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SIR WILFRID IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES

Met Everywhere by Enthusiastic Crowds Who Cheer to the Echo His Offer of Larger Markets For Their Fish and Farm Products.

FARMERS NOT AFRAID OF LOSING THEIR LOYALTY TO CANADA BY TRADING WITH THE UNITED STATES.

('Witness' Staff Correspondent.)

St. John, N.B., Aug. 28.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier was the recipient last night here of one of the most enthusiastic demonstrations he ever received in Canada. Even his own province of Quebec, very seldom tendered him such an ovation as that given him by the people of St. John and New Brunswick. Eight thousand electors crowded in the Victoria skating rink where the meeting was being held, and as many more had to be turned away at the doors, unable to get admission. There was a talk of holding a overflow meeting, but owing to the rain the idea was abandoned.

The reciprocity question was dealt with by the speakers, who besides Sir Wilfrid were the Hon. Mr. Pugsley and Mr. James Lowell, Liberal candidate and running mate to the minister of public works in St. John. The meeting was presided by Mr. F. J. G. Knowlton, chairman of the Liberal executive for the province of New Brunswick.

Sir Wilfrid's speech was an entire review of the reciprocity question since its very beginning. In rising to speak, the Canadan premier acknowledged that the meeting surpassed in enthusiasm anything he had ever seen. Sir Wilfrid then dealt with the historical point of view of reciprocity, contending that both parties had made it their policy since confederation. He told how such leaders like Sir John A. Macdonald, the Hon. George Brown, Sir John Abbott, Sir John Thompson had tried to get reciprocity on na-



SIR WILFRID LAURIER.

tural products with the United States. In 1897, the present government also tried to secure a better trade agreement with the United States, but unhappily this also proved unsuccessful. It was then that he had declared that there would be no more pilgrimage to Washington, and the word was kept.

The People Our Judges.

Sir Wilfrid then explained how President Taft last year had sent two of his trusted officials to Ottawa and made such offers that it would have been a national crime to refuse them, and the Liberal party was not guilty of it, but then the opposition went back on the policy of its past leaders and declared itself against the proposed agreement, and started the obstruction that ended in the dissolution of parliament. 'The best way to end it: all, said Sir Wilfrid, was to bring them before the people, our judges.'

Sir Wilfrid then depreciated the idea of the 'let well enough alone' principle. 'The farmers are very prosperous, it is true,' he said, 'but they would still be better off if they did not have to pay enormous duties at the frontier.'

More Profit to Canada.

The Premier claimed that the new arrangement will be of more profit to Canada than it will to the United States. Answering the objection made by the Opposition that the arreement would prevent us making a mutual preferential agreement with Great Britain, Sir Wilfrid proceeded: 'I say that the present arrangement will not in any way interfere with our policy and is not against it at all. I will prove it. We have made an agreement with the United States under which we give them an abatement of our tariff upon natural products, and on their part they do the same to us. Is there anything in this agreement which would prevent the British people from giving us a preference in their markets if they wished to do so? Nothing of the kind. If the British people are to give us preference, upon what would they expect preference? Would they expect a preference upon natural products such as wheat, cattle, peaches, appfes and all other articles I have previously mentioned? Nothing of the kind. They don't export any such articles, but they buy them, and we could give them a preference upon the very things not mentioned in this agreement, that is to say, upon manufactured products. We could give them a preference upon whatever they want, and there is nothing in this agreement that is against it. There is no reason why the American people should say that because we would give a preference to the Mother Country on manufactured products therefore they would not maintain this agreement, unless we agreed to give them the same prefernce.

No 'Hold Up' Permitted.

'There is no reason why the American people should find fault with us because we would give a preference to the Mother Country, and if they would say to us: "We will not maintain this agreement unless you refuse to give this preference to the Mother Country,' we would say: "Take your course. There is nothing binding in this agreement."

'This is not a treaty, mind you. This is an agreement which could be repealed to-morrow, which can last as many years as we want it to, and as many years as they want it to, which can last for one year, five, ten, fifteen, or twenty years, or it can be ended next week.'

Sir Wilfrid then quoted Mr. Knox's letter in reference to the agreement to prove that the arrangement was not a treaty, but just an agreement that could be changed at any time by either of the parties.

After enumerating the small trade done with the favored nations, the Premier said the competition to be feared from these was nil. He also quoted the proceedings at the last Imperial Conference regarding these treaties.

Annexation Cry an Insult.

Talking of the other cry of the Opposition the bogey of annexation, as he called it, Sir Wilfrid said the mere mention of it was an insult to the manhood of Canadians, and it was an absurd and degrading argument.

'I appeal to you,' he said, in conclusion, 'against the unholy alliance of the jingoes of Ontario and the Nationalist jingoes of Quebec.

'I am not an Imperialist nor an anti-Imperialist, I am a Canadian, now and always.'

Other short speeches were made by the Hon. Mr. Pugsley and Mr. James Lowell.

This afternoon Sir Wilfrid speaks in Digby.

PREMIER SLIGHTY SEA-SICK

Digby, N.S., Aug. 29.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier and party arrived here from St. John, N. B., on board the steamer, 'Prince Rupert,' crossing the bay of Fundy on a heavy sea. Sir Wilfrid Laurier who is not a good sailor felt rather uncomfortable, but he pluckily stuck to the main deck.

At Digby, which is one of the finest summer resorts on the Nova Scotia coast, the Premier was received by Messrs. C. Jamieson, M.P. for Digby, and A. Wall and J. Comeau, local members of the region

A procession was formed and accompanied by the local band, it circulated through the streets of the town, where the liberal leader was cheered again and again. This afternoon at two o'clock the meeting started and is going on at the time of sending this despatch.

There are some 1,200 French Acadian electors in this land of Evangeline. Sir Wilfrid and the Hon. Mr. Marcil could not find a more fertile territory for the propaganda of the liberal cause and principals as both Acadians and the United Empire loyalists' descendants are in the fish business, and reciprocity is dear to them.

Speeches are being made in English and French.

The Hon. Mr. Fielding arrived in Digby from Yarmouth this afternoon, and will speak at the meeting. He will netx accompany Sir Wilfrid through his Nova Scotia tour.

SPEECH AT DIGBY

Digby, N.S., Aug. 30.—Before an enthusiastic crowd, estimated at over four thousand people, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, accompanied by the Hon. W. S. Fielding, Sir Frederick Borden, and the Hon. Charles Marcil, put themselves on record against the Conservative party going back on its principies and turning its coat on the reciprocity question, which it claimed up to January last had been the one and only issue on which both the Liberal and Conservative parties had always agreed.

The gist of the speakers' speeches at this big gathering of the farmers, fishermen and fish traders of the Counties of Digby, Annapolis and Yarmouth was to caution them against the cry of annexation which appears to have been raised in Nova Scotia more vehemently and more wickedly than in any other part of Canada, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier's earnest appeals to the common sense of those present at the meeting here showed that the Premier had been told by his adherents that this bogey is the principal matter to be dealt with if the Liberal party wishes to maintain its present standing in Nova Scotia.

It is evident that the Opposition here are playing the same game as that played by the Nationalists in Quebec as regards the navy question, only the would-be issues are different. Mr. Bourassa tells the French-Canadians that the navy will sacrifice the blood and the money of Canada to the wars of England. Mr. Borden and his adherents here tell the Nova Scotians that reciprocity will sacrifice the liberties and the autonomy of Canadians to the United States.

Digby is a well known summer resort mostly patronized by Americans, who at this time of the year double the population. At the meeting yesterday, held here, it was a pre-arranged tactic or the act of an over-enthusiastic Yankee, or some kind of an American suffragette, to wave a little American flag at the beginning of the meeting. The move, however, was promptly objected to by the crowd, which yelled 'Haul it down,' which was done.

The main speech of the day was that made by the Hon. W. S. Fielding, who in a ringing speech contended that reciprocity will be of a great advantage for the whole Dominion. The Minister of Finance, with his colleague, the Minister of Customs, are the two men responsible for the reciprocity agreement with the United States, and no one posseses better than the Hon. W. S. Fielding the faculty of clearly putting before the people the deals of the present issue. Mr. Fielding spoke for over an hour and a quarter, and none of the arguments in favor of the measure was left untouched by him. Mr. Fielding's principal argument can be summarized as follows: Both parties have been looking for reciprocity in natural products with the United States since the abrogation of the old treaty in 1866. Both were unable until now to obtain it. The United States themselves now seek a commercial agreement for closer trade relation, and as such an agreement will bring to Canada even more prosperity than that it is now enjoying, it is the duty of the Government to grasp the opportunity now offered to the people of Canada, and which may never be duplicated if the present offer is refused.

Sir Wilfrid, who had been somewhat annoyed by the first symptoms of seasickness on the trip across the Bay of Fundy, had recuperated in fine shape. His utterances were those covered by his first speech of the present campaign at Simcoe, Ont.

The Premier was very pathetic in his peroration, which ended thus: 'I am an admirer of the American people, but Canada is my land and my home, and I wish to remain a Canadian. it has been my hope for years that Canada would be a bond of union between Great Britain and the United States. Although of French origin, my lot has been cast with the Anglo-Saxon, and your cause is mine, and when in my old city of Quebec on the night of Sept. 21 I shall receive the reports of the elections, it is my earnest hope that Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, the land of Loyalists, will stand with loyal Quebec for the cause of peace, happiness and prosperity.'

The Hon. Charles Marcil, ex-Speaker of the House of Commons, was the last speaker. In a fine speech he said that reciprocity was the fight of the masses against the classes. The classes had been heard, the masses would be on Sept. 21st. The old Province of Quebec would lead the vanguard, and the Liberal party would win, because its cause was that of justice.

A TRIUMPHAL MARCH

Halifax, August 30.—A grand triumphal march was the progress of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Hon. W. S. Fielding through the Annapolis Valley from Digby to Halifax yesterday.

The day was a strenuous one for the premier. He addressed five meetings during the day, the last one at Windsor at midnight. All along the line he was the recipient of magnificent ovations that told of the loyalty of the people of Western Nova Scotia to the Liberal chieftain and the enthusiasm for reciprocity.

Leaving Digby at five o'clock, the train proceeded to Annapolis, where there was a great turnout to greet the Premier on his arrival at 6.30. The appearance of Sir Wilfrid on the car platform was the signal for a grand ovation. The next stop at which the Premier was to speak was Middleton, and here the reception that he received at Annapolis was repeated. A large delegation of ladies and gentlemen were at the station, upon arrival of the train, and when Sir Wilfrid stepped from the car he was given an inspiring reception.

The programme called for a more extended stop at Kentville, and here the Prime Minister was met by a crowd of several thousand people, who gave him a rousing reception. A stage had been erected at the rear of the station, and it was only with the greatest difficulty that a passage was cleared to enable Sir Wilfrid to reach the platform. Every available point of vantage was utilized, men climbing upon the roof of the station and on nearby poles and trees to see and hear the Liberal leader.

Leaving Kentville the Premier's train proceeded to Windsor, where he and his party received the surprise of the day. The train did not arrive until midnight, but in spite of this there was a crowd of over one thousand people waiting to meet him. The people were not disappointed in the least, for not only did Sir Wilfrid address them, but so also did the Hon. Mr. Fielding and the Hon. Mr. Marcil.

The Premier's train did not reach Halifax until 2.30 this morning, but Sir Wilfrid Laurier and party were met at North street by a strong delegation, including many prominent citizens. The party, composed of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Hon. W. S. Fielding, the Hon. Charles Marcil and their secretaries were at once driven to the Halifax Hotel, where they will be guests during their stay in the city.

DINED BY MR. MURRAY

Halifax, Aug. 30. — Premier Murray of Nova Scotia offered lunch this afternoon at the old and fashionable Halifax Club in honor of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Hon. Messrs. W. S. Fielding and Charles Marcil. Among those present were the Liberal leaders of Halifax and Col. McLean and Dr. Blackadder, the Liberal candidates in the city of Halifax. This evening Sir Wilfrid, the Hon. Messrs. Fielding and Marcil and the Liberal candidates will speak at the Arena. Every incoming train brings hundreds of electors from all over Nova Scotia, and everything points to the banner meeting in Sir Wilfrid Laurier's tour throughout the Maritime Provinces.

ENTHUSIASM AT HALIFAX

Halifax, August 31.—A scheme of the opposition supporters to disturb Sir Wilfrid Laurier's speech last night was thwarted only by the Premier's presence of mind and quick grasp of the situation. As it was, the would-be anti-manifestation turned in favor of Sir Wilfrid and aroused the enthusiasm of his admirers to a high pitch of fervor. It is estimated that 10,000 people were present in the big arena.

At the opening of his address, the Premier had occasion to mention the name of Mr. Borden. Instantly there arose a call for cheers for Mr. Borden, and a cheer came from an isolated section of the audience. Quick as a flash Sir Wilfrid declared that he did not begrudge the cheers that were given for Mr. Borden, since it was about the last chance the people would have of engaging in the exercise, as the leader of the opposition was destined to sink into oblivion following the election on September 21 next. The audience quickly responded to the Tory challenge, and the cheers which went up for Sir Wilfrid Laurier fairly made the rafters ring. After this there was no attempt to raise a cheer for Mr. Borden. Once was enough for the Tory clique.

Owing to a very bad cold, the Hon. Mr. Fielding did not speak for any length of time, but despite his handicap he carried the audience with him in a forcible speech in favor of reciprocity.

The Hon. Chas. Marcil declared that in Quebec the campaign is being fought on the navy question only. He was glad to see that in the Maritime Provinces the issue was not such a mean one. Mr. Marcil predicted that the Province of Quebec, notwithstanding this unjust and disloyal campaign, of the unholy alliance of the Conservatives and Nationalists, would return fifty Liberals to Ottawa on September 21.

The Hon. A. K. MacLean and Dr. Blackader, Liberal candidates in Halifax, also addressed the meeting, and were well received.

Sir Wilfrid, although not in his usual form—and is a phenomenon that a man of 70 can stand the pace he has set for himself—spoke on the same lines as his previous speech at Digby and St. John on the preceding days, and rapped at Mr. R. L. Borden in a way that evidently tickled the audience, characterizing him as the champion political quick change artist of Canada. He scoffed at the cry of 'Let well enough alone,' that had been raised, and spoke of the imbecility of the most favored nation argument and refuted the charge that the proposed agreement in its operation would have the effect of nullifying the policy of preferential trade with Great Britain.

Concluding his address, Sir Wilfrid declared that he had lost patience with those who maintained that reciprocity was a step towards annexation. 'I am a Canadian first, last and all the time,' said he, and the words had the effect of electrifying the thousands who listened, bringing them to their feet with a deafening burst of cheers.

PREDICT BORDEN'S DEFEAT

Truro, N.S., Aug. 31.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier and party passed here this morning on their way to New Glasgow, where a large meeting is to be held this afternoon. The Liberal leader was greeted by a large crowd at the station, and speeches were made by Sir Wilfrid and the Hon. Charles Marcil. The Hon. Mr. Fielding is also of the party, but owing to a very bad hoarseness and sore throat he has been advised by his physician not to talk in the open air.

On the way here the train was stopped at Shubenacadie, where the Premier and the ex-Speaker of the House addressed the crowd from Sir Wilfrid's private car. It was given out this morning, although the exact hour and dates cannot be given yet, that on his Ontario tour next week Sir Wilfrid will speak at the following places:—Alexandria, Coteau, Cobourg, Toronto, Allandale, Collingwood, North Bay, Sudbury, Stratford and London, winding up at Windsor on Saturday.

Dr. Blackader, who spoke first at Truro, eulogized Sir Wilfrid and said the Premier's whole life had been devoted to the unification of Canada. In his closing words, Dr. Blackader said Sir Wilfrid was the greatest imperial figure of this generation.

The Premier, who spoke next, was given a rousing reception, and among the most fervent applauders were the ladies, who comprised probably one-third of the meeting.

As already stated, the Premier defended the course taken by the government in the reciprocity question, and he devoted the best part of his oration to argument that the cry of annexation was and is an insult to the intelligence and manhood of Canadians.

Reciprocity had been the ideal of Joseph Howe, Nova Scotia's greatest statesman, and of Conservative chieftains for the past forty years. Their descendants to-day had become renegades from the cause of their ancestors. 'But, sir,' concluded Sir Wilfrid, 'the policy itself needs no defence at my hands. The other day Mr. Sifton and Mr. Borden (interrupted here by call for cheers for Borden.) 'I do not object to the cheers for the leader of the Opposition—far from it,' because this is the last chance he has to receive such, nor am I surprised that my friend Mr. Borden should change his policy on this point that we should have altered his views on reciprocity. Is there anything on which he has not changed his views? He in this city outlined a platform for his party, known as the 'Halifax platform.' What has become of it? It has disappeared like the snow of the winter. At the present time the leader of the Opposition in a manifesto to the public, has uttered a new policy, little known here, perhaps. During the session before last there was a determination by the leaders of the Conservative party that they would take for their convention the plan of the Liberal's convention which sat in Ottawa in 1893. Taking a leaf from their book they determined to have a convention of their own to define a policy. Did that convention ever take place? No. Why? Because it was impossible to reconcile the diverse elements of the Conservative party. They had to abandon it, and not more than two weeks ago Mr. Borden framed a new platform, which has not been heard of since.

