes in pieces, reverse ends and slats so as to bring all labels, etc., on the inside, and give a clean, fresh exterior, saw slats to proper length and nail on again.

For berries in the home trade we use the full size basket which makes a neat appearance in the sectional crates. If boxes are not exposed to the weather by customers or soft fruit put in them, they will last several seasons. When they begin to show dirt or stain we let them go where they will not be returned, and thus no soiled baskets accumulate. For red raspberries we use shallow pint boxes.

Neat labels are a great aid in improving the appearance of one's fruit, especially where there are a number of crates or boxes together all bearing them. Besides advertising the goods they give a business appearance to the package, which fact alone often aids in its sale. Of course its statements should be backed up by good quality of fruit or it is worse than useless. Never put a label on poor fruit of any kind.

We have distinctive colored crate, box, barrel labels for each kind of fruit that we grow in quantity. Each label bears the fruit in colors so the contents can be determined at a glance. The name of the farm and name and address of the proprietor, also the grade, are essentials of a label. Our apple labels are of two kinds, 'Fancy' and 'No. 1,' the former for boxes, the latter for barrels. A space is left blank to stencil in the variety.

Berry labels are put on ends of crates and covers of sectional crates. They attract attention to the fruit, which is the first requisite in selling it. Then if the fruit bears out the guarantee a customer is gained.

We also have waxed labels to go with each quart of fancy berries. This is at once a guarantee and an advertisement.

We cannot take up the packing in detail, but wish to point out the importance of careful packing as an aid to successful marketing. We may have good fruit, clean crates and boxes and attractice labels, but if the fruit is carelessly thrown into the package, without regard to fullness or appearance, top prices cannot be obtained. We can learn much in this respect from the care with which our western brethren pack their apples. They are carefully graded for size, color, and freedom from blemishes, and laid systematically in the box with bright cheeks showing and in same position. This makes a package which catches the eye of the customer. We can at least face the ends of barrels and top of boxes with even sized, well colored specimens, but don't use all the good fruit in the barrel doing it.

Strawberry boxes are also much improved by facing, round varieties being placed with stems down, and long varieties in rows on sides. We always sort our berries either while picking or afterward. We are told that it will not pay, for many people will pay no more for them, and the culls are nearly a loss, but we shall keep on sorting just the same. It pays in satisfaction any way, both to seller and buyer.

TUBERCULIN

Tuberculin is the concentrated liquid, usually glycerinated bouillon, on which the tubercule bacteria have grown until the products resulting from their multiplication have become imparted to the medium in sufficient quantity to inhibit their further development. It is not definitely determined just what these products are or just how they are elaborated.

In the preparation of tuberculin the saturated cultures are heated to destroy the tubercle bacteria, filtered through the Pasteur or Berkefelt filter to remove all the bacteria, and the filtrate condensed over a water bath. To the properly concentrated fluid a little carbolic acid is added to preserve it. It is evident, therefore, that tuberculin cannot produce tuberculosis, as the tubercle bacteria have been first killed by heat and then removed by filtration. It has never been known to produce any bad effect upon either tubercular cattle or healthy ones. It is the most accurate test for the detection of disease that is known to medical science.

In applying the tuberculin it is important to observe the following:

(1) The normal temperature of the animal to be tested must be determined. It is recommended that it be taken hourly or every two hours for the day preceding the test. In practice veterinarians usually take the temperature but once or twice before injecting the tuberculin.

(2) The tuberculin is injected subcutaneously in the side of the neck. Care should be taken that the syringe is sterile and the site of injection should be disinfected. The size of the dose depends upon the preparation of the tuberculin, that is, the degree of its concentration.

(3) Beginning six or eight hours after injection, the temperature should be taken hourly, or at least every two hours, for fully three-fourths of a day.

(4) During the time of testing the cattle should be kept quiet and free from all exposure and fed normally.

(5) In case of reaction there should be a rise of at least 1.5 degrees F. above the normal individual temperature as determined on the preceding day. In order to avoid error several initial temperatures should be taken. In practice, veterinarians usually take only a single temperature to determine if the cow is not suffering from a fever, due perhaps to other causes. The reaction in such cases is determined by the temperature curve. This procedure is liable to give erroneous results. The elevation of temperature should come on gradually, remaining practically at its maximum for a few hours and gradually subside. Erratic elevations of short duration are to be excluded. In case of doubt the animal should be retested.

(6) Animals advanced in pregnancy and those known to be suffering from any disease should be excluded. All methods of treatment, including exposure to cold or kind of food or drink which would tend to modify the temperature, should be avoided. Animals in which tuberculosis is far advanced are said sometimes to fail to react.

(7) The dose of tuberculin should vary to correspond to the weight of the animal. The dose for an adult cow of average weight is 0.25 cc. of the concentrated Koch tuberculin. This should be diluted to 2 cc. with a weak (1 percent) solution of carbolic acid before injecting. In cases where a second test is made within a few days the quantity of tuberculin injected should be larger than for the first test.

The interpretation of the temperature record requires care. If, however, all conditions pertaining to the protection of the animal have been fulfilled, the temperature curve mentioned is a very sure indication that the animal is suffering from an active, although it may be a very small, tubercular growth. If there is no reaction the correct interpretation is more difficult. In this case there are three conditions which must be taken into account, namely: (1) If the animal is extensively diseased it may not react. In this case the physical condition would show that the animal was at least healthy. (2) If the test was made during the period of incubation there would be no reaction, although the disease may soon develop. To overcome this danger a subsequent test should be made in from three to six months. (3) It is known that cows that have reacted may, because of the arrest of the disease, fail to react subsequently, but later the disease may start up again, when the animal would react. Great care must be exercised, therefore, in the interpretation of negative results, especially in tests made in herds where tuberculosis exists, and where it is possible that the animals failing to react have been infected.

PREPARING LIVE STOCK FOR THE RING

In the various live stock departments there is a certain class of professional exhibitors who need no instruction regarding the preparation of animals for the show ring. Some of them have certain methods of feeding and ways of handling live stock for rounding them off for exhibition purposes. It is impossible to secure a detailed description of their methods. As a rule, many breeders take their cattle direct from the pasture to the fair. A few weeks before the fair the cattle are brought in daily and kept up for a short time until they become accustomed to their feeds. In this way they are not disturbed by the sudden change when transferring them from the pasture to the fair grounds stall. With plenty of good chopped hay in sacks, the exhibitor will be able to so adjust the meal and cut feeds in sacks to the needs of the animals so that they may be kept on their proper feed and in good tone. Good alfalfa and clover well cut makes one of the most satisfactory cut feeds.

Care should be taken not to overcrowd the animals with food on the way to the fair. Frequently the appetite slackens in transportation, and experience shows that it is better to keep them under, rather than overfed. The feed given them during transit should be dry rather than possessing too much succulence. It is a well-known fact that some animals will not take much water when on the road, hence the necessity of care in this respect. The individuals should be watched. The more nearly they can be kept and fed as they were when at home the better.

Animals should not be washed until they are thoroughly rested after their journey. The facilities for washing, including soap, brushes, buckets and plenty of fresh water. It is important that this work be pushed rapidly. Animals are taken to the fair for show purposes and the oftener they are in the show ring the better for the individual who shows them. After the animals have been thoroughly washed they should be groomed carefully daily, the more the better.

The character of the stalls and pens rests usually with the management. The exhibitor should be careful not to unduly expose a valuable animal to inclement weather. Frequently the stalls are open and valuable animals are subject to draughts and beating rains during heavy storms. Frequently blankets can be tacked up affording ample protection. There should be more individual exhibits of first-class pure-bred stock from farms. Frequently stock of this sort take the ribbons away from professional showmen. It is competition like this that adds interest to the live stock department of an agricultural fair.

HANDLING VICIOUS HORSES

A balky horse can be cured when under the saddle by a very simple method. Turn him around and around in his tracks a few times, and then suddenly straighten his head, and he will willingly, and even gladly go forward. This was the method of the celebrated John S. Rarey, and has never been known to fail.

The 'jibbler' differs from the balker, inasmuch as his so-called vice is caused by congestion of the brain. The horse thus affected is liable to bolt or run away after one of these attacks, and is a dangerous animal.

Rearing, although commonly termed a vice, is often caused by too severe a curb. Sometimes the rearing horse loses his balance, and falls over backward. It is needless to say that the rider is then lucky if he or she escapes without serious, if not fatal injury. When the horse rears loosen the reins and speak to him in a soothing tone; but if he persists give him a sharp blow between the ears with the butt of the whip. This will bring him down on his four with amazing quickness.

Kicking is certainly a vice. Sometimes, however, it is caused by fear, in which case much can be accomplished by gentle management. Exactly the opposite treatment of the rearing animal should be applied to the kicker. Hold his head up with main and might, for the horse cannot throw out both hind legs at once when his head is elevated. Kicking straps are what the name implies. A strap fastened to the shafts over the horse's croup prevents kicking, but this is only serviceable when driven in single harness. Shying is a dangerous fault. It cannot properly be termed a vice, as it is generally the result of defective vision. Gentle treatment, soothing words and patient persistence in accustoming the animal to the dreaded object will often effect a cure. To lash a horse because he shies or is frightened only aggravates the evil. He will associate the punishment with the frightful object, and will fear it more and more each time he encounters it.

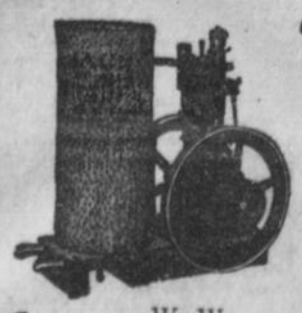
DATES OF FALL FAIRS

Secretaries of societies are requested to send to the 'Weekly Witness' at the earliest possible moment the dates of fall exhibitions not printed below:—

Name.	Date.
Canadian National, Toronto,	Aug. 27-Sept. 10
Aberfoyle	Oct. 2
Alliston	Oct. 4-5
Almonte	Sept. 18-20
Alexandria	Sept. 11-12
Alvinston	Oct. 2-3
Ailsa Craig	Sept. 24-25
Ameliasburg	Oct. 5-6
Amherstburg	Oct. 2-3
Ancaster	Sept. 25-26
Arthur	Sept. 18-19
Ashworth	Sept. 19
Aylmer	Sept. 3-7
Barrie	Sept. 24-26
Bayfield	Oct. 2-3
Bancroft	Sept. 18-19
Beaverton	Oct. 2-3
Belleville	Sept. 12-13
Beeton	Oct. 9-10
Berlin	Sept. 15
Beachburg	Oct. 3-5
Berwick	Sept. 10-11
Bhbrook	Oct. 8-9
Blyth	Sept. 18-19
Bleinheim	Oct. 3-4
Bolton	Oct. 1-2
Bobcaygeon	Sept. 27-28
Bothwell's Corners	Sept. 20-21
Bowmanville	Sept. 27-28
Bradford	Oct. 16-17
Brampton	Sept. 20-21
Brussells	Oct. 5
Bracebridge	Sept. 27-28
Bruce Mines	Sept. 26
Brigden	Oct. 1-2
Brockville	Sept. 12-13
Burford	Oct. 2-3
Burk's Falls	Sept. 20-21
Burlington	Sept. 27
Cassellon	Oct. 2-3
Campbellville	Sept. 28
Cayuga	Sept. 25-26
Carp	Oct. 3
Castleman	Sept. 18
Campbellford	Sept. 26-27
Caledonia	Oct. 11-12
Caledon	Oct. 4-5
Chatsworth	Sept. 18-19
Chatham	Sept. 26-27
Chatham, N.B.	Sept. 14-21
Clarksburg	Oct. 2-3
Coe Hill	Sept. 21
Cobourg	Sept. 24-25
Comber	Sept. 28-29
Courtland	Oct. 4
Coboconk	Oct. 2
Cookstown	Oct. 2-3
Coldwater	Oct. 3-4
Colborne	Oct. 1-2
Collingwood	Sept. 25-28
Cobden	Sept. 25
Delta	Sept. 25-26
Delaware	Oct. 3
Demorestville	Oct. 12-13
Dorchester Station	Oct. 3
Dresden	Oct. 4-5
Drumbo	Sept. 25-26
Drayton	Oct. 2-3
Dunnville	Sept. 18-19
Dungannon	Oct. 4-5
Durham	Sept. 19-20
Dundas	Oct. 5-6
Dunchurch	Oct. 5
Dundalk	Oct. 11-12
Eganville	Sept. 18
Elmvale	Oct. 8-10
Elmira	Sept. 26-27
Elora	Sept. 20-21
Embro	Oct. 4
Emsdale	Sept. 25
Emo	Sept. 18-19
Erin	Oct. 18-19
Essex	Sept. 17-18
Fergus	Sept. 25-26
Feversham	Oct. 3-4
Fenelon Falls	Oct. 2-3
Fenwick	Oct. 11
Florence	Oct. 8-9
Flesherton	Sept. 27-28
Fordwich	Oct. 6
Fort Erie	Oct. 4-5
Galt	Oct. 5-6
Georgetown	Oct. 2-3
Gooderham	Oct. 4
Gore Bay	Oct. 4-5
Glencoe	Sept. 25-26
Gravenhurst	Sept. 25-26
Grand Valley	Oct. 16-17
Guelph	Sept. 11-13
Halifax, N.S.	Sept. 20-Oct. 6
Harriston	Sept. 27-28
Harrowsmith	Sept. 13-4
Hanover	Sept. 27-28
Harrow	Oct. 9-10
Haliburton	Sept. 27
Highgate	Oct. 5-6
Holstein	Oct. 2
Homer	Oct. 8-9
Huntsville	Sept. 25-26
Ilderton	Sept. 28
Ingersoll	Oct. 9-10
Inverary	Sept. 13
Jarvis	Oct. 4-5
Keene	Oct. 2-3
Kemptville	Sept. 17-18
Kemble	Sept. 27-28
Kirkton	Oct. 4-5
Kincardine	Sept. 19
Kilsythe	Oct. 4-5
Lansdowne	Sept. 27-28
Lakefield	Sept. 25-26
Lambeth	Oct. 9
Langton	Oct. 13
L'Amable	Oct. 3
Lindsay	Sept. 20-22
Listowel	Sept. 25-26
Little Current	Sept. 29
Lion's Head	Oct. 2-3
Lombardy	Sept. 29
Lucknow	Oct. 2-3
Lyndhurst	Sept. 20-21
Markdale	Oct. 2-3
Maxville	Sept. 20-21
Markham	Oct. 3-5
Marshville	Oct. 5-6
Mattawa	Sept. 26-27
Manitowaning	Oct. 2-3
Magnetawan	Oct. 4-5
Madoc	Sept. 13-14
Maberly	Oct. 3-4
Marmora	Sept. 25-26
Merlin	Oct. 1-2
McDonald's Corners	Sept. 28
Meaford	Sept. 27-28
Metcalfe	Sept. 19-20
Merrickville	Sept. 13 14
Milverton	Sept. 27-28
Milbrook	Oct. 4-5
Midland	Sept. 27-28
Milton	Oct. 11-12
Mitchell	Sept. 18-19
Middleville	Oct. 5
Mildmay	Sept. 24-25
Mount Brydges	Oct. 5
Mohr's Corners	Sept. 24-25
Mt. Hope	Oct. 3
Murillo	Sept. 27
Napanee	Sept. 18-19
Newmarket	Sept. 18-20
New Westminster, B.C.	Oct. 2-6
Neustadt	Spet. 20-21
Newboro'	Oct. 1-3
New Hamburg	Sept. 19-20
New Liskeard	Sept. 20-21
Newington	Sept. 18-19
Netherby	Oct. 10
Niagara-on-the-Lake	Sept. 25-26
Norwood	Oct. 9-10
North Bay	Sept. 20
Oakwood	Sept. 27-28
Ohsweken	Oct. 3-5
Onondaga	Oct. 2
Ontario Winter Fair, Guelph	Dec. 10-15
Orono	Spet. 17-18
Orangeville	Sept. 27-28
Orillia	Sept. 25-28
Oshawa	Sept. 25-26
Ottawa	Sept. 7-15
Otterville	Oct. 5-6
Owen Sound	Sept. 12-14
Paisley	Sept 25-26
Pakenham	Sept. 17-18
Paris	Sept. 27-28
Parkhill	Sept. 26-27
Parry Sound	Sept. 26-28
Palmerston	Sept. 20-21
Perth	Sept. 12-14
Petrolea	Sept. 29-21
Peterborough	Sept. 25-26
Picton	Sept. 26-27
Pinkerton	Sept. 21
Powassan	Oct. 3-4
Priceville	Oct. 4-5
Prescott	Sept. 18-20
Port Carling	Sept. 26
Ralahara Centre	Sept. 20
Ramona	Oct. 3
Renfrew	Sept. 26-28
Richard's Landing	Sept. 28
Riceville	Sept. 28
Ripley	Sept. 25-26
Richmond	Sept. 24-26
Rockton	Oct. 9-10
Rosseau	Sept. 25
Rockwood	Oct. 4-5
Rocklyn	Oct. 5
Russell	Sept. 26
Sault Ste. Marie	Oct. 2-3
Sarnia	Sept. 24-26
Scarboro' Junction	Sept. 26
Schomberg	Oct. 11-12
Seaforth	Sept. 20
Shannonville	Sept. 29
Shelburne	Sept. 25-26
Shedden	Sept. 26
Simcoe	Sept. 25-27
South River	Sept. 26-27
South Mountain	Sept. 13-14
Springfield	Sept. 20-21
Sprucedale	Sept. 27
St. Mary's	Sept. 26-27
Stoney Creek	Sept. 27-28
Strathroy	Sept. 17-19
Stratford	Sept. 20-21
Sturgeon Falls	Sept. 20-21
Stirling	Sept. 27-28
St. Thomas	Sept. 18
Staffordville	Sept. 19
Sussex, N.B.	Sept. 10-14
Sunderland	Sept. 18-19
Sutton	Sept. 27-28
Sunbridge	Oct. 3
Tara	Oct. 2-3
Tavistock	Sept. 17-18
Teeswater	Oct. 3-4
Thessalon	Sept. 28
Tiverton	Oct. 2
Thedford	Oct. 3
Thorndale	Oct. 2
Thamesville	Oct. 2-3
Thorold	Oct. 1-2
Tilsonburg	Oct. 2-3
Tweed	Oct. 4
Udora	Oct. 10
Utterson	Oct. 2-3
Underwood	Oct. 8-9
Vankleek Hill	Sept. 13-15
Victoria Road	Sept. 19
Walkerton	Sept. 19-20
Wallaceburg	Oct. 2-3
Watford	Sept. 27-28
Wales	Sept. 10-11
Warkworth	Oct. 4-5
Waterford	Oct. 4
Wallacetown	Sept. 27-28
Waterdown	Oct. 2
Walsh	Sept. 29
Western London	Sept. 7-15
Weston	Oct. 6
Welland	Oct. 2-3
Wellesley	Sept. 12-14
Wellanadport	Oct. 8-9
Wheatley	Oct. 10-11
Wingham	Sept, 27-28
Wiarton	Sept. 25-26
Williamstown	Sept. 26-27
Woodstock	Sept. 19-21
Woodbridge	Oct. 17-18
Woodville	Sept. 13-14
Wyoming	Oct. 8?9
Zurich	Sept. 19-20

NO FOUL BROOD IN WASPS' NEST

Some bee-keepers have thought that wasps were subject to foul brood, and have argued that there was little hope of getting rid of the pest so long as wasps' nests were allowed to harbor it. M. Lichtenthaler relates, in 'The Rheinische Bienenzeitung,' that during the past year he received two wasps' nests which really appeared to have the disease. There was the characteristic odor, rotten brood, and all the other signs of foul brood. He sent these two nests to the Biological Institute at Berlin, where the foul-brood question had been thoroughly studied. After careful examination it is stated that there was no foul brood in the two wasps' nests; the microscopical examination and the cultures did not show the presence of the disease germs, either in the bacillus or spore condition. This will dispose of the idea that wasps can infect hives or that they are subject to the disease.—'Bee-Keepers' Record.'



Make the Farm Pay

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GASOLINE ENGINE

will pump water, saw wood, shell corn, run cream separator, in fact furnish power for any purpose.

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W. W. 444 St. James St., Montreal.

Please send me (without cost to me) your catalogue with full information regarding your Gasoline Engine for farm use.

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TOWN ..... PROVINCE .....

COW TESTING ASSOCIATIONS

The figures herewith give the result of the fifth test at St. Edwidge, Que. Three individual yields of 1,000 pounds of milk for this dry and hot season make encouraging reading. The herd averages vary from 19 to 30 pounds of fat per cow.

30 days, ending Aug. 8, 1906.

Herd	No. of cows.	Milk lb.	Herd Average. Test	Fat. lb.
1	29	560	4.2	24.0
2	6	580	3.6	21.2
3	8	593	3.7	22.0
4	12	660	3.8	25.3
5	10	676	3.9	26.4
6	9	608	4.1	25.4
7	12	584	3.8	22.5
8	15	745	3.8	28.9
9	8	643	3.0	23.9
10	13	670	4.0	26.8
11	9	515	3.7	18.2
12	12	580	3.9	23.1
13	7	677	3.9	22.7
14	12	694	3.8	26.6
15	10	801	3.7	29.7
16	9	783	3.7	29.7
17	14	701	3.8	27.3
18	7	560	4.2	23.7
19	10	659	3.8	25.1
20	15	747	3.9	29.6
21	12	867	3.7	32.4
22	5	566	3.9	22.3
23	6	745	3.5	26.7
24	7	611	4.3	26.8
26	9	593	4.0	24.0
27	8	716	3.7	26.7
29	20	551	4.1	22.9
31	10	741	4.0	30.9

Herd	No. of cows.	Highest Individual Milk yield. lb.	Test- ing.	Lowest Individual Milk yield. lb.	Test- ing.
1	29	830	3.7	330	4.1
2	6	870	3.2	430	3.6
3	8	690	3.5	420	3.9
4	12	830	5.0	410	4.0
5	10	1,000	3.3	530	4.4
6	9	750	3.8	470	4.8
7	12	560	4.0	480	4.2
8	15	920	3.4	530	5.3
9	8	820	3.4	390	4.5
10	13	820	4.0	470	4.1
11	9	660	3.6	390	4.9
12	12	790	3.8	410	4.0
13	7	770	3.6	210	4.2
14	12	980	3.7	560	3.9
15	10	1,010	3.5	640	3.5
16	9	990	3.6	400	3.5
17	14	850	3.3	520	5.2
18	7	680	3.9	330	4.4
19	10	750	4.0	470	3.7
20	15	920	3.4	410	5.4
21	12	1,000	3.5	670	4.0
22	5	660	3.6	490	4.6
23	6	970	3.9	571	4.1
24	7	800	4.5	470	4.8
26	9	720	5.7	480	4.4
27	8	850	3.5	570	3.4
29	20	720	4.0	387	4.5
31	10	920	3.8	580	4.4

Number of cows tested, 304; average yield of milk, 654 pounds; average test, 3.9; average yield of fat, 25.7 pounds.

The table herewith gives the result of the fifth test this season at Princeton, Ont. In contrast to the fine record of herd No. 16 is that of herd 6, where the highest individual yield is only 430 pounds of milk from a seven-year-old cow calved in February.

30 days ending Aug. 14, 1906.

Herd No.	No. of Cows.	Milk lb.	Herd Average. Test.	Fat lb.
2	5	788	3.4	27.1
3	7	560	3.7	20.7
4	10	575	3.6	20.7
6	5	260	4.0	14.6
7	13	469	3.6	17.0
8	5	662	3.4	22.6
9	8	548	3.6	20.2
10	6	539	3.3	18.0
12	8	695	3.4	23.9
13	12	548	3.4	19.1
16	8	961	3.4	33.2
17	6	535	3.7	20.1

Herd No.	No. of Cows.	Highest Individual Milk yield. lb.	Test- ing.	Lowest Individual Milk yield. lb.	Test- ing.
2	5	880	3.6	670	4.0
3	7	645	3.8	485	3.2
4	10	660	3.5	340	3.8
6	5	430	4.1	270	4.3
7	13	640	4.2	380	4.1
8	5	800	3.3	570	3.8
9	8	790	3.0	410	4.8
10	6	715	3.2	340	3.4
12	8	960	3.2	575	3.4
13	12	860	3.5	410	3.5
16	8	1,160	3.8	730	3.6
17	6	910	3.4	310	3.8

No. of cows tested, 93.

Number of cows tested, 93; average yield of milk, 607 pounds; average test, 3.5; average yield of fat, 21.6 pounds.

The result of the second test at one of the Lake St. John district associations is given in the accompanying figures. The average test is 3.09, just about the same as the other Quebec associations. The good individual record of 912 pounds of milk in herd 5 is from a seven-year-old cow calved in June.

30 days ending Aug. 8, 1906.

Herd No.	No. of Cows.	Milk lb.	Herd Average. Test.	Fat lb.
1	10	689	3.8	26.6
3	10	618	4.0	25.0
5	5	743	3.7	27.8
6	5	570	3.8	21.8
7	4	477	4.3	20.7
16	4	723	4.0	29.1
25	9	541	4.1	22.6

Herd No.	No. of Cows.	Highest Individual Milk yield. lb.	Test- ing.	Lowest Individual Milk yield. lb.	Test- ing.
1	10	840	4.2	450	4.5
3	10	760	3.6	530	3.9
5	5	912	3.4	665	3.8
6	5	665	4.0	450	4.1
7	4	570	3.8	500	4.2
16	4	870	3.9	575	4.8
25	9	720	6.0	340	4.0

Number of cows tested, 47; average yield of milk, 623 pounds; average test, 3.9; average yield of fat, 24.8 pounds.

POULTRY POINTERS

Fatten and sell off your chickens as fast as they are large enough. They will bring you more now than they will later. After they are ready for market the cost of feed for extra keeping cuts down the profit.

After the hatching of chicks comes the raising of them, and the latter is more important than the former. One great cause of mortality among chicks is the exposure to sudden rain storms, resulting in the drowning of thousands and the stunting of tens of thousands. When a rain storm comes up see that they are gotten under shelter before the storm breaks.

If your chicks disappear, watch the cat, watch your neighbor's cat, watch all cats and keep them off your premises, if you have to plant a few of them. Cats do lots of mischief in the poultry yard that is blamed on hawks. Hawks are bad enough, but a cat with an appetite for chickens will do more damage in a week than hwks will in a month. Beware of the cat.

Eggs and Poultry.

TO SQUAB RAISERS —I HAVE A SMALL loft of fine imported Homing Pigeons for sale at reasonable prices. CHAS. E. CHANTLER, Stroud, Ont.

FOR SALE, ALL MY BREEDING STOCK, Yearling Barred Rock Hens, Boyce's winning strain, at 4 for $3.00; also two Cocks 'Admiral Togo' and 'Boyce.' A. R. LATTER, Rosehurst Poultry Yards, Ravenna.

FOR SALE, APRIL HATCHED CHICKens, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Rocks, Leghorns, pair not related, $1.50; 5 pairs $5. WADE & SON, Sarnia, Ont.

HIGH CLASS WHITE WYANDOTTE Eggs (Martin's Regal Strain), $1.50 per 15. WILLIAM FINLAY, Corriemuitie Cottage, Greenlay, Que.

FOR SALE — PURE BRED SINGLE comb White Legborn Eggs, from first prize stock, including first cock at Ontario Show, Guelph, 1904; no better laying strain on earth. Pure bred White Wyandottes, Duston (Regal) strain. Also pure bred White Pekin Ducks. Eggs from above, 13, $1.00. G. A. LUNNEY, Collingwood, Ont.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, $1 PER 15; $4 per 100. E. C. BROWN, Breeder and importer, Hayesville, Ont.

Wanted.

WANTED, SADDLE HACK — MUST BE absolutely quiet, and up to 225 lbs.; not over 15¾; mare preferred; sound, and good looking. WILLIAM NORRIS, Conshohocken, Pennsylvania.

Miscellaneous.

BOOKKEEPING, COMMERCIAL COURSE by mail, thoroughly practical, with modern business methods; rapid tuition. Write for circular. GALLEY, Business Expert, 2585 St. Catherine street, Montreal.

MANUFACTURERS, I POST UP SIGNS and distribute advertising matter throughout Muskoka district. Address JOHN VON ALMA, Kilworthy, Ontario.

DYSPEPSIA CURED.—WAIT'S HOMEOpathic Dyspepsia Remedy cures Indigestion, Weak Stomach, Water Brash, Bad taste in mouth, Coated Tongue, Loss of Appetite, Loathing of Food, Constipation or Costive Bowels, Scanty, Knotty, Small, Hard, Dry or Insufficient Stools, Biliousness, Yellow Earthy Complexion, Drowsiness, Acid Stomach, Starving and cannot eat.—Positive cure. Price $1. Send Registered Letter or Postal Note. JOHN T. WAIT, Box 385, Arnprior.

POSTCARDS — CANADIAN VIEWS, 12c dozen; colored, 20c; moonlight views, 25c. A. RICE, Granby, Que.

25 ENVELOPES PRINTED WITH Return name and address on corner, postpaid, 15c. Samples free. W. HOWIE, Printer, Beebe Plain, Que.

Situations Vacant.

MEN WANTED—WE HAVE A POSITION open for one good man in each locality, local or travelling, at $840 a year and expenses $2.50 per day, tacking up show cards, and generally advertising a New Discovery. No experience necessary. Write for particulars. SALUS MEDICINAL CO., London, Ont.

WAGES! WAGES!

THOUSANDS of good, General SERVANTS wanted by our customers. Wages, $12.00 to $25 per month. We book places ahead and send you right to them. THE EDMONTON AGENCIES AND INFORMATION BUREAU, Edmonton, Alta.

Business Chance

FOR SALE — BOARDING HOUSE FURnishing and complete outfit. House situate on Germain street, containing 12 rooms. Enquire, ALEXANDER W. BAIRD, Solicitor, etc., Pugsley Building, St. John, N.B.

$200 A YEAR PERMANENT INCOME TO you and your heirs after you, for $100 down: prospectus free. This proposition is to less than two thousand people and won't go begging. Address JOYCE MFG. CO., Macdowall, Sask., Canada.

HAVING BEEN FORTUNATE AT COBalt, want to sell small hotel here less than half value; beautiful lakes; good, steady trade winter and summer; two hundred miles east of Winnipeg; fifteen hundred cash; fifteen hundred like rent; Address MANITOU HOTEL, Gold Rock, Ont.

Books, &c.

YOUR NAME ON 100 LATEST STYLE, best quality Visiting Cards, with confidential terms and samples, sent postpaid for 50c. Agents make $2.50 to $7.50 per day. W. HOWIE, Printer, Beebe Plain, Vt.

Teachers Wanted.

WANTED, TEACHER FOR SCHOOL Section No. 15, Huntingdon. Duties to begin after summer holidays. THOMAS NEVILLE, Sec.-Treas., Madoc P.O., Ont.

WANTED, FEMALE PROTESTANT Teacher, holding third-class certificate, to teach in S. S. No. 1, Dawson, Manitoulin Island; duties commence after summer vacation; musical education preferred. Apply, stating salary, to WATSON H. FITZPATRICK, Secretary, Meldrum Bay, Manitoulin Island, Ont.

FARMERS' SALES AND WANTS.

Live Stock.

WANTED — BUYERS AND SHIPPERS OF live chickens to communicate at once with SCOTT, ASHTON & CO., Morrisburg, Ont.

FOR SALE — CHOICE SHORTHORNS, Scotland's Challenge 'imp.' at head of herd. Also registered Lincoln sheep. Satisfaction guaranteed. R. CORLEY, Belgrade, Ont.

J. C. ROSS, JARVIS, ONT. COTSWOLD Sheep. Prize-winners at America's leading shows. Imported and home bred. Also some good Clydesdale Horses.

A FEW NICE, SMOOTH HEREFORD Bulls for sale, from 14 months to 20 months old. Priced right to do business. W. BENNETT, Box 458, Chatham, Ont.

FOR SALE, SABLE COLLIES, REGISTered puppies, extra good pedigree and well marked; bred for work; also, one year old bitch. JOHN E. PEARCE, Wallacetown, Ontario.

GIVE YOUR BEES A CHANCE. — IT costs as much to winter over a poor colony as a good one. An old failing queen means a weak colony in the fall. Probably a dead one next spring. Now is the time to requeen. A young, vigorous queen put at the head of a colony, will put that colony in good shape for wintering. If she is an untested queen she will have just started to lay when you get her, and she will keep right on laying. That colony will go into winter quarters strong in YOUNG bees. It will build up fast, because the queen is young and prolific, and when next year's honey flow comes along, well—the bees will be there to gather it. Order now! Don't wait. There is none better than the Bow Park strain of Italians. Untested, each $1; six, $5; twelve, $9. Tested, each, $1.50; six, $8.00; twelve, $15.00. F. P. ADAMS, Bow Park, Brantford, Ontario

Seeds, Plants, etc.

STRAWBERRIES PLANTED NOW Yield next year. Catalogue free EUSTACE HARTLEY, Milton, Ontario.

GINSENG FOR SALE — GINSENG Roots and seeds for fall planting. Send five cents for booklet to THOMAS A. GORDON & SON, Canadian Ginseng Gardens, Hall's Bridge, Peterborough County, Ont.

FOR SALE — STRAWBERRY PLANTS. Decide now. Send for our free catalogue and prices. EUSTACE HARTLEY, Milton, Ontario.

INTENDING PLANTERS OF NURSERY stock should write direct to us for quotations, or see our nearest agent before ordering elsewhere. Our stock is complete, and of the finest quality, and all orders, large or small, are given careful attention. We guarantee satisfaction. Our business has been established in Canada for over forty years, and our facilities for growing, packing, and shipping are of the very best. We aim to lead in quality and price. Agents wanted. Get terms. THE THOMAS W. BOWMAN & SON CO., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

Agents Wanted.

ORGANIZERS WANTED THROUGHOUT the Dominion to establish local branches. Apply, ALFRED TYLER, Wholesale Tea Importer and Spice Miller, London, Canada.

GENERAL AGENT WANTED TO TAKE charge of your county. Apply to IMPERIAL COMPANY, Galt, Ont.

FOR SALE — EVERY WOMAN WANTS it—thread-cutting thimble; sells like hot cakes; gold mine for agents. Sample, 10 cents. A. A. GRIFFIN & CO., 3417 Avenue 1, Brooklyn, N.Y.

LADIES, MEND THAT RENT IN YOUR skirt with our tissue; no sewing; ten cents sample sheet. Agents wanted. THE OAKWOOD CO., Toronto.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE, Old and young. Write at once for particulars of our $200 prize offer in addition to generous commission. Previous experience unnecessary. Address RADSTOCK MANUFACTURING CO., Dept. P., Toronto.

THE PERFECTION COW TAIL HOLDER (patented) insures comfort and cleanliness while milking. It will please you. Thousands sold. By mail, 15c; two for 25c. Agents wanted. Prices right. Address, WM. NOXON, Picton, Ont.

WANTED, NOW, RELIABLE AGENTS TO sell fruit and ornamental trees. We positively guarantee our trees to be hardy for Quebec, selling selected varieties approved by Government Experimental Farm. Trees true to name. Delivery guaranteed in good condition; exclusive territory; outfit FREE. Established over 25 years. For terms write, PELHAME NURSERY CO., Toronto, Ont.

WANTED, A RELIABLE LADY IN EVery town where we are not represented, to take orders for our tailor-made costumes and other specialities. DOMINION GARMENT CO., Box 209, Guelph, Ont.

MEN WANTED — RELIABLE MEN IN every locality throughout Canada to advertise our goods, tack up show cards on trees, fences, along roads and all conspicuous places; also distributing small advertising matter. Salary $900 per year, or $75 per month, and expenses $3.00 per day. Steady employment to good, reliable men. No experience necessary. Write for particulars. EMPIRE MEDICINE CO., London, Ont.