'This is my answer to the little game that has been started here since the last twenty-four hours. I am pretty old at the game myself, and know what to believe of these cheers for Mr. Borden. At any rate there will not be much of it on Sept. 21.'

AT CHARLOTTETOWN

Charlottetown, P.E.I., Sept. 2.—Within a stone's throw of the historic old building on Queen square here, where the Confederation Act had its origin, and where it was first discussed, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, after an absence of twenty-one years, addressed the electors of Queen's county and Charlottetown last evening. On the platform were Mrs. Rogers, wife of the Lieutenant-Governor, and party, the provincial premier, the Hon. Mr. Palmer, Senators Yeo and Browse, Messrs. James W. Richards, Warburton and L. E. Prowse, Liberal candidates on the Island in the present election; ex-Governor MacKinnon, and the Liberal members of the Legislature.

Sir Wilfrid, as usual, met with a cordial reception. There were ten thousand people present in the big arena to hear him. Earlier in the day Sir Wilfrid had addressed a large meeting in Montague, on the Island, after one of the most strenuous sea voyages from Pictou, N.S., across the Straits of Northumberland to Georgetown.

It was on the 'Lady Sybil' yesterday morning that the Premier and the Hon. Messrs. Fielding and Marcil had embarked. According to Mr. McLure, the owner of the ship, the boat soon after its departure from Pictou met with the heaviest sea that has been encountered for the past four months. Sir Wilfrid Laurier was soon affected with sea sickness, and it was with the greatest effort and grit that he managed to get off on short at Georgetown.

An hour later he was addressing the big crowd at Montague, showing once more that notwithstanding his three score and ten he is yet a phenomenon of physical endurance. Last evening he was given an ovation never equalled in the history of the Prince Edward Island.

Sir Wilfrid, although showing signs of his experience of the morning, jokingly referred to it by stating that he could have remained on the land across in Nova Scotia as Prince Edward Island was well enough assured to the Liberal party, but he did not wish 'to let well enough alone,' and at the cost of much annoyance through sea-sickness, he had come there.

The Premier then delivered a strong address on the advantages of reciprocity, touching on all points reviewed in his St. John and Halifax addresses. His utterances were well received, though owing to the crush of the overflowing audience not more than half of those present could hear him. Mr. Fielding, still suffering from hoarseness, addressed a few words in defence of the government's attitude on the present campaign. The Hon. Charles Marcil was then heard to good advantage, his voice reaching every corner of the Arena.

Sir Wilfrid and party left this morning for Amherst, where a meeting will be held this afternoon.

To-night Sir Wilfrid closes his tour of the Maritime Provinces by speaking in Monoton, N.B. He will leave after the meeting for Montreal.

'SENSELESS FOLLY'

Sir Richard Cartwright on Opposition Forcing Dissolution.

Toronto, Aug. 29. —There was a crowded attendance at the Association Hall to-night on the occasion of an address in the interests of the Government by Sir Richard Cartwright. He was enthusiastically received, and in the course of his remarks characterized the work of the Opposition in provoking a dissolution as 'senseless folly.' Reverting to reciprocity, Sir Richard said he had never seen such an important subject brought before the country in so modest a manner. So obvious was its excellence that from his past 50 years' experience in discussing the subject with British, American and Canadian statesmen, he might well have believed that the present pact would have passed the House without even a debate.

Continuing, he said: 'I object to parties which trade upon it, and I despise men who make a catchword of loyalty for their own selfish purposes. The thing seems to have taken its origin with certain historical old women of the male sex chiefly resident in Toronto. If the exchange of a bushel of Canadian wheat or



SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT.

barley for American produce be disloyal, then the people of Great Britain must be even more disloyal, for they have been doing the same thing for sixty years on a much greater scale.'

Passing on, Sir Richard said that it was in 1896, when the Government received their mandate from the people, and this was endorsed in 1904 and 1908. He was perfectly certain that the people would again endorse it in a more emphatic manner on Sept. 21. Their opponents were constantly raising the cry to keep the trade running east and west, but they could never prevent it running north and south. It was possible they would be foolish enough to try and introduce an export duty, but it would never be maintained. Why, because the two millions in the west would soon become four, and they would rise up and prevent it, to say nothing of the Maritime Provinces who only saw their salvation in reciprocity.

In conclusion Sir Richard said: 'Under the Conservative regime people were flying from Canada as from a plague-stricken country. That 1891 census—and he reiterated the gravest doubts that the records were truly kept —showed an increase of only 30 souls in New Brunswick, and of but 1-5 of 1 percent in Nova Scotia. Canadian Pacific was worth fifty cents in the dollar in 1896, and the value of the whole common stock issue was but $32,000,000; to-day it was valued at $425,000,000.

RETIRES FROM CONTEST

The Hon. A. C. Rutherford Out of the Fight.

Edmonton, Alberta, August 29.—Today the ex-premier, the Hon. A. C. Rutherford, issued a statement to the effect that he had decided definitely to retire from the contest. He was nominated some weeks ago by a certain section in the Liberal interests.

THE WEST'S CONFIDENCE

Edmonton Again Nominates the Hon. Frank Oliver.

Edmonton, Alberta, August 29.—There was a large crowd of supporters at the Liberal Convention held for the purpose of nominating the candidate for the Edmonton riding. The name of the Hon. Frank Oliver, minister of the interior, was the only one mentioned, and it was unanimously received. The honorable gentleman was given a very enthusiastic reception by the 235 delegates present, there being only eleven proxies. The representatives came from all sections of the county, some coming in from Peace River Crossing and Grand Prairie, every poll being represented. Senator Talbot, president of the Provincial Association, occupied the chair, and every available space in the hall was occupied.

Messrs. J. I. Cole, H. W. McKenney, Lucien Boudreau, J. A. MacDougall, members of the Legislature, and Mr. Stanley Jones, secretary of the Provincial organizations, and other lesser lights, addressed the assembly on reciprocity.

Mr. Oliver, in accepting the candidature, dwelt at some length on the great issues of the election.

At the close resolutions were passed expressing confidence in the Government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and in the integrity of Mr. Oliver. Then the delegates formed in procession, and, with flags and banners, escorted the candidate to the King Edward Hotel, where he again addressed the assembled crowds from the balcony.

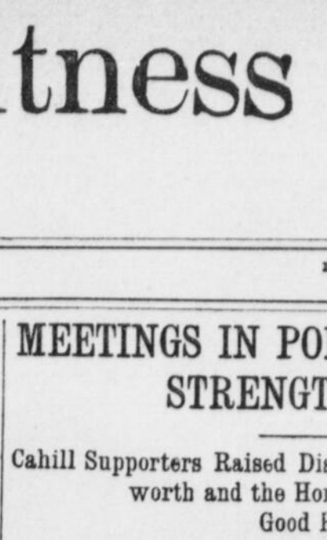
MEETINGS IN PONTIAC SHOW STRENGTH OF MR. HODGINS

Cahill Supporters Raised Disturbance. But Sir Allen Aylesworth and the Hon. Sydney Fisher Got Good Reception.

('Witness' Staff Correspondent.)

Ottawa, Aug. 30.—The correspondent of the Montreal 'Witness,' on Tuesday accompanied the Hon. Sydney Fisher and the Hon. Allen Aylesworth to Pontiac County, where the political pot is boiling at a lively rate because of the entry into the fight of a second Liberal candidate in the person of Mr. J. T. Cahill, of Ottawa, and a native of Pontiac County.

Mr. Cahill is a young man who recently made considerable money in land speculation in the west. In 1908 he lost the Liberal nomination of Pontiac to Mr. G. F. Hodgins, who succeeded in defeating Mr. G. Braba-



THE HON. S. FISHER.

zon, the Conservative member for the county, by a majority of 744. When parliament dissolved in July it was suggested that a convention be called, but owing to the absence from the constituency of the secretary of the Liberal association, this was not done. A majority of the vice-presidents of the Liberal Association, 38 out of 47 endorsed the candidature of Mr. Hodgins and, on the strength of this recommendation, Sir Wilfrid Laurier gave the retiring member a letter approving of his candidature. Then Mr. Cahill appeared on the scene, and announced that he proposed to contest the constituency as a Liberal candidate. Some days ago his candidature was endorsed at a so-called convention, held at Campbell's Bay, but which was really a mass meeting of the friends of Mr. Cahill. This was made clear by Mr. Hodgins, who at yesterday's meeting, as at Campbell's Bay, read an affidavit made by one of Mr. Cahill's supporters, to show that care had been taken to invite only Cahill supporters to the convention.

On Saturday last Messrs. Hodgins and Cahill were summoned to Montreal to see Sir Wilfrid Laurier. After hearing their statements Sir Wilfrid decided that all things considered Mr. Hodgins was entitled to the support of the government in his candidature. One of Sir Wilfrid's chief reasons for taking this decision, as explained by Mr. Fisher, was that Mr. Hodgins, having redemed the constituency, and represented it well, is entitled to sit for at least one full parliamentary term. The eleventh parliament having expired before running an average term, Sir Wilfrid considered that Mr. Hodgins was entitled to the nomination a second time.

The supporters of Mr. Cahill make much of the fact that Mr. Hodgins has not been regularly nominated, but the split has now become so wide that it would be impossible to hold one now.

Mr. Cahill, who spoke briefly at yesterday's meeting, announced that his name would certainly be on the ballot paper on Sept. 21. As there is no possibility of Mr. Hodgins retiring the fight will now settle down to a three-cornered battle.

Yesterday's meeting at Campbell's Bay where Mr. Cahill was born, and where he is summering revealed considerable Cahill strength, but at an evening meeting held at Shawville, which is Mr. Hodgin's home town, but few Cahill supporters were in sight. The inference is that Cahill has but little strength outside the Campbell's Bay district, and that he is not likely to poll more than 500 Liberal votes. As he is likely to get a couple of hundred Conservative votes, and Mr. Hodgins had a majority of over 700 at the last election, the probabilities are that he still has a safe margin of at least two or three hundred votes over Mr. Gerald Brabazon the Conservative candidate.

The Campbell's Bay meeting was attended by about one thousand people, about 25 percent of whom were out-and-out Cahill men. They made a great deal of noise and conveyed the impression that they were strong in numbers. Unfortunately for Mr. Cahill, the impression was spoiled at the close of the meeting when Mr. Shea, the former secretary of the Liberal Association, insisted on making a speech. Eighty percent of the crowd refused to listen to him, and by their opposition revealed Mr. Hodgin's strength in Mr. Cahill's own town.

Both Sir Allen Aylesworth and the Hon. Sydney Fisher were particularly effective in dealing with the reciprocity question. Sir Allen dealt more particularly with the historical record showing how both parties had sought reciprocity with the United States for forty years.

Mr. Fisher went more into the details of the agreement, and it was noticeable that the audience irrespective of party or faction were favorably disposed to the agreement.

Both ministers gave their support to Mr. Hodgins, and pleaded with the Liberals of Pontiac to make peace with one another, but a small number of ardent Cahill men persisted in shouting for their candidate, and the feeling rose so high that there were a number of lively fistic encounters.

In addition to the ministers and the candidates the speakers at Campbell's Bay included Dr. Gabouray, M.P.P., and Mr. Landry, Vice-President of the Liberal Association, of Ville Marie, who announced that seventy percent of the people of Temiskaming, both Liberal and Conservatives would vote for Mr. Hodgins.

At the evening meeting at Shawville which was enthusiastically in favor of Mr. Hodgins, the same speakers were heard.

Mr. Fisher repeated his former statement that the opponents of the



SIR ALLEN B. AYLESWORTH.

part are advocating in policy of cowardice and timidity. He scored heavily by giving a list of farm products which are sent to the United States in face of the existing tariff in much greater quantities than to Great Britain. This was proof, he said, that for many things the best markets is to be found in the United States.

Mr. Fisher dealt in scathing terms with the Conservative cry of 'Let well enough alone.' It was a policy which the Liberals could never accept. In conclusion he regretted the differences in the Liberal ranks. Laurier and reciprocity had made the Liberals so strong that differences had grown up. If both Liberal candidates go to the poll there was a possibility that Mr. Brabazon would be elected. This would mean that the desire of the will of the people of Pontiac in regard to reciprocity would be defeated. He would advise the Liberals of Pontiac to vote for the candidate endorsed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier—Mr. Hodgins.

FURTHER PREFERENCE TO BRITAIN.

Promised by Cabinet Minister Lemieux.

Mr. Bickerdike, the Liberal candidate for the division, spoke about two minutes, and thanked Mr. Lemieux for the 35-foot channel and the Georgian Bay canal, to come, and also the proposed extension of the G.T.P. to Montreal.

'Although I am in favor of reciprocity,' said Mr. Bickerdike, 'there is one thing more that I want the Minister to promise me, and that is further preference to Great Britain. 'You will get it,' broke in Mr. Lemieux.

'All right, thank you,' said Mr. Bickerdike, 'good night, boys, it is too late to keep you any longer.'

MR. AYLESWORTH SPEAKS.

Eganville, Aug. 31.—The largest meeting ever held in the county of Renfrew was held at Eganville yesterday, when 5,000 people stood for three hours to hear the joint debate, Sir Allen Aylesworth and Mr. Guthrie representing the Liberals, and Mr. Lucas and Mr. McGarry the Opposition. The enthusiasm at the meeting was fairly evenly divided. The big debate was on reciprocity, and was between Messrs. Aylesworth, Hugh Guthrie and T. A. Law, on the Liberal side, and Messrs. J. B. Lucas, J. W. McGarry and Dr. Maloney, of Eganville.

SIR JAMES GRANT FAVORS RECIPROCITY

Former Conservative Member for Ottawa City Supports Liberal Policy.

Ottawa, Aug. 31. — An interesting development in connection with the reciprocity campaign in Ottawa is the warm advocacy of the government's policy by Sir James Grant, a life-long Conservative, who at one time represented Ottawa City in the House of Commons. The political experience of Sir James extends back for many years, and he remembers the grants of early days on both sides of the House, though one and all were in favor of free trade in natural products with the United States. Sir James does not require to be guided by the records, for his memory carries him back to the days when he heard the political stalwarts on both sides of politics urge the desirability of making a reciprocal arrangement with the United States. He is in full accord with the Liberal contentions, and naturally regrets that the Conservative leaders of to-day have deserted the cause for which Sir John Macdonald fought. When seen by a correspondent of the 'Witness' at his Elgin Street residence, Sir James said that although a life-long Conservative, he was in favor of the proposed pact, and could see but little force in the arguments which are being advanced against it.

'The present contest, so far as reciprocity is concerned,' said Sir James' 'is somewhat unique in the history of Canada, inasmuch as some members of the great Conservative party which has for fully half a century been active and energetic in its endeavor to impress upon the government at Washington the desirability of granting reciprocity to Canada are now arrayed in opposition to such a policy.

'The late Sir John A. Macdonald, Sir Francis Hincks, Geo. Brown, the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, Sir. Geo. Cartier, Sir Hector Langevin and many others prominent in the councils of the two political parties during the past half century, have been most active and energetic in endeavoring to secure from the authorities at Washington a measure of reciprocal trade which would mean for our people a greatly extended trade and commerce with eighty millions of people who have at the present moment a deep and abiding interest in the welfare generally of the North American continent.

'As to the possibility of annexation resulting from the accomplishment of a reciprocity agreement nothing could be more absurd. Annexation of Canada to the United States could only be brought about by force or sentiment. As to the first consideration, I am convinced that the people of Canada, both English and French, are solid and determined in their resolution to do nothing which would do injury to our allegiance to the British Crown and Empire. As to sentiment it is to-day the prevalent feeling amongst our people, from ocean to ocean, that we must remain under the aegis and protection of the grand old Union Jack.

'The contrary expression of opinion will not deflect the right thinking sentiments of our people towards either opposition to reciprocity or the overthrow of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his administration. At no time in the history of our Dominion has there been greater evidence of progressive advancement and general prosperity than during the regime of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, covering the past fifteen years. In regard to immigration, agricultural development, advancement generally in railway construction, as well as in the consideration of the conservation problem on lines suggested to Earl Grey by ex-President Roosevelt of the United States, great progress has been made. Mr. Roosevelt, by his interest in the preservation of the resources of both Canada and the United States, gave expression to a friendship on the part of the American people not surpassed at any time during the last one hundred years. Notwithstanding everything said to the contrary the prospect to-day is that reciprocity will be carried in the Dominion by a majority, telling in character and proof positive of the desire of the Canadian people to continue to develop the material prosperity of the country along the most progressive lines, and at the same time to promote an undoubted feeling of true international friendship.'

'DUMPING GROUND'

The Hon. Clifford Sifton's View of Canada After Reciprocity

Halifax, N.S., Sept. 2.—The Hon. Clifford Sifton was given a good reception at the Arena last night by an audience that numbered six thousand. His train was late in arriving from Sydney, but the audience, while waiting, listened to an address by Mr. Robert Nathanes, of Scotland. Ex-



THE HON. CLIFFORD SIFTON.