AGENTS WANTED, TO PUSH 'WORLD Wide 'on special trial rate offer. Nothing nicer to canvass for. Generous commissions; it is just what intelligent people are looking for. Write for terms, samples, etc. JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, Montreal.

Training School for Nurses

HARTFORD HOSPITAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

Unusual advantages for the study of Nursing. All branches. Special instruction in dietetics and massage. Graduates entitled to State Registration. Beautiful residence for nurses. Address Miss I. SUTHERLAND Principal of Training School, Hartford Hospital, Hartford, Conn., U.S.A.

Farm and Other Lands

FARM LANDS, FROM $5 TO $15 an acre. C. E. A. SIMONDS, Leduc, Alta.

200 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE, whole or part, 5 miles from Ottawa. Further particulars apply W. R. UPTON, Billings' Bridge P.O.

FOR SALE — HOTEL AND TWELVE and a half acres of land; will sell whole or part. Hotel doing good business; race track on ground. Will be sold cheap as I am leaving shortly for the Old Country. Apply at Sand Hill Hotel, near Sandwich, or address J. H. CHURCHILL, Sandwich, Ont.

FARM FOR SALE, LOT 24, CON. 2, Township of Eramosa, 225 acres, good land, splendid timber, well fenced, bank barn, stone house; also, blacksmith shop to rent. Address, E. LOGHRIN, 42 Liverpool street, Guelph, Ont.

FARM FOR SALE — FARM, 250 ACRES, about 100 acres cleared. Lots 30, Con. 1 and 14, respectively, Armour and Strong. Best stock farm in the district. No rock, practically all tillable land. Good hewed log houses, frame barn. For particulars apply to R. Z. SMITH, Burks Falls.

ONE HUNDRED ACRES, WEST MISsouri, near St. Mary's; good dairy farm, in high state of cultivation; never rented; brick House; large bank barn; water in both; reason for selling, age of proprietor. JAMES PATTERTSON, Oliver, Ont.

$1,500 WILL BUY 54 ACRES, PART OF Lot 2, Ninth Concession, East Whitby. Good house, barn; well fenced and watered. O. HEZZELWOOD, Oshawa, Ont.

FARMS! HOUSES! LOTS! FOR SALE in all parts of the city. Insurance, Fire, Accident, Sickness, Plate Glass, Burglary, Guarantee. R. G. IVEY, Special Agent. W. MIGHT, 326 George street, Peterborough. Phone 2.

FOR SALE, 200 ACRES IN COUNTY Simcoe; good soil; good buildings; about seventy acres hardwood bush; three miles from railway station. GEORGE FRASER, Craighurst P.O., Ont.

50-ACRE FARM, WITH GOOD BUILDings; 30 acres cleared, peach orchard; 20 acres good timber; 3 miles from railroad station; crops, farm implements, horse, cow, large number full-blooded chickens, incubator, etc., go with farm; price, $1,800; free catalogue. CHARLES M. HAMMOND, Real Estate Broker, Milford, Del.

FOR SALE — ONE OF THE BEST IN town, clean pastures; good water in pastures, house and barns; much wood to spare, $6.50 to $7 per cord; 80 tons hay, all cut with machine; soil dark loam; large, convenient buildings; 40 head grade Jerseys. S. HARRIS HOLMAN, East Roxbury, Vermont.

FOR SALE — GET MY LIST, BEST farms, Parry Sound District, near Sundridge. J. CARTER, Sundridge, Ont.

ONE HUNDRED ACRES FOR SALE —One mile from Belmont; good state of cultivation; 15 acres good bush; good brick house; fair outbuildings. Apply, NEIL McKELLAR, W. A. BROWN, Executors, Belmont, Ont.

ONE-HUNDRED-ACRE FARM For Sale; three miles from Niagara Falls, on electric road; thirteen acres grapes; good buildings; well fenced; easy terms. Particulars, R.T., 'Witness' Office, Montreal, Que.

FOR SALE, DELAWARE FRUIT, Grain and grass Farms; fine land; healthy climate; good markets. Catalogue free. Come and see some bargains and a fine country. J. R. McGONIGAL & SON, Dover, Del.

FOR SALE, FARM COTAINING 163 acres, situated 3½ miles from the town of New Liskeard, Ont. For particulars apply 5 Havelock street, Toronto.

NORTH-WEST LANDS FOR SALE—Saskatoon District—good farm lands for sale at reasonable prices and terms. BURK & CO., 28 Toronto street, Toronto.

FOR SALE, SOUTHERN OKANAGAN and Similkameen Valleys, farm and fruit lands for sale; also Penticton town site lots. For particulars write MARTINSON & CO., Penticton, B.C.

FOR SALE, IN SIMCOE COUNTY, SIX acres of good land; two acres orchard, bearing fruit; good frame house, small barn; close to church and school; three miles from Orillia town and railway station. For particulars apply to WM. REID, Sadowa P.O., Ont.

FOR SALE, IN NORTH ORILLIA Township, Simcoe County, about fifty acres of bush land; no improvements, good clay soil; close to church and school; four miles from railway station; seven miles from town. For particulars apply to WM. REID, Sadowa P.O., Ont.

FOR SALE, HOUSES IN KENNEDY, Edmonton, Carlton, Young, Agnes, Maryland and Simcoe streets; also on William, Gertrude, Wardlow, Alfred and Manitoba avenues. Lots in all parts of the city. Farms in Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan. Ocean tickets to and from all parts of the world. Agents for the Great West Life Assurance Co. Open evenings till 9.30. DAVID REID & CO., Phone 5375, 2? Stanley Block, Main street, Winnipeg.

WESTERN CANADIAN LAND AND BUSINESS BROKERS,
Suite 23, Stanley Block, Winnipeg.

TWO A1 PRAIRIE FARMS, FAIR Buildings, well improved, thirteen and sixteen dollars per acre; easy terms; one and three miles from town, just outside Manitoba.

HALF SECTION, 6 MILES FROM Broadview, serviceable buildings, 160 acres broken, 115 in wheat; all arable land; $14.00 per acre; half cash; very cheap.

HALF SECTION NEAR BROOKDALE; rich land, seventy-five acres broken, fifty in crop; can break three hundred Sixteen per acre; any terms. Write us for splendid offerings.

MANITOBA LANDS.

FOR SALE — MANITOBA LAND FOR sale; good settled district; soil cannot be beat; good water; near town. Write for prices, that are snaps. CAMERON CAMPBELL, Forget, Sask.

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.

SCRATCHED ON GLASS.

'Easterner,' who asked for the lines, beginning, 'Little did my mother think,' and others, will be interested in the following, furnished by Miss Johnson, of Truro, from the 'Westminster Gazette:'—

'To the pleasure-loving and the literary public alike, the sale of the Red Lion at Henley is an event of uncommon interest. The former delight in the old hostelry because of the excellent view which it affords of the finish of the regatta course; the latter, by reason of the "warmest welcome" lines which Shenstone is said to have scratched on one of its windows. Poetry on panes, however, is not so rare as some writers seem to suggest. Less than ten years ago Messrs. Sotheby sold a pane of glass, taken from Carlyle's lodgings in Edinburgh, on which the young philosopher had scratched the following stanza:

"Little did my mother think
That day she cradled me,
What land I was to travel in,
Or what death I should dee,
Oh, foolish thee."

'Mr. Froude declared his full belief in the authenticity of the relic. At Willoughby, on the London road, a few miles from Rugby, stands the Four Crosses Inn, originally the Three Crosses. Dean Swift, on his way to Ireland, once called there, and disliking his reception by the hostess, wrote these lines on the window with his diamond:—

'You have three crosses at your door,
Hang up your wife, and you'll have four.
—Swift. D., 1730."'

THE RESURRECTION.

Miss Effie A. Johnson, of Truro, N.S., in sending a copy of the poem asked for by C.C., of St. Louis, adds from her scrapbook an interesting introductory note:

'When Lord Lindsay was travelling in Egypt, was found a mummy, the inscription on which showed that it was two thousand years old. Unwrapping it, he discovered in one of his hands a tiny seed. He brought the seed to England and planted it, when lo, it bloomed and produced a lovely flower. The following stanzas, by Mrs. S. H. Bradford, were suggested by this interesting incident:—

Two thousand years ago, a flower
Bloomed lightly in a far-off land;
Two thousand years ago its seed
Was placed within a dead man's hand.

Before the Saviour came to earth,
That man had lived and loved and died,
And even in that far-off time
The flower had spread its perfume wide.

Sun rose and set, years came and went,
The dead had kept its treasure well;
Nations were born and turned to dust,
While life was hidden in that shell.

The shrivelled hand is robbed at last,
The seed is buried in the earth;
When lo! the life—long hidden there—
Into a glorious flower burst forth.

Just such a plant as that which grew
From such a seed when buried low;
Just such a flower in Egypt bloomed
And died two thousand years ago!

And will not He who watched the seed
And kept the life within the shell,
When those He loves are laid to rest,
Watch o'er their buried dust as well?

And will He not from 'neath the sod
Cause something glorious to arise?
Aye, though it sleep two thousand years,
Yet all that buried dust shall rise.

Just such a face as greets you now,
Just such a form as here we wear,
Only more glorious far, will rise
To meet the Saviour in the air.

Then will I lay me down in peace,
When called to leave this vale of tears,
For 'in my flesh shall I see God,'
Even though I sleep two thousand years.

LEGAL.

ONTARIO.

CATTLE IN POTATO PATCH.

——Ont.—Our wire fence between pasture and road was cut down by some miscreant. Our neighbor's nice potato patch across the road has no fence next the road. He claiming that he got our cattle in his potatoes, took them to pound, claiming (in writing) four dollars damage, and leaving one dollar with the pound-keeper. As by our township municipal by-law these cattle must not run unattended on the roads, of course we expect to pay the poundage. The pound-keeper gave me my cattle on my promise to pay the damage if the law would compel me to, without my giving 'him' any legal trouble over it. The neighbor is dinging at the pound-keeper for his money, and says he has advice that we must pay it. The crop is not hurt in (hardly) the least, and other people's and this same neighbor's cows have all been in the potato patch, as everything around here does actually run at large, and on our pasture especially. Must we pay this damage. Ans.—You are liable to pay damages to some amount, and it would pay you better to settle now than to have the dispute as to amount decided by fence-viewers, the reference to whom would involve fees as well as time and trouble.

MEDICAL.

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

PTOMAINE POISONING.

'Anxious Subscriber' asks: 1. What is ptomaine poisoning. 2. How can it be formed in ice cream? 3. Would there be any danger from home-made ice cream if made from pure cream or milk and eggs, with ordinary essence or flavoring? Ans.—Ptomaines are poisonous alkaloids formed by the putrid decomposition of albuminous substances. They are found, therefore, in decaying meat, fish, eggs, milk and cheese. These substances are highly poisonous, inasmuch as they enter quickly into organic combination with the body, and death may result from the ingestion of only a small quantity. Ptomaines are formed only at a certain stage of decomposition, so that all spoiled meat is not necessarily dangerous. Being unstable, too, they are quickly transformed into harmless products. When meat or other albuminous material smells 'high' it is probably not dangerous to life, though unpleasant. Ptomaines may be formed in milk or cheese by the decomposition of the casein, or curd, and are quite as dangerous as those formed in meat. Any ice cream, if made of pure, clean materials, and consumed at once, would be quite safe.

POTTS DISEASE.

'Subscriber' is a married man, aged 38, who has been laid up in bed for about two years with Pott's disease. This was believed to result from an injury to the spine. He seemed to be getting along well until last February, when he woke up one morning with a pain in the right side below the ribs. This continued for two days and then disappeared. The tongue became coated. For two months he was unable to take much nourishment, and became very weak. Then he took a fainting fit, with terrible pains around the heart. At present, his appetite is good; he sleeps well, and feels well, except that the tongue is coated, whitish and rough. There is considerable gas in the bowels, and the finger tips are purple. Sometimes he has to void urine every twenty minutes. This lasts for two hours. The urine is white and clear, and about the usual quantity. Ans.—From the symptoms you describe, it does not necessarily follow that you have kidney disease. That is possible, but you could only be sure by having the urine analyzed by your physician. Pott's disease is always a very protracted affection. If you are confined to your bed, have your couch removed to the open air in a shady place, where you could stay out day and night. Fresh air is the best tonic. Take all the good, plain food you can. Maltine, cod liver oil and Blaud's pills might all be beneficial.

NITROUS OXIDE FOR TEETH EXTRACTION.

'Old Subscriber' asks if 'gas' has any deleterious action on the system or on the heart, when taken for the relief of pain incident to the extraction of teeth. Ans.—'Gas,' or nitrous oxide gas, is one of the anaesthetics used for small operations, such as the extraction of teeth. It is administered by inhalation, by means of a mask. Its action is brief, and the patient can only be kept under its influence for a few moments. While under its influence pain is not felt, but it is apt to wildly excite. It used to be thought that the administration of 'gas' for dental purposes was free from danger. In my opinion, 'gas' is dangerous, as deaths from its use are by no means unknown. Most dentists now agree on this. If any anaesthetic be necessary ether is to be preferred in spite of the discomforts attending its use.

PREACHER'S THROAT.

'A Minister' is over seventy years of age, retired, but is frequently called upon to preach. Is troubled much with huskiness of the voice, which has been increased by an attack of bronchitis last winter. What would you recommend for this? Ans.—Probably the cause is to be found in a relaxed condition of the throat and palate. This, combined often with a low-grade inflammation of the parts, is a common trouble with those who use the voice much. The first thing is to rest the voice as much as possible. In speaking, speak slowly, and do not pitch the voice high. Gargling the throat with alum solution, say, ten grains to an ounce of water, will be beneficial. Or, lozenges of tannic acid may be used, after the fashion of a jujube, about six times daily. The inhalation of steam at bedtime is beneficial also.

BRITISH NEWS

ENGLAND.

A prize for the ugliest dog was given at a show near Wimborne.

From the year's profits on the Salford Corporation tramways £13,000 has gone to the relief of the rates.

General Booth has purchased three hundred acres of land at Boxted, near Colchester, for another labor colony.

The town of Haverfordwest, in Wales, with a population of about 6,000, has over 6,000 dogs.

Four roses of distinctly different colors were cut off the same tree by a Hay (Breconshire) grocer a few days ago.

Two Leicester residents have been fined, one for striking a match on an electric tramcar, and the other for catching hold of an electric car while riding a bicycle behind it.

London has purchased Hainault Forest for a new park. In 1857 about 100,000 trees were felled there, but there is a new growth of 30,000.

It is said that among their other duties, some English telephone girls have to waken subscribers every morning by means of the telephone bell.

Wordsworth's 'We are Seven' gravestone in Conway Churchyard is in danger of being destroyed. Owing to mutilations by curiosity-hunters it is fast disappearing. It is proposed to protect it by railings.

'When I called for the rent,' said a Chiswick landowner, 'defendant was very busy in the road trying to kill her husband with a chopper, and I didn't get my rent.'

The death took place at Corsham Wilts, at the age of seventy-seven, of D. H. Clutterbuck, one of the survivors of the charge of the Light Brigade.

Plans have been drawn for the building of a handsome mosque in London, probably in Bayswater road, facing Hyde Park, with an enormous gilt dome and a graceful minaret.

In Great Hampden Church, associated with his ancestor, John Hampden, the Earl of Buckinghamshire's son and heir, Lord Hobart, was recently christened 'John Hampden.'

The 'Hero of Gorleston Pier,' a bathing-house proprietor, has saved three men from drowning within ten days, making no fewer than seventy-seven lives saved by him since 1876.

At the Needles lighthouse, Isle of Wight, there has been installed a set of reed trumpets which give a blast that can be heard ten miles—treble the distance of the old fog-bell signal.

The picturesque mansion-house in which William Wilberforce was born, was recently dedicated as a museum by the Earl of Liverpool, on behalf of the Hull Corporation.

London's net debt, according to a report just issued, is £44,020,266. The receipts of the London County Council during the year amounted to £15,216,749, and the expenditure to £15,771,397, education costing £4,586,398.

Dr. Edwin Chili, of Ealing, writes to the 'Lancet' that he has extracted a bullet from the leg of a Royal Marine pensioner, who was shot in an action off the West Coast of Africa forty-two years ago.

Thirteen horses from a Sittingbourne stable, in which glanders had broken out, were marched off to execution on the marches, and after they had been despatched by rifle shots their bodies were burnt upon a large funeral pyre.

When he should have gone to church to be married, a young man living at Symondsbury (Dorset) fell asleep in a field and failed to appear. The engagement has in consequence been definitely broken off.

A naturalist visitor at Aldeburgh has discovered on the mud flats at Orford a flamingo, which he observed through field-glasses. The bird stood from 3½ feet to 4 feet high, and had the white plumage with scarlet wing coverts and black primaries.

The English Drama Society, under the auspices of the Council of the Chester Archaeological Society, is arranging to revive the cycle of fourteenth-century plays, known as the Chester Mystery Plays, and it is hoped the representation will take place at Whitsuntide, 1907.

A new uniform is being tried by some members of the Bucks police force with the object of ascertaining its suitability for cycling. The new dress consists of knickers and puttees, with headgear resembling that worn by some military men.

Asked to give a reason for Bude school average attendance being only 84 percent, the attendance officer said it was on account of golfing. Parents told him that they did not mind paying a fine if their boys could earn 2s 6d a day for acting as caddies.

An experiment in high tram fares has convinced the Lowestoft Corporation that they do not pay. The fares were increased fifty percent a few weeks ago. During the period twenty thousand fewer passengers have been carried than formerly, and the receipts fell by £330.

Although a boy was drowning near London Bridge, a city policeman could give no help beyond blowing his whistle. A coroner's juryman said he might have blown for twenty hours without bringing aid.

Some thieves who broke into a Bradford slaughter-house, left the following note: 'If this meat is not better than the last we got, we shall have to find another shop.—Yours, A Friend in Need.'

A striking proof as to the large number of Americans who visited London this season was afforded one day last month, when no fewer than four special trains were run from Euston to Liverpool for the benefit of Americans returning home. Thirty similar trains are now run.

The British Museum has recently acquired a document of considerable historic interest, this being the original proclamation in manuscript, signed by the Lords Justices of England, offering £30,000 for the person of Prince Charles Edward Stuart. The document is dated Aug. 1, 1745.

All the newspaper records of the British Museum have been deposited at the newly-constructed newspaper-room on the Colin Dale Estate, at Hendon. There are six and a half miles of shelving in the new repository.

The oldest inhabitant in a village in the English home counties says that never in her memory has the earth produced such a host of earwigs. A Yorkshire correspondent who lives in the country confirms this statement, and adds that at a village not twenty miles from Leeds, the houses and outbuildings had for a few weeks past been alive with these insects.

Sandwich experienced an extraordinary and very unpleasant visitation lately. Myriads of black winged ants came like a cloud over the town, and made every place look black where they settled. People in the streets had an exceedingly uncomfortable time, as the insects stung badly.

Denis McCarthy, a veteran of the 41st Foot, has literally died for his King. He turned out for the veterans' march at the Derby Royal Show, and was specially pointed out to His Majesty owing to his wearing the Afghan medal of 1842. The day was wet, and Denis, who was 87, caught a chill, to which he succumbed

For over a week hundreds of Burnley people gathered nightly round a house in Claughton street in the belief that it was haunted. An observant detective, however, exploded the notion by demonstrating that the shadow, which had an uncanny resemblance to a figure peering out of the door, was caused by a curious reflection thrown by two adjoining gas lamps.

Hearing screams of 'Fire!' from a house in Bridewell street, Kettering, in the early hours of the morning, Constable Stock forced an entrance, and found one of the rooms, in which were six children, in flames. Despite the heat and smoke, Stock managed to carry the children safely into the street, and, going back to the fire, succeeded in extinguishing the flames.

The Hon. Mrs. John Dundas, in distributing the prizes of the Tilford Flower Show, near Farnham, Hampshire, recently, expressed the hope that the gardens of the district might appear so beautiful that when the troops from Aldershot passed through under General French they would be halted in order to admire them. Complaint is now made of soldiers being halted in front of the gardens during a night attack, and of their being so affected that they rifled the gardens of all the fruit within reach.

An extraordinary case of a woman leading a wild life in a wood is reported from Ffrith, about five miles from Wrexham. A farm laborer employed at Cymman Hall discovered a middle-aged woman lying in Ffrith Wood. She was in a terribly emaciated and exhausted condition, and a medical man was summoned to her aid. The woman could give practically no account of herself, beyond saying she had been in the woods about two months, living on wild berries, leaves, etc. She has been conveyed to the Wrexham Workhouse.

Mr. and Mrs. Crocker, of Taunton (supposed to be the oldest married couple in England), celebrated the 72nd anniversary of their wedding recently. Although their united age is nearly 190 years, still they enjoy good health, but are becoming rather feeble and deaf. Their memory of things long gone by is quite remarkable. Mr. Crocker well remembers the rejoicings after Waterloo, and has a very vivid recollection of seeing a man nearly ninety years ago whipped through the streets of Wintham. The average age of Mr. and Mrs. Crocker and their four living children is a trifle over seventy-six years.

Westminster Abbey is constantly undergoing repairs, consequent upon the disintegration of its time-worn walls and buttresses. For the long period from the death of Henry VIII. till the reign of William and Mary, the ancient structure was left to take care of itself, and the ravages it sustained during the civil commotions of those days left their mark until the work of restoration was taken in hand by Wren under the instruction of parliament. Now-a-days the Abbey is watched and tended with affectionate care by the Dean and Chapter, and a staff of masons is constantly engaged in repairing weak places in the crumbling structure. The work on hand at present is, however, exceptionally important, for it has been found that the bays on the west side of the north transept have been badly disintegrated, the stone being eaten away in places to a depth of three or four inches. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners have promised a grant of £20,000 spread over four or five years, for the carrying out of the work. It is not the case, by the way, that the foundations of the Abbey are showing signs of collapse. They are as sound as when they were laid centuries ago.

SCOTLAND.

Ecclefechan, Dumfriesshire, is now established among the shrines of Scottish genius. Up to a recent date the visitors to Carlyle's birthplace in the ancient Annandale village during the past year numbered 1,330. The number from the United States was 42, while from Canada a score less signed their names in the visitors' book. There were four visitors from New Zealand, two from Athens and five from Australia. Mexico, Egypt, Newfoundland, Yokohama, West Indies, Bulgaria and Japan were represented by one each. There were also two from Assam and one from Bengal.

IRELAND.

Two men drowned together in the Grand Canal at Tullamore had previously been baptized in the same water. They were exactly of the same age, and have been buried together at Rahan.

More than 170 letters and postcards which had been accumulating for years have been found in an old letter box at the county court house at Belfast. Some of them which were delivered bore dates from 1896 to 1900.

Dr. O'Dwyer, Roman Catholic Bishop of Limerick, asks if it is not incredible that last year the people of Ireland paid for drink four times the amount of money that would make them owners of all the soil of Ireland.

A policeman, while bathing recently near Twin Islands, Belfast, had a most unpleasant experience. He was 150 yards from the shore when he was suddenly attacked by a porpoise. He did not take it into custody.

The lion industry in the Royal Zoological Gardens, Phoenix Park, Dublin, is prospering. The other day two lion cubs were born in an open cage. This is the first time cubs have been bred in the open air in the Dublin Zoological Gardens.

Whilst the remains of a merchant named Nesbitt were being carried to the hearse at Newtown Hamilton, Armagh, his widow threw herself upon the coffin in a fit. The funeral was delayed and a doctor was sent for. When he arrived he pronounced life extinct.

There was a flutter of expectancy in Belfast Custody Court when the sergeant in charge of the books called a prisoner named Dr. Burrowes, but to the surprise of the audience a young laborer stepped forward to answer the charge against him, which was one of riotous behavior. A policeman having proved that the accused cursed the Pope on the Crumlin road, the clerk asked what the prisoner's real name was. Prisoner replied that it was Doctor Leonard Burrowes. His Worship: 'How is that?' The clerk explained that it was the custom in Lancashire to call the seventh son doctor. A fine of forty shillings was imposed on the doctor.

A complete failure of the potato crop in the west of Ireland is threatened as the result of recent prolonged rains and close atmosphere, which are so favorable to the development of the disease. The tubers have been blighted at a very early stage of their growth, and the common report is that there are no potatoes in the fields. The situation is causing grave anxiety to the government, and particularly to the Irish Board of Agriculture.

Ardrummon House, near Ramelton, which the Bishop of London is renting from Colonel Mansfield, lies in the region rendered famous by the exploits of the O'Donnells. Not far away are the ruins of rare architectural beauty—of Killydonnell Abbey, a Franciscan friary founded in the sixteenth century by an O'Donnell, from a turret of which may be viewed 'the fairest landscape upon earth.' Killydonnell Abbey once possessed a great bell, which was carried off by marauders from Tyrone, but its weight or sanctity sank the ship, and the sacrilegious crew were all drowned. Once every seven years at midnight keen listeners can still hear 'the bell of Killydonnell' tolling deep down beneath the waters of Lough Swilly.

THE DECLINE OF MUSCLE.

(From the 'Pall Mall Gazette.')

Unskilled labor is daily becoming of less worth to society. The man who has nothing but his muscles to offer to society in return for bread now finds that society does not think the bargain good enough. The strong arm and fleet foot were enough, perhaps, to make a candidate for kingship long ago; they are scarcely sufficient to-day even for the making of a stevedore. The high priests of muscle and their fanatical supporters are more utterly out of date than the worshippers of any African fetish. The struggle for existence is not, as formerly, an immmediate struggle of man with nature—with the recalcitrant soil and the uncertain sea. The arrangement now is social, not individual. You may live if you are worth enough to society. If, however, you have only muscles to offer, society will point you to its machinery, which your muscles are powerless to emulate. What are the 'legs of a man' compared with an internal combustion engine? The jinriksha-runner and the motor car are types of the contrast. What is the biceps of the blacksmith compared with the steam hammer? In short, modern society is such that, other things being equal, the educated mind will beat the educated muscle every time.

If, then, we are to remedy poverty and unemployment, we must see to it that in our training of the young we pay attention to the factors that increasingly count in the struggle for existence to-day. The parent who exploits his child at the earliest age, depriving him of any chance of making the mental acquirements that society is willing to pay for to-day, is doing his best to add to the ranks of the unemployed of to-morrow. Society is in less need than ever heretofore of hewers of wood and drawers of water.

BE CALM.

(From 'Health Culture.')

One of the first essentials to keeping cool physically is to be calm.

EDUCATION IN QUEBEC.

Remarkable Address by the Superintendent of Public Instruction for the Province.

On Aug. 13 last a pedagogical congress of the lady teachers of the diocese of Three Rivers was opened in the monastery of the Ursuline Sisters. The Hon. Mr. de la Bruere, superintendent of Public Instruction, presided at this congress and delivered the inaugural address. After extending a hearty welcome to all the teachers present, he drew their attention to different points which he considered of vital importance. In the first place, as most of them were called to teach farmers' children, he wanted them to make the question of agriculture one of the leading articles of their programme, connecting all the other branches with the country life which the children will be called upon to lead.

The next point was that of school libraries for the use of the teachers, and the superintendent expressed the hope that the pastors and leading citizens in each municipality might see to the establishment of such libraries.

M. de la Bruere then took up the question of education proper, or the moral formation of the child, and directed his hearers to take the Church as their guide in this important matter.

Continuing, the speaker referred to the three powers that govern the world, and said:—'Allow me, ladies, to touch for a moment upon a subject with which, I know, you are not familiar, and to place before you, very briefly, the principles that should govern in the matter of teaching. My remarks will seem dry, and they are so, in fact, and for that reason I request your whole attention. There are in the world three large societies: The religious society, the domestic society, and the political or civil society; that is to say, the Church, the family and the state. Each has its own existence and independence within its sphere of action. The religious society stands at the head. Next comes the domestic society, for, after sacerdotal dignity, paternal dignity is the most noble and sublime. As a Christian philosopher said: 'Paternity is the continuation of God the Creator the same as the priesthood is the continuation of God the sanctifier.'

As regards the political or civil society, absolutely speaking and in accordance with the order established by God, it is not above the Church and it has no right to dominate over religion. However, the state has its own purpose, and in temporal matters it is directly dependent on God.

A false conception of paternal authority and of civil or political authority has given rise to the existing errors in the matter of education, and a disregard for the rights of the Church and of the family has been the source of the evils that afflict modern society.

For instance, you have no doubt heard of the 'sovereignty of the people.' Those who claim to be above all others the friends of liberty, exclaim: 'The people is sovereign'

Ladies, authority does not come from the individuals who compose the people, but from God, for it was he who created the world and the order that must govern it. Now, the people are no more above all law and all justice than the despotic monarch who wants to make his own will the supreme law. Civil power has the law of God for its limit. 'We ought to obey God rather than [illegible] the Apostle Peter.

Therefore, in the [illegible] societies, authority comes from God. As Father Felix said: 'All that which is creator is author, and all that which is author has an authority, it has authority over what it produces.'

In the family, authority comes direct from God by virtue of natural right, as in the Church the Pope holds his authority from God by virtue of positive divine right. In the State the authority of the government also finds its origin in God as regards its essence, but not as to its form.

As, for the moment, we are dealing more especially with domestic society, it follows from the principles which I have just set forth, that parents have the right, as also the duty, to give their children secular education, the same as it is the right and duty of the Church to give all men spiritual education.

Some pretend, however, that the State has the right to take hold of the child and give it education. This is one of the great errors of the day, and one of the most fatal for the family as well as for society. From this error and this violation of the primordial laws of nature arises all the agitation concerning the question with which we are now dealing. Men holding false principles would have governments take hold of the young in violation of the rights of the father of the family. We should dread to fall into such an error. The teachers in the school are not the representatives of governments, but of the father and mother of the family. The latter give their children in their early years the education that becomes them; they teach them to know and love God, and also give them the first ideas of things. But, taken up with the cares of the home and the daily work of life, a time comes when they cannot themselves provide all the teaching that their children require. It is then that they send them to school and place them under the care of a teacher of their own choice. The father has the right to demand that such teaching shall be in accordance with his religious faith; it must correspond with his principles rather than with those of the men who hold the reins of government. The mission of the civil power or the State is simply to help the parents and give them its support, for it has not received from God the mission to teach.

As Dom Benoit has written, the Church has the right to watch over education and to intervene in the school, in so far as public good requires, on condition, however, that the prior rights of the family are not interfered with and the superior authority of the Church is respected.

At the risk of fatiguing you, perhaps, allow me to add the following extract from a study on civil society, the author of which has done honor to the Canadian hierarchy by his learning, his eloquence and his apostolic zeal. Bishop Lafleche, whose sound teachings still animate the diocese of Three Rivers, and whose memory is in such great veneration from the valley of the St. Lawrence to that of the Saskatchewan, speaking of state intervention in matters of education, wrote:

'What should be thought of a gardener wishing himself to nurture the different fruits that grow in his garden, and give them, without the aid of the trees bearing them, the sap needed for each separate species? Is it not evident that such an idea would show in that man an aberration of judgment more than sufficient to lead one to doubt that his brain was sound, and evidently to prove that he had not the first notion of his mission, since he is unacquainted with that great law of nature which directs the plant to nourish and protect the fruit to which it has given birth until the latter can provide for itself? The gardener must take care of the trees, group them properly, furnish them, as much as he can, the substances which these same trees can alone work out and change into a life-giving sap with which they will nourish their fruit. But to assume himself the charge of working out that sap, to have direct communication with the fruits and daily distribute among them the sap, and in proper measure, is a folly that has never, so far, entered into the mind of any gardener.

'No, the mission and duty of the gardener is to protect the tree, to water it; the mission and duty of the tree is to nourish the fruit by giving it the required shape and beauty. Now, the gardener is the state; the tree is the family, and the fruit is the child.'

Ladies, the teachers take the place of the parents, their educational functions are therefore, properly speaking, those of the father and of the mother. The school is an extension of the family, and in that light it is easy for you to understand the greatness and importance of your mission.

FINANCIAL REVIEW.

'Witness' Office,
Sept. 10, 1906.

In the pamphlet issued by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company a few days ago there is given a detailed statement of earnings, which shows to what extent the departments of passenger, freight, steamships and so forth were individually responsible for the sixty-one million dollars of gross earnings recorded for the year ending June 30, 1906. It is the more interesting to analyze in that some writers have said that the enormous increase in gross earnings was most largely due to the development of passenger traffic. It is found, however, that freight was the dominant factor. It will no doubt be surprising to most people that freight returns represented during the past fiscal year as high as 64.10 percent of the entire gross receipts, while passenger earnings only amounted to 26.01 percent. This shows an increase of freight returns in proportion to passenger returns as compared with the previous year. The percentage of freight receipts to total gross earnings was 62.84 percent in 1905, while the proportion of passenger receipts was 26.90 percent in the earlier year. While thus changing in proportion all classes of earnings show a fine increase.

The compilation shows earnings on behalf of freight to be $39,512,973, which is an increase of $7,787,683 over the same period of a year ago, and is equivalent to 24.50 percent. Passenger earnings were $16,041,615, an expansion of $2,458,563, or 18 percent in excess of the figures for 1905. It will be remembered that the total increase in gross earnings over 1905 exceeded eleven million dollars, and from the figures just given it is seen that of this increase freight was responsible for a fraction less than 70 percent, while passenger traffic only accounted for 22 percent of the total increase. These figures speak volumes for the agricultural, industrial and mining development of the Dominion. The increase of 18 percent in passenger earnings is also an indication of general movement and activity, and although not so profitable as the freight department, are nevertheless a very satisfactory addition. Another item, or collection of items, is that shown under the head of sleeping cars, express, elevators, telegraph and miscellaneous, which also includes profits from ocean steamships. The total receipts of the entire series represents $5,408,161, which is an increase of almost one million dollars, or 21 percent over the figure for the same account a year ago. The increase may be accounted for in part by the extra shipping facilities the company has offered to the public. Unfortunately, the statement does not show the relative earnings of sleeping cars, express, etc., which represent nearly nine percent of the gross income of the road, and are therefore an account of material importance.

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The foremost interest of the financial situation last week was the money market. Notwithstanding that rates for call loans in New York were up to forty percent at one time, and seldom below a ten percent level, apparently no weakening impression was left upon those handling the bull campaign. There is not the slightest evidence, however, that the public is participating in the speculative abandon now in force in a few of the stocks known as 'specialties,' probably so-called on account of their puppet-like response to every whim and wish of the ambitious capitalists. With call money at the present extreme elevation, and the cash requirements of the interior not yet known, there would appear to be a very desperate combination of market princes in control. The position grows more and more like that of last December when the market prices of securities were away above the safety mark. The wealthy holders would not liquidate even with money at one hundred percent and even higher, preferring to continue the boom at the extra expense rather than have the superstructure of the market undermined by precipitate selling. Their confidence in the gullibility of the public, or what would perhaps be more correct, the professional trader, was not betrayed, and in the early spring an elaborate unloading game was played into the outspread palms of the man in the street. To-day, there is every appearance of a repetition of the old story: call money at an uncomfortable height, time money also higher than at corresponding periods of previous years, excepting in panic seasons; low bank reserves, and the expectation of a heavy demand from the crop centres for cash to move one of the largest crops in the history of the United States.

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Against this is the available cash held in the Treasury, which may be used in several ways to relieve the situation. Although the Secretary of the Treasury has made provision to deposit funds against gold importations immediately, it is not likely that he will continue to fill up the blank spaces in the banks' reserves if uncontrolled speculation is the cause of such deficiency. At least, that was his attitude last December when he refused to come to the assistance of an awkward monetary stringency, solely because the stock-jobbing element apparently was putting no limit to its operations. Perhaps the most serious aspect of the situation is the abnormal price of money almost before the crop movement has commenced. This in itself would not be so vital if the banks were holding money in reserve for future internal requirements, but the opposite is the case, as shown by the weekly statements of bank conditions. The situation really revolves itself around the question as to whether the millionnaire manipulators at present in control can carry their great holdings through a few months of high money rates, or whether they will be forced to liquidate. If the latter, the market will be difficult to hold, notwithstanding the prosperity of farm and factory. There is a strong bear party skirting the fringe of the bull movement, and given an opportunity, it will probably play even greater havoc than it did just previous to the now historic dividend of declarations of the Union and Southern Pacifics.

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While the local market is usually keenly sensitive to the workings of Wall street, it seldom accompanies the greater market on such occasions as the present campaign. Local operators have not the extent of field that is of international scope as has the market across the border, and must therefore content themselves with the crumbs that fall from sympathetic advances or declines in stocks that are listed both here and in New York. Operators here cannot, however, grumble that they have no material to work upon. On the contrary, there are some 'speculative' issues that command much consideration from the point of view of a gamble, but these stocks are invariably out of touch with the general list, and consequently a pronounced forward movement does not materialize. The most that happens is an individual flutter here and there, but that is evidently satisfying, so far as it goes, to our own small 'big' men. Business as a rule is extremely slow at this centre, with the exception of a spurt now and again, and the last week was no exception to the ordinary dulness. Canadian Pacific activity somewhat relieved the monotony, and showed a fluctuation of two points during the week, up to last night's close, the highest price being 177½ and the lowest 175½, both being ex-dividend. Lake of the Woods common stock was higher, but an inconsiderable volume of business was recorded. The stock rose from 93 to 97½, and while there is no official announcement, rumor was persistent in a three percent dividend declaration for the current half-year. Nova Scotia Steel was weak and quiet, falling below 68 on light business. There were few other stocks that were in any way conspicuous, either in the volume of business transacted or price changes.

RECORD OF STOCK CHANGES

The tables show the fluctuations of inactive and active stocks respectively, their dividends, and the return on the investment at the last sale, up to Friday noon:

Stocks	Dividend	Payable	High 1905	High 1906	Low 1905	Last sale	Return
Banks							
Mont.....	2½	Q. Sept.	269½	261	253	252½	3.9
Merch....	2	Q. Sept.	172¾	175½	169½	172¾	4.6
Hoche....	3½	H. Sept.	154¾	155½	144	151	4.6
E. T.....	2½	Q. Oct.	168	165	160½	161	5.6
Mols.....	2½	Q. Oct.	232	230	224	228	3.9
Toronto..	5	H. Sept.	247	250	231	234	4.2
Quebec...	3½	H Sept.	143½	145	139½	142½	4.8
Union....	3½	H. Sept.	145½	153¼	143¾	154¼	4.5
N. S.....	2½	C. Nov.	280	290	273	284	3.5
Comm....	3½	H. Sept.	170¼	182½	170	178½	3.9
Sovereign	1½	Q. Nov.	132½	155¼	135	139¾	4.3
Bonds							
Coal.....	2½	H. Sept.	104	102½	101	102	4.9
Scotia....	3	H. Jan.	110¼	109	106½	109	5.5
M.S.R....	2¼	H. Feb.	108	105	104	104½	4.2
Col. Cot..	3	H. Oct.	90	100	97	98	6.1
Lke.Wds.	3	H. Dec.	113	112¼	110	108¾	5.0
Preferred Stocks							
Scotia....	2	Q. Jan.	117	122¾	118	123½	6.
Iron.....	.....	.....	89	83½	73	79	...
Coal.....	3½	H. Mch.	118¾	121	115½	115½	6.0
Ogilvie...	1¾	Q. Dec.	140	139	123	126	5.5
Switch...	1¾	Q. Oct.	115	115	110	112	6.1
Mackay..	1	Q. Oct.	75¼	75¾	70	71	5.6
Lke. Wds	1¾	Q. Dec.	127½	125	111	112	6.1
Illinois..	3	H. Jan.	....	101¼	91	93	6.4
Miscellaneous							
Bell. Tel.	2	Q. Oct.	162½	158½	150	147	5.4
Mon Tel.	2	Q. Oct.	165	170	155	170	4.7
Mon. Cot.	1¾	Q. Sept.	134	129¾	124	125	5.9
Hafx. Ry	1½	Q. Oct.	110	108¼	101½	105	5.7
Trinidad.	1¼	Q. Oct.	99¾	91	88	88	5.6
Toledo...	1	H. Nov.	37	36¾	29	33⅛	6.

	1905. Div.	Payb.	1906. High.	Low.	High.	Low.	This week. High.	Low.	Last. sale.	Price per share.	Return.
C. P. R. .	3H	Oct.	177	131¼	179¾	155¾	177¾	175½	177½	$177.50	3.3
Power . .	1¼Q	Nov.	95	77	98¼	86	95¾	94	94¾	94.75	6.3
M. S. R. .	2¼	Nov.	240½	212	283¼	230½	282	279½	282	141.00	3.5
Twins . .	1¼Q	Nov.	122½	104½	122	109¾	116	114½	114¾	114.75	4.3
Tor. Ry. .	1½Q	Oct.	114	103	126	104½	119	117	119	119.00	5.0
Detroit . .	1¼Q	Nov.	97	89½	122	90¼	95	94	95	95.00	5.2
Richelieu ..	..	..	77	61¾	85	69¾	83	83	83	83.00	—
N. S. Steel	..	..	69½	51¼	73½	59½	69	67¾	67¾	67.75	..
Dom. Coal	..	..	86½	60	84¼	73¾	..	..	76	76.00	..
Iron bonds.	2½H	Jan.	96¼	80	97	83	83½	83	83½	835.00	6.0
Iron Com.	..	..	36¾	17	34¼	25⅞	28	27⅞	28	28.00	..
Mackay Com.	1Q	Oct.	59⅞	38	77	57¾	74⅛	73½	73½	73.50	5.4

WINNIPEG CLEARINGS

Winnipeg, September 7. — The clearings for the week ending yesterday show the substantial increase of 56.8 percent over the amount for the corresponding period of last year. This gain is greater than the average for the year. Comparative figures for the three last years are as follows: — Week ending September 6, $8,832,707; 1905, $5,623,855; 1904, $4,011,353. Clearing house returns for the week ending September 6, 1906, amounted to $512,442.75.

AUGUST FAILURES

Canadian defaults during August as reported by R. G. Dun & Co., were 88 in number and $696,631 in amount of indebtedness, compared with 99 failures last year, when liabilities were only $346,337. Manufacturing defaults were 23 in number and $322,347 in amount, against 19 failures last year for $81,077. There were 65 trading failures for $357,539, against 79 last year when liabilities were $241,732. The Canadian failure statement is very similar to that of the United States, in that while losses were much heavier than last year, they compare favorably with the month of August in other recent preceding years.

GRAND TRUNK EARNINGS.

Grand Trunk Railway earnings from August 22 to 31:—

1906	$1,323,216
1905	$1,206,109
Increase..	$ 117,107

ENGLISH TRADE.

London, Sept. 7.—The August statement of the Board of Trade shows increases of $10,158,000 in imports, and $17,874,000 in exports.

THE SOO LINE FOR FIRST FISCAL MONTH.

Exceptional Record of Net Earnings Showing Increase of 55.50%

NET FOR JULY INCREASED 77% OVER SAME MONTH IN 1904.

Gross earnings of the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Railway Company for July, the first month of the new fiscal year, were considerably over a quarter of a million dollars in excess of the earnings of the same month in 1905. The increase in gross returns was equivalent to 39.30 percent. The increase in net earnings was even more remarkable, being 55.80 percent greater than the net of July, 1905. This excellent result was attained through the exceptionally fine record of working expenses, which were only 50 percent of gross earnings, compared with 55.50 percent last year. The increase in net earnings for the current month over the corresponding month two years ago is equivalent to 77 percent. The traffic development of this road exceeds even that of the Canadian Pacific system, the prosperity of the greater company being, of course, the direct influence and medium of the enormous increases of the 'Soo' Line.

The following are the figures in detail:—

	1906.	1905.	Inc.
July, gross..	$1,082,976	$777,434	$305,542
Expenses..	543,749	431,515	112,234
July, net	$ 539,227	$345,919	$193,308

GRAND TRUNK SYSTEM FOR JULY.

Canadian Branch had Increase of $5,840 in Net for the First Month of Fiscal Year.

CANADA ATLANTIC DECREASED $9,247 IN NET EARNINGS.

The earnings of the Grand Trunk Railway System, as shown in the following statement, show some satisfactory increases in gross revenue for the month of July—the commencement of the company's new fiscal year. The gross for the Grand Trunk of Canada increased about $241,000, but net earnings were only about $5,000 in excess of those of July, 1905. To gain an increase of a quarter of a million in gross, operating expenses also expanded about $236,000, making, of course, a poor showing of net returns. In the account of the Canada Atlantic gross increased $14,599, while working expenses increased $23,846, leaving a decrease of $9,247 in net earnings, when compared with the corresponding period of a year ago.

AUGUST EARNINGS OF CANADIAN PACIFIC.

Gross Receipts of $6,097,000 not even Equalled in Busiest Month of 1905.

As reported in brief in the 'Witness' yesterday evening, the gross earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway for August amounted to $6,097,000, contrasted with $4,718,000 in August of 1905. This represents an increase of $1,379,000, or 29.22 percent. The July increase over July of 1905 was 28.92 percent. It will no doubt be surprising to even the friends of the road when it is pointed out that the August gross returns were not only the greatest in the history of the company for that particular month, but no previous month in any calendar year has ever approached the figures for the month under review. November was the greatest month in 1905, with $5,741,543 gross, but that figure was $355,457 short of the earnings for the current August. And the wheat movement had not commenced in that month; in fact, the first report of shipments was made today, details of which are published in another column. When the real rush of grain shipments is started, there should be gross earnings of over $7,000,000 to record for November. There was a difference of over $1,000,000 between the earnings of August, 1905, and November of the same year, so that the increase of $1,000,000 during the same period of this year is not an unreasonable estimate.

The earnings for the four weeks of August are shown in the following table:

	1906.	1905.	Inc.
Aug. 7	$1,399,000	$1,070,000	$329,000
Aug. 14	1,410,000	1,048,000	362,000
Aug. 21	1,326,000	1,061,000	265,000
Aug. 31	1,962,000	1,539,000	423,000
	$6,097,000	$4,718,000	$1,379,000

NEWS OF THE CROPS.

Winnipeg, Sept. 7. — The weather has continued unusually hot throughout Manitoba all this week, the climax being reached yesterday. The western provinces have also received a scorching, the lowest temperature recorded in Saskatchewan being 81 at Saskatoon, and the highest, 95, at Broadview. The continued hot weather will have the effect of shrinking and decreasing the yield of grain still uncut, but as most of the grain is in the stook, the damage will not assume large proportions.

The weather is ideal for cutting and threshing, no rain having been recorded in any part of the provinces.

The shipments of wheat during the last two or three weeks have been exceptionally heavy, the total amount being much in excess of the previous years. On Thursday, 371,000 bushels of wheat and 7,000 bushels of other grains were marketed at points along the C. P. R. The total number of bushels of wheat marketed up to date is 1,240,000, and other grains, 37,000. At this time last year only 54,000 bushels of wheat and 6,700 bushels other grain had been marketed. The enormous increase in early shipments this year is accounted for by the early harvest in Manitoba experienced during the summer.

Over 109,000 bushels of grain were marketed at points along the Canadian Northern Railway. The grain was shipped from stations on the Morris, Brandon line from Morris to Hartney inclusive, and stations on the main line between Headingly and Plumas. Very little wheat has been shipped from points outside of those mentioned. There is no difficulty in supplying cars.

THE MARKETS.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES

Millers and jobbers report a better demand for flour than has been felt on this market for some time; the bakers' requirements are larger due, no doubt, to the reopening of scores of houses after the summer vacation. Outside business is still rather quiet and trade in that direction will probably not pick up a great deal till nearer the close of navigation.

Rolled oats are quiet and there is no change in the market to report.

Millfeed is very scarce and holders of either bran or shorts can get almost any price for their stock, and it is virtually impossible to get quotations from the mills as they have been sold ahead for a long time.

Oats are steady and there is a good demand for local account at firm prices.

The offerings of baled hay on this market are liberal, but there is a good demand and values are firmly held.

The returns from the cheese boards on Saturday show a marked decline when compared with last week's values, and the buyers are evidently weakening in their attitude towards the English market. Cables were few and far between last week and export business was very quiet. It is simply a question of price, for though there is no pressing need of stock on the other side, the quality of the present make is so much better than the output of July and August that dealers would willingly take the usual quantity if values were more reasonable. As it is the high prices asked by local holders have forced the jobbers and retailers in Great Britain to fall back on their stocks, as the cost over the counter of cheese, bought at the values ruling to-day in Canada, would be prohibitive and the consumption would be checked.

There was plenty of resistance to the decline on the part of the salesmen on the country boards and some refused to accept the lower bids, but the average market showed a decline of ½c to 5-16c from last week. On the local market 12¾c to 12¾c is asked for westerns, 12¾c to 12½c for Townships, and 12¼c to 12¼c for easterns.

The butter market is also fractionally weaker and easier prices ruled on the country boards. Fancy Eastern Townships creamery will seldom bring over 23¾c, and from 23½c to 23¾c is the ruling figure for wholesale lots. Sales of well kept June made creamery have been made at 22c to 22¼c, holders thinking it was an opportune time to work it off, when the market was firm. Finest Western creamery is selling at 23¼c to 23¾c, with less desirable lots at 21¼c to 22c. Choice separator made butter is meeting with a good demand, small packages selling at 23c to 23½c, large packages, 22c to 22½c; high salted or mottled, 19c to 20c; Western dairy selected, 18½c to 19¼c, and Manitoba, 18c to 18½c.

The egg market during the week has been steady, and a good trade has been done in fresh receipts. Those lots having a good proportion of harvest eggs are being eagerly sought after by the best class of grocers and jobbers, but the majority of the shipments coming forward are badly mixed with sun-mer eggs, and the shrinkage on them is very heavy, some losing as high as from 6 to 7 dozen per case. The price of selected stock has advanced with sales to-day at 21c to 21¼c; other grades are about as follows: Straight gathered, 17c to 18½c, according to the reputation of shipper; No. 1 candled, 18c to 18½c, and seconds, 15c per dozen.

Deliveries of potatoes have been rather light so far this season, and the market is firm under a good demand, carload lots selling on track at 80c to 85c, and jobbing lots, 95c to $1 per bag.

A good enquiry for prime pea beans has been experienced during the week at $1.55 to $1.60 in a jobbing way, but low grades are hard to sell.

There have been some further sales of maple sugar at last week's quotations, but syrup is still going very slowly.

There is a good demand for honey on this market, but stocks are small. White clover comb is quoted at 13c to 14c; golden rod at 11c to 11½c; white clover extracted, 10c to 10½c, and dark at 8c to 8½c per pound.

There was a rather light run of hogs offered at the stock yards this morning, but the quality was good, the bulk of the lots being of select grade. The enquiry was fair and the fact that the supplies were barely equal to the demand checked the downward trend of the market that has been its most pronounced feature for the past few weeks. With a few exceptions the offerings were cleared at $6.90 to $7 per hundred pounds and the mixed lots brought $6.25 to $6.60 per hundredweight.

The price of fresh killed abattoir dressed hogs has been put on an uniform basis of $9.75; some packers were not asking any more than that last week, but the general quotations was $10, and the local demand has not been sufficiently active to warrant a firm market.

FLOUR—Manitoba spring wheat patents, $4.40 to $4.50; strong bakers, $3.90 to $4, and straight rollers, $3.30 to $4.10 in wood; in bags, $1.75 to $1.85; extra, in bags, $1.35 to $1.50.

ROLLED OATS—$2.05 to $2.15, in bags of 90 lbs.

CORNMEAL — $1.40 to $1.45 per bag; granulated, $1.65.

MILLFEED—Ontario bran in bags, $18.50 to $19.50; shorts, in bags, $20 to $21.50; Manitoba bran, in bags, $18 to $19; shorts, to $22.

OATS—No. 2, 38c per bushel; No. 3, 37c. No. 4, 36c.

HAY — No. 1, 11 to $11.50 per ton on track; No. 2, $10 to $10.50; clover, $8 to $8.50; clover mixed, $9 to $9.50.

BEANS — Prime pea beans, in car load lots, $1.55 per bushel; hand-picked, $1.70 per bushel.

PEAS— Boiling in broken lots, $1.20 per bushel.

POTATOES — 40c to 50c per bag of 90 lbs. (nominal).

HONEY—White clover in comb, 14c to 15½c; buckwheat, 10c to 11c per lb. section; extract, 8c to 8½c; buckwheat, 7½c per pound.

PROVISIONS—Barrels, short cut mess, $23 to $24; ½ brls., $11.75 to $12.50; clear fat back, $22.50; long cut heavy mess, $21.50; ½ barrels, do., $11.25; dry salt long clear bacon, 12¼c to 12¾c; barrels, plate beef, $12 to $12.50; half barrels, do., $6.75 to $7.25; barrels, heavy mess beef, $11.50; half barrels, do., $6.25; compound lard, 8c to 9¼c; pure lard, 12c to 12½c; kettle rendered, 13c to 14c; hams, 14½c to 16c, according to size; breakfast bacon, 15½c to 16½c; Windsor bacon, 16½c; fresh killed abattoir dressed hogs, $9.75 to $10; alive, $6.75 to $7 per 100 lbs.

EGGS — Straight receipts, 17c to 19c; No. 1 candled, 18c.

BUTTER — Choicest creamery, salted, and unsalted, 23¾c; medium grades, 22½c to 23½c.

CHEESE—Ontario, 12¾c to 12¾c; Quebec, 12½c to 12½c.

ASHES— First pots, $5.40 to $5.50; seconds, $4.70 to $4.80; pearls, $6.75 per 100 pounds.

CATTLE MARKETS.

LIVE STOCK MARKET—Sept. 10.

About 1,400 head of butchers' cattle, 40 milch cows and springers, 80 calves, 1,000 sheep and lambs and 200 fat hogs were offered for sale at the East End Abattoir today. The butchers were out strong, and trade was good, but prices had a downward tendency. Prime beeves sold at 4¼c to 4¼c per lb., and a choice pair brought $4.60 per 100 lbs. Pretty good cattle sold at from 3c to 4c, and the common stock at 2½c to 3c per lb. Milch cows sold at from $25 to $5 each. Calves sold at from $2.50 to $10 each. Sheep are lower, selling at from 3½c to 4c per lb. A number of good lambs were bought for American markets at 5¾c per lb. Fat hogs sold at from 6c to 7c per lb.

Toronto, Sept. 7.—Dealers at the City Cattle Market to-day said that never before in their recollection had there been such a large number of inferior cattle offering on the market. The run was moderately heavy, but the percentage of medium to good cattle was extremely light, and prices for these were decidedly firm. Sheep and lambs were easier, and hogs unchanged. The run amounted to 96 cars, and included 1,167 cattle, 2,924 sheep and lambs, 800 hogs and 384 calves.

Export Cattle—Prices were inclined to be firm in sympathy with the advance in good butchers'. A few cattle were wanted, and an odd load or two offering were picked up at firm prices. Choice at $4.70 to $4.90; medium to good, $4.40 to $4.60; bulls, $3.50 to $3.75; bulls, light, $3.25 to $3.50; cows, $3.50 to $4.

Butcher Cattle—Trade suffered very heavily from the preponderence of bad stock which is offering. Good cattle are in demand, but practically none were offered, and medium cattle had to take their place, the result being that prices for this grade were very firm. It was stated that some medium grade cattle sold 40c per cwt. above what they would have brought earlier in the week. Inferior stock was slow, and plenty was left unsold at the end of the day. Choice are quoted at $4.50 to $4.75; medium to choice, $4.25 to $4.40; inferior to medium, $3 to $4; bulls, $2.25 to $3; cows, $2.50 to $3.50; canners, $1.50 to $2.

Stockers and Feeders—Trade continues quiet, with a limited demand for both stockers and feeders. Some low-grade cattle were offered, but they were slow of sale. Stockers, choice, $3 to $3.65; light, $2.25 to $3; cows, $2 to $2.40; bulls, $1.75 to $2.25; short-keep feeders, $4.35 to $4.50; heavy feeders, $4.20 to $4.25.

Milch cows—There is some demand for good cows, but others are not wanted. Quotations are unchanged at a range of $20 to $60 each.

Calves—The offerings were fairly heavy, and the market had a dull tone. Prices are quoted easy at 3c to 6c per lb.

Sheep and lambs—The run was again heavy, and prices showed further easiness. Export ewes are quoted at $4.25 to $4.50, and bucks at $3 to $3.50. Lambs are lower at $5.50 to $6.15.

Hogs—Held about steady at $6.40 per cwt. for selects and $6.15 for lights and fats.

Chicago, Sept. 10.—Cattle, receipts, 25,000; 10c higher.

Beeves, $3.90 to $6.80; cows and heifers, $1.40 to $5.10; stockers and feeders, $2.50 to $4.35; Texans, $3.50 to $4.40; westerns, $3.50 to $5.50; calves, $5.65 to $7.75.

Hogs, receipts, 30,000; 5c to 10c higher. Mixed and butchers, $6 to $6.62½; good, heavy, $6.15 to $6.50; rough, heavy, $5.55 to $5.85; light, $6.20 to $6.57½; pigs, $5.50 to $6.35.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

London, Aug. 30.—To-day's supply of beasts consisted of fat butchering cows and bulls, for which trade ruled fairly steady, last Monday's quotations being well upheld, clearance being made early in the day. Top value—Fat cows, 3s 6d; fat bulls, 2s 10d to 3s 2d per 8 lbs. Decrease of 170 in sheep market. Trade firm for both wedders and ewes, late currencies governing both sales. Lambs on the other hand were largely in excess of demand, even at reduction of 2d to 4d per 8 lbs. Calves ruled firmer at advance of 2d to 4d per 8 lbs. Quotations per 8 lbs.—Beasts, 2s 10d to 3s 6d; sheep, 4s 8d to 6s; calves, 3s 10d to 6s; lambs, 4s 8d to 7s. Total supply—Beasts, 40; sheep and lambs, 2,230; calves, 30.

London, Aug. 30.—Fair supplies and trade slow but firm for mutton. English beef, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; Scotch sides, 3s 10d to 4s; shorts, 4s to 4s 4d; Deptford and Liverpool killed, 3s 2d to 3s 8d; refrigerated hindquarters, best, 2s 8d to 3s 11d; do., seconds, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; forequarters, 2s to 2s 4d; inferior beef, 2s 4d to 2s 8d. Mutton—Scotch wedders, 5s to 5s 4d; do., lambs, 5s 4d to 5s 8d; ewes, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; English wedders, 4s 4d to 5s; ewes, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; English lambs, 5s 4d to 5s 8d. Veal, 3s 4d to 4s 8d. English pork, 3s 1d to 4s 4d; Dutch do., 3s 8d to 4s per 8 lbs.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES—Sept. 7.

The threatening rain did not prevent a large gathering of the farmers and market gardeners in the vicinity of Bonsecours market and Jacques Cartier square this forenoon, and the basket brigade who come to the city by boat and rail nearly filled both of the market halls. Garden truck of all kinds was plentiful, but prices are firm. Oats were rather scarce, only new oats being on the market; the prices asked for them were 90c to 95c the bag, but they are very light compared with the oats of last season. There was no buckwheat in sight; potatoes were rather scarce at 95c to $1.10 the 80 lb. bag; turnips, 90c do.; onions, $1.50 do.; cabbages, 35c to 60c the dozen; celery, 30c to 50c do.; cauliflowers, 40c to $2 do.; cucumbers, 60c the bag; pickling cucumbers, 50c the basket; turkeys, 14c to 17c per lb.; geese, 13c do.; fowls, $1.10 to $1.40 the pair; chickens, 55c to 85c do.; young ducks, 60c to $1 do.; tub butter, 18c to 22c per lb.; print butter, 20c to 28c do.; new laid eggs, 27c to 30c the dozen; older eggs, 20c to 25c do.; honey, 10c to 12c the square; apples, $1.25 to $3.00 the barrel; Bartlett pears, $4.50 to $5 do.; peaches, 35c to 70c the basket; plums, 75c the basket; blueberries, $2 the large box; grapes, 65c the six-pound basket; wild grapes, 50c the box; bananas, $1.25 to $2.00 the bunch. Hay has been advancing in price lately, and now sells at $10 to $11 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs.; straw, $5 to $6 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs.

PEPPERMINT GROWERS

Kalamazoo, Mich., Sept. 6.—The peppermint growers of practically the entire mint-growing district of the United States yesterday formed an organization, which is to be a branch of the American Society of Equity. Without taking formal action, the growers expressed an opinion that the price for essential oils should be between $2.75 and $3 per pound. Thomas J. T. Bolt, of Ravenna, was elected president.

ONTARIO MARKETS

Hamilton, Ont., Sept. 8.—White wheat, per bushel, 78c to 80c; red, 78c to 80c; spring, 75c to 78c; peas, 55c to 60c; barley, 45c to 48c; oats, 35c to 38c; corn, 55c to 56c; clover-seed, $6.75 to $7.75; timothy seed, $1.25 to $1.75; white wheat flour, per brl., $3.70 to $4.00; strong bakers, $3.80 to $4.05; dressed hogs, per cwt., $7.00 to $8.00; apples, per bag of bushel and a half, $1.00 to $1.25; dried apples, per lb., 2c to 3c; potatoes, per bag of 90 lbs., 80c to 90c; butter, in rolls, per lb., 18c to 20c; do., in firkins, per lb., 18c to 20c; eggs, per dozen, 16c to 18c.

Ottawa, Sept. 8.—By Ward market was crowded to excess this morning. Prices are anything but reasonable. Eggs and butter keep up, meat stays about the same as on Tuesday and Thursday, and vegetables and poultry are slightly higher. At nine o'clock this morning there were 10 loads of hay on the market, and the prices were from $17 to $19 a ton. One man who wanted $19 didn't even blush when he was told by a prospective purchaser he 'did not want to buy the team.' Oats are down slightly as the new are now being sold Old oats bring from 36c to 38c per bushel, while the new are about 2c lower. Quotations are:—Lamb, fronts, 8c to 10c; do., hinds, 10c to 12c; veal, fronts, 7c to 7½c; do., carcass, 5c to 6c; beef, per cwt., hinds, $5 to $7; do., carcass, $3.75 to $6; do., fronts $4 to $6; pork, heavy, $8 to $8.50; do., light, $8.50 to $9; ducks, per pair, $1 to $1.50; chickens, per pair, 80c to $1.50; live fowl, per pair, 60c to $1; print butter, per lb., 20c to 23c; creamery butter, 25c; tub butter, per lb., 19c to 20c; pail butter, per lb., 22c to 24c; new laid eggs, 19c to 22c; lard, per lb., 12c to 14c; hay, per ton, $17 to $19; straw, $6 to $7; oats, new, 34c to 36c; carrots, per bunch, 10c; savory, per bunch, 5c; potatoes, per bag, 80c to 90c; tomatoes, bushel, 50c to $1..

Toronto, Ont., Sept. 8.—No sales were transacted on the call board to-day. Manitoba grain showed an easier tone.

Flour—Ontario quoted at $2.70 for 90 percent patents, in buyers' bags, outside, for export.

Manitoba—Large mills quote first patents at $4.40, second patents, $3.90 and bakers, $3.80.

Call board quotations were:—

Wheat—Ontario, No. 2 mixed offered at 70c, 68c bid, outside.

Wheat — Manitoba, No. 1 northern, 77½c bid, Point Edward, offered at 79c.

Barley, No. 2, 48c bid, 5c rate to Toronto.

Oats, No. 2 white, 31c bid, 78 percent points.

Corn, No. 2 yellow, 57c bid, track, Toronto, to arrive.

Rye, 61½c, outside.

WEEKLY CHEESE BOARDS.

The following table shows the offerings and sales of butter and cheese on the Canadian boards for the week ending September 8:

CHEESE BOARDS.

Date. Place.	Offerings.	Sales.	Price.
Sept.			
3—Farnham	*225	225	12½—9-16
3—St. Hyacinthe . .	1,985	1,985	12½—⅝
3—Crysler	599	599	12 7-16
4—Three Rivers . ..	427	427	12 7-16
4—Lawrenceville . .	1,100	1,100	12⅝
4—Peterborough ...	3,947	*2,500	12½—9-16
4—Picton	811	591	12 9-16
6—Kingston	1,130	1,130	12 5-16—⅜
7—Kemptville	1,849	*1,800	12⅝
7—Ottawa	1,163	597	12⅝
7—Perth	1,875	1,875	12⅝—½
7—Iroquois	900	900	12⅝
7—Napanee	1,805	1,805	12 5-16—⅜
7—Listowel	1,646	*1,000	12¼—½
7—Huntingdon	814	814	12⅝—7-16
8—Brockville	4,400	10,000	12⅝—½
8—Belleville	3,369	3,369	12½
8—Vankleek Hill . .	1,455	1,455	12⅝—½
8—Alexandria	865	865	12⅝
8—Winchester	665	520	12⅝—½
8—Russel	450	450	12 7-16
8—St. Hyacinthe .. .	1,827	1,557	12¼—⅜
8—Cowansville	405	405	12 7-16—⅜
8—London	505	....	12¼b.

BUTTER BOARDS.

Date. Place.	Off'ring.	Sales.	Price.
Sept.			
3—Farnham	*700	700	23¾—⅞
3—St. Hyacinthe . ..	562	562	23¾
4—Three Rivers . . .	85	85	23¼
7—Huntingdon	151	111	23⅝
8—St. Hyacinthe . ..	587	587	23½
8—Cowansville . . .	1,694	1,612	23½

*Estimated. b Bid.

WEEKLY RAIL AND CANAL RECEIPTS

The following table shows the Board of Trade report of the receipts by rail and canal in the port of Montreal for the week ending Sept. 8.

Wheat, bush.	348,889
Corn, bush	19,374
Oats, bush.	293,609
Barley, bush.	83,612
Flaxseed, bush.	351,907
Flour, brls.	36,145
Meal, brls.	460
Eggs, cases	5,240
Butter, pkgs.	20,509
Cheese, boxes	67,180
Lard, pkgs.	19,054
Meats, pkgs.	5,900
Hams and bacon, pkgs.	1,944
Tallow, brls.	4
Leather, rolls	1,166
Raw hides	275
Live hogs, G.T.R.	5,456
Live hogs, C.P.R.	482
Apples

LITERARY REVIEW.

THE WAR OF 1812.

All the world loves a war and tales of war, and the knowing ones will turn gladly from the latest novel to the drama of a hard-fought campaign, with its blunders and successes, its ambuscades, its battles and forced marches. 'The Canadian War of 1812,' by C. P. Lucas, C.B. (Oxford: The Clarendon Press, $1.15), 'an instalment of Canadian history,' as the author styles it, will take high rank as a record of the events of the years 1812-1814. Mr. Lucas has worked with every available source of information before him, and has used as the basis of his compilation the despatches on either side. The result is a fine sense of movement and reality; and when we can read, often verbatim, the despatches of generals and war offices we are brought into closer touch with the conditions and difficulties which determine the fortunes of a particular campaign. The arrangement of the parts of the book and of the incidents of the contest is excellently contrived, no easy task when we remember that Sir Harry Smith not inaptly described it as a 'species of milito-nautico-guerilla-plundering warfare,' without lawful cause and without studied design. Eight maps, six of them being contemporary maps published in Philadelphia in 1813, afford assistance in determining the strategic results of the many battles and skirmishes.

It may be truthfully said that Great Britain was surprised into the Canadian War of 1812. The struggle with Napoleon was taxing the strength and patience of her eighteen millions of population. Every ship, every man, was needed to guard her coasts and to protect her interests on the continent of Europe. She could not afford to bring on a war with the United States which would necessarily be directed against Canada, an unprotected colony, with a population of less than half a million as opposed to the six millions of the United States. True, the British Government passed the obnoxious orders-in-council declaring a blockade of neutral ports and causing serious inconvenience to American shipping and trade, but what other answer could meet the rigors of the Berlin decree of Napoleon? The American Government opposed the right of search for deserters serving on neutral ships, which was exercised continually by British captains, and also the impressment of sailors, the assertion being repeatedly made that thereby American citizens were forced to fight on British ships. These were the causes which slowly were creating very strong feeling, especially in the Southern States, in favor of war. The affair of the 'Leopard' and 'Chesapeake' in 1807 aroused open talk of an invasion of Canada, which, it was expected, could be conquered by a mere show of force.

This trouble was adjusted in 1812, although there were still outstanding matters of dispute of less serious import. So careful had been the English Government to avoid all appearance of distrust of or menace to the United States, that the outbreak of hostilities found the naval forces in the North Atlantic, with headquarters at Halifax, totally inadequate. On June 19, 1812, Madison formally proclaimed the existence of a state of war, and four days later the British Government, knowing nothing, of course, of this proclamation, withdrew the orders-in-council.

In any study of this subject two considerations must be kept clearly in mind. The American Government began a war of offence, not of defence; the Canadians were fighting for home and freedom, which had been attacked without reasonable cause. And further, the war was highly objectionable to the Northern States, which had everything to lose, while the Southern States were far enough removed in distance and in interest to suffer nothing by an invasion of Canada. The resolution of the Connecticut Assembly, 'that we view with inexpressible concern the course of the destructive policy which leads to a connection with the military despotism of France,' expressed the attitude of the Northern States to the whole matter. And this was their consistent attitude throughout.

'In 1813,' writes Mr. Lucas, 'in the face of President Madison's declaration that the war turned on British interference with American shipping, Massachusetts, pointing to the withdrawal of the British Orders-in-Council, denounced the declaration of war as premature, and perseverance in the war as improper, impolitic and unjust. It was a war waged by a free people in co-operation with the French Emperor, who was attempting to destroy the liberties of Europe. It was a war of invasion open to the charge of having been undertaken in the lust of conquest; and it was a war in which the Southern States of the Republic had dictated to the Northern, having been given under the Union an unequal proportion of political power. The South had inspired the policy, whereas on the North had fallen the main burden of misery caused by the war, the injury to commerce wrought not only by the acts of the enemy, but also, and in a greater degree, by prohibitions, embargoes, and non-interference acts imposed by the Federal Government, and by the loss of the fisheries which had given subsistence to thousands of New England citizens, and been the nursery of the sailors of the Northern States.'

The United States gained nothing by its attack on Canada, the general effect of the treaty of Ghent being to place the two countries in statu quo ante, while Canada, in spite of heavy material loss of men and property, gained distinctly from a political and national point of view. For the war, on our side, was a national war, waged by English and French side by side, with no thought but that of defending their common home and country; and it also presented the spectable of a loyal colony joining with the Motherland to preserve British sovereignty and allegiance within its borders.

1,000 FACTS ABOUT CANADA.

The above is the title of a booklet just received for review. The title well conveys to the reader the contents of the book, which is compiled by Mr. Frank Yeigh, the well-known traveller and lecturer. It is in brief a veritable encyclopaedia of information regarding Canada, her development and resources. It is beautifully printed on heavy coated paper with delicately tinted half-tone illustrations, and is published by Messrs. Gourlay, Winter & Leeming, the well-known piano manufacturers of Toronto. Any of our readers, who are interested in the progress of Canada, would find this brochure invaluable. It can be obtained from the publishers on request by sending eight cents to cover postage, mailing and the cost of copyright matter. The address is Messrs. Gourlay, Winter & Leeming, Toronto.

LITERARY NOTES.

IMAGINATION RIFE.

That a story, during its serial course in a daily newspaper, should be the subject of a serious motion in the British House of Commons with regard to its suppression surely constitutes a unique incident in the history of literature. This has been the experience of William Le Queux's 'Invasion of 1910,' which purports to describe the capture and sacking of London by the German forces, whose descent upon England finds the country utterly unprepared for adequate defence. The mere possibility of so dire an event being admitted the author has certainly worked out the details with thrilling power. There is no denying the probability of some harm being done in the awakening of feelings of animosity against an enemy who is the instigator of even an imagined attack. The spirit of jingoism is a large factor in the existence of such books as this, but it will undoubtedly take a good rank among popular books, and has been accredited with a share in urging on the British Army reforms. It will be published shortly by the Macmillan Company of Canada.