President Forrest, of Dalhousie University, was in the chair, glad to be there, he said, as a member of the British Empire League. In announcing the delay in the arrival of the Hon. Mr. Sifton, Mr. Forrest eulogised Mr. Sifton.

One of the first points made by Mr. Sifton in his speech was that the products of the most favored nations were already coming after paying the customs duty, and were successfully competing with farmers in their own home market. If the duty were taken off, Mr. Sifton could see no other result than this, that in any time of glut in the countries under the favored nations treaty, the Canadian markets would be broken in upon and made a dumping ground. He contended that this would swamp the farmers and would not help the consumer. The prices would be controlled in the United States, and the market there is controlled by the trusts, such, for instance, as the beef trust.

On the conclusion, as at the beginning of his speech, Mr. Sifton was given an ovation.

Mr. A. D. W. Foster, candidate in King's against Sir Frederick Borden, and Senator McKeen, moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Sifton.

The names of the Conservative candidates were cheered, but cheers at the mention of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's name showed that there was a good proportion of Liberals at the meeting.

IN THE WEST

Politics Take Second Place to Harvest Among Settlers

(From a correspondent.)

Kerr Robert, Sask., Aug. 26.

The crops are the chief concern and interest. Elections and politics, exciting and stirring though they be, pale before the harvests in their grip on western life. The weather in many parts has been unusually wet, so that the growth is marked, and with warmer weather the development and maturity of grain will be correspondingly good. The season has of course meant delayed ripening, which is dangerously near the frost line. Every day now, however, is working great things in the promise of a harvest such as has never been. I have had the opportunity of seeing a great deal of crop, wheat, oats and flax, and the sight would gladden any heart. True, some sections have been visited with disastrous hailstorms, but these will be very greatly offset by the other areas in which reaping will be general by the time this letter reaches the Witness' office.

The political situation in the towns and cities is lively, but in the new settlements and districts it is comparatively quiet. The reasons for this quietness may be found in the fact that very many people are busy 'getting settled,' and have little time for the larger affairs of province and Dominion. The questions at the front, too, have not yet come home to the average voter, compelling the interest that their importance demands. Were harvest earlier, or the elections later, their millions of bushels of wheat thrown out by the threshers would compel attention to the need of a larger market. As it is the government is bound to receive increased support by reason of the reciprocity question. Saskatchewan, it is believed, will send to Ottawa a solid Liberal phalanx, while the other provinces will increase their Liberal representation.

Still, a stiff fight is being waged, as Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Edmonton, Calgary and other papers clearly show. The Conservatives are pushing some of their strongest men into the fray, though I think that some of their leading papers are injuring their cause by annexation and other senseless bogeys and scares. The Liberals, however, must not be caught napping, and should everywhere make the very most of their pre-redistribution and inadequate representation.

Pains Have Vanished

Neuralgia Completely Cured.

The cure of Mrs. H. L. Barrett, Guthrie, P. Q., is another victory by Hood's Sarsaparilla. This great medicine has succeeded in many cases where others have utterly failed. Mrs. Barrett says: "I suffered intensely from neuralgia in the head, face and shoulders. I had used various medicines without relief. I heard of Hood's Sarsaparilla and decided to try it, and I bless the day I did. I took it several months and now feel well. All my pains have vanished."

Get Hood's Sarsaparilla today. Sold by all druggists everywhere.

AGAINST THE WAR

Multitude Gathered in Demonstration for Peace

Berlin, Sept. 5.—Notwithstanding the fact that the thermometer registered above 80 degrees Fahrenheit in the shade here yesterday, more than 100,000 social Democrats responded to the summons of their executives and gathered at Treptow Park for a demonstration against the war spirit apropos of the incitement of the Chauvinists with relation to the Moroccan situation.

The demonstration was not an attack upon the Government's Moroccan policy, or didn't primarily concern Morocco. It was rather a general peace and anti-armament manifestation. Leading Social Democrats of the Reichstag, and Reichstag candidates, made speeches. The resolutions adopted enthusiastically by the huge meeting condemned the 'infamous war instigation, armor plate, cannon and capitalists.'

The perfect order maintained at the meeting showed just one more instance of the admirable social democrat organization. It also emphasized the strength of the party, which was interesting in view of the approaching elections.

FOUR AVIATORS KILLED

Three Frenchmen and an American Victims of Flight Mania.

Chartres, France, September 4.—The French aviator Maron was killed near here Saturday night. He was observed flying over the city, where he was to have participated in an aviation meet to-day. Later came the news of a fatal accident to the aviator six miles away.

When seen Maron was flying fast at a height of about 600 feet. His motor failed and he attempted to plane to the earth. He dropped 200 feet and then the machine capsized. The aviator's chest was crushed in by the steering lever. He received other serious injuries and was dead when the peasants found him.

Nangis, France, September 4.—Captain De Camine, one of the most experienced aviators in the French army, fell with his monoplane while flying here on Saturday, and was instantly killed. The machine crashed to the earth with frightful violence, and the aviator struck the ground with his head, which was crushed in. Captain De Camine ascended from the aerodrome at Toussus le Noble early in the morning with the intention of making a long distance flight. He has taken hundreds of excursions in the air and was regarded as one of the two or three finest airmen of the army. He was a cool and intelligent officer, with a scientific knowledge of aviation, and was inventive and dexterous in all aeroplane manoeuvres.

Troyes, France, September 4.—Lieut. De Grailly, of the Eighth Guirassiers, while making an aeroplane flight from this city on Saturday, was burned to death in midair. The disaster probably was caused by the explosion of the fuel tank, the burning fluid being scattered all over the machine. The blazing aeroplane fell with its pilot at Rigny la Nonuse, about twenty-five miles from this city, and was completely incinerated.

Charlotte, N.C., September 4.—After making a balloon ascension at Lakewood Park, a pleasure resort near here, on Saturday, and making a fireworks display from the car, H. C. Brown, a young aeronaut, of Michigan, fell with his parachute into a shallow artificial lake and was drowned before assistance could be given him. A large crowd of people who gathered to witness the display saw the aeronaut drown, but were helpless to save him.

Boston, September 4.—The first accident in the two years of aviation at Squantum took place early Saturday morning, who Joseph S. Cummings fell 300 feet in a Bleriot monoplane into Dorchester Bay, but managed to drag himself out and swim ashore. He was badly bruised but expects to resume flying this week.

HUGE PLANT DESTROYED

Incendiary Fire Does Great Damage in Nelson, B.C.

A TOTAL LOSS.

Hill Mines Smelter Latest to Fall in Series of Disastrous Fires.

Nelson, B.C., Sept. 4.—The huge plant of the Hill Mines Smelter, covering thirteen acres of ground, and one of the largest plants of its kind in Canada, is a mass of blazing, crackling ruins. Nothing is saved except the seven miles of rail running from the smelter to the Silver King mine on Lode Mountain, the tall, blackened chimneys, one of which is two hundred feet in height, and one story building used as an office. Everything else, the huge smelters, the tramway terminal and dump, the assay office, the bridge house and numerous smaller buildings, are a tangle of blazing timber and twisted iron.

The disaster is the work of an incendiary, which for the past two weeks has started a dozen fires, three of which has entailed enormous loss. Friday night Nelson Brewery was burned to the ground, with a loss of fifty thousand dollars. Previously a Chinaman's house, stables and outbuildings were destroyed, with a loss of six thousand dollars, and the plant destroyed to-night is conservatively estimated to have cost fifty thousand dollars.

The incendiary has shown the utmost persistency. At noon on Saturday a watchman discovered a fire in the smelter, which he thoroughly quenched, and had arranged for extra guards. On Saturday at 9 o'clock just after he had made his rounds of the building, fire broke out, and within a few minutes the plant was a blazing furnace, by midnight the entire plant was practically consumed. Nothing could be done to save the building.

The smelter, built of fine timber, is situated on a hill above the railway just outside the city limits, and no water supply was available. The fire brigade could only watch the blaze from the town ready to grapple with any five that might brake out in the city.

From the assay office a few valuable chemicals were saved. The furniture in the buildings used as residences, and stored in other buildings, was carried out by hundreds of willing hands and saved. All else went up in smoke, and for a time danger existed that neighboring residences would be consumed, even if a dangerous bush fire was avoided. Only the complete absence of wind prevented a far worse calamity.

The Hall Mines Smelter was formerly used to treat ores of the Silver King and other famous properties on Lode Mountain, Morning mountain and adjacent territory, and employed hundreds of men. It had been operated for the past five years, but a Vancouver syndicate, promoted by R. S. Lunnicof, Vancouver, has lately effected a consolidation of the Lode Mountain properties, acquiring the mines and smelter. The last payment on the properties was made only last week, and E. Nelson Fell, of Vancouver, has just completed a survey of the plant and mines with a view to recommending the best plan of operations, and it was expected that work would have been commenced almost immediately. The smelter was insured for fifty thousand dollars.

There is no clue to the incendiary. On Saturday afternoon, previous to the fire, the city posted placards offering five hundred dollars reward for information leading to the apprehension of the culprit. The city is thoroughly alarmed, but in spite of extra constables and the utmost vigilance on the part of the citizens, the police are completely baffled.

PAY BACK EVERY CENT

Conservative Favors Compensation to Every Loser by Farmers' Bank.

Kerwood, Ont., September 2.—Electors of North and West Middlesex joined here to-night in a political meeting, which had the Hon. W. J. Hanna and Mr. T. W. Crothers, K.C., St. Thomas, as the chief speakers. In addition, the Conservative candidates in these ridings, Messrs. James Cobban and George Elliott, gave brief addresses to the audience, which overflowed the hall, many listening to all the addresses from the outside.

Mr. Crothers made it plain that the Conservative party, if returned to power on the 21st, would take steps to see that immediate justice was done to those who lost by the failure of the Farmers' Bank and the compensation would apply not alone to the depositors, but to the shareholders as well.

'I am in favor of indemnifying every man who lost a dollar by the operations of the management of the Farmers' Bank,' said Mr. Crothers.

PERSONAL.

Mr. and Mrs. Laurence Macnaughton, of Brooklyn, N.Y., announce the engagement, of their daughter, Jessie, to Mr. George Alexander Cook, of this city, the wedding to take place quietly in the fall.

NE TEMERE DECREE

Toronto Diocese Committee Makes Strong Report.

DOUBTS ON MARRIAGE.

Asks if the Canon Shall be Allowed to Operate Any Longer in the Dominion.

Toronto, Sept. 2.—'Are the people of Canada to be humiliated by dictation from any outside power, lay or ecclesiastical, upon the question of their marriage laws?'

'Are they prepared to admit, in a land where religious equality is one of our constitutional rights, that such a canon as the twenty-fourth of the sixth session of the Council of Trent should be allowed to be operative in our Dominion?'

The above is a question in the report of the committee apointed by the synod of the diocese of Toronto to deal with the Ne Temere decree.

The report is just published. It says: 'Recent events make it imperative that the present doubts and uncertainties connected with the question of marriage which have been raised in respect of this matter should be set at rest; that the actual position of citizens of our Dominion should be clearly defined and declared by the legislature, and that so far as possible there should be one uniform marriage law for the whole Dominion.

'The committee recommends the appointment of committees to co-operate with all persons throughout the Dominion desirous of securing the absolute stability of the mariage status in the Dominion, and the legislation necessary in order to give effect to the commendation; also that legislation may be passed to prevent any community or its members from attempting to interfere with the status of any person or persons duly married under the statutory laws of the Dominion and its provinces.'

The report, which is published in a pamphlet of fifty pages, is a thorough digest of history and law as regards mariage in Canada. It was prepared by a sub-committee, of which S. H. Blake, K.C., was chairman, and W. D. Gwynne, secretary. It is signed by Bishop Sweeney, who was chairman of the committee.

'The recent decree of the Pope calls for an immediate protest on the part of the Dominion, and the taking of all legitimate steps for the protection of her people,' says the report.

The report declares that the decree of the Church of Rome displaces the B.N.A. Act, and it adds: 'The civil and religious liberty suposed to be awarded to every citizen of the Dominion as an inalienable and priceless heritage—our birthright—must not be taken away or impaired. The Church may advise, she may persuade, but she must not coerce.

'Freedom in such matters as the selection of husband or wife must not be controlled by inquisitorial punishments.

The large freedom which Rome demands in matters of religion, and which is awarded to her in Canada, must teach her a spirit of tolerance and lead her to permit freedom to others.

She must be catholic enough to recognize that she is not the only church, and must not claim that outside of her all others are schismatics and heretics. She must not introduce into the question of marriage the unreasonable and uncatholic assumption that because a babe is baptized by one of her priests, such infant is thereby forever deprived of its fredom in making free choice in marriage.

'This state of bondage should not be permitted in a free land. Nor should it be tolerated that when a Protestant marries a Roman Catholic according to the regulations set forth in the legal enactments of the land, any person should be at liberty to assert that such marriage is illegal, that the parties are living in concubinage and the children are illegitimate.

'No torture of the inquisition could more keenly afflict a chaste woman than such an unwarranted charge.

'Too much streses cannot be laid upon the fact that in the cases where overwhelmingly disastrous results have followed in the breaking up of family life through ecclesiastical interference the ceremony had been duly performed in each case by the duly accredited official of the state.'

The report gives the facts of the Hebert case and says that it determines the following matters: '1. That in the Province of Quebec a marriage by a Protestant minister, duly appointed to perform the marriage ceremony, is not in the eye of the Church of Rome a legal marriage when the contracting parties belon' to the Roman Catholic Church.

'2—(a) The marriage of Roman Catholics must take place in the Roman Catholic Church.

'(b) In the presence of their own parish priests.

'(c) According to the regulations of the Roman Catholic Church.

'3—That the ecclesiastical authority has the power to declare any other marriages between Roman Catholics illegal, and that the civil courts are bound to confirm such finding with all the results as to property and otherwise which flow therefrom.'

Referring to the Ne Temere decree, the report says: 'Is not this, when sought to be made active in our land, such an interference with our liberties as has been definitely resented, and all legitimate steps taken to prevent in any way the threatened anatehma being carried into execution?'

The report suggests such legislation:

'(a) As would declare the validity of carriages solemnized under such circumstances as the Hebert marriage.

'(b) As would declarde that each of the officers named, to whatever religious denomination he belonged, is entitled to perform the marriage ceremony between citizens of the Dominion of whatever creed they may be.

'(c) That no man or woman, lay or clerical, in the Dominion should be at liberty, because of any supposed ecclesiastical rules, to impeach such marriage, to throw aspersions on the persons who have thus entered into the state of matrimany, or question the legitimacy of the offspring of such marriage.

'(d) That any law passed enabling any proceedings to bet taken based on the illegality or invalidity of such marriage should be declared invalid.

'(e) That any one who enters into a household for the purpose of stirring up strife and endeavoring to cause a separation because of the absence of some requirement, merely of a religious denomination, should be declared to have committed a breach of the law of the land and should be made responsible for the consequences.'

'CO-OP.' DESTROYED.

$1,000,000 Damage to Glasgow Buildings on Saturday.

Glasgow, Sept. 4.—Fire last night partly destroyed the Scottish Wholesale Society's buildings on Morrison street. The damage is estimated at close to $1,000,000.

PASTOR MAY RESIGN TO CONTEST CONSTITUENCY.

Vancouver, B.C., Aug. 29.—There is a well-defined report abroad to-day that the Rev. Dr. Fraser, of the First Presbyterian Church, will resign the pastorate and will be an independent Conservative candidate in the coming election. Dr. Fraser was questioned about the rumor, but declined to make any announcement, save admitting he was thinking of running. He promised a statement next week on his return from a visit to Winnipeg.

ANARCHY IN FOOD RIOTS

Agitators Take Advantage of Disturbances to Foment Revolution.

COMMISSIONS OF HOUSEWIVES.

Grocers and Provision Merchants Who Sign Agreement to Supply Food at Stated Prices are Immune.

Paris, September 4.—The movement of the women throughout France against high prices of foodstuffs is extending and gaining strength. It has become so serious that the Premier spent all morning in receiving representatives. The food disturbances have been taken advantage of in some places to foment revolutionary manifestations, and the Premier has ordered the prefects to suppress these latter with a firm hand. They are also told to put down the economic disturbances, which, however, were not so serious to-day as heretofore, although they were more numerous.

Yvetole, the Anarchist editor, who went to the disturbed area a few days ago, returned to Paris yesterday. Yvetole was recently expelled from Germany for rabid speeches. The metal workers and others in the district visited by him struck to-day, and there are fears of rioting there.

All the grocers have been visited and keepers compelled to sign an agreement to sell their goods at prices to be fixed by the commission of housewives. Butchers and bakers at many places have accepted the prices named by the women strikers. In others they closed their stores. In a dozen towns no Saturday markets were held.

At Troyes the housewives invaded the market and trampled on the butter and eggs which were being held at high prices. Some of the women took the dealers' places and sold what was left of the foodstuffs at cheap prices.

General quiet prevailed yesterday in the district. The manifestants were either kept in check by the imposing force of gendarmes and soldiers, or were engaged in negotiating with the storekeepers under the auspices of the mayors, with the object of the lowering of prices and the suspension of disorder. In many instances the negotiations have been declared successful.

The Government is alive to the seriousness of a continuance of such a situation as prevailed last week at a time when international negotiations of vast importance are occupying its attention. The Government, however, is doing its utmost to remove the causes of local disturbances, and at the same time is using strong measures to counteract the regrettable effects, the more so as the principal agitators of the revolutionary General Federation of Labor are seizing the occasion to turn economic into political questions, and are fomenting general strikes among the mine workers and in the industries in which the majority of the people of the north are engaged.

The Government has despatched M. Hennion, chief of the criminal investigation department, to watch affairs. Additional forces of cavalry have been sent to the affected districts, the authorities of which have received renewed instructions to put down disturbances at any cost.

A few isolated cases of violence were reported during the day, but the police generally had the upper hand.

BRITISH RAILWAY STRIKE

Commission of Euquiry Wil Take as Long as Its Predecessors

London, Sept. 3.—The commission appointed by the government on Aug. 22 to inquire into the trouble between the railways of Great Britain and their employees, which led to the recent strike, has already been in session for one week and gives promise of being as long-lived as some of its predecessors.

The railways are represented on the commission by Sir Thomas R. Ellis, secretary of the Mine Owners' Association, and Sir Charles Beale, vice-chancellor of the University of Birmingham, while the representatives of the men are Mr. Arthur Hednern, so member of parliament for the Bernard Castle division of Durham, and John Burnett, chief labor correspondent of the Board of Trade. Sir David Harrel, former under-secretary for Ireland, is chairman of the committee.

The commission is taking the evidence of the men's representatives first, and the whole week did not suffice to exhaust the flow of information sought to be imparted by only four of a host of officials from the different unions.

There was not a good word to be said of the conciliation board scheme created by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Lloyd George, in 1907. The general trend of suggestion favored a board for each railway, made up of an equal number of representatives of the men and the company, with a national board, on which the companies and the men's unions are equally represented, for service as a kind of court of appeal.

The witnesses objected to the appointment of an arbitrator as chairman of these boards, holding that if the men could not settle a dispute themselves they could not be bound by the casting of a vote of such an arbitrator if the terms were unacceptable.

The only point upon which there was complete unanimity among the four witnesses was the demand for recognition of the trades unions as the best and only method of bringing about peace on the railways. The natural claim of the executive was that the unions would be in a better position to endorse an award if they were concerned in it, and they agreed that strike pay should not be granted to men coming out against the terms which had been accepted by their union.

'UN SCANDALE FRANCAIS'

Striking Narrative of the Extraordinary Treatment of a Canadian Physician in France.

Dr. P. Z. Hebert, a physician born at St. Constant, near Montreal, and a graduate of McGill, resident in London, England, where he enjoys a large practice, has given in a book quoted 'Un Scandal Francais,' published by M. A. Legault, Montreal, a clear and succinct narrative of the manner in which he was victimized and nearly murdered by a couple of assassins who had already served terms of imprisonment in the penitentiaries of France. The truth of the narrative is attested by documentary evidence which forms part of the text. It is a complete exposure of the methods adopted by the French judges in dealing with persons who seek redress in the courts, and a vivid presentation of the defects of their system. The simple recital of the inhuman manner in which this distinguished Canadian doctor was treated, even after he had proved his identity as a London physician in good practice, and that he was a member of half a dozen medical societies in England, and after the Canadian commissioner in France, the late Mr. Hector Fabre, had fully identified him and interceded in his behalf, and after his identity had been established by the British ambassador and the British consul, will appeal to the sympathy of every Canadian with irresistible force.

Dr. Hebert gives the following particulars of his unfortunate relations with the two swindlers who, after stealing his securities, attempted to murder him.

STORY OF THE TRAGEDY.

In June, 1905, he received a letter offering him an interest in a company to be formed for the importation of milk from Normandy. The milk was to be sold in London under his guarantee as a physician, and his share of the profits would be from 30,000 to 40,000 francs a year. The doctor having suggested an interview, a man and a woman called at his residence, No. 14 York Place, London, and gave their names and address as Monsieur and Madame Guerin Cesbrun, No. 4 Rue Cavendish, Paris. They were well dressed. The woman wore a handsome but not a showy gown; she was stout, muscular, with brown hair and vulgar features. She was very talkative and appeared to have had much experience in business. They said they were married and well-to-do, and were living upon the money which Mr. Cesbrun had made as a chemist. During the interview Mr. Cesbrun maintained a quiet demeanor.

Dr. Hebert became interested in the offer, as he thought the enterprise might give him an opportunity to employ one of his relatives, then in Canada, who could speak both French and English fluently.

'With their pretensions to honesty and honor,' says Dr. Hebert, 'I was far from suspecting that I stood in the presence of two crafty thieves, who were quite prepared to murder me if necessary to accomplish their object. I was on my guard against dishonesty on their part, however, but it did not occur to me at the time that I was in danger of being assassinated.

A JAIL BIRD.

'The police records, when examined later, proved that this man and his companion had already been convicted of many crimes. Rene Auguste Cesbrun had served four terms of imprisonment for swindling, while the woman Cesbrun, or Justine Pesnel, alias Marie Guerin, alias Cent-Kilos, had passed sixteen years of her life in prison for various offences. She began life as a flower girl, then peddled corks, eggs and fruit. She acted as cashier in a restaurant, and afterwards as corresponding clerk in a matrimonial agency, where she learned a business in which she afterwards became famous. It was while plying her trade in Brussels that she accomplished the feat of passing off a vaudeville artiste as a millionaire heiress and caught the nephew of the president of the Belgian Senate in her net. A commission of a hundred thousand francs was her reward, besides which she managed to appropriate the diamond necklace presented by the bridegroom to his fiancee, a trick which led to the annulling of the marriage by the courts.

These details about the Cesbruns were only obtained after the attempt had been made to assassinate Dr. Hebert. It would appear from the history of this case that the people who live by fraudulent tricks in Paris are so astute and so numerous that the police cannot keep track of them all. When the doctor visited Versailles he made inquiries at the office of the Mayor as to the standing and respectability of the Cesbruns. He was assured by the functionary who gave him the information that Cesbrun was a 'rentier' or annuitant living upon the money he had made as a chemist, and that they were very respectable people. Not a word was said about the matrimonial agency.

CONTRACT SIGNED.

Dr. Hebert having signed a contract with Cesbrun, the latter undertook to find some capitalist who would furnish the necessary funds. He at first proposed to turn the enterprise into a joint-stock company and sell the shares to the public, a proposition which the doctor refused to accept. A long correspondence followed during which it appeared that Cesbrun could not find anyone to furnish the necessary capital. Then came a letter from Madame Cesbrun in which she informed the doctor that a Monsieur Lalère had been found who would put his capital in the enterprise. He was to be married to 'one of her friends,' a Miss Northcliff, of London, an orphan who was heiress to $20,000. She suggested that Dr. Hebert could act as her guardian, and stipulate that part of her money should be invested in the company.

Some time after the receipt of this letter the woman Cesbrun visited Dr. Hebert accompanied by Miss Northcliff, and he explained that he could not act as her guardian, because if this young lady was heir to a fortune there must be a trustee according to the custom in England, or she was a ward in Chancery. During the interview M. Lalere made his appearance, and he seemed to be much surprised when Dr. Hebert said he was not Miss Northcliff's guardian. Mr. Lalère afterwards sued Dr. Hebert for six thousand francs, the value of two rings which he had presented to Miss Northcliff and which had disappeared, but he lost his case.

A MATCH MAKER.

The woman Cesbrun then made an attempt to induce Dr. Hebert to marry a young lady, a Miss Mary Smith, said to have a large fortune invested in Consols, but nothing came of it. Madame Cesbrun then offered to purchase the lease which Dr. Hebert had of the house he occupied in York Place, and having no suspicion of her dishonesty, he entrusted her with the title and with other valuable documents which she said she wanted to submit to her notary in Paris. As these titles were registered in the Middlesex county of fices, he knew that she could not appropriate them or dispose of them without his signature. He took the precaution however of verifying the name of her notary in the directory of Paris. Some days afterwards however he decided to hasten his intended visit to Paris, and go after his papers. On reaching the home of the Cesbruns he met with a cordial reception, just as cordial and friendly as on the occasion of his first visit when he had occasion to admire their splendid residence with its costly furniture and works of art which were valued at over 127,000 francs. They had also an expensive automobile in which he was driven to all the interesting points in and around Paris. He asked to see the Capitalists who intended to invest in the milk enterprise, but they were in Normandy and would not be in Paris for some days. He was shown a document, said to be signed by Miss Mary Smith, and which was to be handed to him only on the day of their marriage. This was a deed witnessed by the Cesbruns, by which Miss Smith donated all her fortune to Dr. Hebert the gift to take effect on their wedding day. When he asked for the return of his papers Madame Cesbrun said they were in her strong box, and that Miss Smith had the key. He tried to argue with her, but no argument could move her.

'Persons gifted with extraordinary prescience,' says Dr. Hebert, 'would have been warned of danger, but I could think of nothing except getting possession of my papers and to attain this object I decided to humor this woman.'

In conformity with this resolution, he advanced six thousand francs on Cesbrun's note of hand as bail for Madame Cesbrun who had been summoned to answer Lalère's suit for the value of the rings given to Miss Northcliff. Cesbrun pretended that he was looking for a suitable place to receive the milk from the farms; he had found one but there was no well upon it to supply water to wash the utensils, so a hole was dug in the garden which Dr. Hebert says, 'I have no doubt was intended to be my grave.' The doctor accompanied them one day in a carriage, when they passed through a dense forest. It was very late at night when they proposed to return through the same forest, but Dr. Hebert decided to return by rail, and so probably saved his life.

From evidence given at the trial of the woman Cesbrun, it appears that Cesbrun had rented for a month an isolated old villa at Bois-le-Roi. Two doors, with iron gratings, pierced the stone wall which separated the garden from the highway, and behind the wall were clumps of thick bushes. The place was isolated, and had a deserted appearance. To this old ruined residence Dr. Hebert was invited by the Cesbruns, and they went by rail, taking an indirect route and walking a part of the way, so that the night had fallen when they got to their destination. After their arrival, one of the neighbors, who had met the doctor on a previous visit, asked if he had returned to the villa, when Madame Cesbrun said 'No.'

ATTEMPT TO MURDER.

At a late hour on the night of their arrival at the villa, while Dr. Hebert sat in the dining-room writing a letter by candle light, he suddenly heard a pistol shot and bullet crashed into his neck and mouth, breaking six teeth in his upper jaw. Looking up, he beheld Cesbrun with a smoking revolver in his hand. The doctor rushed upon him, but the would-be assassin ran out of the house. His victim followed, but could see nothing in the darkness, and when he reached the garden gate he found it locked. He tried to climb over the grating, and in so doing received another wound from the murderous revolver, the ball striking him on the top of his head. He fell among the bushes. After waiting some time he got over the garden wall and made his way to the railway station, where the station master put him on board a freight train for Fontainebleau. Having made a deposition, he returned to the villa with two gendarmes, but found the place deserted, the Cesbruns having decamped, leaving everything behind, so that Dr. Hebert got possession of his trunk and effects. His clothing was saturated with blood, and he was in a terrible state. Passing through Lyons on his way to an hospital in Paris, he applied to a dozen different hotels for a night's lodging, and was refused everywhere until he came to an English hotel, the Britannia, where he was admitted immediately and received every attention. From the Britannia Hotel he went directly to the Laribosiere Hospital, where he remained under treatment from November 20th until December 28th, when he was removed from the hospital by two officers of the court armed with a warrant for his arrest, and taken to the Versailles prison. He protested against his removal from the hospital the officials disregarded his objections and he was brought before Judge Mangin Bocquet, Juge d'Instruction, and interrogated, after which he was remanded to the Versailles prison to await his trial on a charge of complicity with the woman Cesbrun in obtaining money on false pretences. Of this charge he was honorably acquitted by the final judgment given in his case.

PRISON BRUTALITY.

The inhuman treatment to which Dr. Hebert was submitted while in prison, and the persistent attempts made to incriminate him by means of his own testimony, are related by him in a clear and simple manner, which, with the corroboration of the official and other documents produced, leave no room to doubt that justice as rendered in the lower courts of one of the most enlightened nations, was strangely at fault in this trial; but it is also shown that, by the final judgment given by a higher court, it was recognized that an error had been committed and that Dr. Hebert had come out of the ordeal with untarnished honor.

As to the woman, Cesbrun, she was convicted as an accessory to the attempt to murder Dr. Hebert, and sentenced to eight years' imprisonment at hard labor. She tried to trump up the accusation that Dr. Hebert was a spy in the pay of the German Government, but she did not succeed. Cesbrun, her companion, made his escape, but he was tried in his absence and condemned to death.

DEFERRED ELECTIONS.

Ottawa, Sept. 1.— There is still a chance of deferred elections in Northern Ontario. The lists are coming in to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, many having already arrived, including the lists for Nipissing.

Sufficient progress is being made in regard to the lists to allow polling in all of the unorganized districts on Sept. 21st, but there is a possibility that the election may be held up by appeals.

Mr. J. F. Foley, clerk of the Crown in Chancery, has no word yet of deferred elections in any of the western provinces.

'COUNTRY BEFORE PARTY' IS CONSERVATIVE LEADER'S CRY

Huge Audience in His Majesty's Theatre Urged to Oppose Reciprocity, and Fight for Canadian Nationality and the Integrity of the Empire.

'Come, help us, save our country,' was the warp and woof of every appeal made by Mr. R. L. Borden, leader of the opposition, and the other Conservative speakers at His Majesty's Theatre on Tuesday. Loyalty, patriotism and British connection were the words most used, and formed the staple of all the addresses during the evening. It was a large and enthusiastic assemblage, and every patriotic reference brought a great round of applause as it is always bound to do. Casual commendatory reference to Sir Wilfrid Laurier by Mr. G. F. Johnston, Conservative candidate in St. Lawrence district, brought forth a response that showed how strong was the Premier's hold upon the affection of the people, and which was really remarkable in a Conservative meeting. 'Rule, Britannia,' 'God Save the King,' 'Oh, Canada,' and other songs tended to increase the patriotic character designed for the meeting. The great Union Jack at the back of the stage, followed out the same idea, while a banner in front said, 'Welcome.' 'Canada for Canadians,' and bore the very hopeful legend, 'Our Future Premier.'

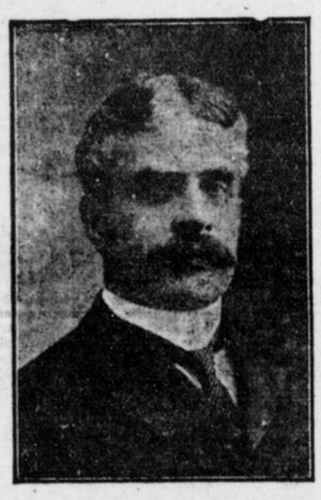
The theatre was filled to its capacity, and some hundreds gathered in the space at the side of the theatre in the hope that Mr. Borden would address them when he had concluded his speech in the hall. Mr. L. T. Marechal addressed them there in English for a few minutes, but as he announced that Mr. Borden was too tired to speak, the crowd had almost dispersed by the time Mr. Borden did come out, and he contended himself by saying only a few words.

Except for a noticeable hoarseness the opposition leader seemed to be in fine fettle, and he held the attention of the audience to a marked degree.

Speeches were delivered by Messrs. Doherty, Ames, Marechal, Johnston, Cahan and Bergeron, lasting until midnight.

MR. BORDEN'S SPEECH

A tempest of cheering greeted Mr. Borden when he rose to speak, followed by the singing of 'He's a jolly good fellow.' When at last his voice could be heard it was noticed that it was somewhat husky as the effect of his campaign in Ontario. As he said, 'I have left fragments of my voice scattered over Ontario,' but he expressed as well great confidence that these fragments had done good service, and would do yeoman service in the Conservative cause. He said that during his ten years of experience as leader of the Liberal-Conservative party he had never found such a feeling of confidence and determination in the party. He thought that many Liberals were breaking through party ties to line up alongside them. 'I have always acknowledged,' he said, 'that within the ranks of the Liberals there have been and are men as patriotic and earnest in the interests of this country as any men in the ranks of the Liberal-Conservative party.' (Applause.)



MR. R. L. BORDEN.

He suggested that the Liberal-Conservative party, being made up of a fusion of two parties, had taken away the best men and the best features of each.

He referred to the Sorel affair, and said that the Liberals of Mr. Lanctot's riding had administered a severe rebuke to Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his ministers by refusing to nominate again the man whom they had vindicated by their votes. Mr. Blondin had been censured by the ministerial majority for bringing the matter up, but the honest electorate had shown their mind in the matter.

'It is a striking object lesson in our political life, that after Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his ministers and supporters should have vindicated this man he should be so determinedly found wanting by the people who had elected him three years before.' (Applause.)