OUR FATHERS' COSTUME.

If one is able to rummage through the contents of the garret and come across some ancient apparel of a great grandparent, the cut of the faded coat or the style of the odd hat are great points of interest. This interest in what our fathers wore is so general as to give Mr. Dion Clayton Calthrop's books on 'English Costume' a ready attention. The second volume, in the four which Mr. Calthrop designs to cover his subject, or 'English Costume-Middle Ages' covers the period 1272-1485. This was a time of great extravagance in dress, both as to color and cost. The 'Westminster Gazette' says:—'The costumes of all save the wealthiest peers were rich rather than varied; for, when the ordinary material was silk or velvet, the revenues of a manor were soon expended. When the Court followed a royal progress in civilian attire, when there were neither roads nor umbrellas, and few closed vehicles, the wear and tear of clothes must have been excessive. The decay of Court favor might surely be gauged by weather-stained silks and tarnished embroidery.' Mr. Calthrop has spared no research in the matters of accuracy and interest to make his text both real history and pleasurable reading, and his illustrations good exponents of his text.

JOTTINGS.

The place of Dickens is secure. It is not only that such a redoubtable champion as G. K. Chesterton is preparing a book in defence of his humor and his art, but the common people in spite of all cries to the contrary, still read him gladly. Chapman and Hall report a sale during the last six years of nearly 2,000,000 volumes of Dickens, with sales constantly increasing in spite of the output of other publishing houses. The three books most popular during that time have been 'The Tale of Two Cities,' 'Pickwick Papers,' and 'David Copperfield.'

Perhaps no more interesting problem has been presented to the world since Columbus discovered America, than that of the awakening of the East. The results of the Japanese War, and the position of America with regard to the Pacific, make this problem of especial interest to us. Prof. George William Knox, who lived in the East for many years, has written a book on this subject entitled 'The Spirit of the Orient,' to be published in the early fall by Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.

There has been a sort of simultaneous discovery on the part of reviews of a show of favoritism on the part of the American Winston Churchill. He is decidedly fond of the letter C. It will be recalled that 'The Celebrity' was his first published book, and that his first great success was 'Richard Carvel.' Following these came 'The Crisis' and 'The Crossing.' In 'Coniston,' his latest book, he turns his political experience to good account in the drawing of the principal character, a political 'boss' whose original he found at Croydon.

IN THE OPEN.

A book to whet the appetite of every true sportsman is 'Life in the Open,' by Charles Frederick Holder. (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.) It is full of life, of nature in her generosity, and a keen appreciation of all her moods. Sport of all kinds is given space, and of the descriptive powers of Mr. Holder an English review declares: 'We have never read anything that gave so attractive a description of any country.' Mr. Holder has done much for the truest sport, and one branch of fishing owes him a special debt. The New York 'Post' remarks:—

Mr. Holder is well known to sportsmen as the original demonstrator of the fact that the leaping tuna of Southern California waters can be taken with rod and reel with a sufficient percentage of success to make the effort a fine sport for the expert angler. His organization of the famous Tuna Club followed this demonstration, and through its influence not only has tuna fishing been rescued from the unsportsmanlike and wasteful methods which formerly attended it, but the movement for the ethical elevation of sport in general has also received additional impetus.

IN THE EAST.

The comparison of English and Russian rule in eastern countries is vastly to England's credit as given by Professor Arminius Vambéry, C.V.O., in 'Western Culture in Eastern Lands.' (New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.) The very nearness of Russia to the countries on which it has fastened, has militated against its better control, while the many difficulties overcome by the distant country that rules India have given its statesmen greater insight and ability. From his professor's chair in Budapest, the author has diligently and long studied the question, and it is not so much that he is in favor of British rule as that he is so strongly opposed to Russian methods, that he has set the two in comparison. The effect on the people governed is most marked:—

Thus far Russia has not dared to form even a regiment of native soldiers, with the exception of the Turkoman militia, consisting of a few hundred men, and when we consider that the English in India now employ whole regiments of natives, many in high positions in the civil service, while the Russians intrust to the natives at most only such subordinate positions as that of interpreter or Justice of the Peace, the great difference between the systems adopted by the two culture-bearers is very significant.

The third part of the book is taken up with rather gloomy forebodings of the rise of Islam to a power which will endanger British rule in the East.

THE COMMON LOT.

The story of a girl who prefers the plunge from wealth into poverty, rather than a dependence on wealthy relatives is given by Richard Whiting in his 'Ring in the New.' (London: Hutchinson & Co.) Prudence Meryon finds among the common lot who know the struggle for existence, a life that is full of interest, yet the author's intention is not so much to tell her story, 'as to convey, in the form of fiction, a criticism of life as lived by vast numbers of people at the present time.' He draws many a character that has all the marks of a very real existence, and among them old Sarah, the charwoman, has a place by no means small. The story is familiar, and even the figures are not so startling as they should be. The book has been much talked of, and surely such a statement as the following, which may fairly represent other lands in the same rank of prosperity as England, is worth considering:—

Riches, Comfort and Poverty — how we stand now:—

Incomes of £700 per annum, and over—only one and a quarter millions of persons, holders and families all told.

Incomes between £160 and £700 — only three and three-quarter millions of persons, holders and families all told.

Incomes of less than £160 down to the vanishing point—thirty-eight millions of persons, earners and families all told. Diffuse or perish. Ring in the New!

Society—our own in particular—might be classified according to the extent of which its members can see ahead in the first necessaries of life. A minority can see but one meal and one night's lodging. Those who dare extend their gaze to the week-end are in easy circumstances. A view that embraces the whole year marks the fortunate few.

SPENCER.

'Home Life with Herbert Spencer,' by 'Two,' (Bristol: J. W. Arrowsmith), is the work of two sisters with whom he boarded during eight years. Their desire in producing the book is to make his character better known and loved as they grew to know him in the familiar garb of 'dressing gown and slippers.'

'That there is no particular difference,' says the London 'Graphic,' 'under such conditions between an elderly gentleman who happens to be a philosopher and a philosopher who happens to be an elderly gentleman seems to have at first rather astonished 'Two'; but they soon became more reconciled to the situation. . . . He, indeed, seems to have taken so kindly to the very smallest jokes, and to all the very smallest of domestic small beer as to have justified his own comparison of himself to the elephant who can lift with his trunk not only a cannon, but a pin.' How closely the great and the little sometimes ran in his mind is evident in the following:—

As he rose from his chair he stood for a minute gazing with gleaming eyes into the distance, and then muttered in a disjointed fashion, as if half to himself, words to this effect: 'Thirty millions of suns! each probably having its own system; and supposing them each to be the size of a pin's head, they are fifty miles apart! What does it all mean?' And then, without a pause, and only a change or voice, 'The fluff still comes out of that cushion, you know, 'as with a wave of his small, thin hand towards it he passed rapidly out of the room, leaving us both bewildered by the quickness with which his mind worked.

REVIEWED BOOKS FOR SALE.

For the convenience of our readers any book reviewed in these columns may be ordered through us at Montreal booksellers' prices, plus postage, which for an ordinary cloth-bound novel comes to ten cents. Price of book and approximate postage to be remitted when ordering

JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
Publishers,
'Witness' Block, Montreal

CAVE-DWELLERS OF LONDON.

People who cannot afford to dwell in a room must live in a cellar. There are many families in London who inhabit these dark and airless dungeons. They eat and live and sleep below the level of the foul pavements, and the tainted water soaks up through the brick floor and oozes upon the wall. Men dwelt in caves before civilization began; the process of decivilization in every great city has brought their descendants to lower deeps of savagery. For the cave-door of the savage opens upon great spaces of free air; but the slit of window at the pavement level looks upon a noisome alley or close courtyard.

There is a certain paved passage in the east-end which slants down from a roaring, crowded street into a dingy square. On the left as you go down towards the square a grating in the pavement covers the little well upon which looks a cellar window. Dust and filth and stray paper filter through the grating into the well; the glass of the window is clotted with mire. Now and again a dusky light used to glimemr in the pane.

Within, in the cellar of the crazy, obscure block of houses, that defiled the air there lived for years—actually for years—a widow lady with her two little girls. Her husband, I grieve to say, had been a member of a learned profession. By stages needless to trace, he fell into poverty and degradation, and then died, leaving his family totally destitute. Her suffering must have affected the intellect of the poor lady who was thus left with two small girls; but no one save herself knew the circumstances which drove her to hide herself, like a wounded animal, fiercely grasping her young.

I can but record the fact. The lady earned a wretched pittance by incessant sewing. She used to steal forth by night to and from the shop of her employers. The children she kept prisoned in the cellar, lest they should be contaminated by the inhabitants of that vile district. She would sooner have had them die, and so she preferred the risk of death. And they would have died had not the charitable ladies of a certain mission discovered the little castaway family in the cellar. The place was kept as clean as such a place could be. The two little girls, bloodless, large-eyed, wasted, were washed and neat.

The case of the widow and her children is exceptional. But why? Not because they dwelt in a cellar. There is nothing unusual in that circumstance. It is exceptional because of the character of these pitiable cave-dwellers. They suffered intensely, you see, because they had knowledge of what life might be. It was that knowledge which drove the poor lady partly out of her wits. Now, observe: the measure of that suffering gives some indication of the immense wrong inflicted on the helpless children of the poor because it is the result of comparing a state of intolerable degradation with a condition—not of opulence or of splendor—but of ordinary life among what are called the middle classes.—London 'Standard.'

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LONELINESS OF RANCH LIFE.

NEW YORK WOMAN TELLS HOW IT FEELS TO BE EIGHT MILES FROM A NEIGHBOR.

Being a ranchwoman on a Montana cattle ranch is not all beer and skittles, if the experience of a New York newspaper woman who kept house on one of them for five days, is a sample. Going out to Custer County to visit friends, partly for her health and partly for a good time, she found herself at the expiration of six weeks obliged to run the shack and 'mother' her host and cowboy, while her hostess consulted the nearest physician, who was 'five days' away. The hardest part about it all to the newspaper woman was not the work, though that was hard, nor yet the heat, though it was very hot, but the horrible loneliness. Of course, it never occurred to those ranchmen, four or five miles away on the prairie, that a woman fresh from a town of four millions could be lonely or afraid on a ranch eight miles from the nearest neighbor.

'But I was,' writes the amateur ranchwoman in a recent number of 'The Outlook.'

'No sooner had the hayrack disappeared from sight than the loneliness bore down on me like a weight—the miserable, intangible silly nervousness that won't stand analysis, but paralyzes just the same.

'Oh, for something human, something living! I felt grateful to the foolish cows for coming to water, and to the horses for pressing around the front door in their affectionate quest for sugar.

'Not Sister Anne herself peered more eagerly out of her orioled casement for "anybody coming" than I out of my kitchen window. But the sun, mounting high in a peerless sky, kept on drenching the Montana landscape with light. Bald and bare, the yellow-brown prairie rolled gently away and away and away in grassy knolls to where the Bad Lands broke on the violet horizon like a city of dreams all rose and burnt orange and maroon and amethyst.

'Not a butterfly flitted by, not a bird trilled. Eight miles westward to the nearest neighbor. Twelve miles northward. Forty miles, maybe fifty, to the east. And to the south—why, a man might travel three days on horseback to the south and never see the blue smoke curling from a chimney. Sometimes for a minute, a horse perched high on a rampart of buttes would silhouette itself against "their utmost purple rim," and I knew that with him there were others, for horses are gregarious, and that he and his friends were only a few of the creatures—horses and cows and sheep—that were drifting about by thousands, week and month and year, grazing where once the lordly buffalo had roamed. Never had nature seemed so grim, so dramatic, or so relentless.'

But it is a long lane that has no turning, and eventually several of the neighbors called and relieved the newspaper woman's loneliness. They must have increased her labors, however, for on the morning of the third day, as he watched her begin her 'matutinal duel with the dirty ashes,' her host asked, 'Do you find the work very hard?'

'No,' I replied, truthfully enough, 'but everything that is done is done in the hardest possible way. If I ever became a ranchwoman for better or worse, I should expect my ranchman to give me a sink and an ice house for a wedding present. And he needn't hope to lead me to the altar unless all the doors and windows had fly screens—that fitted. And I should want a stove that would bake without being sworn at, and'——

'Oh, you want too much,' laughed my host. 'No ranchman would stand such imposition.'

QUITS.

(By the Baroness Tautphoeus.)

SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS CHAPTERS.

Frederick Nixon, the youngest son of a wealthy London merchant, having married Lady Darwin, her son, Harry, was given into the control of her cousin, Lord Medway, to whose London home their young daughter Leonora at once proceeds on the death of her parents. The present Lord Medway, his father having but recently died, takes her to their suburban villa, 'The Willows,' where his sister, Lady Jane, makes her welcome. The three are happy together until the arrival of Lady Medway and her two elder daughters, who think Leonora should have gone to her father's city brothers, whom the girl had been taught to despise. They are also concerned at Lord Medway's fancy for his young cousin and endeavor to prevent his plans for taking her with them to winter at Nice. Lord Medway's brother, Charles Thorpe, Harry Darwin's chum, arrives in London, and persuades her Uncle Stephen Nixon to send for Leonora. At the close of a year, her Uncle Gilbert Nixon and his family, wish her to live with them, but she consents to remain with her Uncle Stephen, whose son Arthur returning home shortly after falls in love with his cousin, but marries Lady Trebleton. After six years of extravagance, he dies abroad, and Stephen Nixon, dying shortly after, leaves Nora sole heiress. She then removes to the home of her uncle Gilbert.

CHAPTER XV.—Continued.

At the end of a few weeks Nora was glad to remove to her uncle Gilbert's more cheerful house. It did not occur to her to make any extraordinary additions to her wardrobe, or to expect the undivided services of a maid; she thankfully received the little assistance she required from Mrs. Nisbett, her cousin's 'femme de chambre,' was surprised at her obliging manners, and never for a moment suspected that the worldly little woman was already speculating on entering the service of the heiress! It was only by degrees that Nora learned her new position in the world and in her uncle's family, and discovered that she had become an object of speculation to all around her. Georgina merely hoped and expected that she would make a brilliant match, which would secure them a new connection; but her uncle observed more frequently than was agreeable, 'that it would be a pity to let such a fortune as hers go out of the family, and he hoped she would take a fancy to one of his sons some day or other; that, for his part, he had always liked her, and, as she must remember, would have taken her 'for good,' and made her his daughter eight years ago, if his brother Stephen had given his consent.' The conclusion of the speech always made Nora forgive the want of delicacy of the commencement, and she thanked him, over and over again, for his former generous intentions towards her, ending with the assurance that she never should forget his kindness on that occasion. With regard to herself, or, rather, as she suspected, her fortune, she gladly seized an opportunity of being explicit, when, one morning, John, in his boyish way, sounded her on the subject in his sister's presence.

'I say, Nora,' he began, whipping his lacquered boots very diligently with a small cane, 'I say—it must be pretty evident to you, that our governor expects you and Sam to make a match of it some of these days!'

'I cannot believe that he seriously thinks of anything so absurd,' she answered quietly.

'Just what Sam himself said,' observed John, laughing. 'Why you'd as soon, perhaps sooner, think of marrying me!'

'I have just as much idea of one as the other, my dear Jack.'

'But you like me, Nora? I know you do.'

'Be assured of it, Jack,' she answered, extending her hand to him. 'I like you better than any one else in the world just at present. We have liked each other for ten years, and I have no doubt shall continue to do so as long as we live.'

'I suppose, Nora, you agree with Georgina here, in thinking that Nixon marrying Nixon would never answer.'

'I think,' said Georgina, looking up from her embroidery, 'that Nora may now aspire higher, and you and Sam had better try to improve our connection.'

'I suppose that will be easy enough, now that our family has turned out to be so ancient. You know, of course, Nora, that we are of Saxon origin.'

'No,' she answered, with some surprise, 'I really was not aware of the circumstance.'

'Why our very name is German, our crest but a play upon the word.'

'I don't quite understand—'

'Because your father, I suppose, took the arms of the other numerous Nixon families, with whom we have, in fact, no sort of relationship; but my father and Georgy never rested until we had arms found, sketched, and painted at the 'West End Practical Heraldic Office,' parchment a yard long and everything complete. It was easily made out, for you know Nixe is the German for water-sprite, water-fairy, nymph.'

'You don't mean to insinuate that we are the descendants of a Naiad!' she said, smiling.

'Now, Nora, you must be serious, and listen to what concerns you as much as any of us. Nothing can be plainer than the derivation of our name from Nix—Nixe—Nixy—Nixon! and the name once traced to its Saxon origin, what more natural than to suppose ourselves descendants of one of the ancient possessors of Britain?'

'Our remotest ancestress being the fair Melusine herself,' said Nora, laughing. 'She who, half woman, half fish, lived in a dark green grotto, waiting for a faithful lover to release her; but, according to the legend, waited in vain, and sank at last all fish beneath the water—or no—I believe we must take the other one of mysterious parentage, who was only occasionally fish or serpent, and who had a lot of ugly sons.'

'I see you have learned from our uncle Stephen to laugh at our arms and name,' said John, half offended, 'but I only wish you would talk a little to Georgy on the subject—she'll soon convince you!'

'I am quite ready to be convinced,' observed Nora, smiling. 'No one will be likely to dispute our right to the mermaid, or water-nymph, or even Melusine herself as crest. There is no reason why we should not be descended from the Anglo-Saxons, and if so, we may suppose that an ancestor of ours fell at the battle of Hastings—his body being found near that of Harold, partly covered with a shield bearing the well-known device of a water-nymph!'

Georgina laughed good-humoredly. 'Oh, I see you have seized upon our mermaid as eagerly as my father; but you will introduce her to your acquaintance and friends more judiciously than he did, I have no doubt. I assure you I used to feel quite nervous whenever he raised a spoon or fork at dinner, dreading the long explanation that would follow, he understanding about as much of heraldry as—'

'As I do,' said Nora. 'The naiad is really a very ingenious discovery, Georgy. I should never have found out anything better than a hogshead for our crest.

'A hog's head or a boar's head is a very much-esteemed crest, and I am sure I should have no objection to it,' said Georgina; 'but I don't quite understand in what way it could be accounted for.'

'By the way in which our grandfather made his fortune,' answered Nora. 'My mother informed me that he dealt largely in hogsheads of Jamaica rum, casks of sugar, raisins, figs, and so forth.'

'Hush!' cried Georgina, playfully; 'we only speak of the funds and railway shares now: and seriously, Nora,' she added, 'it is not necessary to tell all the world where we lived, and how we lived in the days of yore; my plan has been to keep quiet and attract as little attention as possible, and I have found it the most efficacious means of securing a position in society in spite of those who so perseveringly laughed at my father, and treated me with insolence. A few years' hard struggling we had, of course, and I often thought the end obtained not worth the trouble bestowed upon it.'

'I am sure it was not,' said Nora.

'If,' sighed Georgina—'if one could but practice as well as preach indifference to all these social distinctions! I assure you I feel at this moment as convinced as you or any one can be of the folly of fagging after fashion; but I have only to visit, or be visited by, one of my acquaintances, and I find myself talking, thinking, and feeling as foolishly as ever! The worst of it, I am happy to say, is now over—I have been dragged about and introduced to people who did not want to know me; I have been a beggar for invitations given with ostentatious unwillingness; I have been patronized by Mrs. Savage Wayward and her friends, and mortified by their inviting our guests and giving concerts in our house! But from all this I am now emancipated, and you may have observed that our visiting list is quite comme il faut; and though you refused to make your appearance at our dinners, you must acknowledge that we had a very pretty sprinkling of nobility at them!'

'Why, yes,' said Nora, smiling a little mischievously, 'you have certainly entertained a good many Honorable de Boots and Lady Magnolias, as Punch calls them!'

'And do you really and sincerely, Nora, condemn all efforts to make the acquaintance of people of rank?'

'I shall never make any effort of this kind,' she answered, 'and I don't like to see, or let others see yours.'

'Nine years ago you thought and spoke differently,' observed Georgina. 'Had you come to live with us then—'

'I should undoubtedly have struggled with you,' interposed Nora, 'for it is only lately that I have quite perceived the ruin that this false ambition has brought upon the different members of our family. I shall never sacrifice my happiness to fashion, and never live in what is called the world!'

'My dear Nora, what will your brother say to such resolutions?'

'Everything that is worldly-wise, egotistical, and narrow-minded,' she answered.

'Is it possible that you do not like him,—that you are not proud of him?' exclaimed Georgina.

'I know very little about him,' said Nora. 'He has occasionally paid me a duty visit when in England; but I have ever found him worldly-minded to a degree that was perfectly appalling. The last time I saw him was just after our poor dear Arthur's death, and fancy his saying, 'That it would be a famous good thing if old Nick himself (so he always called my uncle) would drop off quietly, and leave me his fortune, as in that case I should be the very thing for Charlie Thorpe!'

'How like him!' said Georgina, laughing; 'but you must not be too particular about little speeches of this kind, Nora. Young men have got a habit of talking in this manner, without meaning any harm. Your brother did not exactly want your Uncle Stephen to die; he merely thought it probable that he would not live long, and very naturally wished to make you think of Mr. Charles Thorpe, to whom by all accounts, he is extremely attached.'

'He might have spared himself the trouble,' said Nora, indignantly. 'Charles Thorpe is the very last man in the world I could ever be induced to marry.'

'Suppose, however,' observed Georgina—'suppose he should in the course of time become Lord Medway; they say his brother cannot survive the winter.'

'To me,' said Nora, 'he will ever remain Charles Thorpe; and as to his brother he is merely hypochrondrical, complaining alternately of his lungs and liver, and probably encouraged in his fancies by his mother, who wishes to live abroad with him.'

'Perhaps you are right,' said Georgina; 'Lady Medway has been but once in England since we came to live here. It was the first year, I believe, and I met her frequently, and was introduced to her—you may remember I told you at the time that she inquired about you very kindly, said you were such a nice creature, and was so glad to hear that my uncle liked you!'

'Her words,' said Nora, thoughtfully, 'made more impression than you suppose; they filled my heads with thoughts of The Willows, and made me half expect an invitation there.'

'I should not be surprised if you received one next year,' observed Georgina.

'Nor I, either,' answered Nora; 'but I shall not leave Beechfield until I can go abroad.'

And to Beechfield, her uncle Gilbert's villa, Nora went at Christmas and there remained during the winter and spring. She read in the papers an exaggerated account of the amount of her fortune, and of the perfect seclusion in which the young and beautiful heiress was passing the time of her mourning; but the smile of derision passed from her countenance as her eye glanced to the succeeding paragraph, which announced the death of Lord Medway at Palermo, and the arrival of his brother in England. The same paper informed her, some time afterwards, of the reception of the latter at Thorpe Manor, and at a later period of the return of Lady Medway to The Willows.

It was about this time that Nora informed her uncle of her wish to go abroad, and heard of his intention to accompany her with Georgina and John. He professed himself quite willing to submit to any of the discomforts that might attend a residence of a week or so in the village where the fulfilment of her promise to her cousin Arthur, made it necessary for her to go during the summer, and showed actual alacrity in his preparations for the journey. A stupendous travelling-carriage was purchased, with cabriolet before, and cabriolet behind, imperial above imperial, and every contrivance for the disposal of luggage that had been discovered during the previous twenty years. When Nora first saw this vehicle, she shook her head, and said that on the railways it would be unnecessary, and in the village where they should spend most of their time, such a carriage would be perfectly useless if not inconvenient to them. But the words of disapprobation were lost in the exultation of her uncle, as heedless of his rotundity of figure he sprang in and out, removing cushions, raising boxes, pulling out secret drawers, mounting to the top and making the carriage swing, stooping beneath it, and pointing out the construction of various parts in language sufficiently unintelligible, to convince Nora that he knew all about elliptic and cross-springs, and wheels with patent axles, hoops, nuts, and pins, though she did not.

Gilbert Nixon and his son provided themselves with a few of these eccentric articles of apparel which serve as stamps to Britons on the Continent, and Georgina's protestations against them were silenced by Nora's proposal that every member of the party should be at liberty to dress and act as they pleased, provided it did not interfere with the personal comforts of any of the others. Half playfully, half earnestly, she afterwards wrote out an agreement to this effect, which was unhesitatingly signed by them all, and four-and-twenty hours later they were in a steamer on their way to Paris. Mr. Nixon and his daughter sat with much dignity side-by-side in the spacious carriage; the one declaring he should have crossed the Channel long ago if he had known it was so easy to do so, and looking alternately at the waveless sea and the packet of newspapers with which he had stuffed his numerous pockets before embarking; the other negligently leaning back and occasionally turning over the leaves of a book which she held in her hand, in order that no one might suspect her of travelling for the first time in her life, or taking an undue interest in the things and persons around her. John and Nora, or as they, to Georgina's infinite disgust, familiarly called each other Jack and Norry, amused themselves differently; the former wished to see and hear everything without compromising his dignity as an embryo guardsman and an Englishman: he felt agreeably conscious that he was creating a sort of sensation, and entertained very little doubt that all the young and pretty women on board were watching and admiring him. Nora seemed to have become several years younger; everything she saw was familiar to her eyes, every language she heard familiar to her ear. On landing, the houses, furniture and people brought thousands of youthful recollections to her mind, and when in Paris she had wandered about the well-known places with her uncle and cousins, she felt it impossible, on her return to the hotel in the evening, to join in their querulous complaints of fatigue, or believe in her uncle's assurances that all he had seen had made about as much impression on his wearied eyes and confused mind, as the figures of a magic lantern on the senses of a drowsy child.

In short, the Nixons 'did' Paris in a week, and several other places in still less time, and reached Munich about the month of July. The day after their arrival there, Nora went to the churchyard, and at a stonemason's in the neighborhood, ordered a tombstone, such as Arthur had desired to have, but with additional marble ornaments, that she was informed would require at least two months to sculpture. Under these circumstances she ceased to urge her companions to continue their journey southwards, the more so, as her brother on his way to England, joined them and announced his intentions of remainig in Munich as long as they did.

Sir Harry Darwin was a man who had travelled extensively; he had sought notoriety by the ascent of glaciers, had made a faint attempt to discover the sources of the Nile, had ridden on dromedaries, yachted away some years of his life in the Mediterranean, and become a cosmopolite of the purest water. He was a sunburnt, exuberantly-whiskered man, still feeling and looking younger than his actual age, exclusively devoted to the world and its enjoyments, and perfectly satisfied with himself in every respect. His step-sister had risen immensely in his estimation since she had become an heiress, but he was too experienced a man not to take some pains to prevent her from suspecting that she was the magnet that had drawn him to Munich—his first few jesting remarks about her present wealth and importance having been received in a manner that convinced him she began already to doubt the motives, and weigh the words of those who in the most distant manner alluded to her fortune or future plans. His attentions, therefore, were almost exclusively bestowed on Georgina, with whom, in fact, he was far better acquainted than with Nora, having not only frequently met her in society, but being in the habit of dining at her father's house, and flirting with her in a remarkable manner during his occasional visits to England. They had, of course, many acquaintances in common, much to talk of, and in Munich enough to see that was mutually interesting; and Nora perceived with pleasure his attentions to her cousin, after having heard from her uncle Gilbert that 'Sir Harry had long been an adorer of Georgy's, and that she certainly did not hate him, though he had often enough disappointed her when she had expected him to propose.' Georgina herself believed he must be in earnest this time, or he would not have gone out of his way to meet them, and devoted himself to her so completely during his stay at Munich; and so Nora thought also; but Sir Harry had no sooner satisfied himself that there was no immediate danger of his sister's bestowing herself and her fortune on John Nixon, than he resolved to announce his intention of returning to England for the grouse shooting! It was at the Hotel de Baviere, on a warm summer evening, about the hour when the party, after drinking tea together, usually separated for the night, that the well-prepared little speech was made, ending with some civilly expressed regrets that he must at once take leave, as he should be far from Munich before they were up the next morning.

As much surprised as any of the others, Nora watched her brother as he cordially shook hands with Mr. Nixon and his son, and then with the most careless friendliness imaginable approached Georgina. She was sitting at one of the windows, and as he drew near she turned towards him, extended her hand, forced a smile, and then looked again into the street. He murmured some unintelligible words about meeting before long in England, and whispering to Nora to follow him, left the room.

Mr. Nixon, who had been dozing, or, as he himself would have said, 'resting his eyes,' was disturbed by this sudden leave-taking, and now sat upright in his chair, looking alternately at his son and daughter, until perceiving that silence was desired and expected by the latter, he again leaned back and half-closed his eyes.

On the countenance of John there was an expression of complete contentment, an air of only half-concealed triumph in his walk, as perambulating the room with long strides, he passed and repassed the pier glass, and occasionally stopped to arrange his hair or cravat. On these occasions there was a studied gracefulness and endless variety in his attitudes, denoting a most laudable desire to learn to please on some future occasion, or giving a very amusing exhibition of personal vanity. After a long, last, and, as it appeared, satisfactory inspection of himself, a pulling up of shirt-collar, and pulling down of waistcoat, with a slight stamp as he changed the leg on which his body rested, and a curious wriggle of his whole person which showed him his figure alternately in three-quarters and profile, he turned to his sister, and observed in a low voice, 'I say, Georgy, it's a good job that Sir Harry is taking himself off in this pleasant, easy sort of way—I don't think I could have stood his quiet impudence much longer! he completely ruled us all lately, and hardly allowed me to speak a word when we dined at the table d'hote. As to the governor, he treated him precisely as if he were a—a—secretary, or something of that sort, good for nothing but to sign his name at the bankers', and supply Adam, the courier, with money.'

He paused for an answer, but his sister remained silent, and he continued: —'Of course you cannot dislike him as I do, for he never contradicted or commanded you; but if you think he liked you better for always going against me, and approving all his plans, you are mistaken. It's too soon for the grouse shooting, and all a sham!—he has other game in view, I can assure you; for Tomkins told me this morning, when I was dressing, that he suspected Sir Harry would not remain much longer with us, as he was engaged to be married to Lady Jane Thorpe, and had got a letter to say that the family were now at "The Willows."'

'Lady Jane Thorpe,' repeated Georgina, turning quickly round.

'Lord Medway's sister, you know. They've been engaged this long time.'

Georgina put her hand to her head, and seemed to think intensely for a few seconds, then rising, hastily left the room.

Nora and her brother were still standing in the corridor. 'I am glad to find you here,' she said to Sir Harry, 'for I wish much to tell you that, though I felt rather vexed and surprised at your leaving us so abruptly, when I supposed it was merely for an additional week's grouse shooting, now that John has told me the real cause of your return to England, I can only applaud your intention, and wonder at your remaining here so long!'

Sir Harry stared at her with a look of amazement.

'Although,' she continued, quickly, 'although I am personally but slightly acquainted with the Medways, I have heard them so much praised, and Lady Jane is so universally admired and liked, that I may safely congratulate you on your choice. Good-night. Don't forget us while we are buried in these Bavarian Highlands, of which Nora speaks with such enthusiasm.' While saying these last words, she entered her room, which was close to where they stood, and she closed the door with a nod and smile, Sir Harry exclaimed.

'Well, Nora, I hope you are satisfied now!'

'You are not,' she replied, with an arch smile. 'You would rather have made Georgina unhappy than have had the conviction forced upon you, that, while you were merely amusing yourself, she was similarly employed.'

'Not I,' said Sir Harry, carelessly; 'I have flirted with Miss Nixon these eight years, more or less at intervals, and whatever I may have imagined at the beginning of our acquaintance, I took it for granted, that, by this time, her heart and feelings must be completely worn out from incessant use and abuse.'

'How slightingly you speak of the person to whose words you listened with such apparent deference this very morning!' exclaimed Nora, indignantly. 'Georgina fortunately understood you better than I did, as I confess I never doubted your intentions since the day you explained at such length 'that a woman necessarily rises or falls to the rank of her husband.'

'That was all intended for you, Nora. I wished to remind you, that if you married either Sam or John Nixon, you would be neither more or less than—'

'Than Mrs. Sam or Mrs. John Nixon,' said Nora, composedly.

'Nora—if I could, for one moment, suppose it possible that you would bestow a thought either on that prig, Sam, or that donkey, John, I—'

'You would remain here to take care of me—perhaps even accompany us to the mountains? The country would be new even to you!

'New, inasmuch as I have never seen this village to which you are going,' he answered; 'but after having been in Switzerland, and ascended glaciers, I imagine I should find little to interest me on a Bavarian or Tyrolean alp!'

'I don't know that,' rejoined Nora, 'for I think a picturesque and well-wooded mountain, with its pasture-grounds, inhabited chalets, herds of cattle, and an extensive view from it, might be nearly as interesting, and infinitely more agreeable to most wanderers than a glacier.'

'Perhaps so,' said Sir Harry. 'If the Medways were with us instead of these Nixons, I have no doubt I should find the Bavarian highlands or Tyrol pleasant enough.'

'I can scarcely imagine Lady Medway making excursions such as I mean,' said Nora, laughing, 'and as to Charles Thorpe—I mean Lord Medway—'

'Charley is a keen sportsman, Nora, and nearly as well acquainted with Germany as you are!'

'That is the first good thing I have heard of him for a long time,' said Nora.

'And what have you heard to the contrary?' asked her brother, with an appearance of interest that rather surprised her, adding, without waiting for her answer: 'Some of his wild doings, years ago, perhaps? but let me tell you, Nora, a man may occasionally put his life in jeopardy for a wager, or undertake daring and eccentric exploits, who can, at other times, be as quiet and gentle as any woman could desire.'

Nora smiled, attempted no explanation, and merely said: 'I have heard him praised often enough by his own family, but I know him to be an extremely worldly-minded and selfish man.'

Sir Harry shrugged his shoulders. 'He has lived constantly in the world and had to work his way in it—that makes the best man worldly in time, and—selfish we all are, more or less. For instance, he would certainly not seek or cultivate the acquaintance of these Nixons, or even tolerate them, as I have done for the last three weeks.'

'I am rejoiced to hear it,' said Nora, promptly, 'as it will prevent me from having the trouble of avoiding him.'

'Do you imagine you will have any difficulty in doing so,' rejoined her brother, with a malicious smile, glad perhaps to laugh a little at her in his turn, 'for I offered you to him after you became an heiress, and he declined the alliance, saying that your paternal connections would prevent him from thinking of you, even were you twice as rich and twice as good-looking as you were said to be.'

Nora felt greatly irritated, but wisely concealing her annoyance, said quietly: 'Did it never occur to you that I might also decline the alliance?'

'Why, no—we concluded your foreign education would have taught you to think rationally on such subjects, and I should have trusted the fulfilment of my wishes on this occasion to time and your pretty face. I have lately been inclined to suspect he spoke in that way in order to appear consistent, and that, having prevented his brother from marrying you, he is resolved, notwithstanding your present very different position in the world, to consider the match unsuitable. All this, however, need not prevent you from becoming good friends when you meet.'

'Of course not,' she answered, ironically; 'all you have just said is eminently calculated to remove my prejudices and make me like him! But let us not talk any more on so disagreeable a subject. Jane will, of course, write to me when the arrangements for your marriage are being made, and you can give me hints, at the same time, as to what would be most acceptable in the way of presents. You see I have already learned to play heiress, and know what will be expected from me.'

'You are a dear, wilful girl,' said her brother, as they parted, 'but I still hope you will like Medway as well as I am sure he will like you when he knows you. Good-bye.'

Nora's room adjoined Georgina's; but though, on entering it, she found the door of communication open, some minutes elapsed before she attended to her cousin's request that she would join her.

'Well, Nora—what do you say to your brother's engagement?' began Georgina, abruptly.