Speaking of the Oliver charges, he said he knew of no precedent in the constitutional history of Canada or Great Britain where a government whose honor was impugned by grave charges made in the press of the country, so grave that the Prime Minister had asked for a committee to be appointed to consider these charges, should dissolve parliament, where twenty-four hours or a week at the most would have sufficed to investigate them. He thought that the definite promise of a member of the committee engaged in the actual work of investigating the charges, given in the presence and with the silent acquiescence of the Minister of the Crown chiefly affected by the charges, that if parliament were adjourned until Aug. 1 it would then be sitting and the charges would be further probed by the committee, was a breach of faith unknown in Great Britain, the United States, or until now, in Canada. This should be taken into account by the people on Sept. 21, he said, and continued.

'And as to the Conservative party,' he said, 'I declare that in the future as in the past, any man may look to it for justice, the maintenance of equal rights and for every security of civil and religious liberty that should be granted.'

On reciprocity Mr. Borden appealed to them not to leave the path along which they had been proceeding for fifty years, and said that it was through the efforts of the Opposition that they were having a chance to give their verdict upon them. He had no apology to make for the obstructive methods used. They had prevented the consummation of an arrangement made by two men behind closed doors in Washington.

'And I have to say that the highest conception of a nation is that it is not merely a partnership of the living, but that it is a partnership between the living, those dead and those yet to be born.'

He said that a great work had been accomplished by the fathers of Confederation, and he thought that the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty in 1866 and the erection of the McKinley tariff against Canada in 1897 were two services for the Dominion for which the United States deserved the eternal gratitude of all Canadians. (Applause.)

Starting with Confederation and the



MR. C. J. DOHERTY.

National Policy as enunciated by Sir John A. Macdonald, the scattered peoples of the great East and the greater West had been knit together into a great nation, and they had succeeded in developing a home market that consumed 85 percent of Canada's natural products.

'And when Sir Wilfrid Laurier says that every leading statesman of Canada during the past forty years has striven for this reciprocity policy he places himself on the horns of a very awkward dilemma. The first horn is that the statement is not true, while the second horn is that he evidently does not regard himself as one of the leading statesmen of Canada. On at least four occasions Sir Wilfrid has said that the time for this was past, and that although in the past the people of Canada desired reciprocity, they no longer desired it, and that the best way to maintain friendly relations with the United States was to be absolutely independent of them. And now he proposes to be independent of them by interlocking our fiscal system with theirs, and making our tariff with their commissioners behind closed doors at Washington.'

Mr Borden said that no man under forty had had an opportunity to vote on this question. Since 1891 it had not been heard of. Then when Sir Wilfrid had said he would consecrate his life to the cause of unrestricted continental reciprocity, Sir John A. Macdonald, for whom the Premier had taken a sudden admiration, had declared that it was veiled treason. He believed that reciprocity now means just the same as it meant then. He had been informed by hundreds and thousands that they did not expect a great deal from this treaty, but that they believed it to be the first step towards free rade. 'But what relief can there be had by free trade with the most highly protected country in the world. And can those who object to trusts and combines expect any relief by interweaving their fiscal system with that of the most trust and combine ridden country on earth?'

The idea of reciprocity, Mr. Borden said, was surely that a country which raised certain products could trade freely with another country, such as the West Indies, which produced different articles, each needing the other's. But the United States was exporting some $500,000,000 worth yearly of the same articles grown by Canada. 'Supposing we send $100,000,000 worth to their markets they will simply have so much more with which to compete with us in the markets of the world, because they must export that much more—there is no getting away from that.'

'We are seriously asked to get the privilege of placing our goods in this market which already has a surplus of $500,000,000 of the same things we produce. And in return to access to this already overflowing market we must not only give away the best market we have, our home market, to the producers of the United States, but we must open them to twelve of the greatest exporting nations of the world, as well as to all parts of the British Empire, with the latter of whom we might have ultimately made reciprocal trade relations upon fair terms.'

Canadian products, such as butter and cheese, that had already gained a reputation, he said, would now go to the United States, and be re-shipped as American.

'And in any event this arrangement will merely encourage our farmers and producers to turn out unfinished products and send them to be completed in the United States. Let us grind our own wheat, and keep its by-products for our own use. Let us manufacture our own pulpwood into pulp and paper in this country. This arrangement is really a joining of the Governments of Canada and the United States to coerce the Governments of Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick, which have entered into a wise policy to develop and conserve the products of their own Crown lands for the benefit of their own people, into dropping that for the benefit of the people of the United States.'

The time would come, the speaker said, when the people of Canada would look forward to reciprocity within the Empire, not with the United States. If they had continental free trade it would mean that there could be but one tariff for the two countries, and he believed no man outside of a lunatic asylum imagined that such a tariff would be made at Ottawa, and not Washington, in which case they would be a commercial appanage of the United States. No matter what the loyalty of the people of Canada, such commercial vassalage would have a final result easily seen. He doubted Canada's ability to withdraw from the pact if once accepted, saying that last year the United States big stick had coerced the Canadian Government in the matter of the French treaty.

He quoted again Mr. Taft's words about 'the parting of the ways,' his message of thanks to Hearst for the advocacy of reciprocity in his newspapers, his speech at New York, and interpreted them as meaning that United States statesmen had unalterably fixed in their minds the breaking of the backbone of this country materially and nationally, its absorption first commercially, and then politically.

'I hope this great city of Montreal,' he said in conclusion, 'and this great Province of Quebec, interested as it seems to me beyond all the provinces of Canada, in smashing this pact, I hope and trust and believe that this great city and this great province will be in unison with the voice of Canada, as I believe it will resound on Sept. 21st, when it speaks to Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Taft in trumpet tones, and tells them both that the path upon which we have been progressing for fifty and more years is the path we intend to proceed upon in the future—the path of Canadian unity and nationhood and British connection, and although Mr. Taft may imagine that the ties which unite us to the British Empire are light and almost imperceptible, those ties are stronger to-day than ever before.' (Cheers.)

JUDGE DOHERTY.

After Mr. Borden had addressed the meeting Judge Doherty, candidate for St. Ann's Ward, began to speak, but by this time many in the audience had wearied hearing the same thing said again and again, and a general rush was made for the doors, and Judge Doherty had to remain on his feet for some time until the disturbance had subsided. Then he opened his remarks by saying: I am sure you wonder what I am going to say, so completely has this pact been explained, which will bind us hand and foot. He said that he was not appalled with the epithet of obstructionist, and I am proud that we saw to it that the men who sought to bind Canada without consulting the people of Canada should subject the project to the people.

Judge Doherty went on to show that the chief argument given for the reciprocity pact was, 'Let the farmer have his turn,' but, said Judge Doherty, has the farmer never had a turn until Taft and the American Congress offered? He concluded his address with the following remarks: 'Don't teach people coming to Canada to be dependent, we cannot develop a spirit of national pride in this by associating a foreign power in Canada's affairs.'

MR. C. H. CAHAN.

Mr. Cahan was then called on to make a few remarks. He stated that he was more interested in the coming elections than he had been for twenty-five years. He said twenty-five years ago it was the issue of confederacy in Nova Scotia. He said this was the first time either Mr. Borden or himself had entered into politics, and strange to say it was to oppose Mr. Fielding, who had no faith in his country then as now. Mr. Fielding, said Mr. Cahan, has always been wanting reciprocity, and this same man, who had no faith in the country, finding himself sent to Washington, gave himself away to the United States. Behind this old man was another old man, went on Mr. Cahan, who saw the writing on the wall, and was afraid, and he tried to put the matter through without appeal and Borden's fight was a glorious one against this. If we have stood for for forty-five years alone, without reciprocity, we can stand now. Don't vote for Laurier, like you would for an old game cock. I will give all my time to the cause if you will give yours, and on Sept. 21 we will carry the Island of Montreal, and with it the Dominion of Canada, and put in a patriotic, sound, true man, and a pride to the government of Canada.

MR. BERGERON.

After Mr. Cahan had spoken Mr. Bergeron rose and told a few anecdotes, chiefly in ridicule of Fielding and Paterson, at the conclusion of which speech Mr. Ames dismissed the meeting on behalf of St. Antoine ward, and Mr. Hodgson informed the audience that Mr. Borden would address a great crowd which was waiting to hear him outside the theatre. When, however, the people flocked out, this great congregation was nowhere to be seen, so many waited to see their leader depart.

'A MENACE TO THE EMPIRE'

Mr. R. L. Borden's Latest Epithet for the Reciprocity Agreement.

Wednesday the Conservative leader, Mr. R. L. Borden, addressed meetings at both Granby and Bedford. At the former he was accompanied by Mr. James Davidson, the candidate, for the constituency, Mr. L. T. Marechal, and Mr. H. B. Ames, of Montreal. The meeting was held in the Town Hall, and although Mr. Borden and Mr. Davidson were given courteous hearings, an effort was made by some Liberals to drown the voices of the other speakers.

Mr. Borden, who spoke for about three-quarters of an hour, repeated mainly the arguments that he used in Montreal, and had a very cordial reception from the audience which numbered about 1,200.

Mr. L. T. Marechal had a warm reception from the French-speaking members of the audience, who seemed to be in the majority. In an impassioned tone he denounced the leader and party who, he said, held the British guarantee of French-Canadian privileges so lightly that they would sacrifice them for friendship with the United States. When interrupted by voices in the rear of the hall pleading for just a little cheer for Laurier, Mr. Marechal stopped and invited his friend to cheer to his heart's content. After which he called for cheers for Borden.

Mr. Ames spoke on the economic side of the reciprocity pact. Mr. Davidson also said a few words, but had to go to Waterloo where another meeting was in progress.

At Bedford the Conservative leader was received at the station by the Mayor of the town, Mr. N. A. Pare, who read and presented an address of welcome to him.

The town was in gala attire, and owing to the Missisquoi county fair a large number of people were present.

The candidate, Dr. Pickel, in a speech, set forth what he described as the objection of every right thinking and loyal Canadian farmer and artisan to every phase of the pact that would take away the birthright of British citizens in order to pull the Liberal party out of a bad hole. He referred to 'Laurier's ambassadors,' as the most extraordinary ambassadors that ever undertook a diplomatic mission; they had found sympathetic listeners on the American side, where the administration, having lost control of congress, was also in trouble. Taft knew the Democratic tendency towards lower tariffs, and wanted to steal a march on them. Hence, the reciprocity proposals, snatched at by the Laurier government to cover up the reeking stench of scandal that could no longer be covered. For party advantage Laurier betrayed his country.

Regarding the Naval Bill, Dr. Pickel said if he was elected, he would leave no stone unturned to repeal the act in toto that had established such useless service. But even more useless, and not only useless to Canada, but dangerous, was the reciprocity pact, for if the Americans got one foot into our fiscal system they would have four feet in so firmly that it would be beyond the power of Canada to dislodge them. The country that stole the state of Maine, and by sharp tactics inveigled a valuable strip of the Yukon from Canada, could hardly be trusted to deal tenderly with our political independence when given a chance to dictate.

The political and national aspects of reciprocity were then set forth by Mr. Borden. Ontario and Western Canada had assured him that they intended to maintain the British connecton. These had in no mistaken voice proclaimed that the bonds inviting the Empire were neither light nor imperceptible. Would Quebec say the same? (Cries, 'We'll stay in the Empire, too.'

'Well,' said Mr. Borden, 'this reciprocity pact is the greatest menace to that connection that has ever dawned on our horizon, but I trust in the good judgment of the Canadian electors to avert the danger. Parliament dissolved with startling suddenness less than a month ago, and if I judge aright this dark cloud that now hangs over us, together with the evil genit of the Liberal Government, who have conjured up the spectre, will be dissolved with even more startling suddenness on the 21st of September next.'

Mr. Borden then referred to the Lanctot scandal, and argued from the inherent honesty of the electorate of that part of Quebec who burned 'the whitewashed minion of Laurier out of the running, that the balance of Quebec would as honestly deal with reciprocity proposals and turn them down. He dissolved all the arguments advanced by the government for the adoption of reciprocity, and could not find one which would justify Canada in departing from the policy of the past fifty years. Let Canada be guided by the ideals and aspirations of the 20th century, which demanded, not reciprocal relations with the United States, but a continuance and further developing of the growing inter-Imperial trade. There was no quarrel with the United States, but the best way for Canada to maintain friendly relations with other nations was to be absolutely independent. In concluding, Mr. Borden advised the farmers of Missisquoi to hold fast to the certain prosperity that now prevails over the whole of Canada, and to let the United States congress open American markets to our produce by lowering their top-heavy tariff, as the Democrats had already expressed their intention of doing.

Speeches were also made by the Hon. P. E. Lablanc, H. B. Ames, and L. T. Marechal.

MR. BORDEN'S BUSY DAY

While Friday was the last day of Mr. Borden's Eastern Townships tour, it was also the busiest, inasmuch as during the course of the day he addressed no fewer than four meetings. These began with a fifteen-minute speech at Waterville, at noon, an address in Cookshire at 2.30, at Scotstown at five, and concluding with a large meeting at Lake Megantic, in the evening. The entire day as spent in the county of Compton and the Conservative candidate for the district, Mr. Cromwell, accompanied his leader during the day.

The meeting at Lake Megantic was probably the most important of the day. An attendance of perhaps 700 or 800 greeted Mr. Borden, and while there was little or no direct enthusiasm shown during his speech, he was well received and accorded a most respectful hearing. The situation of the town of Lake Megantic, practically on the border line between Quebec and the State of Maine, afforded the Conservative leader an opportunity to indulge in his favorite attitude of higher imperialism. Mr. Borden proceeded on the lines that Canada had already achieved one of the greatest feats of nation building that had been seen in the whole history of the world, and the position that was to be her's in the future was being proclaimed by the civilized nations of the earth in a manner that even we, in our modesty, had hardly dared to claim. Was all this vast heritage to be handed over to the tender mercies of our good neighbors, some of whom lived only twelve miles away from Megantic? Those who could consider such a question would be unworthy of those hardy forefathers who came to this land when it presented an appearance of barren wastes of snow and ice, and, while planting the religion of Christ here, gave their lives in withstanding foemen who would wrest even the barren wastes from them.

'Is there no pride in the Canadian name?' cried Mr. Borden. 'Is there no pride of race and history, and do you value British citizenship and privileges so lightly that you would barter them away to the first man who makes a bid for you?'

Prior to Mr. Borden, Mr. Cromwell had briefly addressed the gathering, and at the conclusion of the Conservative leader's address, Mr. J. E. Girard spoke in French, supporting Mr. Cromwell, and was followed by Mr. R. H. Pope, ex-Conservative M.P. for the district.

Mr. Pope dealt mainly with the Naval Bill, and remarked that it would not take long to dispose of the navy, because one-half of it had gone on the rocks, and any morning might find the other half gone down on the Pacific. He offered to bet that Sir Wilfrid Laurier could not sell that other old ship back to England, or even to any little one-horse republic of South America.

The Hon. P. E. Leblanc and Mr. O'Brady, of Sherbrooke, were the last speakers.

MR. BOURASSA TREMBLED

Scathing Denunciation of Nationalist Leader by Mr. C. A. Ethier

Ste. Scholastique, Aug. 31.—Lively scenes and bitter attacks characterized the assemblee contradictoire between Mr. C. A. Ethier, Liberal candidate in Two Mountains, supported by Mr. Oscar Gladu and Mr. G. A. Fauteux, Opposition candidate in the same place, supported by Mr. Henri Bourassa.

For the first time in the present campaign it was visible that a violent attack on the Nationalist chief made him wince. During a bitter tirade from Mr. Ethier the Nationalist chief was seen to tremble, his cheeks to glow with anger and his eyes flash. It was the moment when Mr. Ethier publicly asked him to account for the $2,000 which Mr. Bourassa had received as secretary of the International Commission. But a moment before the Nationalist chief was described by the same speaker as 'yet a little law student, who could not pass his examinations to be admitted as a lawyer.'

And while Mr. Ethier handled his formidable opponent mercilessly, the latter was as cruel in his reply. 'Ah, when I see some lawyers, I am envious to be one of them, but when I see others I am disgusted.'

A discussion on the rules of debate at the end of the meeting almost caused a riot, and for ten minutes the crowd howled, hissed and jeered Mr. Sauve, M.P.P., who wished to speak instead of Mr. A. Fauteux, the Opposition candidate. Altogether it was a strange meeting, and for the first time it was seen that Mr. Bourassa had not everything his own way. Mr. Ethier was well received and seemed to have many supporters, as he scored Nationalism and its chief.

Mr. C. A. Ethier, Liberal candidate for Two Mountains, who was well received, explained that it was not until a few moments before the assembly that he knew he was going to have the pleasure of meeting Mr. G. A. Fauteux, the Opposition candidate, because his repeated letters asking for the privilege had not been answered. That was the manner in which the Nationalists treated the men of whom they were afraid. He accepted Sir Wilfrid Laurier's programme in toto and was not ashamed.



MR. H. BOURASSA.

Mr. Ethier flayed Mr. Fauteux for denying the real head of the Conservative party and for the absence of a programme to present to the electorate.

Attacking Mr. Bourassa, he said: 'He comes here only with ideas—ah the dreamers. And it is a bad thing to profit by his talents to lead the country to ruin. He accused me of wishing to be a judge, but he can never be, as he is yet a law student, and never could pass his examinations. Mr. Fauteux never said anything about Mr. Bourassa seeking three posts from the Government. And here to-day, let Bourassa speak of the $2,000 expenses as secretary of the International Commission.'

During all this scourging the Nationalist chief sat immovable, save for a twitching of his hands and a flush in his cheeks.

Mr. Bourassa was in fighting spirit from the first word of his speech. Passing over the personalities with a few bitter remarks, he took a fling at the Quebec bridge, the Lanctot affair, the Oliver inquiry.

As far as reciprocity was concerned, he was not favorable to competition in Canadian markets, for the winter in most parts of the United States was mild, while Canada had snow for several months of the year. Since the passing of the bill in the American Congress he had greatly changed his mind on certain aspects of the pact, but he had reproached Sir Wilfrid Laurier on the scheme three months before it had passed Congress.

On the question of the navy, Mr. Bourassa stated that if, as the Liberals said, Cartier had created a navy, for what reason then did they construct another. As to the words which he used at Lachine, the same words he had used in his speeches at the Monument National and the Ontario rink, before English and French. And he used them again to-day, and they were: 'It is our duty to defend ourselves, our hearts, our families and our shores, even against France.' (Loud cheers.) These were the words I pronounced—first in the House of Commons, when the troops were sent to South Africa, and I maintain we are not obliged to take our young men and fight when Canada is not in danger. These were the words I used before French and English alike, and I use them again to-day.'

Mr. Oscar Gladu, Liberal candidate in Yamaska, had an interesting time. His attack on Bourassa raised a storm of 'Liars,' 'Withdraw,' but Mr. Gladu held his ground, though at one time not a word could be distinguished for five minutes. When things quieted down he finished with another brilliant attack on the Nationalist leader.

Then the riotous element broke loose again. Mr. Sauve, of Two Mountains, wanted to speak, but the crowd would not hear him. So Mr. G. A. Fauteux was put up. He confessed himself a follower of Mr. F. D. Monk, and would vote against the navy if it meant any contribution to England.

His address concluded a four-hour debate.

MR. MONK AND THE NAVY

Candidates Stake Their Seats on Dispute Over His Views.

At St. Francis de Sales, a village in Laval county, Mr. C. A. Wilson Liberal nominee, stated that Mr. F. D. Monk, the leader of the Quebec Conservatives, had voted in favor of the navy. Mr. E. Lemard, the Conservative nominee, declared that he had never done so, and stated his willingness to retire from the fight if it were so. Mr. Wilson took up the challenge, and they shook hands on the bargain.

Mr. Monk, when questioned on the matter, seemed disposed to hedge. He said:

'I never voted in favor of the Government's naval scheme. On this point there cannot be the slightest doubt. Hansard, as well as the votes and proceedings of the House of Commons are there to prove it.'

'Did you ever vote in favor of the principle of the navy?'

'No, certainly not of the navy as it has been worked out by the Government,' replied Mr. Monk.

These replies would seem to indicate in their modifying clauses that Mr. E. Leonard, in fulfilment of his word, will have to retire.

'AN INFAMOUS WAR'

A Speech Mr. Bourassa Will Not Like to be Reminded of.

The Liberal candidate for Chambly-ercheres, Mr. V. Geoffrion, under the caption, 'Can You Endorse This?' is distributing handbills with the following information:—

In its issue of July 13th, 'Le Devoir' published the following: signed Henri Bourassa.

'Mr. Laurier did not stop at the violation of the Canadian Constitution, from his own admission, by taking, without authorization, the money of the Canadian people to arm the Canadian troops and to have Canada participate in this infamous war (South African war); his cynicism carried him to the point of proclaiming—in the full light of Parliament—that this war was the most just that England had ever carred on. No responsible stateman, not even Mr. Chamberlain, had ever dared to go so far.

'Yes, the Nestor of the Imperial Conference, the Canadian Washington, found it right and good that 50,000 men should be massacred, millions of farms to be burnt and ravaged, peaceful homes to be pillaged, women to be outraged and little children to be shut up in pestilential camps, where they died like flies.

'English and Afrikander soldiers who fell on the veldt for the glory of Chamberlain, women who died from shame or misery for the glorification of Laurier, children whose entrails have dried up in the concentration camps for the honor of the Empire! What do you think of the man?'

If you agree with the foregoing, vote for Mr. J. H. R. Rainville, the Nationalist candidate for Chambly-Vercheres, but if, on the other hand, you realize that no loyal man can row in the same boat with the author of the above quoted sentiments, then on the twenty-first day of September mark your ballot for Mr. Victor Geoffrion.

BELATED RACE CRY

Mr. Jean Prevost and Mr. Andre Fauteux Make Anti-British Speeches.

St. Jerome, Sept. 1.—Mr. Henri Bourassa was unable to be present at the assembly contradictoire in this town yesterday, owing to illness produced by overmuch speech making.

Mr. Jean Prevost endeavored to stir up enthusiasm by waving the flag of France. The following is a sample of the remarks of Mr. Prevost:—'Our children will serve later as food for the cannon and as targets for the bullets of Germany, Japan and China. We will never be ready to say to the English to take our families for such purposes.'

Mr. Andre Fauteux censured the Liberal administration in general. He also said: 'We are told we have duties and obligations towards England.' Then, pointing his finger over in the direction of the railway track, he said, 'Dr. Desjardins has forgotten his history, for the French in that spot over there had to spill their blood against the English in vindication of their rights. In 1812 we French-Canadians fought to retain this land for England. We have developed our railways, and our ports serve for British ships. If England wished to fight are we responsible?'

Mr. L. J. Gauthier, Liberal candidate for Assomption county, rebuked Mr. Fauteux for his bad taste in abusing the English before French-Canadians, and for saying that Britain wished to have the blood of French-Canadian children.

A fight broke out in a saloon near-by and diverted the attention of some of the crowd.

Mr. Gauthier continued: 'We have control of our navy and will lend it to England when we will be able. Mr. Fauteux, who wishes to sit as a member in a British House of Commons, said we owed nothing to England. But are the liberty and the protection of our religion not given to us by England?'

Mr. Jean Prevost, M.P.P., could hardly be heard. He wore a souvenir with the photograph of Mr. Bourassa. He complained that circulars were distributed with the words, 'Jean Sans Tete.' But, my friends,' said he, 'when you come to my office for advice do you think I have no head?'

Referring to the navy, he said: 'We must abolish those training ships. They are schools where our children will learn how to shoot.'

Mr. Desjardins, Liberal candidate in Terrebonne, said French-Canadians had duties and obligations to Britain, and by an order-n-council and the consent of the House of Commons the navy would go to the help of Britain. He asked what other path could they honorably fellow. 'Why did Mr. Nantel and his friends in the House of Commons,' he asked, 'not make obstruction to the Navy Bill as they did to the reciprocity scheme, and prevent its passing?'

THE REAL BOURASSA.

(Toronto 'Globe.')

Mr. John Boyd of Montreal has come up to Ontario to give a certificate of character to Mr. Henry Bourassa and the Nationalist movement. Mr. Boyd has been known heretofore as a Conservative newspaper writer and the author of some very good verse. He has become a great admirer of Mr. Bourassa, and in an interview in the Toronto 'World' says that 'it has served the purpose of a number of Liberal organs to represent Mr. Bourassa and Mr. Monk as trying to form a party based on racial and religious prejudices. Mr. Bourassa has, however, solemnly declared that his object is not to isolate his compatriots from the rest of the Dominion, but simply to have them consider and solve public questions from the point of view of Canada's interests and to work with English-speaking Canadians for the upbuilding of the Dominion. Mr. Monk, too, has emphatically declared on all occasions that the movement does not appeal to race and religion, but to Canadian patriotism throughout the Dominion.'

Let us take that as Mr. Boyd's certificate to the chief of the Nationalists in refutation of the assertion that he is anti-British. There is no need to go far afield to prove that Mr. Bourassa is not the patriot Mr. Boyd pictures him, but a propagandist of French-Canadian nationalism with a distinct goal in view—the separation of Canada from the Empire and the refusal until that separation shall take place of any effective help toward the defence of the Empire. He captains a party the most prominent members of which have gone even farther, and openly expressed their purpose of setting up in Quebec a French State independent of the Dominion. They not only propose to sever the Imperial tie, but they propose also to follow that up by breaking in pieces the Canadian confederation.

And now for the proof. Mr. Bourassa quarrelled with Sir Wilfrid Laurier in 1900 over the question of sending Canadian volunteers to fight for the Empire in South Africa. In a speech delivered in Montreal on October 20, 1901, the Nationalist leader said:—

'What I should wish is that between the old English frigate about to sink and the American corsair preparing to pick up its wreckage we should manoeuvre our bark with prudence and firmness, so that it will not be swallowed up in the vortex of the one nor be carried away in the wake of the other. Let us not sever the chain too soon, but let us not rivet its links too closely.

'I am not referring to the situation which the triumph of Imperialist ideals would impose on us. If the partisans of such ideas should gain the upper hand, oh, then I would say: 'Forward! Let us be independent without hesitation.''

Here we are told that the British Empire, 'the old English frigate, is about to sink.' That is strange language in war time for a friend of Britain. By 1905 Mr. Bourassa had decided what the sequel to the sinking of the old English frigate would be, for in a pamphlet published by him in that year as to the relations of the French-Canadians and the British Empire he said: 'Independence is in our eyes the natural crowning of our destinies.'

Mr. Armand Lavergne, Mr. Bourassa's first lieutenant, was even more explicit. In an article published in 'Le Nationaliste' on July 16, 1905, Mr. Lavergne said:—

'When we shall be sufficiently numerous and strong the Franco-American race will also wing its flight, independent and unmixed, to play in the new world the glorious and sublime role played in Europe by France.'

On August 12, 1905, there appearel in 'La Verite,' then edited by Mr. Omer Heroux, who now edits 'Le Devoir,' Mr. Bourassa's organ, an article in which it was stated that 'we believe the constitution of an autonomous French State is our logical destiny.'

Will the loyal Conservatives of Ontario, who are asked to take Mr. Boyd's kindly view of Mr. Bourassa and his followers and to join with them as close political allies, read Armand Lavergne's statement two or three times and let it soak in: 'When we shall be sufficiently numerous and strong the Franco-American race will also wing its flight, independent and unmixed, to play in the new world the glorious and sublime role played in Europe by France.'

Is there any doubt at all that Bourassa leads a crew that is but waiting a convenient season to scuttle the good ship Canada after 'the old English frigate' sinks, and set up a French State, 'independent and unmixed,' on the banks of the St. Lawrence?

In the name of Imperial unity the Conservative leaders call upon their followers to march to the polls with Bourassa and Monk and Lavergne and Heroux and vote to destroy Laurier, who is hated by the Nationalists because he insists that Canada shall do her share by land and sea in the defence of Canada as an integral portion of the British Empire. Was there ever in the history of Canada so notorious, so open and shameless an illustration of political hypocrisy. The loyal people of Ontario cannot thus be hoodwinked.

A HEARST PUFF.

(From the N. Y. 'American.')

The anti-reciprocity newspapers of Canada continue to make Mr. Hearst and his newspapers a leading issue in the present campaign, and some of them to lie boldly and unscrupulously about the publisher and the newspapers.

With almost one accord the Canada press which opposes Laurier and reciprocity ascribe to Mr. Hearst the leading influence in the passage of the Reciprocity bill by the American Congress.

The desperation of subsidized newspapers, like the Montreal 'Star,' takes the form of two assertions.

The first of these links President Taft and Mr. Hearst in the joint and awful purpose of using reciprocity as an entering wedge to separate Canada from what the 'Star' denominates as 'the feeble and tottering British Empire and paving the way for the commercial and political union of Canada and the United States.'

This is the cheapest of newspaper demagogy.

The whole range of the reciprocity argument in the Hearst newspapers does not show one line or one sentence that directly or remotely hints of any physical union between this country and the great English territory to the north of us. President Taft has three times specifically protested any thought or hope of annexation, and paid high tribute to the unity and integrity of the British Empire.

The second outcry of this 'Desperate Desmond' of the Canadian press is to charge the use of American money in the Dominion's present campaign, and to vaguely but definitely hint the collusion of President Taft and Mr. Hearst in the distribution.

The absurdity of such an argument only serves to emphasize the hopelessness of the Canadian 'Antis,' and to premise the certain defeat of a cause fought upon so low a plane.

The evidences are virile that the only money being spent in the reciprocity fight across the border is by those bold buccaneers of the Lumber Trust and the Paper Trust, whose financial activity was so great and so ineffective in the fight on this side of the line. The rumor floats in, not from the newspapers, but from the people, that nearly a million dollars have been raised by these sinister forces to defeat the interest and will of the people of Canada.

The Hearst newspapers fought their direct fight for Reciprocity in their own outspoken way before the American Congress and the American people. The President of the United States has testified to the value of that service, and the Canadian newspapers pro and con are daily attesting their appreciation of the effectiveness of this earnest advocacy.

And the Hearst newspapers will esteem it a privilege and a duty to help in the same way the fight of its honest and earnest friends in Canada for the establishment of this wise and sensible agreement which looks to the prosperity, the happiness and the good feeling of two great peoples whose ties of interest and of territory are so vital and so close.

MR. LOUIS CODERRE FACING BOTH WAYS.

'Mr. Louis Coderre is saying generally in the French-speaking parts of Hochelaga that he is a Monk and Bourassa man,' said Mr. L. A. Rivet, K.C., this morning. 'He says that he has no use for Borden, although he is supposed to be a Conservative candidate. It is noticeable that he did not appear on the platform with Mr. Borden at the Montreal meeting in His Majesty's Theatre. Yet in Westmount he gives them to believe that he is for Borden.'

Mr. Rivet is very much satisfied with the results of his campaign up to date.

HON. ROBT. ROGERS THINKS HE WILL NOT STAND.

The Hon. Robt. Rogers has decided not to run for a Manitoba constituency for the Federal House. In the beginning he said that Manitoba would go solidly Conservative, but he has evidently lost this fine faith to the extent that he will not run himself. He left last night for Toronto, thence to go west to the Prairie Provinces.

CONSERVATIVE TO FIGHT FOR RECIPROCITY.

Cookstown, Ont., Aug. 29.—The Liberals of South Simcoe in convention yesterday decided not to nominate a candidate, leaving the contest between Haughton-Lennox, the former Conservative member, and Thos. Hammel, a pro-reciprocity Conservative farmer.

PORTLAND-MONTREAL EXPRESS WRECKED DURING STORM

Locomotive Fell Over Twenty-Foot Embankment, and Baggage and First Sleeping Cars Were Derailed. But No One Was Seriously Injured.

St. Johnsbury, Vt., August 29.—Dirt washed up on the tracks at the railway crossing in East St. Johnsbury by last night's storm, caused the wreck of the night express from Portland, Maine, to Montreal, on the St. Johnsturg and the Lake Champlain Railway (Boston and Maine) to-day. While none of the passengers or train crew was seriously injured, the seventy-five passengers were badly shaken up, and the engineer and fireman slightly hurt. The locomotive ploughed along the track for a distance of 200 feet, and then fell over a twenty-foot embankment. The front trucks on the baggage car were torn off, and the car was derailed.

The first sleeping car left the rails, but the other cars, two day coaches and two sleepers, remained on the track.

SAW THE WRECK

Thrilling Accounts of Train Disaster by Eye-witnesses.

Waverly, N.Y., Aug. 29.—Clarence B. Dorman, a trained nurse, formerly connected with Bellevue Hospital, New York, who was one of the few witnesses of the wreck of the Lehigh Valley train, at the moment of its occurrence, in Manchester, described it as follows:

I happened to be in Manchester on a visit, and I was standing between the section house and the bridge waiting to wave my hand at Engineer Bowman, who I know. I saw the train slow up at Manchester, and as it approached the bridge I judged the speed to be twenty-five or thirty miles an hour. I waved my hand at the engineer as the train passed the bridge. I was standing then about ten feet east of the bridge and below the embankment.

Suddenly I heard a dreadful crash, and turning my head I saw the first car falling off the track almost on top of me. I jumped out of the way, and then when the car settled I ran and broke open the window where I saw passengers and baggage all jumbled together in one huge mass. The first person I saw was a woman whose head was crushed in. I saw a little girl with her hands clasped crying 'My mother, my mother.' When we got the body of the woman out the little girl knelt at her side and said: 'Dear mother, is it possible you are gone?' I then helped out a four-year-old baby, which lay beside its dead mother. The infant was uninjured, although the shoe on the right foot had been torn off.

Another eye-witness was Frank Rogers, of Shortsville, who was standing at the street crossing, three hundred feet from the trestle, when the first car left the rails, and he next saw it lying on its side in the bottom of the creek and another standing almost straight up. He said:

I broke some of the windows in the car which was dangling from the bridge, and must have assisted about fifteen passengers out. The men and women used the seats as stairs and were able to reach the top of the bridge. I then slid down the car and worked at the bottom. I helped the railway men and passengers take out a score more of people. I passed them out of the window, one by one. Many of those taken out were dead and others had fainted, but I did not stop to see whether they were dead or alive. The sight was a sickening one, but there was no time to think about it.