'Had he told us of it immediately after his arrival here,' she answered, 'we—or, at least I, could not but have approved, for Jane is, by all accounts, what she formerly promised to be, a dear, good creature. His silence was quite unpardonable, and when you joined us in the corridor I had just been telling him so, and accusing him of duplicity towards you.'

'But you did not betray me!' cried Georgina, anxiously; you did not say that I—'

'Oh, no!' said Nora; 'I only spoke of what I had myself observed and expected.'

'I hope you think I acted judiciously in following and speaking to him again.'

'Quite right,' said Nora, 'he looked so completely put out, that I could not help laughing at him.'

'And he never suspected that I was acting?'

'I think not.'

'You, of course, understood me directly?'

'Assuredly; and felt for you, and sympathized with you most sincerely. Events of this description, Georgina, are very annoying—very mortifying; and the only means to avoid them is by never bestowing a serious thought on any man who has not, like the lover in old Ducker's song, said, "Oh, will you marry me, my dear Ally Crocker! oh! will you—"'

'If you can jest—' began Georgina, turning away offended.

'By no means,' said Nora, apologetically; 'the words I have just spoken apply, I assure you, as much to myself as you. For my own part, I think it better to reserve every demonstration, and as much as possible, every feeling of regard, until it becomes time to look over the marriage ceremony, and study properly the meaning of the important words—"I, N., take thee, M."'

'You are quite right to say M., Nora.'

'Of course, you know those are the letters used.'

'That was not what I meant. I have a strong suspicion that your brother wishes and hopes you may be induced to marry Lord Medway.'

'Towards whom,' said Nora, a blush adding to the already deepened color of her unusually flushed face, 'towards whom I feel so little elective attraction, as Goethe calls it, that there are few things would give me greater pleasure than having an opportunity of proving how little I desire his acquaintance, or value the rank and station he so greatly overvalues.'

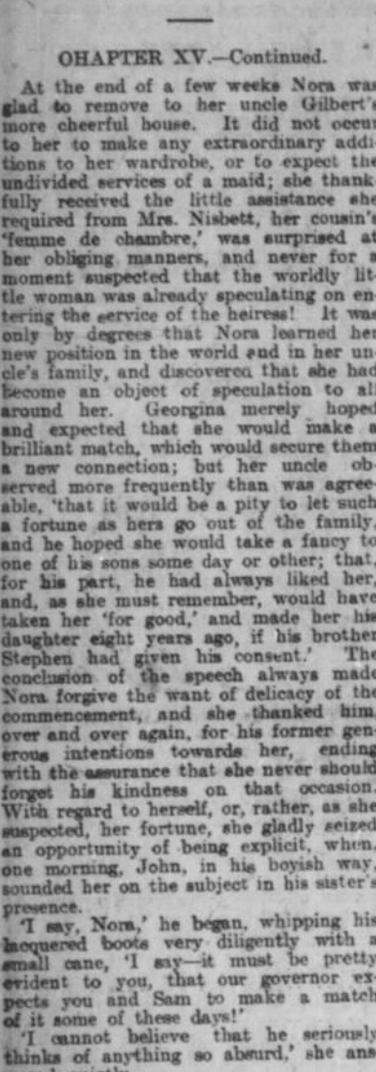
'What on earth do you mean?' exclaimed Georgina, surprised at her sudden vehemence; 'surely you must know him, whether you like it or not, when you meet, for you are relations.'

'The relationship,' said Nora, 'is not near enough to compel intimacy, and, were it not for this marriage of Harry's might have been altogether forgotten. As far as I am concerned, it has lain dormant for ten years, and may remain ten more, if any effort on my part be necessary to rouse it. Let us not, however, waste another thought either on my brother or the Medway family, but tell me if you would like to leave Munich tomorrow.'

'Very much, indeed,' said Georgina; 'I am quite willing to go to your village whenever you please.'

'I fear you will be equally ready to leave it, Georgina; for, as I have told you more than once, there are no grand hotels, or English travellers of distinction to be found in the quiet villages of the Bavarian highlands.'

(To be continued.)



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STORIES OF CASTAWAYS

SUGGESTED BY THE FINDING OF A STRANDED HULK ON A CHILEAN ISLAND.

(From 'Shipping Illustrated.')

Like the old time Roman poet, some of the pioneers in exploration shuddered at the watery mountains in motion; but they were driven seaward, in many instances against their wills, by adverse gales. The virile Vikings, long before Columbus put in an appearance, had accidentally discovered what is now known as North America; and Leif, son of Eric the Red, is said to have founded colonies 90 years ago where Boston and New York now stand. Island after island in the Pacific was doubtless peopled in some measure by castaways who had started out from some lonely islet under auspicious omens, intending to return at nightfall, but who were caught in an unexpected cyclonic storm and driven many miles to leeward of their island home. Some of them perished miserably at sea; some died from exhaustion, after arrival at an unknown land, and some remained just where they gained safety, and eventually forgot whence they came. A recent number of the Chilean Times' reminds us that even in the twentieth century successors to Robinson Crusoe are not altogether unknown, although their wanderings do not always have so happy a termination. It is reported that on the shore of Guafo island there have been discovered the remains of a ship's hull, many packages of cargo, a number of skeletons, and a ship's spar bearing the inscription 'Castleton, Newport.'

Some years ago the American sailing ship 'Joseph Spinney,' when about two hundred miles from the Pellew Islands, rescued an old chief and five other natives of that group who had been blown out to sea in an open boat. They had been eighteen days without food, were just about to kill and eat the sixteen-year-old son of the chief when the vessel bore down on the curious object to reconnoitre, and two of the castaways died despite the most careful nursing and the good food supplied to them by the master of the 'Joseph Spinney.'

While on her way from Australia to China the American barque 'Tewkesbury L. Sweat' was wrecked on one of the Caroline Islands during a hurricane. The castaways lived with the savages for seven months; then, grown tired of involuntary exile, they sailed 1,000 miles in boats and canoes and were eventually picked up by another vessel and taken to Honolulu. A few of the old time American whaleships met with curious adventures in the Pacific ocean, and the men not infrequently preferred a life of sensuality and ease on one of the islands rather than risk their lives in pursuit of the crafty cetacean for a return scarcely worth mentioning. And there were some whaleships under Old Glory in those days! Commodore Wilkes, U. S. N., in his renowned exploration cruise saw several American whalers during a run of a few miles, and Captain Coffin, of the Plymouth whaler 'Mary and Martha,' spoken by Commodore Wilkes to the south-east of New Zealand, in 1840, reported that there were at least 100 similar ships 'fishing' in the neighborhood. One of these whaleships in 1804 under Capt. Folger happened on the descendants of the castaways known for all time as the 'Bounty' mutineers, who after sending adrift their commander and those who refused to join in the mutiny, had settled at Pitcairn Island with some male and female natives of Otaheite. Capt. Folger apparently did not disclose his find, for six years had elapsed before the island was again visited by any one from the outside world. Four years ago a Nova Scotia barque, the 'Angola,' was wrecked on a reef six days after leaving Cavite, in the Philippines. Seventeen survivors remained on the reef until two rafts had been constructed and then attempted to reach the nearest dry land. During the night the smaller raft with five men disappeared, and the twelve men of the large craft were fated to undergo a most terrible experience. After drifting twenty-five days, destitute of food and water, two men went raving mad and drowned themselves. Next day a French sailor killed the mate with an axe, quenched his thirst with the murdered officer's blood, and was later on killed by the second mate. His body was eaten, and cannibalism was resorted to again and again until only a Swede and a Spaniard were left to tell the horrible tale when the raft drifted ashore, after forty-eight days' experience, on an island of the South Natuna group, where the natives attended on their every want until strong enough to proceed to Singapore in a junk.

In 1892 the metal barque 'Compadre' caught fire at sea and was run ashore on Auckland Island to save the lives of all on board. There the castaways spent about as monotonous a hundred days as can be imagined, until rescued by a passing ship. Another metal barque, the 'Henry James,' bound from New South Wales to California, piled up on a coral reef near Palmyra Island. Her crew and passengers sought safety on this inhospitable place; a boat, with the mate and four men who had volunteered, succeeded in reaching Samoa after a starvation trip covering 1,300 miles in nineteen days, and the 'Mariposa,' of the Oceanic Steamship Company's fleet, of San Francisco, Cal., went out of her way to rescue the castaways in compliance with the urgent request of the dauntless volunteer boat's crew.

Owing to the fact that quite a number of sailing ships have met their fate on the islets of the lone Southern Ocean, between the meridians of the Cape of Good Hope and Australia, the maritime nations have deemed it necessary to established depots of food and clothing on a few of the most important of the islands along this route. On Hog Island, Croizet group, a French war vessel left a considerable supply of necessaries in a hut erected near the landing place, and a similar arrangement was made by the British warship 'Conus' on Possession Island, where she landed provisions enough to last fifty people fifty days. Another French warship established similar depots at the islands of Amsterdam, St. Paul and Kerguelen. Nearer New Zealand there are also depots of a like nature on several of the islands, and a government steamer visits the islands once or twice a year to replace such stores as may have become unfit for use and take off any castaways that may have arrived, irrespective of nationality. At Cape Beale and at Carmanah lighthouse, Vancouver Island, there are similar satisfactory stores for castaways. Needless to say, perhaps, the direction of the caches are clearly indicated on shore, so that the famishing arrivals may reach the provisions and clothing in the shortest possible interval of time after landing, and notices with respect to them appear regularly in the government publications issued to mariners by the several maritime nations.

If the report of our Chilean contemporary be true, the unfortunate castaways escaped drowning only to die on shore. Very seldom indeed of recent years has such a sad find been recorded as that just made public in the lonely islet of the Pacific, for steam and telegraphy are utterly opposed to any casualty to shipping remaining hidden from the world for a long interval.

FIERCE FIGHT WITH EAGLES.

(Geneva despatch in London 'Daily Mail.')

A chamois hunter named Hess had a desperate fight with eagles on a narrow ledge overlooking a precipice in the mountains above Engelberg. He had located an eagle's nest, and climbed up alone with the object of capturing the young birds. About thirty yards from the nest he laid down his rifle, which hindered his movements. As soon as he reached the nest, in which were two eagles, the parent birds swept down from a neighboring height and fiercely attacked him. For twenty minutes a desperate struggle took place, Hess defending himself with a knife, expecting every moment to be swept off the ledge. At last Hess succeeded in killing the male bird and its mate flew away. Hess, though bleeding from severe wounds, arrived safely at Engelberg several hours later.

A LAND OF DISTANCES.

(Canadian Correspondent of the Washington 'Star.')

Your Canadian will hook up a couple of range ponies to his light buckboard, or swing himself over the back of a home-bred horse and travel a trifle of fifty or sixty miles to a dance or a frolic of any kind without thinking it over a minute. And along the line of the railway 'tis the same. I met a very genial gentleman while travelling over the Canadian Northern at the frightful speed of eight miles an hour, who, as he informed me, had 'just been up the line a bit to take dinner with Aunt Hattie.' The genial person lived at Prince Albert, and I found out after a little conversation that Aunt Hattie resided some seven hundred odd miles up away. Think of travelling from Washington to Chicago to take tea with Sister Sue or anybody else! Isn't it a wonder!

LOTS OF WORK FOR THE LIVER

MANUFACTURER, SCAVENGER, FILTER, LIFE PRESERVER AND CLOSED DOOR.

The business of the liver is to manufacture antidotes for poisons. It is a rendering establishment to which the little corpses that accumulate in the body are carried to be destroyed, just as in cities dead animals are gathered up by a scavenger and converted into useful things.

All the corpuscles of the body die every six weeks. Every second of our lives something like eighteen million of these red cells have to be disposed of, and the liver does part of the work of grinding them up and working them over into something useful.

The red corpuscles have potash in them, which is used for making bile. The bile is a kind of lye for making soap in the small intestines. The soap, like all good home made soaps, is disinfectant; it is a splendid antiseptic and germicide.

The coloring matter is carefully saved out of these red cells, and sent back into the body to be used for dyeing the hair, tinting the skin and painting the dark chambers of the eye where the photographing is done.

If the liver does not do this work as efficiently as it ought these little corpuscles accumulate in the body. In other words, the body becomes a sepulchre and we carry about with us dead things that should have been discharged from the body through the bowels, the kidneys, the skin and the lungs, and should have returned to dust again.

The liver is a closed door which keeps poisons out of the rest of the body. The kidneys, skin and lungs are open doors to let the poisons escape from the body. When there comes such a flood upon the liver it cannot keep the door shut; it is forced open a little way and lets the poisons through into the blood.

Then the blood is not purified, the impurities go through and the body becomes filled with them. The brain becomes confused, dull, stupid, and the man feels bilious; the poisons get into the muscles and he feels weary and worn out; they get into the nerves, and he has sciatica or lumbago; the nerve centres get irritable and inefficient, and there is nervous exhaustion and perhaps melancholia.

All the food taken into the stomach is filtered by the liver before it is absorbed. That is why one can, with apparent impunity, take such things as tea and coffee, whiskey, beer, tobacco, etc. All these impurities are passed through the liver before they get into the general circulation. If they should go straight to the brain the drinker would die shortly after taking his glass of whiskey.

When the liver is plump and healthy, full of glycogen made from the blood, it has a wonderful faculty of destroying poisons; but a starved liver cannot do this. That is why a glass of whiskey taken before breakfast does a man twice as much harm as if taken after breakfast.

A dose of medicine taken on an empty stomach is much more powerful in its effects than a simple dose taken when the stomach is full, for the reason that a full stomach furnishes the liver with material which it makes use of to fight poisons.—'Sanderson's Magazine.'

THE NEW PORT IN WALES.

A new port will be opened in August at Fishguard, on the Pembrokeshire coast of Wales, overlooking St. George's Channel. At a spot where the sea a few years ago washed against the sides of the hills a deep-water port has been created by blasting out the rock to a depth of 50 feet and using the debris to build a long breakwater. The Great Western Railway Company has completed a railway station, galleries along the sea wall to facilitate the landing of cattle, and six miles of railroad tracks and sidings. The natural protection afforded to the harbor by the hills on three sides of the fine bay is completed by the breakwater, which will have a length of 2,500 feet. The water-area of the harbor thus perfectly protected is 500 acres. Travellers by this new route to south Ireland will be able to leave London after breakfast and reach the Lakes of Killarney the same evening. The London 'Times' says it is believed that Atlantic liners bound for Liverpool or Glasgow will find it to their advantage to call at Fishgaurd, and thus save time, especially with regard to mails and passengers.—'Geographical Record.'

ITALIANS VS. SOUTHERN NEGROES.

(New York 'Times.')

That Italian immigrants in the South are inferior to negro laborers is the conviction, as reported in the Chattanooga 'Times,' of Mr. L. C. Gunter, general manager of the Oliver-Stewart Company, who is in charge of extensive dam and power-house construction work in Tennessee. Mr. Gunter states that the labor question is the most important that Southern contractors have to deal with. After thorough tests with Italian and negro laborers working side by side, the negro, he declares, proves much the stouter and has a greater capacity for hard work. He continues:

The main trouble with the Italian is that he does not eat enough to furnish him the proper nourishment needed in the work. The Italian as a general rule is very miserly. He will even deny himself the proper nourishment to save a penny. Of course if a man is not properly fed he cannot do a good day's work.

From this testimony we would infer that the Southern grade of unskilled labor is probably higher than that in the North, where Italians are used principally on large construction works. If what Mr. Gunter says is universally true in the South, Southern capitalists have reason to rejoice. Census statistics show that while the death rate among Southern negroes still holds greater than that of the whites, it is declining appreciably. The very high birth rate of the blacks is decreasing, too, which is a healthy sign, as instanced in the decline between 1890 and 1900 in the mortality of negro infants and children between the ages of five and fifteen. The sharper competition with American whites in the new industrial development of the South seems to have increased the death rate among the negroes of the older generation, but the race is at least generating its own under the new standards. The incoming Italians will not, for a considerable time, make their competition felt with the negroes in the class of handicrafts requiring skill and capital. Negro carpenters, blacksmiths, barbers, fishermen and oystermen, cotton, tobacco, and cigar factory operatives, stewards, engineers, and firemen, have lost ground relatively with the native whites, though not absolutely so, as compared with their own former statistics. There is room for the encouraging belief that, while Italian labor will doubtless improve, negro skill in the higher occupations, urged with new incentives, will tend to outpace it.

PILES Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and guaranteed cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles. See testimonials in the press and ask your neighbours about it. You can use it and get your money back if not satisfied. 60c, at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & Co., Toronto.

DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT

TOLSTOY AS A SHOEMAKER.

(Philadelphia 'Bulletin.')

These shoes were made by Tolstoy, the Tolstoy, the greatest literary genius of the age.'

The shoes, framed in oak, hung over the mantel—a coarse pair of cowhides, with hob nails. The speaker, who was a famous manufacturer of shoes, went on:—

'When I was in Russia I visited Tolstoy. I told him of my admiration for his books, and I watched him at his cobbling. He works, you know, three or four hours a day on the bench.

I found that he worked too slowly to make a living as a shoemaker. Furthermore, I found that he would have been incapable of turning out dress shoes. The coarse heavy boot of the peasant was all Tolstoy was equal to, and, though he labored fiercely—for he wanted, of course, to show off before an experienced shoemaker like me—I had to tell him that he'd have had difficulty in getting a journeyman's job anywhere.

'Tolstoy presented me with the pair of boots over the mantel, and I presented him with some money for his poor. I also taught him a quicker way to wax-end a thread than the old-fashioned one he used.'

HUSHING THE NEW BOOTS.

(From the London 'Evening Standard.')

The floor of the village church at Old Weston, Huntingdonshire, was duly spread with hay yesterday in pursuance of an ancient custom. The church is dedicated to St. Swithin, and many years ago a donor left a field to the parish clerk on condition that the land was mown immediately before the festival of the patronal saint and the cutting strewn on the floor of the church on feast Sunday. It is supposed that on feast Sundays the parishioners wore new boots, and the hay was intended to deaden the squeaking.

AN OLD SETTLER'S LAMENT.

(The late Rev. Dr. Norman MacLeod somewhere relates, in reference to his visit to Canada, an interview with an aged Scottish settler on the banks of the St. Lawrence who while freely admitting improved material conditions, complained that there were 'nae laverocks in the lift, and nae linties in the wuds' in the new country.

Oh! east an' west, it's a winsome land,
The land where the maple grows,
Wi' rowth o' cheer for a' men's need,
Where the Grand St. Lawrence flows;
But I dinna see, an' I miss fu' sair,
The glint o' the simmer morn
When the laverock lilts, an' the linties sings,
In the glen where I was born.

Oh! herts are leal in this blithe young land,
And freen'ships kind an' warm,
There's mony a sicht to airt the e'e,
Where mountain an' woodland charm;
But the wee hill burn, it isna here,
And the fitroad auld an' worn,
Where I wander'd aft on a simmer e'en,
In the glen where I was born.

Bien hames are here in this braid, braw land,
Wi' its boundless, smiling sward,
There's gear to win, an' sillar to hae,
Gin the warstle o' life be hard;
But the joys o' youth, they come na back,
In the glitter o' gowd or corn,
Wi' the lichtsome lauch that ance was mine,
In the glen where I was born.

Oh! lads wha pairt frae yer ain dear land,
Tak' tent o' the price ye pay,
O' the something tint, an' the yirning pain,
Ye'll ken till yer deein' day;
I'd niffer the brichest o' bricht things here,
For the licht o' that gowden morn,
Wi' the laverock's lilt, an' the lintie's sang
In the glen where I was born.

JOHN MACFARLANE.

Montreal.

SCHOOL FLAGS FREE!

The 'Witness' Diamond Jubilee Flag Offer of Canadian Flags for the Schools

Naval Flags, sewn bunting, standard quality and patterns, to be given as Special Premiums for bona-fide new subscriptions at regular rates to any of our publications. Only by specially importing these flags can we offer them on the following liberal terms:

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'Daily Witness'	$3.50
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This offer is no money-making scheme for us. What we want is to stimulate patriotic sentiment. We want our boys and girls to grow up loyal to our country and its flag.

Special terms quoted for larger flags on application.

If your school does not need another flag, we will give instead patriotic books for your library. Write for particulars.

This offer is made specially for schools, public or private, but clubs, societies or communities are free to take advantage of it. Assist us by making this widely known.

N.B.—We regret that postal regulations make it impossible to receive subscriptions at above rates for Montreal city or suburbs.

For Sample papers, flag cards, etc., address 'Flag Department,' John Dougall & Son, Montreal.

SCHOOLS THAT HAVE TRIED THEM.

Kamloops, B.C.

Dear Sir,—The flag arrived in good order a few days ago. It is in every way satisfactory. We are all very much pleased with it. The pupils saw me coming with the parcel, and immediately there was great excitement, but on opening the parcel their enthusiasm almost went beyond bounds. There is no doubt of their being good, loyal Canadians, and that you have helped them along this line. . . . .

Thanking you for enabling me to place so fine a flag in this school.

I am yours truly,
ALLAN BENNETT.

Saskatoon, Sask.

Dear Sirs,—Your flag is a flag. No one thought it would be half as good, as, generally speaking, premiums are made of the cheapest material; but not so this time. The people in this section (Diova) are now satisfied at having obtained their flag so easily, and wonder why more of the neighboring schools did not take up the grand offer. Thanking you for your prompt attention to our subscription.

Yours truly,
E. C. COUPLAND.

ONCE RAISED—ALWAYS PRAISED.

A MIGHTY ENGINEER

LAYER OF FIRST ATLANTIC CABLE DEAD.

(London 'Leader,' Aug. 21.)

At 35 Manor Park, Lee, last Saturday, there died Captain Henry Augustus Moriarty, C.B., one of the principals of probably the greatest engineering feat ever attempted—the laying of the first Atlantic cable.

The captain was born the month before Waterloo, 1815, the second son of Commander James Moriarty, R.N. He entered the navy at 14, was a master when 29, a staff-commander at 48, and a staff-captain at 52. Promotion was rapid in those days, but beyond that Capt. Moriarty was an intellectual man, with a very dominant character, which put him well to the front whenever he had a chance of active service. In navigation he belonged to the old school of experts perhaps extinct on his death last week. During the Syrian operations of 1840 Capt. Moriarty was second master of the 'Ganges,' and received the English and Turkish medals. He was master of the little 'Penelope,' 72 men, and a brass howitzer, at the destruction of the slave barracoons up the Gallinas river, West Coast of Africa, in 1848. He was in the Baltic during the Russian war, master of the 'Duke of Wellington,' 131 guns.

But it was work as master of cable-laying ships which obtained his C. B. decoration. He commanded H. M. S. 'Agamemnon,' which, with the United States frigate 'Niagara,' laid the '57 cable, and spliced it in mid-ocean. It was a tremendous effort for a little result. Only a few messages were transmitted when the cable retired from business.

Then, in 1865, he became Admiralty representative and the navigator of the historical 'Great Eastern,' when the second attempt was made. When 1,064 miles out, however, that cable broke. In 1866 the big steamer took out the third cable, and Capt. Moriarty, when in mid-ocean, indicated the place beneath the waves where the broken end of the second cable would be found. Simultaneously with the captain's declaration that the 'Great Eastern' was 'over the spot,' a ship's officer shouted, 'We've hooked it! You said we ought to, Capt. Moriarty, and we have.'

Though in his ninety-second year, Capt. Moriarty was often seen, during the recent hot weather, on his daily constitutional, wearing a light flannel suit and a Panama hat, for he was quite active and well until five days before his death. His only son, the Rev. J. H. Moriarty, is chaplain of Chatham Dockyard.

THE KING AND THE COCKLE DEALER.

(London 'Daily News.')

In welcoming the High Court of the Ancient Order of Foresters at King's Lynn yesterday the Bishop of Thetford related a story of the kindliness of the King when Prince of Wales.

He was one day driving in a dog-cart, with one servant, when an old woman carrying a large basket of cockles stopped the Prince, and said, 'These cockles are very heavy. I wish you would take them in your cart and carry them to Lynn.'

The then Prince of Wales replied: 'My good woman, I would if I were going to Lynn, but I am going another road. I can see your cockles are heavy. You are going to Lynn to sell them; how much will you get for them?'

'Three shillings and sixpence or four shillings,' answered the old woman.

'They are a nice lot of cockles. I will give you a picture of my mother,' the Prince offered. 'I think that will help you.'

'I don't think it will help me to sell my cockles,' answered the old woman.

'Here's the picture of my mother,' said the Prince, taking half a sovereign out of his pocket and giving it to the old woman.



MOTHER and CHILDREN
Cannot find a better or more pleasant soap for bath or toilet than
"BABY'S OWN" SOAP.
PURE—FRAGRANT—CLEANSING.
The Albert Toilet Soap Co., Montreal,
Manufacturers.

MOSQUITOES! MOSQUITOES!
THE BEST ANTI-BITE FOR MOSQUITOES IS
Ash's Forest Friend,
Price 25c & 50c.

BLOOD PURIFIER—The best Spring Medicine is
HARTE'S BLOOD PURIFIER
Better than Sarsaparilla. Price 50c
J. A. HARTE,
1778 Notre Dame Street.

HOOLIGAN VENGEANCE.

Paris witnessed a terrible scene of sanguinary hooliganism one night recently. A young compositor named Papin and his sweetheart were going through the streets with a number of friends, who were there as a protection against the vengeance of a redoubtable hooligan known only by the nickname of 'Veuve,' and the woman was urging the man to fly with her to another country, when, as they passed a bar in the Rue Cadet, several shots rang out, and Papin fell wounded. 'Veuve' and his band had waylaid them. The wounded man's friends got him into a cab for the nearest hospital, but did not notice that they were followed by another cab, which overtook them at a certain point, and 'Veuve' and several armed confederates sprang out, stopped Papin's vehicle, and, standing over him, fired several more shots into the body of the prostrate man, who died in a few minutes. The murderers are still at large.—London 'Globe.'

LIGHT CURE FOR GRAY HAIRS.

(From the 'Pall Mall Gazette.')

Professor Bouchard, at a meeting of the Academy of Science the other day, announced that Roentgen rays annihilated white hairs. There is little doubt about it. Some doctors employed it giving X-rays to patients suffering from lupus and other complaints found their own hair reverting to its natural color and that of the sufferer as well. It was first noticed in the case of a patient whose moustache had turned white. The part brought directly under the influence of the rays resumed its original golden hue. The question was whether his sensational discovery had a real practical application. Professor Bouchard says: 'Yes; undoubtedly—only the rays must be given by experienced practitioners.'

Britain has decided to unite southern Nigeria with Lagos, with colonial headquarters at Lagos. There are four other British territories in West Africa—Gambia, Sierra Leone, Gold Coast, and Northern Nigeria.

The Boys' Page.

They Shall Come From The East

(By Ian Maclaren, in the 'Sunday at Home.')

'Evening papers, 'Echo' and 'Express'!' He had been badly knocked about in an accident, and now, with a touch of delirium, was taking the Infirmary Ward into his confidence. 'Great war news—Russian fleet destroyed! Last edition? Yes, sir! Wouldn't give you old edition, ain't that sort. Got a ha'penny, sir? Only a penny. Wait a minute; get change from a boy at the corner. There it is, sir. No, didn't want it for myself. All right, sir. Beg your pardon, thought you wanted the papers. Didn't mean to trouble you. Ain't a dirty little vagabond—just trying to earn my livin' like other people. 'Echo'? Very good, sir. Got the 'Express' here. Thank you, sir. 'Echo' too? All right, sir. Last 'Echo' gone. 'Express,' 'Express,' 'Express,' six o'clock edition. Evening papers.'

'We didn't want to trouble you, doctor,' said the nurse—and certainly the house-surgeon did not look particularly pleased at being brought out of bed in the middle of the night—'but this sounds rather bad. Is there more wrong with him than his broken leg?'

'Well, I rather guess there must be, else he wouldn't be in such high fever. Turn down the clothes, and I'll have a look over him. Yes, as I suspected, one of his ribs is broken, and is pressing on the lung. Poor chap'—and the doctor's professional sense awoke, and he wasn't the sulky, sleepy man he was five minutes ago. 'He's in a pretty stiff fever, and we must take care of him. I'll send up some medicine.'

They stood for a minute looking at his flushed face and restless hands as he still continued selling his papers. Then he seemed to have got into trouble with some bigger boy, who was trying to rob him.

'Say, let me go. I ain't meddlin' with you. Can't give you a tanner, 'aven't got it to spare.' He cried out as if he had been struck, and then ducked his head on the pillow to escape another blow. 'Thank you, sir. You're a good sort. 'E's always trying to get my money; instead of workin' 'imself, he bullies the kids. Not got mine, though; 'ave it inside my shirt.' And he felt to be sure that his pennies were safe, and seemed puzzled for the moment when he did not find them. Then he was off on his work again. 'Evening papers, last news from Russia. 'Echo' and 'Express'!'

'Do you think he will pull through, doctor. He's a well-made little fellow; but they haven't much to eat, and they sleep mostly out of doors, and he can't have much reserve strength for a bad illness.'

'He's tough, nurse,' said the doctor, 'and a plucky little fellow, and not half bad either. Did you notice how he took the man his change, and didn't want the extra halfpenny, and how he fought for his pennies. They've a hard life, those paper-boys, heaven knows. I saw him brought in, and he had neither cap nor shoes, and if ventilation be a good thing his clothes were sanitary, but I rather think that would be the only healthy point about him. Do the best you can for him, and I'll do my share. Glad you routed me out. Just as well this kind of thing should be taken in time, and I feel rather keen on the job. It's the first time, nurse, he's ever had any care taken of him in his life.'

For a while he was quiet, and then towards morning he was off at work again, boarding cars, with varying fortune at the hands of the conductors. 'Any gentleman want the evening paper? Last edition of the day. Change 'alf-a-crown? No, sir, I can't. Business don't run much to 'alf crowns. P—p'raps the conductor will. Thank you. There it is, sir. Good old Jack. Take you into partnership if you'll leave the car business. I'll slip off here. Oh, I'll take care, I'm game. Thought gentleman wanted a paper, else I wouldn't have gone in. Say, don t strike me. Ain't a little liar! Can't help not havin' a good coat. Other conductors let me on. Three tanners and fourteen browns. Where's the other tuppence?' Then he fumbled among the bed-clothes for his cash, and began counting his pence at the close of the day.

'My! ain't it wet and cold? Say, Jim, let's see if we can't get into that shed where there's a boiler on the other side, and sleep agin the wall. Mebbe ther'll be a loose sack'—then, as the nurse put his arms under the bed-clothes and tucked him up, he snuggled down, thinking he was against the boiler wall. 'Jim, ain't this rippin'? I'm awful tired and sleepy.'

'Basin o' lentil soup and chunk o' bread, miss! The nurse was giving him medicine, and had awakened another train of memory. 'Ain't I 'ungry. Wonder if the toffs are as sharp set for supper as us, Jim. See them sucky tarts in the window. I'll take the red one, you take the yellow. Just think we're eatin' them; but we ain't, and the papers ain't going. Say, Jim, there's the train come in. There'll be a sale now. Evening papers! Loss of a large steamer, great speech by the Prime Minister, last edition of the 'Echo.' Hello, Jim, 'ave you unloaded your lot? That's chippy, so 'ave I. Let's cut along and get some 'ot taters. I'm pretty comfy now, Jim—and then he dozed off to sleep.

They took a fancy to Dick in the hospital; he was so plucky, vivacious, grateful, and amusing. Both the doctors and the nurses did everything they knew for him, and they brought him through with a leg as strong as ever. He fought his own battle like the sturdy little chap he was. When the fever left him, he started a new tune.

'Don't want to worry you, nurse, for I've been an 'orrid bother, but would you just mind tellin' me who I am? Seems as if somethink 'ad 'appened to me, like the stories the parson told at the lantern show, about the fairies, you know, and sich like. I was Dick, a paper-boy, when I got knocked down and run over; but I ain't got no idea wot new lay I'm on now.'

'Whatever do you mean?' said the nurse. 'I rather think there's no doubt you're Dick, for you've given us the whole history of the newspaper business.'

'Me Dick! A-lying here in a room fit for the Lord Mayor, wiv blankets and sheets and body-servants. Me as 'ad nothin' but a barrel to sleep in, and the polis to chivvy me. But the bobbies ain't 'arf bad, nurse. The chap on our beat pretended as 'e didn't see us on a bad night when Jim and me—that's my pal—wor hidin' among the sacks. They've got an 'eart, nurse, 'ave the polis, and us street-boys know that. But ain't this a new show for me? Am I Dick or his gracious Majesty? That's what I'm trying to find out.' Then he whistled softly the latest air, to the huge delight of the ward, several of whom would join in, till Dick declared the ward had turned into a 'blessed philharmonic.'

Society had been against him, from his mother, who clouted him when she was drunk, to the bigger lads, who tried to steal his pennies. It seemed as if he had no right to live, and had no claim on any person—a mere waif on the stream of life, friendless, forgotten, helpless. But there was the making of a man in Dick, and he had a full-grown man's heart. As a merchant he was as straight as a die, paying for his papers when he got them, and giving every gentleman his change, with a brain to anticipate the market if there were startling news, and as sharp as a needle in pushing his wares in a crowd, or from door to door in the suburbs, according to his fancy and the season of the year. He was a solitary little figure, no one to advise him, and no one to depend upon him, carrying all his concerns beneath his own hat, which was his curly hair, having his trials when a storm came and there was no one to buy the papers, or the bigger lads ill-treated him and he was driven away. As a rule, however, he did not suffer much this way, for the street-boys are a community like other people, and have their code of honor. When a scallywag grasped at Dick's pence one day, a bigger lad restored them, and dealt out exemplary punishment to the offender. He even added a half-penny, and when Dick invested it in an apple his benefactor condescended to take it with D'ck, bite about.

And now Dick was fuller of spirits than ever, and keen to be on his job again. But he had been turning things over in his mind, for a street-boy misses nothing, and is as wise as a wild animal.

'Look here, nurse,' he said, the morning he was leaving. 'I wouldn't mind breaking the other leg and staying six weeks more. I'll not be so partikler jolly in my country 'ouse to-night. Must get a sack for a blanket and another for a sheet, just to keep up manners. Nurse, you've been orful good. And the doctor, ain't he a peach? Guess I'd 'ave gone out altogether if it 'aden't been for you and 'im. Can I see 'im in 'is room before I go? Something I want to say to 'im, private and confidential.'

'Why, you have bidden him good-bye this morning, Dick, and I know he is very busy to-day. I don't think you can speak with him to-day, but I'll give him any message you like. And you must come back to see us sometimes, and let us know how you are getting on.'

'You be sure, nurse; I'll skip up from my place of business and bring you the last news from the seat of war. Special correspondent of the 'Times' sent out regardless of expense. But,' said Dick coaxingly, 'I just want two minutes with the doctor. Personal interview. Couldn't say it 'ere, cos 'e mightn't 'ave liked it. Say, 'ope they've kept my spring suit for me down-stairs. I allus wor in the fashion, and I guess I have to leave this rig-out'—for Dick had been comfortably clothed in the hospital, which was an entirely new experience.

'Well, Dick,' cried the doctor, 'that's a splendiferous get-up you're in, and it fits you as if you had been measured for it. Did nurse tell you the secret? Good woman, she's left it to me when she heard you were coming here. We've got a place for you as office-boy in a corn firm, and some wages to keep you, so you've done with the evening papers and the barrel. And accidents as well. Now mind you, Dick, we expect that you will fairly work, and if you do, I'll live to see you a millionnaire; and when you are rich, sonny, don't forget the hospital. Now be off. There's the address, and they're looking for you at the office, and I've lots of cases to-day. Bye-bye, Dick, and don't go back on us. Tut, tut! never mind the thanks. That's all right'—and the doctor made for the door, but Dick blocked the way.