We were afraid the wreckage would take fire. The interior of the coaches was smashed into splinters. The first woman to be taken out lay limp and unconscious on the baggage rack. One boy was drowned in the water.

A passenger in the Atlantic City coach who escaped practically uninjured described the disaster as follows:—

I was sitting in the middle of the car, when I heard a cracking underneath and at once knew that the train was derailed. An instant later I was rolling down the aisle, people pushing me on every side, all falling toward the end of the car that had struck the ground below. I happened to be on the outside of the heap, and made my way through a window to the outer air. As I did so I could hear the suffering below me and could feel more of the passengers falling on top of the pile, each one striking the mass with a thud.

The scene that I witnessed you can look on for yourself. But you cannot look on the suffering that I saw nor the dying, nor can you hear the shrieks of the injured and the wails of the dying. I will never forget the first thing that attracted my attention. Out of a window in the car from which I had so miraculously escaped I saw the head of a baby who was possibly three years old. Unhurt and unfrightened, the little one seemed to be enjoying the episode. She clapped her hands and laughed and said something about stopping.

A few moments later she was rescued by the trainmen. Afterwards her mother was taken out dead. It was the most pathetic thing I ever saw. Not realizing the catastrophe and the death of the parent, the baby still was lisping innocently and seemed ready to be as playful as a kitten.

JUMPED A SWITCH

Car Overturns and Passengers Get Shaking.

Columbus, Ohio, August 30.—Hocking Valley train No. 30, Toledo to Columbus, narrowly escaped a serious wreck this morning when one of the coaches, loaded with visitors to the state fair, left the rails after crossing a bridge on the outskirts of Columbus. No one was seriously injured, though many passengers were bruised and cut.

The car bumped along the ties and finally turned on its side in the roadbed. The passengers were thrown in a heap and several climbed through windows to safety. The accident was caused by the wrecked car jumping a switch.

RAILWAY MEETING.

Association Discusses Policy of Retrenchment.

Chicago, Aug. 30.—Members of the committee on relations among railways of the American Railway Association met yesterday and discussed the employment situation on transportation lines in different parts of the country. The session was held behind closed doors, and railway officials declined to discuss any action likely to be taken in advance of the meeting.

The policy of retrenchment and economical administration adopted by a number of railways which has resulted in the laying off of thousands of employees, was considered, it is said, at the conference. The disputes with union labor, which have engaged the attention of railway officials on a number of lines for several weeks, also was considered, according to report.

The committee is composed of railway officials and includes W. G. Brownlee, general manager of transportation of the Grand Trunk.

HEAVY TRAIN RAN ITSELF.

Engineer Hung Out of the Cab Unconscious for Miles.

Willimantic, Conn., Aug. 30.—It became known yesterday that the engineer of the Central Vermont excursion train of thirteen cars, carrying returning excursionists from Newport for the north, was unconscious at the throttle for several miles of the trip to Windham.

When the train reached that station the fireman noticed something wrong, and found the engineer unconscious with a cut on his head, hanging out of the cab window. The fireman ran the train back to South Windham, where the engineer was restored to consciousness. He took the train to its destination. His head had struck a freight car.

CAUSE CONFUSION.

Fund Earning Stamps Now Barred by U. S. Post Office.

Washingtonfi Aug. 30. — Serious inconvenience in handling the mails from particular localities is being experienced by the postal authorities on account of general use of adhesive stamps other than United States postage stamps. The problem is so serious that it was recently decided by Postmaster-General Hitchcock and Third Assistant Britt that no stamps resembling United States postage stamps may be used on either the obverse or reverse side of mailed envelopes.

This order will eliminate from the mails absolutely the Red Cross stamps and the McNamara defence fund stamps, which have been sold by thousands by labor unions throughout the country. There has been a protest, but after considering the matter, Postmaster-General Hitchcock has decided not to modify his previous order in any respect.

KIDNAPPERS.

'Black Hand' Steals Children for Ransom.

New York, Aug. 29. — The police attacked the problem of restoring two kidnapped Italian children to-day with the belief that they had to deal with an organized gang operating under the auspices of the Black Hand.

Four weeks ago Vincenzo Sabella disappeared and three weeks later Peter Quartararo vanished while playing in the street, and afterward their parents received a number of letters, demanding $10,000 ransom, for the Sabella boy and $1,000 for young Quartararo. The letters, signed with the skull and cross bones and smeared, apparently with blood, finally caused the terrified parents to overcome their dread of the Italian secret society, and report the cases to the police. Neither made any effort to comply with the demands of the kidnappers, although Sabella is said to be wealthy.

The letters in both cases were worded practically the same.

NEVER TOO LATE!

She is 96, and he is 24, and They Married for 'Love.'

Troy, Miss., Aug. 29. — Mrs. Nancy Edey, 96 years old, to-day became a bride for the sixth time, her latest husband being Ree Indow, 24 years of age. The bride's fifth husband died six weeks ago at the county poor farm here.

The pair were given an ovation when they left for a wedding trip. Although gray-haired, Mrs. Indow does not look so near the century mark. Indow wore overalls and a hickory shirt on his honeymoon. He declared he married his wife because he loved her.

ORDERS 50 POSTAL BANKS.

Washington, Aug. 29.—Continuing his determination to establish postal savings depositaries as rapidly as possible in all of the larger post-offices of the country, Postmaster-General Hitchcock yesterday designated 50 additional offices of the first class. The receipts in the great post-offices at New York, Chicago, St. Louis, and Boston, which opened for business on Aug. 1, amounted to $250,000 at the end of the first three weeks, with every indication that the interest in the system will continue to grow.

MILLIONAIRE PRISONER.

Seattle, Wn., August 31.—George H. Parker, of Seattle, convicted in New York of using the mails to defraud in connection with the sale of stock in the United Wireless Telegraph Company, was brought to the federal prison on McNeil Island from New York to-day, and began serving a sentence of two years' imprisonment. Parker is rated as a millionnaire.

MILLIONS FOR CHARITY.

New York, Aug. 29.—Mitchell Valentine, a West Chester County millionnaire, who died two years ago, left almost his entire estate of $2,560,000 to charity, according to the appraiser's report, made public to-day. The Hahne, Mann and Presbyterian hospitals, of this city, are beneficiaries to the extent of $1,146,826 each, and other institutions from $10,000 to $100,000. Two nieces receive annual incomes of a thousand dollars each, and to a nephew is given five thousand dollars outright.

RECORD RAIN FALL.

Philadelphia, Aug. 31.—Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware during the last seven days have been deluged with the heaviest rain that has fallen during a like period of time in twenty-nine years. During the seven days ending at 8 a.m. today eight and twenty-three hundredth inches of rain, the weather bureau reports, has fallen in Philadelphia. The weather bureau officials say that the northeast gale that swept the southern coast is practically responsible for the rain.

New York, Aug. 31.—Heavy rains during the last few days have replenished the depleted reservoirs, and there are no longer fears of a water famine. During the last twenty-four hours 1.85 inches of rain has fallen, and it was still coming down in torrents this morning. In a week over four inches of rain has fallen.

CHICAGO SKYSCRAPERS ARE CAUSING ALARM.

New York, Sept. 1—A Chicago despatch says: The discovery that the Unity Building, a sixteen story Dearborn street structure, is three feet out of plumb at the skyline has set the city building inspectors investigating. They say every skyscraper in the city is leaning more or less. The twenty-one story Masonic Temple is seriously out of plumb, while the Ellsworth Building and the Pullman Building are also imitating the Tower of Pisa. The owners of the Unity Building have been ordered to straighten it up, as it threatens to topple. The subway, constructed in swampy soil, is blamed for giving the skyscrapers a dangerous tilt. If it were not for the steel construction the city would order several vacated.

WHOLE TOWN TO BE MOVED.

Dragon, Col., to be Transported on Flat Cars Into Utah.

Grand Junction, Colo., Aug. 29.—The entire town of Dragon is to be moved twelve miles as the result of the completion of the Utah Railway.

Dragon, now boasting six hundred inhabitants, will be moved bodily on flat cars to Temple, which will be the new town. Houses, railway shops, stores and all are to be transported. The cost will run into thousands of dollars, but the railway officials claim that it will be cheaper in the end to have their facilities at Temple. The Dragon people are opposing the move, but if the railway shops and roundhouses are removed, the rest of the city will follow suit. Negotiations are now in progress for the removal of the roundhouses and other equipment.

The new town site is in Utah, and Dragon will no longer be a post-office in Colorado.

TONG WAR UP-TO-DATE.

Two Shot by Chinaman in Taxicab.

Chicago, Aug. 30.—A tong war, which has been threatened for some time, broke out in Chinatown last night, and as a result Lee Yep Weng, a merchant, is dead, and Moy Dong Tong, a laundryman, is in a critical condition at a hospital. Both were shot twice. The shooting was done by Chu Tu Hun, who escaped in a taxicab.

Moy Dong Tong is a cousin of Frank Moy, 'King' of Chinatown. The police believe the refusal of the men to comply with demands of the Hep Sing Tong led up to the shooting. Many of the Chinese present were arrested.

BIG FOREST FIRE.

Millions of Feet of Timber Being Destroyed.

Bakersfield, Cal., August 30.—A forest fire in the Rock Springs district, which has been burning for several days, got beyond control last night, according to a report that reached here, and is threatening millions of feet of valuable timber.

Careless campers are said to have started the fire. Forest supervisor Rushing, of the Kern National Forest, is on his way to the scene with a corps of fire fighters.

THREE DEAD IN FIGHT.

Clarksville, Tenn, Sept. 1.—Three men were killed and twenty-five received minor injuries in a pool-room fight at Montana, a coal camp near here, early yesterday. Fifty men engaged in the battle.

PEANUT ROASTER FATAL.

Newark, Ohio, Sept. 1.—Two persons were fatally injured and the lives of dozens of others were put in peril yesterday, when a peanut roaster, which was being operated at a prominent intersection, exploded and scattered fragments of the machine over a short distance of two city blocks.

RACE TRACK GOES.

New York, Sept. 1.—The final passing of one of New York's famous race tracks was made known to-day when the Brighton Beach Racing Association offered to sell to the city its track, hotels, bathing-houses and beach front.

COTTON MILLS CLOSED.

Warwick, R.I., Aug. 31.—The Warwick cotton mills of the B. B. & R. Knight Company, at Centredale, closed last night for a week. The mill employs six hundred operatives. A majority of the mills in this state, Massachusetts and Connecticut, have been running on three-quarters time for several weeks.

VERY EXCLUSIVE.

Tarrytown, N.Y., August 30.—Seeking even closer seclusion for his mansion at Pocantico Hills, John D. Rockefeller is digging a 1,000 foot tunnel from the kitchen of his residence to the nearest high road, where drivers of delivery waggons must hereafter stop and deliver goods. The tunnel, which will cost many thousands of dollars, will be large enough for one of Mr. Rockefellers waggons to drive from the stable to his residence.

LIEUT. CORNWALLIS-WEST ILL.

New York, Aug. 28.—Lieut. George Frederick Middleton Cornwallis-West is recovering slowly here from an operation for appendicitis. Although the operation was performed on Aug. 20, news of it did not become public until to-day, when it was learned that he probably would be out of the hospital in a week.

Lieut. Cornwallis-West came from England Aug. 3 for a hunting trip in Canada, which he was obliged to give up to enter a hospital here.

FOUND MURDERED.

The detective department is assisting in establishing the identity of a young woman thirty years of age, found murdered at Lewiston, N.Y. Brown hair and combs, full face, prominent teeth and dressed in white serge, with silk trimmings. Inquiries should be made from Sheriff Foley, Lockport, N.Y.

SNOW FLURRY IN SCRANTO.

Scranton, Pa., Aug. 31.—There was a light flurry of snow here about midnight, but it melted as it struck the pavements. The temperature at midnight was forty-eight degrees.

WAVE OF ITALIAN CRIME

Five Thousand Ex-convicts Known to be in New York.

New York, Aug. 30. — All the Italian detectives in the city, seventy-five in number, were summoned to police headquarters to-day and assigned to stem the wave of Italian crime. The seriousness of the situation became apparent to-day when it was learned that the Italian government had received through its consul here a list of crimes committed by natives of that country here since the first of the year and was much exercised at the showing.

It was stated that the detective bureau has a list, containing the names of no less than five thousand former Italian convicts believed to be in New York city at this time.

The immediate provocation of the Italian crime crusade was the two kidnapping cases reported to the police yesterday and still unsolved. In addition, police records show 14 cases of bomb throwing since July 14.

The action of Police Commissioner Waldo today practically revives the once famous Italian detective bureau, which was disbanded only a month ago.

DID GREAT DAMAGE.

New York, Aug. 30.—The explosion of a Black Hand bomb, loaded with dynamite and guncotton, in front of an Italian fruiterer's at Lexington avenue and 51st street early to-day, rattled the windows of residences and apartment houses for a mile along the fashionable Fifth avenue, and awakened hundreds of guests in the Hotel Plaza, the St. Regis, and other fashionable hostelries.

The infernal machine, which the police say was hurled by a Black Hand agent, from a flying taxi-cab, was one of the most powerful ever exploded in New York. It tore a great hole in the pavement, and completely demolished the lower portion of the fruiterer's building. A police sergeant stood at a corner a block above, watched the speeding taxi-cab as it slowed down the asphalted street, and then was suddenly thrown off his feet when the crash came. He hopes to be able to identify the taxi-cab by its color and somewhat unusual shape.

The fruiterer, Charles Romo, who is reputed wealthy, told the police that he had received many letters demanding money and threatening all sorts of dire punishment if the cash was not forthcoming. Romo's loss from the damage to his stock and building will probably reach $5,000.

An hour after the Lexington avenue explosion the police of the adjoining precinct reported a similar explosion on East 29th street, in front of the headquarters of Anthony Capuco, proprietor of the Manhattan Macaroni Manufacturing Company.

REPLIES TO MR. TAFT

Champ Clark Accuses President of Not Stating Facts.

Quincy, Ills, Aug. 29.—Champ Clark, Speaker of the National House of Representatives, before leaving here early to-day replied emphatically to President Taft's speech delivered at Hamilton, Mass, last Saturday. In a signed interview the speaker accused the President of not stating facts. He said he did not reply for the insurgent Republicans who 'no doubt will take up the cudgels in their own behalf.' He declared among other things, that if the tariff board is to be used as a pretext for delaying tariff revision downward, the Democrats will cut off its supplies.

'President Taft's speech at Hamilton, Mass., last Saturday,' said Speaker Clark, can only be described as remarkable when history of the recent past is taken into consideration. He essayed the rather large stunt of running amuck on both the Democrats and the insurgent Republicans in Congress, singling out Mr. Chairman Underwood and myself particularly as Democrat targets. 'The President's criticism of Mr. Underwood and myself, which is essentially a criticism of all Democrats in the House and Senate, because all Democrats stood together, is absolutely uncalled for and is as ungrateful a performance as I can remember; for, if it had not been for the action of the Democrats in the House in both the 61st and 62nd Congresses in lining up almost unanimously in favor of reciprocity with Canada, he would have been the most thoroughly discredited and humiliated President since the days of Andrew Johnson.

'The President says that we did not play politics about reciprocity, but that we did play politics about the tariff. The only politics we played was to keep faith with the people, and to religiously redeem the promises we made in order to win the election in 1910, which is the best and noblest sort of politics. If any politics was played on reciprocity the Bresident himself played it—personally at that.'

DISSOLVED CONTIUES BUSINESS.

New York, Sept. 1.—The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, the corporation which has been the storm centre of anti-trust agitation throughout the country for years, yesterday passed out of existence, so far as its present form and functions are concerned. This famous corporation ceases officially to carry on its operations as the head of a vast organization, whose activities extend into almost every part of the world. In obedience to the decree of dissolution of the Supreme Court it is to relinquish its control of the subsidiary concerns.

NO MONEY TO RAISE THE 'MAINE.'

Washington, Sept. 1. — As much of the wrecked battleship 'Maine' as the available funds will permit will be removed or prepared for removal from Havana harbor, it was made known yesterday, and then the mammoth coffer dam surrounding the ruins will be refilled with water, to await an additional appropriation by Congress to finish the raising operations.

Because of the lack of funds, even funeral services over the recovered remains of the dead and the erection in the Arlington National Cemetery of the mast of the ill-fated vessel as a monument to them must be postponed.

MILL SHUTS DOWN.

Biddeford, Maine, August 29.—It was announced from the counting room today that the York Manufacturing Company will shut down from August 31 until September 11. The corporation has been running four days a week through the summer. About 24,000 operatives are affected.

MANY PASSENGERS FOR AERO TRIPS AT $2.50 A MILE

London, Aug. 30.—Aviation is becoming a fashionable pastime, bookings for aerial trips having increased 100 percent during the last few weeks.