'Course I can't get out wot I'm feelin'; but say, doctor, don't want to be cheeky or onrespeckful, but 'ow much do I owe you? Wot,' he went on hastily—'wot is your—I mean the damage? I've been an awful nuisance, and you and nurse have fairly done the business. My leg is just A1. I ain't got nothin' just now, but 'ope you'll not mind taking it weekly. Don't know the right words for a doctor's screw, as the swells would say it; but you savvy, doctor, don't you?' And Dick twisted his cap, and wished the floor would swallow him.

'My fee, Dick, you mean. Why, let's say £10, and cheap at that, saving the lez of a future Lord Mayor. Get away with you, and don't talk any more nonsense. They'll be waiting for you down in the corn market. And look here, Dick, come up and see me in the old shop when you have an hour in the evening, and God bless you, laddie.'

* * * * * *

'Glad to see you back again, Dick. Nurse was just asking me to-day whether you had reported yourself, and we were wondering how you were getting on. Like it first rate and fairly on the job? That's right, old man. Why, you've got a kind of merchant look about you already. Sit down and give me your news.'

'Eh, what?'—and the doctor opened a little paper parcel which Dick had thrust, with a shamefaced expression, into his hand. 'Do you mean to say that you didn't know I was fooling when I spoke about the money? We don't take fees in the Hospital, and I was jolly glad to put your leg right. You're one of the best patients we ever had.' The doctor spoke heartily, but as he looked at the half-crown, in a shilling, a six pence, and twelve pennies, and imagined what the collection had meant, he was a bit shaken.

'You don't mind it bein' so little to begin with, Doctor, for the fust fortnight I 'ann't much over after buyin' things to look 'spectable, and I'll have more nex time. Look here, doctor, you says as 'ow you never looked for this 'ere, and I know as you ain't the sort to cadge for the pennies; but see 'ow I look at it. They brought me up here not knowin' wot 'ad 'appened, for the last thing I remember was seein' the 'orses 'eads. You mends my rib and joins up my leg, you comes three and four times a day to see me, and you keeps up my peeker wiv your words. You says to me "Dick," quite different from wot it was ever said to me afore, and "Sir Richard," and "my gay soldier man," and "old chap," and "laddie Dick," and sich like. Don't ye think I've forgot, and I ain't goin' to forget. We 'aven't got much eddication, but we ain't fools on the streets. You bet we knows when a gentleman means kind. D'ye know I just thought that was the way a toff would be speakin' to his own boy if 'e was in bed and down on his luck. There never was a paper-boy done as well for as me; and, doctor, you're bound to get wot I can give. It ain't 'alf good enough that ten quid.'

The doctor took a turn up and down his room, and then he took up the money and solemnly locked it away in his drawer.

'Dick'—and he held out his hand—'put it in there'—and Dick shook hands with him. 'You're going to be a man, Dick, and you're a gentleman already. Now, about the fee, as we call it. We don't make any charge, as I said, at hospitals, but I'm going to fix my fee for you at ten shillings. You've paid two shillings and sixpence, and that leaves seven shillings and sixpence. If you bring me half-a-crown a month, that'll be the total sum in three months, and I'll tell you what we will do with it. It will go into the list of subscribers, with the rest of the big swells. From Dick, a grateful patient." And look here, old man, if I can get off duty about the time your office closes on Saturday, you and I are going to have an "out" in the country, and a particularly good time.'

When the boy left, the doctor sat down at his desk, and began to think. From the day of his birth he had enjoyed every advantage and received nothing but kindness. His father had been an honorable man, his mother was a saint. He had been instructed in the knowledge of this world, and of that which is to come. He had been surrounded with goodness, and religion had been made beautiful to him. Once he had tender thoughts of God, and had been minded to be a disciple of Christ, but of late years he had been busy with science, and had grown sceptical. He had ceased to pray and to go to church. Sermons wearied him and religious books never touched him; but that day God had spoken by an unexpected preacher and in an unconventional way. As he thought of the unfeigned gratitude of a forsaken and ill-treated street-boy for the first act of kindness he had ever received, the doctor remembered the words in the Gospel which he had often heard in church: 'Many shall come from the East . . . . and shall sit down in the Kingdom of Heaven, for the children of the Kingdom shall be cast out.' And the child of many mercies knelt down and said, 'Our Father.'

RARE COINS AND ANCIENT CHINESE PIECES.

A rare specimen of the 'stella,' or four-dollar gold piece, struck in 1880, of which but few are known to be in existence, brought $260 at the auction by G. C. Adams of the Campbell-Wun Hi Gin collection of United States and Oriental coins held this July. Another variety of four-dollar gold piece of 1879 brought $65, while the same design in copper was bid in at $20.

Many rare United States and Colonial gold and silver coins were sold, a Massachusetts Pine Tree shilling of 1652 bringing $14. A flying eagle cent of 1856 brought $10, and a ninety-cent incased postage stamp of 1861 brought $40.

The collection of Chinese coins, containing several hundred varieties, was said to be the finest and most complete ever offered for sale. It embraced the many forms of Chinese currency, such as the key, sword, knife, and buckle money, some of the specimens dating back to 1200 B. C. The prices brought were very low, a coin of the Hang Dynasty, contemporaneous with Alexander the Great, only bringing $1.60. The low prices are attributed to the comparatively small number of collectors of Chinese coins in this country and their lack of knowledge of this ancient series.

Many old medals were sold. One of these, dated 1100 A. D., known as a temple amulet, significant of the Celestial wizard who presides over fortune telling, and used in those days to be flipped 'heads or tails,' sold for one dollar. Another was a lucky amulet for newspaper men, issued in the Wang Mang period about 11 A. D. This showed on one side the figure of a scribe, pen in hand, under a favorable constellation. On the other side were four Chinese characters, which, translated, invoke long life and prosperity to the wielders of the pen.

Ridiculously low prices were brought by the rare coins of the Huo Chuan period, 9 A. D., ruled by rebels like the modern Boxers, some of these pieces being included among the rarest of the Oriental coins. The same may be said of the issues of the many other dynasties down to 1845, and collectors took advantage of the opportunity to obtain rare Chinese coins for almost nothing.

The catalogue of the Chinese coins was a curiosity in itself, the de luxe copies showing the Chinese symbol of each coin in red ink. It formed an authentic text-book of this particular coinage, large numbers of them having been ordered by universities and colleges for reference.

Over 1,000 lots were sold, the total sum realized being about $2,000.—New York 'Times.'

Is life worth living? This depends on you! Be true, and worth will live in all you do.—Blackie.

BAMBOOZLING GRANDMA.

'There never was a grandma half so good!'
He whispered while beside her chair he stood,
And laid his rosy cheek
With manner very meek,
Against her dear old face in loving mood.

'There never was a nicer grandma born;
I know some little boys must be forlorn,
Because they've none like you,
I wonder what I'd do
Without a grandma's kisses night and morn!'

'There never was a dearer grandma—there!'
He kissed her, and he smoothed her snow white hair;
Then fixed her ruffled cap,
And nestled in her lap,
While grandma, smiling, rock'd her old armchair.

'When I am a man, what things to you I'll bring;
A horse and carriage and a watch and ring.
All grandmas are so nice
(Just here he kissed her twice),
And grandmas give a good boy everything.'

Before his dear old grandma could reply,
This boy looked up, and with a roguish eye,
Then whispered in her ear,
That nobody might hear:
'Say, grandma, have you any more mince pie?'
—'Good Words.'

LOST CHILDREN.

(New York 'Observer.')

A large number of children are lost in New York every year. The largest number ever sheltered at police headquarters in one year was in 1892, the year of the Columbian celebration, when over five thousand children were lost. More children are lost in summer than in winter. During the time of the Italian feast of St. Rocco, celebrated in June, many children of Italian parents are lost. The star day of all the year is said to be the first opening of the public schools after the summer vacation. Many little ones go to school for the first time and are too small to find their way home. They wander aimlessly about, sometimes covering most surprising distances and finally tired out and discouraged, they begin to cry. Here some officer takes a hand and the child is brought to the central office.

PUZZLES.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

Crosswords (five letters each).—A mountain in Arabia; a coloring substance; first letter of Greek alphabet; existing in the fancy; freshly.

The initial and final letters spell the names of two countries in Southern Europe.

WORD SQUARES.

1.—A rapid course; a boy's name; tranquil; a girl's name.

2.—Colored circle around the pupil of the eyes; a flower; land surrounded by water; a prophet.

CHARADES.

My first is the organ of hearing; my second is a kind of grain; my third is an article of furniture; my fourth is the organ of sight; my fifth is a bond. My whole is the state of being fretful.

2. My first is to subside; my second is a vowel; my third is a preposition.

Answers to Last Week's Puzzles.

My whole is a song to quiet infants.

Enigma,—Season, arson, parson, reason.

Charade.—Tom-a-toe.

Diamond.—

M
PIG
RIDER
KISSING
MIDSUMMER
STOMACH
HYMNS
PEA
R

For first quality CANADIAN FLAGS, free for a little work, read our advertisement on another page.

INDOOR AND OUTDOOR DEPARTMENT.

A Bush Sketch---Bird vs. Sheep

('Westminster Gazette.')

A mob of some two thousand sheep is stringing across the plain towards the dark timber of a creek, with a man walking behind leading his horse, and a dog slouching along meditatively at one side. The man is putting the sheep on water. Sheep are proverbially foolish animals, although proverbs are not always true, and perhaps the sheep is occasionally maligned. But upon the question of water the sheep of the Australian plains does occasionally show some little want of sense. This particular paddock has a two-mile frontage to a creek, but stretches back from it some six miles. There is no water at the back of it, but there is a tank just over the wire fence in the next paddock. During the winter the sheep do not trouble to drink; the heavy dews and occasional rains seem to supply sufficient moisture for their wants. And as the best feed is at the back, away from the creek, they generally keep there all the winter. When the hot weather begins to make them thirsty they smell the water over the fence and work towards it, and would, if not looked after, press against the fence, and stay there until they actually died of thirst. In the beginning of the summer the man has to put them on water several times before they learn where to go for it.

The usual camping-ground where they sleep at night and rest in the day-time is a bare patch of hard red soil, some four miles back. The man can see it glimmering behind him in the heat. It can be seen from all parts of the paddock, and when the sheep are on it they appear miles away like white streaks and patches on the red ground. Near by it are some half-dozen sandalwood trees with bunchy foliage at their tops. They stand up almost black against the reddish ground. A road and telegraph line run through the length of the paddock and beyond, 'out back,' to Queensland. The telegraph poles diminish and run together into a blurry line on the horizon. Except for the sandalwood trees there is no other timber outside the belt of swamp gums in the creek. There are a few patches of lignum bush where little waxbills twitter. Otherwise the ground is covered with tufts of Mitchell grass, a foot or so apart, with bare dusty earth in between.

Some dozen leaders are stringing out at the head of the mob. A score of sheep in single file follow each leader. Behind comes the main mob, more or less massed together. They are travelling well. The afternoon sun is getting low, and the heat is not so oppressive. They walk steadily along in a bee-line, with heads down, sometimes coughing as they get a mouthful of dust, and continually shaking their ears with a rattle. The man behind walks slowly, with bridle hooked on his arm, occasionally glancing ahead, and stopping now and then, when the horse jerks his arm to let it bite the grass. The dog steps gingerly for fear of prickly grass-seeds, and casts sidelong glances, first at his master, and then at some stragglers limping behind the mob, praying that no extra call may be made on his energies. Dogs feel heat far more than men do. A reddish dust hangs in a cloud over all; and every living thing is surrrounded by its halo of flies.

A movement takes place amongst the sheep as they travel, of which the man makes a note. When a particular spot in the plain is arrived at, they separate sideways, pressing against each other, so making a vacant space some six or ten feet across. They are not packed closely, but travelling in open order, so that there is room for individual sheep to jump sideways; and this many of them do when they come to this particular spot, sometimes in their hurry or excess of energy landing one on the top of the other. From back to front of the mob would measure some three-quarters of a mile. It takes nearly twenty minutes for the whole mob to pass this spot. And then the man walks up to it, expecting to find either a snake or a lizard. Instead, for the first moment, he sees nothing; and then his dog points him to a small bird, which is standing with its wings half-spread out, covering a hollow in the ground in which lie its eggs. The bird is a pratinocle, of the species peculiar to Australia, which distinguishes itself by having legs twice the length of those of its European relative. Its plumage is of a desert type of color—a sandy, clove-brown to harmonize with its dusty reddish-earth surroundings. It has a long forked tail, long pointed wings, but in other respects resembles a plover, as it does also in its method of nesting and the shape and color of its eggs. It allows the man actually to stroke it. Then it rises lightly and flies round with a buoyant, jerky flight, one stroke of its wings carrying it far; and again it alights and runs up to its nest, although man, horse, and dog are all standing round and watching it. And then they have to leave it; for they can hear the sheep bleating, and know that they have the smell of the water in their nostrils and are starting to race towards it. The water of the creek is low, and the edges of the holes are boggy in some places and steep in others. If the sheep are allowed to rush in helter-skelter there may be accidents, which could not all be put down to the stupidity of the sheep. So the man mounts and canters on to the front of the mob to steady them, leaving his dog quietly to bring up the stragglers, a job thoroughly to its taste.

And the bird contented at having thus saved its home, settles back on to its eggs. It turns over the eggs with its feet, and then puffs out its breast feathers so as to fill the hollow completely. It preens itself for a little while, and afterwards subsides into stillness. The points of its wings cross each other over the tail, which is somewhat tilted upward. The bird can now only with difficulty be distinguished from the soil. It can see the top of the sandalwood trees through a gap in the Mitchell grass on one side. On the other it can see more of the swamp gums, because it is nearer to them. A cloud of dust rises at the edge where the last of the stragglers of the mob are just disappearing. The dog has had to break into a regretful trot to keep up with them. As they descend the steep bank into the bottom of the creek the bleating can no longer be heard, and the bird sits motionless, happy in the silence of the surrounding plain.—Thomas Hepburn.

A STRENUOUS HUG.

(N. Y. 'Tribune.')

The long summer days had given place to the crisp, cool ones of early September before the time came when we said sadly, 'To-morrow we must leave this peaceful scene.' From over the plains came the sound of the train bell, summoning us back to work.

Everybody was busy packing except Miss New York. She started off early in the morning with her rifle in hand for one last trip up the mountainside. She wanted, she said laughingly, to shoot something to take back with her as a souvenir of her summer in the Rockies and hoped she could find a grizzly.

The Practical Man reminded her of the King of France who marched his ten thousand men up the hill and then marched them down again. Shouting back, 'What if I should meet a mountain lion?' she proceeded gayly on her way.

'Leave him alone, and he will you,' replied the Practical Man.

After this exchange of pleasantries we all went to work with a will doing the necessary last things, forgetting the girl completely until, about two hours later, we saw her rushing down the tortuous mountain trail towards the camp. Divining that she must be in trouble, two of the men ran to meet her.

Bareheaded, her hair dishevelled, blood flowing from a wound in her face and a live, but only half-grown, wildcat clasped to her breast in a close embrace, the terror-stricken girl had run two miles down the mountainside without finding help.

We learned that, just as she was approaching the canyon for a last look at its giant crags and yawning chasm, the little wildcat suddenly hurled itself at her throat. As the fore paws of the animal struck her chest she let fall her gun and hugged the beast with all her strength close to her breast. The head of the wildcat was drawn slightly backward by the tense pressure of her arms upon its back, while the claws were rendered practically powerless by the close embrace. Fortunately her thick sweater, while torn to shreds, had protected her from the sharp claws. So quick had been her action at the moment of the onslaught that she received only a slight wound in the face. In this predicament the imperilled girl started madly down the trail to the camp.

'I didn't dare to let go,' she said, when relating her experience a little later, 'and I was afraid the wildcat wouldn't, so we both held fast. The ugly beast glared up fiercely at me with its yellow eyes, while its hot breath fanned my cheek with every step. When the brute made the slightest struggle I hugged the tighter, fearing every moment that I might stumble and its sharp teeth be fixed in my throat.'

The girl was out of breath and almost fainting with fright. It was some seconds before she could make the men understand that the wildcat was alive and that she was not holding it because she wanted to or running for the sake of exercise. Finally, one of the men dispatched the animal with his revolver, and to Miss New York's inexpressible relief the dead beast dropped from her arms.

CROW TAUGHT TO TALK BY CHILD.

George Noyes, a quarryman who resides in Winslow Mills in Waldoboro, has a young crow that not only can talk but is really quite fluent in conversation.

Mr. Noyes captured him about a year ago, and clipped his wing and gave him to his little girl to play with. The child was fond of the bird, and spent much time talking to him. Before long it was noticed that the crow, in making the unmusical croak natural to him, plainly articulated words he had heard often, and since that some pains have been taken with his education.

He has now quite an extensive vocabulary, mainly words he has learned from his little mistress. He is beginning to put words together, and with some indication that he comprehends their meaning. For instance, every morning he wakes the echoes with cries of 'George, get up!' This crow talks better and more clearly than most parrots and is greatly valued by his little teacher.—Selected.

A HUMANE NOTICE.

Most of the small animals and birds that live in agricultural districts are helps rather than enemies to the farmer. It is to be regretted that farmer boys are brought up with the notion that they should kill all such at every opportunity.

In France the farmers have learned better than this. They have gone so far in opposing the killing of these small creatures that they have notices put up in every rural community in France. One of these bill-boards contains the following exhortation and recitation of facts:

'This board is placed under the protection of the common sense and honesty of the public.

'Hedgehogs live upon mice, snails and wire-worms, animals injurious to agriculture. Don't kill a hedgehog.

'Toads help agriculture; each one destroys twenty to thirty insects hourly. Don't kill toads.

'Moles destroy wireworms, larvae and insects injurious to the farmer. No trace of vegtables is ever found in his stomach; does more good than harm. Don't kill moles.

'Birds—Each department of France loses yearly many millions of francs by the injury done by insects. Birds are the only enemies capable of battling with them vigorously; they are great helps to farmers. Children, don't take birds' nests.'—Selected.

Hot Weather HEADACHES

Tablets, powders, drugs, of any kind will NOT cure headaches. Simply because they never reach the CAUSE of the headache.

What causes headaches? Poisoned blood, always.

If the bowels are constipated—

If the kidneys are weak—

If the millions of pores of the skin are not active—

There are bound to be headaches.

Fruit-a-tives

OR "FRUIT LIVER TABLETS"

cure headaches because they cure the cause of headaches. They do not drug the nerves. They go to the root of the trouble, invigorate and strengthen the liver and increase the flow of bile into the bowels, which cure constipation. Act directly on the kidneys, heal all kidney irritation. Act on the skin, stimulate and open the pores.

With bowels, kidneys and skin all healthy and working in harmony, the blood is kept pure and rich and there can be no headaches.

FRUIT-A-TIVES are pure fruit juices—combined by a secret process with tonics and intestinal antiseptics.

50c. a box or 6 boxes for $2.50. Sent on receipt of price if your druggist does not handle them.

FRUIT-A-TIVES LIMITED • OTTAWA.

AN ICELANDIC FESTIVAL.

A DAY WITH AN INTERESTING FOLK PEOPLING OUR WESTERN LAND.

(Correspondence of the 'Witness.')

Writers on Canada seldom fail to discourse on the various nationalities to be found in the Canadian west. It is, of course, not unnatural that the characteristics and eccentricities of each nationality should be pointed out, and what you read is usually something like this:—'Doukhobors in peak caps and coats with curious skirt attachment, Mennonites fleeing from ruthless European persecution, ringletted Magyars, flaxen-haired Icelanders, Italians, Armenians, Galicians, Poles, Syrians, etc.' What I want to specially notice is that amongst this motley crowd it is thought fit to rank the Icelanders. They are, moreover, usually placed, for purposes of scenic effect, on the banks of rivers and lakes, where they live presumably a scaly life in the fish trade. All this is quite good enough for the reading public of Great Britain. It would never suspect any incongruity. Their knowledge of the Icelanders, even after Mr. Hall Caine's efforts in 'The Prodigal Son,' is probably not greater than their knowledge of the Doukhobors and the Mennonites. Personally, I lay no claim whatever to have had more than the average illumination in these matters of remote nationality.

On arriving in Winnipeg, one of the first announcements which caught my eye was the following: 'On the 2nd of August, 1906, the Icelanders of Winnipeg will hold their seventeenth annual festival at River Park.' Here, I thought, is an opportunity to see one of these far-away races. Doubtless they will perform strange and curious rites, doubtless they will disport themselves in the native dress of Iceland. I thought of that little island just beneath the Arctic Circle and washed by the waters of the Arctic Ocean. I thought of polar bears and of Esquimaux, of ice caves and of mud huts. I thought of Hecla and Reikjavik, of fires, eruptions, earthquakes and epidemics, and I wondered what the denizens of that distant clime would be like. In due course I saw the seventeenth annual festival of the Winnipeg Icelanders, with the result that I presented to these good people, inwardly if not outwardly, my profound apologies for ignorance and misconception.

I make my way early in the morning to River Park, on the banks of the Red River where the 'Islendingadagurinn,' which—you must take my word for it—means Icelandic Festival, is to be held. I pay my twenty-five cents to enter the grounds, but surely there is some mistake. Denizens of the Arctic Circle, where may you be? These people cannot be Icelanders! I rub my eyes and make inquiries. Yes, these are the Icelanders, men, women and children. Native dresses? Very much so! Paris hats and pipe-clayed boots, beautiful summer drapery, cool and white, laces, embroideries, ribbons, jewellery and parasols. This is the 'native dress' of the women folk. That of the men consists apparently of light summer suits, straw hats, collars and ties, print shirts and fancy waistcoats. At the moment athletic sports are in progress. There are events for all ages, including races for the old men and the old women. There is laughing and shouting and bantering after the best tradition of the Sunday-school treat at home, the hilarity reaching its zenith when the old people toe the line.

The luncheon interval gives me a chance to recover my equilibrium, and I make some inquiries of the chief steward, who, I need hardly say, speaks perfect English. He tells me that both he and the lady who is now his wife left Iceland for Canada in the year 1874, the year after the first settlement of Icelanders in Winnipeg. They made the voyage, he tells me, direct from Iceland to Quebec along the coasts of Greenland and Labrador. Of recent years, however, emigrants have come by the Allan Line from Glasgow, the company sending a vessel up to fetch them. There are, the steward tells me, 20,000 Icelanders distributed over Canada and the United States, but the largest colony is in Winnipeg, where the Icelanders are three or four thousand strong. Those who settle in Canada improve remarkably, I am told, in physique. Children born in Canada grow to be bigger men and women than their Iceland-born parents. This annual festival, it is further explained to me, commemorates the granting in 1874 of a limited constitution to Iceland by the King of Denmark, who visited Iceland at the time. I learn also, to my astonishment, that the climate of Iceland is anything but Arctic, that the winter in fact is less severe than that of Winnipeg, though of longer duration. Many of the older people here were born in Iceland, though the majority of the children were Canadian-born. This is very evident, for on every side the youngsters are prattling away in English. The appearance of these people is pronouncedly British. They would pass anywhere for British people. Now and again one obtains, more especially in the faces of the older people, a faint suggestion of the flaxen-haired Viking with blue eyes and a far-off look in them, but it is only a suggestion. Nor are the people wholly of Scandinavian stock. There is amongst them, I am told, a distinct Celtic strain, from the settlements made under the direction of Irish monks in the early centuries of our era. I asked a waitress in the luncheon tent whether she was Icelandic. She replied that she was Scotch. Oh, Annie Laurie, swan-throated and bonnie, how have I wronged thee!

After lunch begins the most interesting part of the day's proceedings. Speeches, national songs, poems and essays are listened to by the Icelanders. A spacious platform has been erected in front of a grand stand, and here the Icelanders squat and fan themselves, for to-day the sun is merciless. In a speech of most unconscious length, a former member of the Icelandic Parliament reviews the progress of the Icelandic people during the past quarter of a century. The speech, of course, is in Icelandic, and its drift is explained to me subsequently. If an English orator were to speak for such a time at a garden party or similar function, he would assuredly be mobbed or find his audience gradually melt away. But these good people sit and listen in perfect patience. Personally, I confess I am much more interested in the singing which follows. The songs are mainly hymns or those of the Volkslied order. They have all the sweetness and charm of native airs. Amongst other songs which the choir sings in Icelandic are the following: —'O God of our Land,' 'I hear the Fall of the Cataract' and 'Beautiful is our Foster-Land.' Poems are read by their composers. We have in succession—'Minni Islands' (in praise of Iceland), read by Thorstein Thorsteinsson, 'Minni Vestur-Islendinga (in praise of the Icelanders in Canada and the United States), by Magnus Markusson, 'Minni Vesturheims (in praise of the foster-land), by Julius Johanneson. The latter poet was not present to read his poem, as he is studying medicine at the university of Chicago, but he is a Winnipegger.

After being read each poem is sung by the choir. The language, both as regards speech and song, is soft and sonorous to the ear. Although quite unable to follow the meaning, I could recognize certain Teutonic characteristics. From the following lines which I heard sung, the Teutonic genius of the language is clearly discernible:—

Nu skal syngja norraent lag,	Now we shall sing our northern lay
Nu skal heilfa glathan dag,	Now we shall have a glad day,
Nu skal falkann hefja aatt,	Now the falcon shall float on high
Hevja dans og gigju slatt.	O'er dance and harp playing.

These lines were translated for me as above. The 'Falcon' has reference to the flag of Iceland, which is a white falcon on a blue ground.

Another interesting personality who took part in the celebration was a young school teacher from Mountain, North Dakota. He read an essay on the position of the Icelanders on the American Continent, and exhorted his fellow countrymen to aim at lofty ideals of work and character.

From subsequent inquiries in Winnipeg I learnt that the Icelanders have a splendid reputation, and are held to be amongst the most promising of all Canada's adopted sons. They are sober, moral, hardworking and highly intelligent. They are, I am told, great prize-winners in the schools and colleges of Canada and the States. They have worked their way everywhere to positions of trust and responsibility. One of Winnipeg's foremost lawyers at the present moment is an Icelander. Who would have thought that the denizens of that far-away island could have made such a good showing? Far away from our vaunted civilization, with few of the institutions of our large towns, these people in one generation can hold their own with the Anglo-Saxon. They can assimilate all his virtues and seem to have stamina enough to resist his vices.

A. VERNON THOMAS.

Do Your Feet Scald and Get Sore?

If you are troubled with sore, scalded, burning feet or toes during the hot weather try Dr. Chase's Ointment. It will allay the inflammation and take out the soreness in a remarkably short time.

Especially persons who are much on their feet suffer during the summer from such troubles, and will appreciate the relief brought by this well-known preparation.

This is only one of the many ways in which Dr. Chase's Ointment is useful during the warm weather season. It gives splendid satisfaction as a treatment for chafing of the skin, sunburn, insect bites, hives, ivy poison and skin irritations of whatever form.

The exceptional soothing, healing and antiseptic properties of Dr. Chase's Ointment are what make it so effective in the cure of itching skin diseases, and have given it first position as a treatment for such troubles. 60 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

TWO TEUTONIC NATIONS

SOME ENGLISH INFLUENCES IN GERMANY.

(Edinburgh 'Scotsman.')

Professor Hoetzsch, lecturing in connection with the holiday course at Edinburgh University, discussed the 'Intellectual relations between England and Germany and the influence of great Englishmen upon German development.' The prevailing tendencies in German life since 1870 were, the lecturer said, all of an eminently peaceful character, and a contribution to the advancement of culture and humanity. There was a close connection between England and Germany in these tendencies, not surprising since both peoples were of the same stock.

Dealing with Carlyle's influence upon Germany, his books were widely spread and read there, he said. The book 'Heroes and Hero Worship' especially had many admirers, because German people saw the formation of its Empire as the work of a great hero. Then Carlyle's advocacy of social duty towards the poor and degraded had not been unheeded in Germany since 1870. The ever memorable words of John Ruskin, 'There is no wealth but life,' had become the motto of German social reform, and one of his principal services was that he had pointed out that the monotonous, soulless machine work should as far as possible be replaced by artistic work. The result of this plea was English art industry, which in turn became the inspiration and model for German art industry.

In conclusion Professor Hoetzsel remarked that the lines of the development of modern Germany were in no way antagonistic to those of England; there were many interests in common tending to cement a spirit of mutual good will, and even of cordial friendship. It was earnestly desired that both peoples would know each other better; they were striving for the same goal, namely, to promote the higher interests of humanity; as Goethe said, 'They work and weave the living garment of God, at the roaring loom of time.' That was the great and eternal task of a truly great people. Without it they might have, as Ruskin said, 'wealth, even boundless wealth, but not life.'

PRINCESS AND ELEPHANT

ROYAL CHILDREN'S VISIT TO THE ZOO.

(The 'Trubune,' London.)

For many of the animals in the Zoological Gardens Monday was a red-letter day, for they received large and unexpected meals at the hands of Royalty itself. The occasion was the visit during the afternoon of the Prince and Princess of Wales, who were accompanied by three of their children, the Princes Edward and Henry and Princess Victoria.

The Royal visitors arrived at the upper gate near the superintendent's house at a quarter to four, and were received by the Duke of Bedford, president of the society, the Duchess of Bedford, the members of the committee, and Dr. P. Chalmers Mitchell (secretary). A move was at once made for the Prince's collection in the north ground, where the fine one-year-old rhinoceros, the elephant, the splendid tiger, tiger cubs, Indian deer, antelopes, and the two Himalayan bears in their cosy little pit, were examined with interest. All thes animals were given food in honor of the event.

Crossing the canal bridge, the visitors came to the elephant house in the Broad Walk. Here stood the elephant whose mission it is to take hordes of London and country babies for a sedate stroll over a well-worn course. Princess Victoria led the way, and in a moment the children had clambered up to the howdah, and, with Dr. Chalmers Mitchell to look after them, were off for an adventurous ride. They enjoyed to the full the swaying motion of the great beast, and the little Princess shouted with delight when from her perch she espied a paddock full of quaint and contemplative gnus. While the elephant ride was going on the Prince and Princess inspected the aviaries, and the children, in the charge of Dr. Mitchell and their governess, made an excursion of their own.

An elderly wild boar from Turkish Arabia was startled out of his afternoon nap by a captain's biscuit, which thumped him in the ribs as it was flung with excellent aim by Princess Victoria, and for the next few seconds bananas and apples rattled about him in truly Royal profusion. The impetuous little Princess could hardly, in her eagerness, snatch them out of the basket quickly enough. All thought of sleep was banished from the boar's mind, and half an hour later he was standing on his hind legs against the railings searching with quick, furtive eye for the reappearance of the fair-haired Saxon girl, who was indeed to him a real Princess.

On the way to their carriages the young Princes were inclined to stop at the little wooden hut of the bonnet monkey, who, for bad conduct, has been exiled from the cheerful company of the monkey house, but rain was beginning to fall, and departure could not be delayed.

DEAD MONEY IN BANKS

MILLIONS IN DEPOSITS UNCLAIMED BY PEOPLE WHO PLACED THEM.

(New York 'Tribune.')

It has been variously estimated that in banks of this city there are from two hundred thousand to two or three millions of dead or unclaimed deposits. In most cases these accounts come from small balances left by depositors who have withdrawn their accounts and have neglected to go after the odd sums which remain after the main account is taken out. Then, too, persons after lodging their nest egg often never appear again. In case there is no will the heirs never know of the money. This often happens in the case of a miser who thinks his relatives are over-anxious to obtain his money. He makes the deposit, secretes the certificate, and the money is as much concealed treasure as if he had taken out a brick in a fireplace and hidden a stocking full of gold dollars behind it.

In this city there is a man well known to all bank officials whose sole business it is to look up heirs for these unclaimed accounts. He finds out what sums are lying dead, and, if he can, under what circumstances they were deposited. Then, by different means, known only to himself, he finds the lawful heirs, who gladly give him a fat commission on the money so unexpectedly coming to them.

Some time ago the state tried to take these sums from the banks and keep them as a government trust. This was successfully opposed in the courts by the banks, the credit of the institutions being held adequate security for the trust. Now, no bank pays interest on deposits unless the depositor appears once in fifteen years and has his deposit vouchers renewed.

'We have not many dead accounts, but such as we have give rise to many curious instances,' said an official of the Trust Company of America, one of the largest deposit companies in the United States. 'Not long ago two negroes appeared with a white friend, who said they were the lawful heirs to a sum which had been lying on our books untouched and unclaimed for years. The white man gave us proof positive that the negroes were the lawful owners of the money, and the expression of joy on the faces of the two when they received their money is impossible to describe.'

In England there is no legal provision for unclaimed bank accounts, as there is in this country and in France, where the law requires that every five years all banking institutions shall publish the names and last known addresses of owners of dormant or unclaimed accounts. It has been estimated that in chancery, the Bank of England and the thousands of private banks there is a total sum of over twelve millions dollars unclaimed.

The thought of so much wealth lying unused, unowned and unsought has driven many persons insane. These weak-minded individuals have given bank officials many a bad half hour. One old man kept calling for many years at a certain banking institution asking for sums of money which he declared had been left to him. It was all a delusion, of course, but he would never believe so, and after each denial at the bank he would retire, consoling himself with the belief that, as the interest was compounded, his money was increasing every day.

There are several reasons for money falling into the great unclaimed, the commonest being, strange to say, that the owner forgets all about it. Dollars and cents are about the last thing people nowadays forget, but there are many depositors whose accounts lie unclaimed for this very reason.

An old woman was received at a county poor farm up the state not long ago. Old age and sickness had made her incapable of caring for herself, and for years she had had no one to care for her. She was just an ordinary pauper. In removing her wretched garments for new and cleaner ones it was found that an old paper had been sewn in the lining of the dress, of the fashion of some thirty years ago. The paper proved to be a certificate of deposit for about five hundred dollars. It was in the name of the new inmate and was dated twenty-five years ago. The old woman said she remembered nothing of it, and, in fact, more than half believed that some one was 'putting up' a joke on her. She was inclined to disown the money. Some old-time friends of hers remembered that twenty-five years ago the woman had sold a small piece of land for $500. She had probably deposited the money. Old age, settling down upon her faculties soon after, had robbed her of memory of it.

Another great reason that money lies unclaimed is that the owner dies, the receipt is lost, and the existence of the deposit is unknown to the next of kin. This seems to have a peculiar fascination for heirs. Banks are continually besieged by relatives or friends who, having seen the man enter the bank during his life, became convinced that he must have made deposits there of which they are being consciously kept in ignorance by the bank itself. Occasionally inquiries do lead to the discovery of unrecorded deposits, and in such cases the money certainly comes like a gift from the gods to the unexpectant inheritors.

An amusing incident in this connection was told by a public bank officer who had been in the habit of advertising from time to time for 'lapsed depositors' having considerable sums to their credit. One of these, an aged spinster, was thought by her relatives to be dead. But a few days after the advertisement appeared she walked into the bank and presented her receipt. Hardly had she left the officer after receiving back her voucher when a young woman appeared and declared proudly that she was a niece of the advertised spinster, whom she now called to represent, honestly believing her to be dead.

'What do you want to know?' inquired the official.

'How much my aunt has left me,' was the reply.

'I can't very well tell you,' replied the banker, 'but you can find out by asking your aunt yourself at No. — Bank street.' The heir retired somewhat confused.

It will hardly be believed that there are depositors who, having lost their receipts, really think they have no right to their own money, but such is the case. This class of unclaimed deposits is, of course, small, but it is true that some, after losing their voucher, become indifferent after hunting for a time and finally grow into the firm conviction that their deposit is forever lost to them. Some, without the voucher, cannot remember at what bank they made the deposit.

Some save up for a rainy day, which either never comes, or, when it does, it is not wet enough to require an inroad into the deposit, which lies untouched until it is forgotten. Others move away from the neighborhood where they have made a deposit and put off a withdrawal until too late. Funeral expenses and deposits against possible sickness saved up and placed in banks to be left untouched and unreferred to for the owner's entire lifetime are often unknown even to his heirs and relatives.

The ways of some persons with their ready money are strange. Many a banker knows from professional experience that many a sum unclaimed lies dormant for the single reason that the owner had married, and for personal gain conceals the fact of having money in the bank.

HELPS MEN TO WORK HARD.

That's what Ferrozone does; it supplies the additional strength that enables a man to maintain health under difficulties. 'Last spring I was so completely fagged out I could not work,' writes J. W. McNichol, of Turnbull, Man. 'In the morning I was tired—limbs ached all over. Had no appetite, was sleepless, nervous and unhappy. Ferrozone put new life into me. Now I eat heartily, nerves are strong, I sleep well. I know the joy of health.' It's by supplying nourishment and good blood that Ferrozone builds up; try it—50c per box at all dealers.

Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Summer Complaint,

Stomach Cramps, Colic, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, and all Looseness of the Bowels

may be rapidly and effectually cured by the use of that old and sterling remedy

Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry.

It has a reputation of 60 years' standing and never fails to either relieve or cure.

There are many imitations of this remedy on the market that sell for less per bottle. Dr. Fowler's is 35 cents, so be sure and get the genuine. The cheaper articles may be dangerous to your health.

HAS USED IT FOR YEARS.

MRS. CHAS. WOODS, Waubaushene, Ont., writes: "I have used Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry in my house for years, and I find it a splendid remedy for Diarrhœa and Bowel Complaints, especially in children teething."

GIRLS ON THE FARM IN THE CRISIS.

(London 'Advertiser.')

In various parts of the country, male labor is so scarce that girls are being employed to help in the harvest fields. It will do them no harm. Very many of their mothers and grandmothers helped to make this province what it is by engaging in many varieties of work on the farm. And they were none the less womanly or less fitted to adorn their homes because of this timely co-operation.

Through the aid of machinery, work on the farm is made much easier than it was in those days, and only an empty pride will prevent the daughter of the farm, now that there is such a great dearth of farm labor, from now lending a hand. What more healthful occupation than mounting a reaper seat, and controlling the horses, while the golden grain is being mowed down? This is certainly much easier work than the women of former generations, both in Canada and Great Britain had to perform. If the boys of to-day go off to build the railways, or to look for farms in the new districts, the girls must save the old homes till they return.

WOMEN IN THE GREAT WEST.

Girls, too, here prove their capacity, for I saw a house that a girl built herself. She took up a claim, worked it all alone built her own house, and in a year more will have 'proved up' and become a property owner in her own right. We heard of several more such instances, and visited one neat little house, shining clean, with a wooden floor on which the neighbors loved to dance, and a windmill nearby pumping gallons and gallons of good water into big tanks for the benefit of the many cattle and pigs. It was set by the roadside, offering blessings to every passer-by. This ranch, comprising a full section—that is one square mile—had been taken up by two young men and their two sisters, each filing on a quarter. The girls farmed, the boys raised cattle. All were successful.—'Harper's Bazar.'

SEE THIS LOCKET AND CHAIN

A dainty, heart-shaped Locket; just what every girl wants; such as any lady might be proud to wear; has place for two pictures, 14 karat gold filled; warranted for ten years. (See Cut below). Bright gold or dull gold finish. Retails at $2.00.

One Locket given for new subscriptions to any of our publications to the value of .. .. ..

Home Department.

The Benison.

Lest you grow downcast, buffeting the storm,
Hold high in thought some blessing you have had;
A winged word, a glance, a heart kept warm,
For that one thing be resolutely glad!

And others, passing you in wind and rain
To-day, shall find their world a braver place,
Take strength—believe in sunshine once again—
Remembering the courage in your face!
—'Ram's Horn.'

Her Best Possession.

(By Annie Brunlees, in the 'Christian Worker.')

'I do congratulate you, Martha.'

The speaker was the doctor's wife; she was also Martha's district visitor.

Martha accompanied her guest to the door and at the words a wintry smile overspread her features—the sort of expression that is taken for virtuous resignation by the world at large. She had lived for years upon the morality of that smile, and her reputation was great.

'I have been lonesome,' she said.

The village was deeply concerned about Martha. She was an elderly widow, residing in the sweetest tiny house, with fruit trees peeping in at her parlor window, and old-fashioned flowers blooming in unceremonious confusion on either side of the neat gravelled path. Outward things seemed to combine to offer Martha happiness; the birds sang so merrily, the flowers bloomed so luxuriantly in her garden, and no one else had such crops of gooseberries and currants; kindly neighbors vied with each other to brighten her life. But Martha had a sorrow which time seemed powerless to heal. She hated living alone.

She would weep for hours in memory of a late lamented husband who had treated her badly, but always looked up when the attack was over to whisper, 'The Lord knows best.'

Martha's house was spick and span, Martha's roundabout person neat as a new pin, Martha's bonnet bobbed with a pious regularity in church, and in proportion to her general excellence was the regard and sympathy in which she was held. She was a hale old lady. Her grief did not destroy her capacity for work, nor impair her appetite, nor give her disturbed nights. These facts were regarded as further proofs of Martha's moral strength.

And now the end of woe had come; a young niece offered to throw up a good place to 'do for' her aunt.

One bright spring morning Jessie arrived, and at first everything went well. She was a nice girl, tall, active and 'handy,' with a mass of wavy hair that shone in the sunshine, bright tones in her voice and a ready smile which made one feel joyful. She was engaged to a young gardener, and appeared to require nothing better than to work and sing in the cottage or take the air, knitting in hand, among the smiling flowers, in happy anticipation of the arrival of the postman.

Martha did not have to work hard or walk three miles to market now. Yet something was wrong. She never complained, but cast unfavorable glances towards her niece. The patient smile had departed; indeed, the old lady wore a melancholy expression about her mouth; she looked ill, and was clearly in trouble.

The neighbors shook their heads. Martha Dickens was far 'too straight' to tell tales of her own flesh and blood; nevertheless there grew up a general distrust, then dislike of the lively girl.

Jessie knew it; apparently she did not greatly care. She read her letters, dreamed her dreams, and laughed among the golden glory of the flowers.

One day in August, Martha asked friends to tea. The cottage was spotless; a great bowl of sweet peas stood on the table, and Jessie had made a cake. Jessie was very gay; she told them funny little tales, and during one recitation Martha broke into a peal of laughter almost as merry as the girl's young voice. The neighbors had never heard her laugh so before. But immediately she seemed to recollect some sorrow, looked suspiciously at Jessie and relapsed into silence.

All that evening the girl found her aunt exceedingly cross with her, and on going to bed at night poor Jessie puzzled out a difficult problem, and seemed to come to a solution.

Next morning she was in the garden early. She was holding a big sunflower tenderly in both hands, and watching the morning light upon it, when the docter's wife came up and stopped to talk.

In spite of the dark hints current in the village Mrs. Morton liked this girl.

'Good morning, ma'am,' said Jessie; 'I'm going away.'

'To leave your aunt?'

'Yes, ma'am.'

'Where?

'Back to my place. I was head housemaid. I can return any day.'

'Your poor aunt!'

Jessie did not reply to this, but said, suddenly, 'I wanted ta ,say good-bye, ma'am. You've always been kind. the dear flowers—I love this garden.'

'Then why go?'

Jessie gave a sob, turned her back and ran into the house.

That evening Mrs. Morton happened to be at the station when the girl and her modest belongings appeared. Jessie looked sad.

'I'm really sorry to leave,' she said, 'I'm fond of aunt.'

'Tell me the trouble, child,' suggested Mrs. Morton, impulsively. It hurt her to see this young creature depressed.

Jessie's eyes filled with tears.

'Ought I?' she said, looking apprehensively around. 'I know you won't tell a soul.'

'Of course not.'

'Well, I did my best. I was very happy, and at first all went weh. I worked hard. Aunt had no rough jobs, no worries, and when she was dull, I was always there: Then I found something was wrong. You notice how ill aunt looked, and how depressed she got. I began to suspect. At last when we had friends in to tea I found I was right. Aunt is strong enough to do for herself, and all this time I've been regularly stealing, taking away what's been her comfort ever since uncle died. She's fretted without it; now she's got it back she'll be as hale as ever, ma'am, you'll see. Eh, dear, I've loved the sunshine, but we must make allowance for others.'

'What are you talking about?' asked Mrs. Morton, in surprise.

'I'm not blaming aunt,' said the girl, hastily. 'I'm real fond of her. Folks get used to the strangest things till they are like friends they cannot do without.'

'But, Jessie, what comfort have you stolen? What is it your aunt cannot do without?'

The girl looked up with a sweet smile, half pity, half amusement, on her lips. 'A grievance,' she said.

A.M.B.

Home Thoughts.

A GIRL'S INFLUENCE.

Not long ago I heard a girl defend a man for a course of conduct which was, to say the least, open to much criticism, if not really censurable. Her inexperience, perhaps, made her confident, for the expression of her opinion, that one cannot hold a man to the same rigid standards of right living, which are demanded of a woman, was unqualified. An older friend challenged the position taken by the young girl, and in a few sentences showed her that right and wrong are the same for human beings, whatever their surroundings; that a man, equal with a woman, is bound to live soberly, honestly, and in the fear of God.

What I want to impress upon girls is a feeling that their influence for good or ill on the characters and lives of men is potential and far-reaching. A girl cannot condone vice in her associates. She must not have loosely elastic notions as to what her brothers and cousins and the men she meets socially may do without reproach. The truth is, a man has no license beyond that accorded to a woman, and good men and good women do not need license. There is abundant liberty for all right-minded and right-deeded persons, within the safe and sacred circle of divine and human law.

A girl exercises her influence, first and most strongly, by simply being good herself. By good I mean all that the term implies; truthful, sincere, virtuous, Christian. Such a girl goes on her way as Una with her lion. Evil does not touch her, for her garments are white. Sin, profanity, intemperance, are repelled, and shun her presence.

We will take an example; it may be Bible reading, or church-going, or attendance on the mid-week prayer meeting. The young girl who always, as naturally as the flower blooms, takes her stand on the highest plane as to these things, creates around her a sweet atmosphere which has its magical effect on those whom she meets. One such girl will uplift a whole set of young people, holding them to that which is noble by the force of her own sweet consistency, although she may never say a word in blame or reprobation.

'Evelyn Archer is coming home from college,' said Ralph Earl to a friend.

'When Evelyn is here, nobody knows how she does it, but we all take more interest in good things. The young men go to church more regularly. The town puts on better manners. How one girl can manage to do so much nobody can tell, for she seems to be doing nothing, but there it is! A fellow would be ashamed to do anything mean when Evelyn Archer was around.'

Yet quiet Evelyn's only spell was that of one who communed with God and daily endeavored to let her light shine.

A girl's hand should never offer temptation to anyone. A girl's lips should never jest about sacred things. A girl's temper should be serene. A girl's friendships should always be among the honest and upright.

One great mistake which a girl sometimes makes is in accepting attentions from and yielding her love to a man infirm of purpose, erring of practice, who assures her that her love will be his salvation. It never will. Jesus Christ may and will save the man who repents and forsakes his sins and begins a new life of trust and service. But the man who thus abjures his past and begins to follow Christ is not a weak sentimentalist, willing to crucify in her tenderest nature, a woman who disapproves his conduct, but loves and tries to uplift him. Do not marry a man to reform him, my dear girl, but let him give proof of reformation before he even asks your love.

The suitor who is worth a woman's love should be worthy. So let him live that he may be the protector, not the dragweight, of the woman who becomes his wife.

I do not wish to be understood as saying that good men are rare, or that women have a monopoly of the virtues, for this would be manifestly unjust and untrue. But the influence of pure and earnest women should ever be for the elevation of the race and the enlightenment of society. 'Bear a lily in thy hand,' dear lady, and carry the Christ-life to men.—Margaret E. Sangster, in the 'Morning Star.'

DAILY AND HOURLY.

The greatest souls are the quickest to seize opportunities for little courtesies, ordinary kindnesses, little deeds of love which smaller souls despise. They have sunny smiles and gracious words not only for the occasional stranger, but for the familiar friend or kin who walks daily and hourly beside them, and whom ofttimes we cruelly overlook.

'They are such dear, familiar feet that go
Along the path with ours—feet fast or slow
And trying to keep pace; if they mistake
Or tread upon some flower that we would take
Upon our breast, or bruise some reed,
Or crush poor hope until it bleed,
We must be mute.
Nor turning quickly to impute
Grave fault; for they and we
Have such a little while along the way—
We will be patient while we may.

'So many little faults we find
We see them, for not blind
Is love. We see them, but if you and I
Perhaps remember them, some by and by,
They will not be
Faults then—grave faluts—to you and me.
But just odd ways—mistakes, or even less—
Remembrances to bless.
Days change so many things—yes, hours;
We see so differently in sun and showers.
Mistaken words to-night
May be so cherished by to-morrow's light.
We must be patient; for we know
There's such a little way to go.'
—'Waif.'

'THINKETH NO EVIL.'

She was a bright little woman, and when someone apologized for an occurrence at which she might have taken offence, she laughingly disclaimed any such thought. 'I am honest you know, and so I never pick up things that don't belong to me—not even slights,' she said, merrily. 'I don't like them, anyway, and I have to be quite certain that one is intended for my use before I appropriate it.' So many people spend wearisome days and nights in nursing grievances that they have only 'picked up,' and in brooding over slights which were never designed for them, that this sort of honesty is heartily to be commended.—'Christian Globe.'

THE OYSTER'S WORRIES.

Do you worry? Do you suffer little things to worry you? Of course you do, if you are human. Therefore, dear reader, we know you are human, and it is human to worry.

But learn a lesson of the oyster. We have never regarded the oyster as a nervous organism. To the contrary, the oyster has always seemed to us to be peculiarly self-composed, amiable and placid. It would be hard for us to even imagine an oyster with a case of fidgets, even when the unlawful dredger is prowling around. Whether resting at the bottom of the bay, taking its meals in bed, or lying down behind the counter ready to be butchered, the oyster appears to be entirely free from care and takes no thought of the morrow. It certainly does not prowl around like crabs or sharks, hunting for trouble.

And yet scientists tell us that the oyster has its worries. Any foreign substance, even a grain of sand, entering the shell of an oyster, will irritate and worry the occupant. But what does an oyster do with its worries? Does it jump about and rear and charge and make ado? Not a bit of it. In its own calm and philosophic way it stops the irritation by covering the irritant with the substance out of which its shell is made.

And the worry ceases and a pearl is formed.

Hurrah for the oyster and its philosophy. What a blessed thing it would be if all of us fretters would adopt the oyster's way and turn our worries into jewels! How character would sparkle with these ornaments of its own creation.—Richmond 'Times-Despatch.'

With the Children.

GUARDED

'I made believe,' thus said my little maid,
'That you were in the next room watching me.
All day I was as good as good can be,
And tried to please you as I sang and played.'

So strong the safeguard of a loving eye.
The simple parable I read aright.
The Father sees me though hid from my sight.
If only this I kept in memory.

And tried to do the thing to please Him best.
How unafraid I'd see the close of day!
Or if he came at noontide, not cry nay.
How free from fear my life, and death, how blest!
—'Christian Guardian.'

SAFEGUARDING THE HOME.

In the ancient East the houses were made with flat roofs, serving not only for shelter, but in that hot climate fulfilling an important part in the domestic life of the people. The home roof was not only the summer kitchen, but often the living-room as well. There, when the sun was sinking, callers were received and entertained. In the evening the family gathered upon it and sat looking over the battlements in converse, or lifting up the evening hymn together, or listening to some story of the past or word of instruction, and if the night was propitious, finding there rest in slumber.

It was sometimes a convenient place of refuge. 'It is better,' says Solomon, 'to dwell in a corner of the housetop than with a brawling woman in a wide house.' Here, then, was a ready retreat when scalding words were poured out below, a suggestion some of our modern homes might profit by. There, with the ingathering of the harvest, or the reception of some special blessing, the thank offering was rendered, and there they gathered often for the marriage festival.

This common use caused Moses to direct the building of a battlement to gird the roof, three and a half feet in height, lest some one accidentally fall over, and the house be stained with blood. If the owner failed to make this defence, or permitted it to fall into decay, he must take upon his own shoulders the responsibility of whatever might happen. Thus, the sacredness of human life was recognized, and the responsibility which one owes to another.

Nothing can be more important than the safeguarding of the home, and never was it more needed than to-day. It is the home life which sweetens and sanctifies the national life. The stream made sweet at its fountain head will refresh the land through which it flows. Thus the home is the nation's safeguard and its most sacred possession. What protection can we throw about our homes, so that if any fall from thence into danger, he must first climb over battlements that are high and strong and invincible?

The first part of a battlement is a high moral standard. This must be involved in the process that leads up to the establishment of the home. Reason, judgment, deliberation, have nothing to do with many of our marriages. The practice of marrying in haste and of repenting at leisure is on the increase, and is becoming one of our greatest evils. No marriage can result happily that is not founded upon good character and upon firm principle.

One of the first necessities in human life is to learn to obey. Children who grow to manhood or womanhood without having learned to accept the rightful authority of parents are a menace to the community. There are two classes of men—one made by the age, the other made for the age. The former simply reflects the passions, sins and prejudices of their times. The other class is made up of different stuff. They go forth from homes with a high moral standard, and stand uninfluenced by the sins of their age.

A second side of the battlement that incloses and protects the home is mutual helpfulness. Selfishness is a great destroyer of home happiness, and there are few homes that are not touched by it. Few are the favored homes where all the members work together in love and harmony. The true way of finding happiness at home or abroad is for each one to strive to make others happy by help and sympathy. 'Be kindly affectioned one toward another' is the counsel of Scripture, and if thoughtful kindness on all sides of the household rules, the atmosphere will be sunny and clear.

The third side that goes to make the compact that sustains the home is love. It must be joined to authority, else authority and severity will become synonymous terms. To rule without love is to ruin. Love and sentiment are almost lost in the sordid practicalness of this age. The mad rush for money has stilled the songs of love and romance.

It is no sin to be a rich man, nor crime to be a poor one, but it is a sin to be a selfish man, and a crime not to be a good one, and if a man has to sacrifice one thing to the other he had better sacrifice the business of the home, than the home to the business.

Lastly, let the battlement of faith be built. Let the spirit of the home be devout. A boy may question his mother's teachings, but he will never question the example of her devout life. How many a noble life may trace its power for good back to a mother's prayerful influence, to a father's wise counsel, or to a sister's loving sympathy. These are the four sides of the battlement that will best protect our homes, and if we do not build it, the responsibility of these who are endangered must fall upon us. If we do build it, such a home will make meet for the home that is eternal.—E. B. Hubbell, D.D., in the 'Standard.'

THE NOVEL AND THE ROSE.

A mother and daughter walked along a country road. The daughter carried a volume in her hand. The book was a story of erring human nature. It was realistic. It portrayed the temptations, sins, and vices. The daughter said she read only for the great truth it contained.

As they walked they passed a barnyard. Cattle walked deep in mud and filth.

The mother plucked a rose growing by the wayside. She held it toward her daughter. 'Isn't it beautiful?' she asked.

'It is perfect,' answered the daughter.

The mother cast the rose into the mud and filth of the barnyard and bade her daughter go and pick it up.

The daughter instead lifted up her dainty skirts and walked away. She preferred clean shoes to the rose.

'It is a perfect rose,' remarked the mother.

'But I must wade through filth for it.'

Then the mother said. 'Why wade through the novel?'—Selected.

Health Hints.

DRY TOAST HEALTHFUL.

A good many people would eat toast oftener than they now do if they were not under the impression that toasted bread is not good for the general health. From a leading medical journal comes the announcement that toasted bread is very wholesome even for invalids.

One thing in its favor is the fact that it places a lighter tax on the digestive functions than ordinary bread, since during its preparation some of the starch grains of the flour are ruptured, while some are converted into dextrine, which is easily soluble.

Further, the crispness of toast necessitates its being completely moistened in the mouth before it can be swallowed. As a rule, therefore, toast is thoroughly submitted to the action of the preliminary digestive process in the mouth.

It is important, however, that toast should be crisp all through, as otherwise the internal portions tend to become plastic and soft, like new bread, and like it, difficult of digestion if not thoroughly masticated.

TACT AND GOOD CHEER.

The restorative power of good cheer is far greater than medicine, and mental depression is the true physician's worst enemy. It is the bane of a sick room and the shackle upon recovery. In fact, the mental attitude is responsible for more ills than all other causes put together.

If a nurse cannot control her feelings, or the exterior manifestations of them, her usefulness is turned into uselessness, and anything useless in a sick room is positively harmful.

The jest has an important part to play in the sick room as a remedy for irritability, says 'Woman's Life.' Don't tell long stories, don't talk about some other person's trials, and don't think up miserable possibilities. The keynote to successful nursing is order, observation and obedience, these qualities joined with tact—the want of which is the base of nearly every sin which a nurse may commit—make for the ideal sick room attendant.

For the Housekeeper.

UNFERMENTED FRUIT JUICES.

The value of pure, unfermented fruit juices for the sick and the healthy alike is just beginning to be appreciated. By the following method (for those who do not use the excellent preparations which can be bought) I have successfully kept cider and grape juice sweet for a period of two years, and could doubtless have retained it in that condition indefinitely, says a writer in 'Good Housekeeping.' Take the juice immediately, as soon as it comes from the press (and it's better to have it pressed as early in the morning as possible), and place it, one gallon at a time, in an agate-ware or porcelain-lined kettle over a brisk fire. When the juice in the kettle begins to steam, place like amount in a second kettle over the fire. Skim off very carefully all the scum that arises. Have ready a quantity of clean pint and quart bottles with corks or a number of clean pint and quart glass fruit cans. I use the latter. Just the moment before the juice comes to a boil remove it from the fire, pour it through a funnel in which a piece of flannel cloth has been placed, to strain out the possible impurities left in the juice in spite of skimming, and then cork tightly, if bottles are used, or screw the can tops down and seal, if fruit jars are employed. As a special precaution, when bottles are used, I take corks that can be pushed well into the neck of the bottles, cover the cork (one-fourth of an inch) with melted spermaceti or white wax. I also store the bottles on the cellar shelves, placing them flat on their sides. Repeat the foregoing process until the required quantity is prepared. Be sure to get juice from fruit of good quality.

Household Hints.

When starching toilet covers or anything that has fringe trimming, double the cover into four and gather the fringe tightly into the hand and hold it firmly while you dip the middle of the cover into the starch, says 'Woman's Life.' When dry, shake the fringe well, comb carefully with a large toilet comb, and it will fall as softly and prettily as when new.

To clean glass globes, wash them with soap and water in which a little salts of lemon has been added. The grease, settling in the roughness, is very hard to remove by soap and water alone, or even by the help of soda. After the globes have been carefully washed in the manner recommended, do not dry them with a cloth, but after allowing the water to turn on them for a while, let them drain dry.

For ink spots on leather chairs, try washing the spots with milk, renewing the milk till it is no longer stained and the spot on the leather has disappeared, then wash with warm water, and when dry polish with boiled linseed oil and vinegar, mixed in equal proportions. But an ink stain should really be removed as soon as possible after it is made. If it has dried and hardened it is doubtful even if with several applications you will be able to remove it entirely.

A household economics authority says:—'In caring for linoleum do not use soapsuds as for scrubbing a floor. It stands to reason that soap is going to injure the varnish and finish. On a farm where there there is plenty of milk, a cloth wrung out of skim milk is the best means of taking up the dust and brightening the linoleum. Where milk is scarce, or needed for food, use lukewarm water, to which has been added half a cupful of kerosene oil or some good furniture polish. Wring the cloth rather dry from this, and go over the linoleum after sweeping, and it will be quite new and bright, and the finish uninjured.'

A little girl came in to her mother with a plaint that her shoe hurt her. The caller looked at the little foot and asked the child where it hurt, and then demanded alcohol. This being at hand, she thoroughly saturated the child's shoe over the part where the hurt was, using her fingers and pressing them gently on the shoe. The remedy eased the child's pain, and the caller said that she always used it to loosen a tight shoe. For either kid or canvas shoes the treatment was the best where the shoe could not be put on a last.

When bookcases are to be closed for some time sprinkle a few drops of the oil of lavender on the shelves to prevent the moulding of the books.

The shine that shows a serge skirt or jacket to be no longer new can easily be removed by sponging the garment with blueing water such as is used to launder clothes. While still damp press the goods under a thin cloth.

To slip the rod of a freshly laundered curtain into place try moistening the hem. The rod will go in easily without injuring the fabric.

When using carbolic acid as a disinfectant, mix it with boiling water.

Selected Recipes.

To make green tomato piccalilli, wash and cut half a peck of green tomatoes, and one quart of white onions in slices; sprinkle over one cupful of salt; let stand over night. Next morning drain the vegetables in a colander and put them into a kettle; add three fine chopped green peppers, two quarts fine chopped cabbage, one cupful of sugar, one tablespoonful of celery seed; cover barely with vinegar and boil half an hour. Mix two tablespoonfuls of English mustard with half cupful of cold vinegar, add it to the kettle, stir and cook three minutes; remove and fill into glass jars or in a stone jar; cover and keep in a cool place.

Nasturtium vinegar is in high esteem for salad dressings, and for certain sauces in which vinegar is used. Fully blown flowers are best for the use. Put them into large glass bottles, and shake them well together. Put in each bottle a finely minced shallot and one-third of a clove of garlic, and fill with white or cider vinegar. Let this stand two months. Then strain through cheesecloth, stir in one-half ounce of cayenne pepper, and one-half tablespoonful of salt; bottle and cork securely.

Pickled nasturtium seeds are an excellent substitute for capers, and they with radish pods make a nice relish for meats. Select the seeds as soon as the flowers have fallen off; gather them on a dry day; let them be spread out in the sun for a few days, then transfer to a jar and cover with well spiced, boiling vinegar. Radish pods should be soaked in salt and water for three days; drain and cover with spiced vinegar.

For first quality CANADIAN FLAGS, free for a little work, read our advertisement on another page.

IS SUNDAY A COMMON HOLIDAY?

BY PROF. MARCUS DODS, D.D.

Is Sunday a common holiday or is it the Lord's day Is it merely a blank without historical significance, a vacant space which every man may fill up as he pleases, or is it a day which has a special meaning and which ought to be observed in an appropriate manner? This is a question which at present individuals answer variously, and to which at all times, even in countries which in other respects hold a similar faith, widely contrasted answers have been given.

If any one would satisfy his own mind and feel any confidence in his opinion regarding this day, he must go back through history to that point at which the first day of the week was specially marked out as distinct from the rest. When it was first set apart, and under what impression regarding its meaning was it thus set apart? If we can ascertain this, we shall be able more definately and confidently to determine its nature.

First, then, its history.

Second, the character of its observance.

Now, previous to the early part of the fourth century, the ruling powers in the Roman world were not Christian, and although there were many holidays or sacred festivals on which labor was suspended, the regular weekly rest was not possible. The Christians who formed the Church of the early centuries were, for the most part, of the lower orders; and slaves who were in the service of heathen masters had no opportunity of resting one day in seven. Even during this period in which the state made no provision for the expression of Christian sentiment, there were indications that the first day of the week was held sacred by the followers of Jesus. A writer, in the middle of the second century, tells us that on the Sunday of each week Christians were accustomed to assemble and worship together, listening to the reading of the gospels and praying. How they managed to do this is disclosed in a still earlier extant document, a letter in which a provincial governor in Asia Minor tells the Emperor Trajan that the Christians affirmed that the whole of their guilt was 'That they were accustomed to assemble together on a stated day before it was light, (i. e., before they could see to work), and to sing hymns to Christ as a God, and to bind themselves by a sacramentum,' not for any wicked purpose, but never to commit fraud, theft, or adultery, never to break their word, or to refuse when called upon to give up any trust; after which it was their custom to separate.' There are other passages in early Christian writers which show that the 'Lord's Day,' as it was regularly called, was a day of special sacredness, on which Christians were expected to manifest a joyful spirit, to put away all anxiety and 'even,' as one writer says, 'to defer business.' (Tentull de Orat, c. 23.)

But at length the imperial throne itself was Christianized, and that observance of the day which had been difficult, interrupted, and partial, was made regular and universal. In the year 321, while the Emperor Constantine was tending toward Christian belief, and was already desirous of legislating favorably for his Christian subjects he issued the following decree: 'On the venerable day of the Sun (i. e., Sunday) let the magistrates and people in the cities rest, and let all workshops be closed. In the country, however, persons engaged in the work of cultivation may freely and lawfully continue their pursuits: because it often happens that another day is not so suitable for grain sowing or vine planting; lest by neglecting the proper moment for such operations the bounty of Heaven should be lost.' This edict, issued by Constantine, would take effect throughout the Roman world—virtually, wherever there were Christians.

It is in this imperial edict we find the earliest express and definite institution of the first day of the week to be a weekly holiday.

This day is not marked by nature by any distinguishing signs, as day is naturally distinguished from night, or as the equinox, or the shortest day of the year, is distinguished, or as new moon, or full moon are distinguished: neither was this weekly cessation from labor the device of wise heathen legislators who, out of compassion for their over-driven subjects, appointed a day of repose.

The actual origin of this weekly rest is in Constantine's edict. And he appointed the first day of the week to be thus observed because already the Christians, wherever they could, observed this day of meeting for worship. In other words, the world owes this day not to nature, not to enlightened legislation, or out of consideration for man's physical well-being, but to a Christian sentiment.

It was because the Lord rose on the first day of the week and thus made all things new that Christians from the first rejoiced in this day, and week by week celebrated the resurrection with all it meant, and promised. Christ overcoming death and sin, and appearing in a new and super-earthly life was to the Christian the root of all his hope, the embodiment of the heavenly life, the evidence of all that was essential to a life-giving faith. It was the rising again from the dead that altered men's conceptions of God, the world, and Christ; it was the risen Christ that opened a new world, that made all things new.

Of course I am not saying that the week is a Christian institution, and that to the Christian Church is due division of the month into periods of seven days; nor am I saying that the idea of a frequently recurring day of rest is a purely Christian idea; but what I say is that the observance of this particular day, the first day of the week, or of the Sun, as it is called in the Roman world, is due simply and solely to the Christian celebration of the Lord's resurrection. Had the week not already existed, that celebration might have been monthly or every ten days; but as the week did exist, and as it was on its first day, according to Jewish reckoning, our Lord rose, this day became signalized for ever in the Christian mind. The early Christians did not cite the fourth commandment, nor did they go back upon any example, Jewish or Gentile, for the observance of the day. The Jewish Christians retained their old Sabbath, but alongside of that they recognized the significance of the first day.

The Gentile Christian looked upon the Jewish Sabbath as abolished with the other Mosaic institutions. They did not base the regard they felt for the first day of the week on any past institution; their observance of the day had its root simply and solely in the resurrection of Christ. This is the history of the day, and to speak of it, as if it were a common holiday suggested by the light of nature and common sense, is to speak in defiance of the facts. It is a great fund of leisure bequeathed to us from the past for a definite purpose, and to alienate from that destination is inadmissable and illegal. If in some remote and unfrequented place an explorer lights upon treasure which cannot be identified as belonging to any known owner, not as distinct for any stated purpose, he may naturally conclude he can do with it as he pleases. But if one proceed to put to his own eccentric uses and alienate from its original destination, of which the purpose and origin are known, he is considered to be guilty of malpractice and misdemeanor. A man cannot take the books of a public library to light his fire. A fund which has been bequeathed to a municipality for educational purposes, it cannot use for the introduction of a better water supply, or for electric lighting. It must initiate a new fund for such purposes. And if an individual, or the public desires a day for mere amusement, it must create such a day, and not lay hands upon a day already created and owned by the Christian religion and destined to a special use.

The second point to note is that it is the origin of the day which determines the character of its observance. Every anniversary or commemoration day takes its character from that which it celebrates. If the day is set apart in remembrance of a great military victory, it is appropriately observed by a review of troops. If it commemorates the Battle of the Nile, or Trafalgar, a naval display is the suitable observance. Where a Luther or a Wesley anniversary is held, religious services are arranged. A day which celebrates the resurrection of Christ cannot be kept as a common holiday, but must have a Christian character. Riotous amusements, worldly employments, in which Christ is only indirectly referred to by being denied, are plainly incongruous with the meaning of the day. We have this day freedom from work, because of the resurrection, and the manner in which we observe it should reveal this. If a son promises to himself or to his mother that he will set apart one day, each year, to visit her grave, he will certainly sacrifice his self-respect if after a few years he begins to make a common holiday of the anniversary. It is to him a sacred day dominated by one sentiment, and he finds he cannot put it to other uses, however excellent these are. His filial sentiment is a perfectly sufficient practical guide. He is in the spirit of the day and needs no consideration or advice as to the manner of spending it. So with the Lord's Day: it is a day of emancipation from the ordinary drudgery, a holiday, a day in which we need not toil to keep ourselves in life, but may live—but the origin of the day reminds us what ideal human life is, what man's true rest is, and what sentiment should prevail and should be fostered by our observance of the day.

This, then, is the fundamental principle which must govern the observance of the Lord's Day. He only observes it well who is in sympathy with the Lord in his triumph over death and sin, and in his joy in bringing to men salvation, and in accomplishing their union to the Father. If this spirit be in a man he cannot misspend the day. He may do what he pleases, for that only will please him which harmonizes with the spirit of the resurrection. He may read the books he pleases; he may walk abroad as he will; he may be left to choose his own way of observing the day. But although the Lord's day may be most easily understood and best defended as a purely Christian institution, not directly leaning for support on the Fourth Commandment, but springing from its own original and distinctive Christian root, yet unquestionably light is thrown upon it from the Jewish Sabbath, and also from our Lord's remarks upon that institution. Especially do we find in his words one grand principle which, although uttered in reference to the Jewish Sabbath, is also applicable to our Lord's day. 'The Sabbath,' he said, 'was made for man, not man for the Sabbath.' This day is God's gift to man, a kind of sacramental sign appointed by God to teach us the cardinal truth that we are his free men, and not the drudges of the world, that he means us to use this world not merely as a workshop. He has so arranged things that six-sevenths of our time is enough to find for ourselves a livelihood and do the world's work. All the world overhead, and even where very hard toil is required to maintain life, this law holds good. This is a significant feature of our life in this world. It shows us as plainly as may be that mainly to maintain ourselves in life is not everything. The tendency of some of the important factors in civilization is to over-drive men, and induce the idea that material prosperity is everything. There are very many men who resent any interruption to their worldly business, who think the day lost on which they have not bettered their position or forwarded some material interest. The consequence is that their manhood in all its finer and more valuable features decays; they lose all higher tastes; they cannot read a thoughtful book; they are less and less interested in the deeper joys and sorrows of their kind. This tendency is rebuked by this day. Every seventh day says to us: You are not merely a money-making machine; you are not in this world merely to manufacture and to consume the good things of earth; you are a man, a child of God, and you are here to cultivate friendships, to give full development to the best that is in you, to know God, and to become meet for the inheritance of the saints in light. This truth was explicitly taught when Israel came out of Egypt. To this over-driven race of slaves, a weekly rest was a new sensation, and nothing could have been a more delightful or significant badge of their freedom, than cessation from toil every seventh day. Nothing could more impressively have taught them the significance of the transition they had made from the whip of Pharaoh to the service of Jehovah. Being then a day appointed to promote the good of man, whatever best promotes human welfare best satisfies the spirit of the day. As given to Israel, no rules were laid down for its observance save that which enjoined abstinence from work. Nothing was said of worship. But those who recognized the boon the day was intended to be, cannot but have enjoyed their rest in frank fellowship with him who gave it, and cannot but have perceived that God meant them to recognize that they were his people, with higher interests than the mere daily grind for food and comforts.

Now here we have a great law for our own guidance, and a great text for our character. We have one day in seven put at our disposal—ten years out of seventy; plainly, by our use of this day we manifest what our true tastes are, and what our idea of manhood is. If we have any honest faith in our spiritual relationship with God, if we believe that we are spiritual beings with interests in the unseen and eternal, then certainly this will appear in our manner of observing the Lord's Day. The fact is, that more than ever in our time the religious observance of the day is necessary, for the business that occupies us on the other days is driven so hard as to use up almost the whole of our time and strength, and unless this day be devoted to our spiritual interests and the maintenance of our fellowship with God, these are likely to be entirely neglected. Hence, it is that men who recognize the supreme importance of keeping the higher part of their nature alive and healthy are very chary of engaging in any employment on Sunday which are likely seriously to divert their attention from the highest things. They shrink from even reading Shakespeare, Thackeray or Darwin, because they are dimly conscious that they cannot spend too much time on making up their spiritual leeway, and that what aids them in this is to be first attended to. It is not that there is in the best literature anything incongruous with the spirit of the day, but only that our spiritual life is so much neglected and so slow of growth that we prefer to read what has a direct bearing upon it. Our ordinary occupations are for the most part honorable, useful, and capable of being done in a Christian spirit, but we discontinue them that we may have the requisite license to bring ourselves into direct touch with the source of all good. Thus, by a man's observance of the Lord's Day he gives his own measure and betrays the estimate of himself that truly governs him. He who finds his all in this world and practically believes that he is mainly a material being, a lower animal, he whose interests are not spiritual will naturally use this day for self-indulgence in some form, or for the furtherance of his worldly interests. He who is really spiritually minded, and believes himself to be something better than an animal, will welcome the opportunity it brings of caring for the higher side of his nature.

If, then, we take with us these two principles, that we must be in the spirit of the day, and that this is the opportunity for definitely caring for our higher nature, we have a sufficient guide for our own conduct. The time was with us, and still is on the Continent, when Sunday was the occasion for concerts, exhibitions, sports, and if we ask ourselves why we should be scandalized to see football matches or golf played on Sunday, we see that the reason is, not, that football, or golf, or any innocent or healthy amusement separates us from God, but only that there are other ways of spending a God-given leisure so much more essential to the well-being of the completely developed man, that these ought to be attended to, and also that riotous or exciting amusements naturally tend to obliterate the distinctive character of the day, and are scarcely congruous with its origin.

MR. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN'S HEALTH.

('Reynolds's Newspaper.')

In view of the widely circulated statements that Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's indisposition was not of a serious nature, it will come as a surprise to most people to learn that the politician in question is still laid up at his town house, 40 Princes Gardens, Knightsbridge.

The truth is that Mr. Chamberlain's condition continues to cause considerable anxiety to his friends. It is inconceivable that he would have been kept in town during the recent spell of extremely trying weather had not his doctors considered it inadvisable to let him be moved.

It is now five weeks since he took to his bed. A slight attack of gout was said to be the extent of his illness, but the trouble was in reality much more serious, heart complications having supervened. On Friday, for the first time, he was able to come downstairs.

The facts speak for themselves. While practically every other residence in the neighborhood has been deserted, Mr. Chamberlain has had to remain at his town house throughout the hottest period of the London summer.

Mr. Chamberlain really broke down in the midst of his food taxing campaign of three years ago. Although the facts were suppressed at the time, at two of the big meetings at Cardiff and Newcastle-on-Tyne, Mr. Chamberlain suffered both mental and physical collapse, and was hardly able to continue his speeches.

'Wherefore is light given to him that is in misery, and life unto the bitter in soul; which long for death but it cometh not; and dig for it more than for hid treasures; which rejoice exceedingly and are glad when they can find the grave.'—Job iii., 20-22.

OUR NEW PATTERN SERVICE.

We have secured the exclusive Canadian rights of a pattern service, which, we think, for practical, simple, and at the same time stylish modes, will be found very satisfactory to the home dressmaker. In making the selection, a number of leading fashion agencies were carefully examined. Orders filled by mail according to directions given below.



MISSES' TUCKED OR GATHERED SHIRT WAIST—1019.

This pretty design would make up nicely in any soft material. The waist closes at the back and may be made with or without tucker, which is of all-over lace. It is tucked to form a pointed yoke effect, which gives it a pretty blouse. The sleeves are made with deep cuffs, trimmed with bands of insertion or all-over lace. The pattern is cut in four sizes, 13 to 16 years. For 16 years it requires 2 5-8 yds. of material 27 inches wide with a 1-2-yard of all over 18 inches wide for tucker.



LADIES' AND MISSES' NIGHT DRESS.—1040.

When a good pattern can be obtained that has style and correct fit, it is a pleasure to make under-clothing at home, which can be made to fit any figure correctly, if time and good judgment are used. Two garments could be made for the cost of one ready-made one. The new gowns are made in chemise style. Very elaborate designs can be used to make this gown more attractive, narrow beading could be used to attach the yoke to the body of the gown, for which nainsook, or long cloth is used. A pretty idea would be to criss-cross inserting to form different effects, and medillions are used a great deal in underwear. Sew the sleeves in the gown with a French seam and trim with insertion and ruffle of lace or embroidery. To make the gathers set nicely stroke them with the needle drawing it downward. It is advisable to shrink all material before cutting. This will give better results, as the garment might shrink when laundered; also the use of washable ribbon will prove satisfactory. The pattern is in four sizes, 30, 34, 38, and 40 bust measure. For 34 bust it requires 5½ yards of material 36 inches wide, with 1 3-8 yard of insertion, and 1 3-8 yard of edging.



LADIES' FIVE-GORED PETTICOAT.—1015.

This petticoat is made with back in gathered or habit style, and with straight gathered flounce, or gathered circular flounce lengthened by a straight ruffle. The pattern is cut in five sizes, and requires for 26 waist with gathered flounce, 4 5-8 yards of material, 36 inches; with four yards edging, 21 inches wide, for flounce; and with graduated circular flounce 6 3-8 yards, 36 inches wide, is required.



BOYS' BLOUSE, IN RUSSIAN OR SAILOR STYLE.—1032.

This blouse has a Russian closing, and sailor, or turn-down collar, with shield. If sailor style is used a tie gives the finishing touches. The sleeves have a box-plait formed at the shoulder, and extending to the wrist, finished with a cuff. A pocket can be made in the left front if desired. This pattern is in six sizes, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 years. For seven years it requires 3½ yards of material 27 inches wide, or 1 7-8 yards 44 inches wide, with 7-8 yard for sailor collar, shield and cuff. The blouse can be developed in plain goods, or in striped material, with collar, shield, cuffs, and plait of plain material.

'WEEKLY WITNESS AND CANADIAN HOMESTEAD' PATTERN COUPON.

Please send the pattern shown in accompanying cut as per directions given below.

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Size.....

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Address (in full).....

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N.B.—Be sure to cut out the illustration and send with the coupon, carefully filled out. The pattern will reach you about a week from date of order. Price 10 cents, in cash, postal note, or stamps. For additional patterns, coupons may be readily made after the above model on separate slips of paper.

Address, Pattern Department, 'Weekly Witness and Canadian Homestead,' 'Witness' Block, Montreal.



LADIES' SHORT KIMONO—No. 1,025.

A woman's wardrobe is incomplete without a kimono and this design is especially convenient. This pattern provides a flat facing, and the only seams are those at the shoulders and under arm. The sleeves are gathered full on the shoulders, and the lower edge is left in flowing style and finished with a facing. China silk, pongee, fancy flowered materials, and other washable goods will give excellent results, and with facing of contrasting material will make a pretty model. The pattern is cut in five sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inch, bust measure. It requires 4 yards of material, 27 inches wide, or 3½ yards, 36 inches wide, with 1 7-8 yards of contrasting material for facing, for the medium size.



CHILD'S LINGERIE FROCK.—1018.

The vogue of embroideries is prettily exemplified in this dainty little frock. Little girls of six or under are most appropriately dressed in simple designs that hang straight from the neck, or from a yoke. The skirt, which reaches just below the knees can be shirred or gathered at the yoke, and finished at the bottom with a ruffle of embroidery and bands of insertion; or, if preferred, finished at the bottom with a deep hem. The yoke, which is in high or square neck, could be very prettily designed with a yoke of all-over embroidery, or finished in square style with bands of insertion. The full length or shorter sleeves which are in one piece have bands of insertion at the edge or cuff. The pattern is cut in six sizes. For four years it requires 3 1-8 yards of material 27 inches wide, or 1 7-8 yards 44 inches wide, with half yard of all-over embroidery, ten or twelve inches wide, for the yoke, collar and cuffs.

A WOMAN DOCTOR IN SIBERIA.

The contents of a letter from a revolutionary agitator who is just now touring through Siberia on a mission have been communicated to a representative of the 'Evening Standard and St. James's Gazette.' The man writes:

'It is a curious fact how the news of arrival of convicts spreads all along the line days before the trains are due, despite the secrecy observed by the authorities. Then the population crowd to the station in order to encourage the unfortunate ones with comforting words and to pray for them.

'In certain Siberian villages they toll the church bell when the train enters, and the people, be they in the field or at home, stop work and say a prayer for the exiles' souls.

'In one hospital I came across a very sad case. Mlle. Olga Yakovlev was a lady doctor who had graduated at Paris University and afterwards devoted her time, energy, skill, and fortune to the cause of the poor in Moscow. She had opened a small dispensary and hospital in which the working people found free treatment. She counted many friends among the intellectuals, and was an enthusiastic student of social problems.

This proved to be her undoing, for after the Moscow rising her hospitals was visited by two severely wounded revolutionary leaders. When the police came to make inquiries about them their names were withheld by the courageous lady, with the result that a sentence of ten years' exile in Siberia was passed upon her.

'She arrived at Marim in January, and was forced to work in the mines. Her constitution could not stand the severe toil, and an old chest trouble manifested itself and developed into consumption. Only after she had fainted repeatedly under the load of the wheelbarrow was she brought to the hospital, where she is now lying at death's door at the age of thirty years.

'The martyr on her deathbed in a Siberian convict hospital has not yet lost her courage, and her last wish is to see the first day of Russia's freedom, after which she will die willingly.—London 'Evening Standard.'

More than one-fifth of the land surface of the globe is under English rule.

PIGS, SHOATS AND HOGS.

(Charlotte 'Daily Observer.')

When does a pig become a hog? Some authorities say when it is big enough to hold its own with the hogs at the trough. That sounds very well, but it is not right. Professor Jay D. Lents, of Concord, says a pig does not become a hog but a shoat, and the shoat becomes a hog.

A NEW DAIRY SCHOOL

Inauguration Will Take Place at St. Hyacinthe Next Thursday

ONE OF THE FINEST BUILDINGS OF ITS KIND IN CANADA.

The growth of the dairy industry in the Province of Quebec, its importance to the agricultural classes, and the necessity of keeping pace with the progress taking place in this industry elsewhere, have demonstrated the insufficiency of the old Dairy School at St. Hyacinthe, and necessitated the construction of a new one and the provision of the most modern and complete machinery and apparatus. The work has been carried out by the provincial government, in accordance with the wishes of the members of the Dairymen's Association and exporters, and, as completed, the new school, it is agreed, is one of the finest and best fitted up of its kind on this continent.

The official opening of the new school will take place on Thursday next, Sept. 13.

The principal building, which comprises a basement and three stories, is one hundred feet long by fifty wide. At the extreme right, and extending at right angles to the rear is a creamery, and to the left a cheese factory, each 84 feet by 40 feet. Near by is a boiler and engine room.

The school was designed for the accommodation of at least eighty pupils at the same time, and everything has been arranged for their greatest comfort and convenience, as well as for that of the professors.

The cheese factory is entirely separated from the creamery, and each building is complete in itself, with its platform for receiving the milk, its wash room, its store-rooms and ripening rooms, its drainage and special utensils. By this means there can be no contamination from one factory to the other. The engine room, in which are the boiler and the coal bin, is entirely separate, to avoid any objectionable odors as well as the dust from the coal or ashes, which, in many cases, makes it difficult to keep factories in proper condition.

The living rooms, where the pupils pass their time between the lectures, are in the basement of the main building. There is a large vestibule, recreation room, a dressing room and a toilet chamber, two bath rooms, etc.

The first story contains a vestibule, a waiting room and a large reading room for pupils who wish to study outside lecture hours; there are the offices of the managers of the school and dressing and toilet rooms for the professors. From the same story communication passages lead to the creamery and cheese factory.

The apartments of the cheese and butter professors and their assistants, and the pupils' laboratory are in convenient communication with the two factories and the rest of the building, and the supervision of the labors of the pupils is constant and easy, and the moving about of the pupils is reduced to a minimum.

The pupils' laboratory measures 20 feet by 60 feet, and has been fitted up for the accommodation of eighty pupils at a time. It has been made as spacious as possible so as to allow each pupil to work separately in the handling and analysis of the milk, the whey and cream.

The work tables for the pupils are covered in lead and provided with the best instruments required for each of them.

The great hall occupies the whole of the right part of the second story. It measures 47 feet by 35 feet, and is lighted by twelve windows. The left part of this story is occupied by the apartments of the director of the school. The laboratories of the provincial chemist have been installed in this school, in order to facilitate the study of all questions which interest the dairy industry. They have been fitted up with the greatest care and provided with the most modern instruments and apparatus.

On the second story there are three of these laboratories and the office of the chemist. On the third story there are two others, one of which is specially fitted up for photography. In the basement there are two more on the creamery side for the study of chemistry and bacteriology in connection with the making of butter; and two others on the cheese factory side for similar studies in connection with the manufacture of cheese.

On the creamery side and in communication with it and the engine room there is a workship where the pupils are taught everything connected with the working and repairing of steam engines, with the placing of water and steam pipes, and with work in wood and metal.

The heating is by hot water. The school is further provided with a perfect system of ventilation which will allow of the changing of the air in the different halls and laboratories three times within an hour if desired.

The lighting is by electricity, as is also the transmission of power for working the various machines in use in the factories and the laboratories. Hot water, cold water, steam and gas are distributed everywhere where there is a necessity for them.

A RESPITE GRANTED

Regina, Sask., Sept. 6.—The execution of Magyar did not take place this morning, owing to the receipt by the sheriff and jail authorities of an order from the Privy Council of Canada granting a stay in the execution until the morning of Nov. 29. Unless a new trial is granted, the murderer will meet his death on that morning, paying the penalty for the killing of Daniel J. Campbell, at Frobisher, Sask. The respite of twelve weeks is thus granted to Magyar, in view of the stated case submitted to the Supreme Court by Judge Wetmore, on points which are reserved by the defence.

THE METHODIST CONFERENCE.

Those of our readers requiring daily reports of the Methodist General Conference, held in Montreal, will be supplied with the 'Daily Witness' for one month at the special price of twenty cents, or to the first of January, 1907, for only forty cents, or a club of three for one dollar, or five for $1.50.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them. Birth notices are inserted for 25c, marriage notices for 50c, death notices for 25c prepaid. The announcement of funeral appended to death notice, 25c extra; other extension to obituary, such as short sketch of life, two cents per word extra, except poetry, which is 50 cents per line extra—prepaid.

Annual subscribers may have announcements of births, marriages and deaths (without extended obituary or verse) occurring in their immediate families, free of charge, in which case name and address of subscribers should be given.

BIRTHS.

ASHE — At 212 Henderson avenue, Ottawa, on Aug. 31, 1906, to Mr. and Mrs. M. T. Ashe, a son; both well.

CROSS — At Aultsville, Ont., on Sept. 2, 1906, to Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Cross, a daughter.

HART — On Sept. 6, 1906, at 600 Argyle avenue, the wife of Alan J. Hart, of a son.

LYONS — In Fort Covington, N.Y., on Sept. 3, 1906, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Isaac N. Lyons.

McNAUGHTON — At 4620 St. Catherine street, Montreal, on Sept. 3, 1906, to Dr. and Mrs. F. M. A. McNaughton, a son.

PARLOW — At Ottawa, on Aug. 2, 1506, to Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Parlow, a daughter.

ROBERTSON — At 727 Pine avenue, on Sept. 3, 1906, the wife of Alexander Robertson, of a daughter.

ROBERTSON — At 183 Gertrude street, Verdun, on Sept. 3, 1906, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Arthur Robertson.

TANNER — At 694 Hutchison st., Outremont, on the twenty-ninth day of August, to Mr. and Mrs. Agenor H. Tanner, a daughter.

TRENHOLME — At Fairhope, Alabama, on Aug. 3, 1906, the wife of Arthur Kingsley Trenholme, of a son.

MARRIED.

BLACK — SHEPPARD — At the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Toronto, on Sept. 1, 1906, by the Rev. Archdeacon Hill, M.A., uncle of the groom, assisted by the Rev. A. Hart, M.A., rector of the church, Mary Grace, daughter of Saxton T. Sheppard, Esq., Toronto, to Redmond Delamere Black, Dominion Bank, Seaforth, elder son of the late Davidson Black, Esq., of Osgoode Hall, barrister-at-law.

BUTTERWORTH — WATSON — At St. Bartholomew's Church, Ottawa, by the Rev. Canon Hanington, Jennie Watson, widow of the late Major T. Charles Watson, to Enoch Bruce Butterworth, both of Ottawa.

CANE — MICKLE — At the Methodist Church, Gravenhurst, Ont., on Sept. 5, 1906, by the Rev. T. Campbell, of Islington, assisted by the Rev. Buchanan William Howard Seba, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Cane, of Newmarket, to Bertha May, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mickle, of Gravenhurst.

CARPENTER — MEGGS — On Sept. 5, 1906, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. W. Timberlake, Lena Gertrude, daughter of Wm. Henry Meggs, of Gananoque, Ont., to James Carpenter, of the city of Ottawa.

CASKEY — DONALD — At the residence of the bride's parents, on Sept. 5, 1906, by the Rev. A. C. Reeves, James Henry Caskey, of Campbellford, Ont., to Alice, daughter of James Donald, of Campbellford, Ont.

CLEMENT — COY — At St. Thomas's Church, St. Catharines, Ont., on Sept. 4, 1906, by the Rev. N. I. Perry, assisted by the Rev. B. Clement, father of the groom, Sheldon Byrne Clement, M.Sc., to Martha Catharine Coy, daughter of Francis E. Coy, St. Catharines.

COUPER — COOKE — In Kingston, Ont., on Sept. 4, 1906, by the Rev. Dr. MacGillivray, Evelyn Mary, second daughter of Wm. Cooke, Joyceville, to Arthur Stanley Couper, only son of the late John George Couper, of Kingston.

DAVIDSON — STRACHAN — At 'Edenbourne,' Lyall avenue, East Toronto, on Sept. 4, 1906, by the Rev. R. Strachan, father of the bride, assisted by the Rev. H. Ferguson, Ethel M. Strachan to W. J. Davidson, of Winnipeg.

FORD — COTTON — At Sweetsburg, on Sept. 4, 1906, at the residence of the bride's father, Sheriff Cotton, by the Rev. W. H. Watson, George E. Ford to Alice A. Cotton.

GRAHAM — PARR — At Blackstok, Ont., on Sept. 5, 1906, by the Rev. John Creighton, Clara Edith, youngest daughter of William Parr, to Dr. Samuel B. Graham, formerly of Port Perry, Ont., now of Moosomin, Sask.

HALFYARD—HOWES—On Aug. 31, 1906, at the residence of the bride's father, 1163 Boyer street, Amherst Park, by the Rev. B. B. Brown, Samuel Halfyard, third son of the late Capt. R. Halfyard, to Louisa May, eldest daughter of Mr. John Howes.

HOWARD — KYLE — At Morningside Church, Swansea, Ont., on Sept. 4, 1906, by the Rev. A. L. Geggie, Margaret Isabel, daughter of William Kyle, to Sidney H. R. Howard, son of A. H. Howard, R.C.A.

KEEGAN — BISHOP — At the bride's home, on Aug. 31, 1906, by the Rev. W. W. Weese, Joseph D. Keegan, teacher in Kemptville High School, to Miss Rachel R. Bishop, all of Bishop's Mills, Ont.

LEWTHWAITE — HUXTABLE— On Sept. 4, 1906, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. G. G. Huxtable, father of the bride, M. Gertrude to W.D. Lewthwaite, both of this city.

LYNN — CLARKE — At Gleichen, Alta., on Aug. 28, 1906, by the Rev. Hector Fraser, Florence E. (Flossie), eldest daughter of Mr. Wm. Clarke, Port Sydney, Ont., to Jack D. Lynn, of Harmattan, Alta.

MACMURRAY-KELSO — MOORE—At St. George's Cathedral, Kingston, Ont., on Aug. 31, 1906, by the Rev. Canon Starr, Harry Macmurray-Kelso, of the Ontario Bank, Toronto, to Charlotte Florence Moore, third daughter of the late R. M. Moore, Esq., formerly manager of the Bank of Montreal, Kingston, Ont.

MACWILLIAM — OLDRIGHT — At All Saints' Church, Toronto, on Sept. 3, 1906, by the Rev. Arthur H. Baldwin, M.A., Donald Kirton Macwilliam, civil service, Basseterre, St. Kitts, B.W.I., son of the late Hugh Macwilliam, formerly of Stranraer, Wigton, Scotland, to Mary D., second daughter of Dr. Wm. Oldright, Toronto.

MASON — COURTMAN — On Sept. 5, 1906, at St. Joseph's Chapel, Ottawa, by the Rev. W. J. Murphy, Elizabeth, daughter of John Courtman, of Ottawa, to Walter C. Mason, Montreal, son of the late Geo. Mason, Ottawa.

MASON — CLERIHEW — On Sept. 4, 1906, at the residence of the bride's mother, University avenue, Kingston, by the Rev. John Mackie, D.D., Caroline Macdonald, eldest daughter of the late G. W. E. Clerihew, and Mrs. Clerihew, to William Robert Mason, M.D., of Campden, Ont., formerly of Ottawa.

McLEOD—McLENNAN — At the residence of the bride's parents, Farquhar Donald and Jessie McLennan, on Sept. 5, 1906, by the Rev. N. Woddell, B.D., Mr. Neil Gillis McLeod, C.E., of Butte City, Montana, to Miss Mary J. McLennan.

McNEIL — WHITEFORD — On Sept. 5, 1906, at the residence of the bride's parents, 'Maple Shade Villa,' Ormstown, by the Rev. D. W. Morison, D.D., William Robert McNeil to Mary Barbara, daughter of Mr. John Whiteford.

McNEIL — FINDLAY — At the home of the bride's parents, on Sept. 5, 1906, by the Rev. Thos. A. Mitchell, Manotick, Ont., James Stewart McNeil to Mary Victoria Findlay, both of Manotick.

MEREDITH — TURNER — At St. Mary's Chapel, Ste. Petronille, Island of Orleans, Que., by the Rev. J. M. Thompson, Reginald Meredith, son of E. G. Meredith, Esq., Notary Public, to Eerie Constance Turner, second daughter of the Hon. R. Turner.

MINGIE—RUSSELL—On Sept. 5, 1906, at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. Patterson, 67½ Victoria street, by Prof. E. A. Mackenzie, Margaret Russell to the Rev. Geo. W. Mingie, both of Montreal.

MOORE — ALLEN — In Kingston, Ont., on Sept. 5, 1906, by the Rev. Dr. Richardson, Elizabeth D. Allen, daughter of the late Captain Theo. Allen, to Dr. George F. Moore, of Ingersoll.

MORPHY — WHYTE —At Eglinton House, North Toronto, on Sept. 5, 1906, by the Rev. Campbell Tibb, B.D., Miss Elizabeth Walkinshaw Whyte to Dr. Frederick Morphy, of Toronto.

MUIR — MUNDELL — At St. James's Church, Kingston, Ont., on Sept. 5, 1906, by the Rev. Archdeacon MacMorine, Helen Vera Gardiner, eldest daughter of Dr. D. E. Mundell, to Thos. Muir, Manager Trades' Bank, Selkirk, Man.

NICHOLSON — FIRMINGER — On Aug. 15, 1906, at St. Michael's, Chester square, London, Eng., by the Rev. Canon Fleming, Colin Nicholson, Lieut. R.N.R., Commander R.M.S. 'Orient,' to Winifred Anne, younger daughter of Benjamin Firminger, Esq., West Park, Eltham, Kent.

PORTER — HOADLEY — At the Methodist parsonage, Gananoque, Ont., on Sept. 5, 1906, by the Rev. W. Timberlake, Charles Porter to Miss Virginia Hoadley, both of Alexandria, N.Y.

RAVEN — JACKSON — At the home of the bride's mother, 83 James street, Ottawa, on Sept. 4, 1906, by the Rev. E. H. Capp, of St. John's Church, Gabriel Lorna, youngest daughter of the late J. Barnewall Jackson, Esq., registrar of copyrights and tradesmarks, Department of Agriculture, to Sidney Raven, Esq., 'Ravenhurst,' City View, son of Jos. Raven, Esq., of 'The Maples,' Thrussington, Leicestershire, England.

RODDICK — REDPATH — At the Manor House, Chiselhurst, on Sept. 3, 1906, T. G. Roddick, M.D., to Amy, only daughter of the late J. J. Redpath, Esq.

ROY — CAVERS — On Aug. 29, 1906, at the residence of the bride's parents, Upper Ormstown, by the Rev. D. W. Morison, D.D., John Robb Roy, to Ada Lonella, daughter of Mr. Walter Cavers.

SARGENT — McEWEN — At Lakeport, Ont., on Sept. 5, 1906, by the Rev. Peter M. Duncan, assisted by the Rev. C. E. Fockler, of Oshawa, the Rev. W. G. Sargent, B.A., of Toronto, to Agnes C., only daughter of Mr. Thomas McEwen, Lakeport.

SCOTT — BINGHAM — In Saskatoon, on Aug. 29, 1906, by the Rev. E. C. Gallup, Edward Preston Scott, of Goose Lake, to Elizabeth Grace, daughter of the late Dr. and Mrs. H. Bingham, of Brooklin, Ont.

SECORD — TAPSCOTT — On Sept. 5, 1906, at the Park Baptist Church, Brantford, by the Rev. S. J. Farmer, B.A., pastor of the Fist Baptist Church, Alice Naomi, only daughter of S. Tapscott, Esq., to Dr. Edward Reginald Secord, eldest son of Dr. Levi Secord, all of Brantford, Ont.

SHAW — HARRIS — At the residence of the bride's parents, 318 Prince Arthur street, Montreal, on Wednesday, Sept. 5, 1906, by the Rev. Principal Shaw, LL.D., of the Wesleyan College, father of the groom, and the Rev. H. Symonds, D.D., Vicar of Christ Church Cathedral, George McDougall Shaw to Elaine Yeteve Harris, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Irwin Harris.

STAFFORD — SHANNON — At 'The Willows,' the residence of the bride's father, Valleyfield, Que., on Sept. 4, 1906, by the Rev. John E. Duclos, B.A., William H. Stafford, of Orillia, Ont., to Edith, eldest daughter of William Shannon, Esq.

SKINNER — MAGEE — On Sept. 5, at the Central Methodist Church, Bloor street, Toronto, by the Rev. John Potts, D.D., LL.D., Henry Terence Skinner, H.M. 29th Punjabi Regiment, youngest son of the late Henry Skinner, Esq., M.D., of Kingston, Ontario, to Mabel Mary, daughter of the Honorable Mr. Justice James Magee, Toronto.

THOMPSON — HEWETT — At St. Matthias's Church, Toronto, on August 29, 1906, John Stringer Poulett Thompson, of Bancroft, Ont., to Dora, daughter of the late Frank Hewett, Esq., of Wiltshire, England, and of Mrs. Hewett, 418 Delaware avenue, Toronto.

THOMPSON — LECKIE — At the residence of the bride's parents, 84 Springhurst avenue, Toronto, by the Rev. A. Logan Geggie, on Sept. 5, 1906, Christina Gertrude, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Leckie, to Gerald Counter Thompson, of North Bay.

TISDALE — KINLEY — At the home of the bride's parents, Belmont, Man., on Aug. 22, 1906, by the Rev. F. A. Buckley, assisted by the father of the bride, Emma Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Wm. Kinley, to John E. Tisdale, M.D., of Baldur, Man.

TRASK — WADDELL — At the residence of the bride's parents, Orillia, Ont., on Aug. 29, 1906, John Alexander, eldest son of Mr. George Trask, to Miss Aparah Charlotte, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Waddell, by the Rev. Dr. Grant.

VALLIER — CASE — At the residence of the bride's brother, Gananoque, Ont., by the Rev. W. Timberlake, on Sept. 5, 1906, Wm. H. Vallier, of the city of Kingston, to Mary Janet, daughter of Joseph Case, of Gananoque, Ont.

VAN NORMAN — LYON — On Sept. 5, 1906, at St. John's Church, Ottawa, by the Rev. Canon Pollard, Charles Edward Van Norman, of Springfield, Mass., to Edith Harriet, daughter of the late Robert Lyon, Junior Judge of the County of Carleton.

WATSON — SHAW — On Sept. 5, 1906, by the Rev. W. Timberlake, at Gananoque, Ont., Edward Watson, of Brockville, Ont., to Annie, daughter of Thos. Shaw, of the Village of Lansdowne, Ont.

DIED.

BASSETT — At the family residence, Temperance street, Bowmanville, Ont., on Sept. 5, 1906, Thomas Bassett, in his 78th year.

BLACK — At 30 Harvie street, Bridgeton, Glasgow, Scotland, on Aug. 13, 1906, Annie Bruce, widow of James Black, late of Motherwell.

BRYSON — At Kingsmere, Que., on Aug. 31, 1906, John A. Bryson, in his 41st year.

CARLISLE — In St. Paul, Minn., on Sept. 1, 1906, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. James Wight, John Carlisle, aged 82 years, formerly of Montreal.

CORNELL—At his summer residence, Pointe aux Trembles, on Sept. 6, 1906, William Cornell, of 238 Delisle street, Montreal, in his seventy-fourth year.

CURRIE — At the family residence, River Road, Niagara Township, on Sept. 4, 1906, Robert Currie, Reeve of Niagara Township, brother of the late Hon. J. G. Currie, in his 67th year.

CURRIE — At Howick, on Sept. 6, 1906, James Currie, aged 49 years.

DARCH — At 'Erpingham,' Bowmanville, Ont., on Sept. 5, 1906, Thirza Maud, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Darch, aged 24 years.

EATON — At Dalesboro', Sask., on Aug. 27, 1906, Amelia Ann Anderson (Millie), beloved wife of J. C. Eaton, and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Anderson, Whitby, Ont., aged 39 years.

FAIRBAIRN — On Sept. 1, 1906, at the Toronto General Hospital, James Brougham Fairbairn, J.P., P.M., Bowmanville, in his 75th year.

FERGUSON — Suddenly, on the evening of Sept. 6, 1906, at 44 St. Genevieve avenue, Quebec, Mr. Archibald Ferguson, aged 68 years.

FITZHENRY — On Sept. 3, 1906, at Bernardsville, New Jersey, after a short illness, Mr. W. J. Fitzhenry, son of the late Mr. N. Fitzhenry, of the Marine and Fisheries Department, Quebec.

FRIEL — At 95 Church avenue, Cote St. Paul, on Sept. 1, 1906, Neil Friel, aged 55 years.

GOURLAY — On Sept. 3, 1906, at her home, 6 Division street, Toronto, in her 79th year, Annie, wife of David Gourlay, and mother of Mrs. (Rev.) A. F. Webster and R. S. Gourlay.

HALL — In Toronto, on Sunday, Sept. 2, 1906, the Rev. Isaac Hall, aged 58 years. Stockport and Sheffield, Eng., papers please copy.

HARRIS — On Sept. 1, 1906, at his father's summer home, Llanllar, Muskoka, Frank Elmore, third and dearly beloved son of Dr. and Mrs. Elmore Harris, Toronto, in the 16th year of his age.

HEYDEN — At Grace Hospital, Toronto, on Sept. 4, 1906, Laurence, only son of the late Lawrence Heyden, Clerk of the Crown and Pleas Court of Queen's Bench, Osgoode Hall, in his 72nd year.

HIND — In Caledonia, Ont., on Sept. 6, 1906, Edward Paleford Hind, aged 67 years.

HOGG — At the Toronto General Hospital, on Sept. 4, 1906, William Thomas Hogg, president of Hogg & Lytle, Limited, Rockwood, Ont., and second son of the late William Hogg, aged 47 years.

LOBDELL — At Sawyerville, Que., on Sept. 4, 1906, Eleanor, beloved wife of the late Ebenezer S. Lobdell, aged 87 years, 7 months and 9 days. 'At Rest.'

LOGAN — At St. Catharines, Ont., on Aug. 30, 1906, Andrew Logan, son of the late John Logan, of Tullochgorum, Howick, Que., aged 37 years. 'At rest.'

MACDOUGALL — On Aug. 9, 1906, at Maclean's Buildings, Tarbert, Lochfyne, Scotland, Alexander Macdougall.
Canadian papers please copy.

McCARTHY—Suddenly, at Calgary, Alba., on Sept. 6, 1906, Mary Janet McDonald, wife of William McCarthy, C.E., Inspecting Engineer, G.T.P.

McGALE — At St. Lambert, on Sept. 4, 1906, Bernard Ewan McGale.

MORSON — At West Shefford, Que., on Thursday, Aug. 16, 1906, William Morson, jr., aged 51 years.
Toronto papers please copy.

O'BRIEN — At Cushing, Que., County Argenteuil, on Aug. 30, 1906, Emmeline Mohr, beloved wife of George O'Brien, aged 59 years.
Ottawa papers please copy.

OLIVER — At Leeds, Que., on Aug. 21, 1906, Andrew Oliver, aged 81 years and 16 days, a native of Roxburghshire, Scotland.

PHILLIPS — In this city, on Sept. 8, 1906, James Phillips, in his 87th year.

RHIND — At 82 Lippincot street, Toronto, on Sept. 1, 1906, Alex. Rhind, aged 69 years, brother of Mr. John Rhind, of this city.

RIDDELL — At Cobourg, Ont., on Sept. 1, 1906, Mary Renwick, relict of the late Walter Riddell, in the 88th year of her age.

RIDDELL — At Calgary, on Aug. 23, 1906, James Riddell, fourth son of the late Walter Riddell, of the Township of Hamilton, Ontario, in the 57th year of his age.

RIEPERT — At Patchogue, N.J., on Sept. 5, 1906, Louis E. Riepert, eldest son of the late William Riepert, furrier.

SIMPSON — At Sault Ste. Marie, on Sept. 6, 1906, Nelson Simpson, B.A., Crown Attorney, aged 40 years.

SMITH—On July 27, 1906, at St. Eugene, Prescott County, Ontario, Robert Smith, aged 73 years.

TRIMBLE — On Sept. 5, 1906, at the Montreal General Hospital, Thomas Trimble, aged 70.

VIPOND — Entered into rest, Sunday morning, Sept. 9, 1906, at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. D. J. M. Darling, 4282 Dorchester street, Elizabeth Hodgson, widow of the late Thos. Vipond, in her 80th year.

IN MEMORIAM.

BONET — In loving memory of our dear mother and sister, Marie Ann Lucilla Clarke, beloved wife of J. G. Bonet, late Qr. Mr.-Sergt Leinster (100th P.W.R., Canadian Regiment), who died on Sept. 9, 1905.

RENEWALS.

Our subscribers who have not yet remitted their renewal subscription for September, are reminded to have the renewal mailed in good time, and so avoid any interruption in the receipt of their paper

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Lyleton, Man.	34.00	Regina, Sask.	35.75
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Souris, Man.	33.50	Moosejaw, Sask	36.00
Arcola, Sask.	34.50	Pr. Albert, Sask	38.00
Lenore, Man.	34.00	No Battleford	39.00
Miniota, Man.	34.00	Macleod, Alb.	40.00
Binscarth, Man.	34.25	Calgary, Alb	40.50
Yorkton, Sask.	35.00	Red Deer, Alb.	41.50
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SS. ATHENIA (cold storage) .. ..Oct. 4
SS. CASSANDRA (cold storage) ....Oct. 11
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