The growing reliability of machines and the increasing skill of airmen have mainly led to the popularity of flying. Mr. H. Barber, the inventor and pilot of the 'Valkyrie' monoplane, whose headquarters are at Hendon, has booked $4,000 worth of passenger flights, and his 'fares' require to be taken to all parts of the country.

'The aeroplane flights booked through our instrumentality are now increasing to an altogether remarkable extent,' said the manager of the aviation department of Messrs. Keith Prowse and Co., the well-known booking agents.

'At first our charges for cross-country aerial journeys were at the rate of a guinea a mile. Now, however, in view of the number of flights being made, we are able to reduce the price to half a guinea a mile.

'Long distance trips by aeroplane are mainly in demand, and we had a 'fare' the other day, for instance, from Brooklands to the Isle of Wight.'

DROVE AIRMAN TO HIS DEATH

Taunt of 'Fakir' Caused Aviator to Attempt Daring Flight

Norton, Kas., Sept. 2.—J. F. Frisbie, of Rochester, N.Y., the Curtis aviator, was killed yesterday by a fall at the Norton County Fair. Frisbie met with an accident on Thursday and went into the air again yesterday only when driven to it by the taunts and jeers of the crowd.

Frisbie fell about a hundred feet and the engine of his machine fell upon him, crushing his left side and chest. He lingered for about an hour before he died.

Frisbie has been giving exhibitions at Elmwood Park for several days. On Thursday his machine acted badly and he had a fall of about forty feet, but beyond bruises and a shaking up was not injured. He was skeptical about the ability of his machine to stand another flight yesterday, and announced he would not take the air, but when this statement was communicated to the crowd there was an angry demonstration. The spectators hooted and shouted 'fakir,' and refused to listen to explanations.

Frisbie announced that rather than have the big crowd go away with the impression that he was not willing to do his best, he would attempt a flight. He ascended from the track without difficulty and attained a height of a hundred feet, but in attempting to make a turn the plane tipped and Frisbie lost control.

As he came crashing to earth the spectators could see the aviator trying to right the machine, but as it approached the ground one of the wings crashed into a barn and the biplane, glancing off, struck the earth with Frisbie underneath.

Frisbie was an Irishman, forty-two years old. For twenty-six years he was a parachute jumper. He has made his home in Rochester for some years. He was regarded as a most careful aviator.

Frisbie's wife, son and little daughter were witnesses of the accident, and Mrs. Frisbie was prostrated when she saw her husband fall. Last night she bitterly denounced the action of the spectators in forcing her husband to make the flight with a disabled machine.

FELL FIFTY FEET, ESCAPED.

Waterville, Me., Sept. 2.—George Schmitt, the Vermont aviator, who has been giving exhibitions at the Central Maine Fair here, during the week, fell fifty feet late yesterday afternoon, but escaped serious injury. He struck an air pocket, causing his machine to drop suddenly. Schmitt was painfully bruised and his machine badly damaged.

FELL 150 FEET WITH MACHINE.

Mineola, N.Y., Sept. 2.—James Lester Weeks, a young amateur aviator, was seriously injured in a fall with his biplane here yesterday. He had reached an altitude of a hundred and fifty feet when the motor seemingly 'went dead,' and the biplane dropped to the ground. Weeks was found lying unconscious and bleeding. Close to him lay the heavy motor of the aeroplane. It had missed his head by inches. At the hospital fears were expressed that he had sustained internal injuries.

AVIATION DAMAGE SUIT.

Woman Injured by Aeroplane Sues Wright Brothers.

New York, Aug. 31.—Suit for $25,000 damages was filed yesterday by Mary Lynch, of Delavin, Wis., against the Wright Company for alleged injuries sustained on Sept. 18, 1910, when she was hit, she says, by an aeroplane driven by the late Archie Hoxsey at Milwaukee. She claims to have been permanently injured and asserts that the accident could have been foreseen and provided against.

AIRMAN FELL FIFTY FEET.

Freeport, Ill, Aug. 31.—Fred Heegle, 26 years old, an amateur aviator of Chicago, was probably fatally injured, and a number of spectators were hurt yesterday when Heggle's biplane fell fifty feet during an exhibition flight. The exhibition was for the benefit of Mrs. Daniel Kreamer, whose husband was killed a short time ago while trying for a pilot's license in Chicago. None of the spectators were severely injured.

ATLANTIC BALLOON READY.

Vaniman's Attempt to Cross the Ocean Set for Oct. 22.

Akron, Ohio, Aug. 30.—Melvin Vaniman's balloon, with which he and five others will attempt to fly across the Atlantic Ocean on Oct. 22, was shipped from Akron to Atlantic City yesterday, having just been completed in a local rubber factory. The balloon will be christened the 'Akron.'

The airship is 268 feet long and has a gross lifting power of 26,000 pounds. It is made of 2,200 pieces of tough fabric. The gas bag is of the cigar shape, with an extreme diameter of 45 feet.

FASTEST FLYING MACHINE.

London, England, August 31.—Something new is continually being tried out in the aviation line in this country. During the recent circuit race of Great Britain two most interesting machines were entered which showed splendid possibilities—one, the Nieuport, on account of speed, the other, the Etrich, because of its gracefulness in the air and staunchness due to its steel framework. A life-belt has also been designed for aviators who drive monoplanes, and is being generally used.

It is to the Nieuport monoplane, driven by Henry Weymann, that the United States owes its victory in the last international speed race, held in England, on July 1. The machine is capable of attaining a speed of eighty miles an hour—at times even more. While aviators look forward to the day when they will be able to go much faster than the Nieuport, this machine holds the world's record for speed today.

GREAT AERO FLIGHT.

New York, Aug. 30.—Robert G. Fowler, of Los Angeles, California, is announced as the first formal entrant in the coast to coast aeroplane flight contest for the William Randolph Hearst prize. Fowler, who will fly a biplane in his projected transcontinental trip, is expected to start from San Francisco on Sunday, Sept. 10. His route calls for a crossing of the Rockies between Laramie and Cheyenne, Wyoming.

VESSEL WENT DOWN

Crew of Storm-struck Boat Rescued at Sea.

New York, Aug. 30.—The steamer 'Mohawk,' of the Clyde line, from Jacksonville to New York, reported in a message via the United wireless early to-day that she had rescued all but one of the crew of the schooner 'Malcolm B. Seavy,' which, according to the message, went down off Georgetown, S.C., during the recent hurricane.

CAUSE OF THE STRIKE.

Interesting Appreciation of the British Labor Situation.

(Corespondence of the 'Witness.')

London, Aug. 26.— We are in the throes of an industrial crisis which must interest the whole civilized world hardly less than it interests ourselves; for the causes that have long worked to produce it are not peculiar to England; they obtain wherever wealth is being produced in large and ever-increasing quantities, and where, therefore, the inequalities in its distribution become more and more obvious. We are to-day entering on war—open war—between capital and labor—a war that if it proceeds will be waged on a scale unprecedented. Whether the force of public opinion acting through the Government will avail to compel a truce between the two sides for the time being, or whether the fight must go on to the finish, and one has been compelled to surrender only crippled and weakened a little more than the other, the causes that underlie the situation remain the same, and because they have to be reckoned with everywhere and to be understood.

In the first place the endeavor of certain politicians and journals to make party capital out of the railway strike by maintaining that we have in power a government which by its foremost members is constantly striving to set class against class, and has collectively done its best to unsettle the foundations of society by abolishing the veto of the House of Lords, must be characterized as folly. The favorite example of the anti-social agitator is Mr. Lloyd George, and the favorite example of his revolutionary oratory is the Limehouse speech. Only this week the slander was met in the House of Commons. Mr. Lloyd George was complaining of the 'loose language,' 'amounting to incitement to violence,' employed by certain Unionists in the House of Commons and out of it in regard to the political situation, when a Conservative member ejaculated, 'You have done the same thing yourself.' Challenged to say when and where he could only murmur, 'Limehouse.' 'Did I at Limehouse incite anyone to violence?' said the Chancellor. 'Quote the passage. Quote a single phrase,' and he sat down to give his opponent the chance to rise. But he refrained and said not a word when informed that all such charges were absolutely untrue. Liberals may perhaps be pardoned if they are disposed to think it an advantage that a government is in power which has acknowledged sympathy with the 'masses,' or at least is not so bound up with the 'classes' as to have poor chance of being accepted by the men and their trades unions as impartial intermediaries. The value of Mr. Lloyd George as a 'man of the people' was strikingly shown by his effective intervention in the House last evening to explain the kind of inquiry suggested by the government in such a way as to satisfy the Labor party that it was not 'a mere attempt to turn out of their hands the great weapon of striking,' but a real attempt to effectively arbitrate. Mr. Ramsay Macdonald accepted the statement most cordially as making it possible to reopen negotiations. Whatever the result of those negotiations public opinion cannot fail to recognize the fairness and tactfulness of the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the good service those qualities rendered to the cause of conciliation.

To understand the present position the railway men's ultimatum issued on Tuesday by the representatives of the four great railway unions, for the first time acting together, ought to be read. That ultimatum decreed a general strike at 24 hours' notice unless the companies within that time agreed to enter into negotiations for a basis of settlement [illegible] sons for this tremendous decision were (1) the widespread discontent with the working of the Conciliation agreement and (2) the almost universal demand of the men to assist those already on strike.

Now the feeling against the working of the agreement is quite intelligible. It was arranged in 1907, by [illegible] George as President of the Board of Trade. The railway directors have always objected to recognizing the trades unions, and the agreement provided for the men in each grade of labor appointing from among themselves representatives to meet the directors with respect to grievances. Especially in the lower grades it is felt a disadvantage that the men cannot select their own representatives from the trades union officials. The trades unions being thus put out of court have declined in number and importance to some extent; delay and obstruction in the working of the Conciliation Boards has been for long alleged together with a breach of the spirit of the agreement. As far back as last September the men's union warned the Board of Trade that unless there was a chance they would have to consider repudiating the agreement. But the agreement has been accepted by both parties as binding till 1914, and if grievances were as serious as alleged the men ought to have given formal notice of repudiation. By not doing so the men have put themselves entirely in the wrong legally, and the companies feel themselves justified in insisting on the terms of the agreement. Why have the men thus acted precipitately and against the public interest? The answer is that the feeling against the agreement as unfair and oppressive was so strong that the men pushed on their leaders to take advantage of the unrest in the dockers and allied transport trades to declare a general strike. Their contention is that since wages in 1907 were fixed for seven years prices have gone up, and the strain of work has increased, that they have been years of general prosperity in which the men have had no share, that if other classes of unskilled labor could strike successfully for a minimum wage of 20s. per week, they were in equity entitled to the same, and were only debarred from it by the special agreement. It is this sense of the right of all unskilled labor alike to a certain minimum wage which the men contend overrides all other considerations. Thus the Conciliation agreement, which was to prevent strikes, is really the cause of the present one. The companies have all the legal rights on their side. A sudden strike is nothing short of a crime against society when it involves such vital interests as the daily food of the people. But it is to be noted the men only ask the directors to 'consent to negotiate', i.e., to allow the trades union leaders to speak for the men, in fact to meet the men on their own ground.

Such is the immediate history of a movement new on this scale to English industry, but surely only the result of the ever growing determination of the workers to 'a fair share' in the product of their labor. In England as elsewhere, industrial efficiency of men and machines is producing that large increase of wealth which makes possible the abounding luxury of our rich men, and with all this increase of efficiency the question propounded 50 years ago by J. S. Mill still remains an open one—whether all this marvellous advance of mechanical efficiency 'has ever lightened the toil of a single human being,' whether, in other words, the mass of our people get such increase in material good as at all corresponds to the increase in the classes above them, and whether they get such increase as enables them to bear the increased strain of all active life.

CAUSE OF ENGLISH STRIKE.

Great Delay and Expense in Conciliation Boards.

London, Aug. 29.—The Royal Commission to investigate the cause of the recent railway strike, of which Sir David Harrel is chairman, held its first public meting at noon yesterday. The first witness was Secretary Williams, of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, who testified as to the delay of the conciliation boards in handling cases brought before them, and the expense of such proceedings. The delay was not so much in the formation of the boards, he said, as in the calling together of the elected representatives after they had been chosen. For this reason applications from the men were not promptly considered. Mr. Williams instanced the case of a complaint which was made, in March, 1908, and had not been acted on by the conciliation board until December of the same year.

Mr. Williams testified that up to the present it had cost the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants $138,165 to bring arbitration proceedings before the conciliation boards.

STRIKE IMMINENT.

Efforts to Settle Railway Dispute Seem Futile.

Chicago, Ill., Aug 31.—Peaceful settlement of the labor disputes, involving eight thousand shopmen employed by the Illinois Central Railway, who are demanding recognition for their federation, seemed farther away last night after representatives of the nine individual unions had conferred with W. L. Park, vice-president of the road. Neither Park nor representatives of the unions would reveal the result of the conference, but it was generally reported among union men that Park had reiterated the former determination of the railway to treat with the men only through individual unions.

It is believed the union officials have decided to await the outcome of the conference to be held to-day in San Francisco between the president of the international unions and Julius Kruttschnitt, vice-president of the Southern Pacific Railway, which is involved in a similar controversy.

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One of the Units E.M.F. 125; R.P.M. 315; Amperes 280; 35 K.W., or about 47 horse power.

The other Unit is E.M.F. 125; R.P.M. 400; Amperes 140; 17½ K.W., or about 23 horse power.

Three-panel Switchboard with Volt Meters, Ammeters and Circuit Breakers, two Main Switches and six Distributing Switches. The whole plant is modern, everything the best of its kind, and each feature properly balanced with the others.

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Montreal.

REVOLT OF WOMAN

Riots Against High Prices in France Continue Daily

Paris, August 30.—The agitation against the high prices of provisions continues and disorders of considerable proportions were reported to-day from twelve places in Northern France. The usual procedure is for a crowd of women to assemble and do their marketing together, carrying large placards, upon which are written the prices which the women are willing to pay. If the shopkeeper consents to sell his goods at the price offered, the women buy, but if he refuses they pitch all of his stock into the street. The man next door generally yields, though the crowd in its excitement may sack the place out of spite without inquiring whether the dealer is willing to reduce the price of his goods.

The police ordinarily are inadequate to keep pace with the movement, and tragi-comic incidents are reported from some localities, where the storekeepers have attempted to defend their stock.

A butcher named Froissart at Henin-Lietard, in Pas-de-Calais, was patrolling the sidewalk in front of his shop on horseback when his place was stormed by a crowd of 300 women, who demanded that he lower his prices. Froissart charged into the mob, yelling and waving a stick, with which he knocked over several of the manifestants before he was pulled from his horse.

Saint Quentin, Department of Aisne, France, Aug. 30.—Fifteen hundred weavers from Isle, a suburb of this city, marched into Saint Quentin today and sacked eighty stores where eatables were on sale. The police finally dispersed the rioters.

TO INVESTIGATE HIGH COST OF LIVING.

Rambouillet, France, Aug. 31. —Jules Pams, the Minister of Agriculture, was instructed during a Cabinet conference today to investigate the underlying cause of the high price of food, which has resulted in considerable rioting in the northern departments of France.

Paris, Sept. 1.— The war against high prices is being continued with unabated violence, and last night the government sent two squadrons of cavalry to the Valenciennes region with stringent orders to repress all disturbances.

The storekeepers are beginning to quail before the fury of the populace. Many of them have already intimated their intention of reducing prices as demanded. A mob of women yesterday stormed a farm at Fresnes, near Valenciennes, and the farmer, who suffered from a weak heart, dropped dead through fright.

Disorders of considerable proportions are reported from twelve places in Northern France. The usual procedure is for a crowd of women of the lower class to assemble and do their marketing together, carrying large placards upon which are written the prices which the women are willing to pay. If the shopkeeper assents to sell his goods at the price offered, the women buy; but if he refuses they pitch all of his stock into the street. The man next door generally yields, though the crowd in its excitement may sack the place out of spite, without inquiring whether the dealer is willing to reduce the price of his goods.

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Froissart charged into the mob, yelling and waving a stick, with which he knocked several of the manifestants down before he was pulled from his horse.

Paris, Sept. 1.—A campaign which has for its purpose a reduction of the high prices of food was started yesterday in Paris. Ten taxi cabs, their occupants carrying devices on which were inscribed demands that the cost of necessities be lowered, paraded through the Champ Elysees and other thoroughfares.

Open agitation, with some violence, is going on thirty or forty towns and cities in the northern departments, and the movement is spreading to other parts of France.

Energetic demonstrations are being held at Orleans, the capital of the Department of Loiret.

Douai, Department of Nord, France, Sept. 1.—Banners bearing the inscription, 'Butter at thirty sous or revolution,' were borne in a procession of 2,000 persons, mostly women, here yesterday. As they marched the manifestants sang revolutionary hymns.

Lille, France, Sept. 1.—The general federation of labor has taken up the agitation against the high price of food. Six thousand metal workers voiced their protest yesterday by parading through the streets.

St. Quentin, Sept. 1.—Serious riots over the high price of food occurred here last night. The mob wrecked and pillaged several butcher stores and set fire to one of them, in spite of the efforts of the police and soldiers to maintain order. An urgent request has been sent to the government for additional troops.

St. Quentin, France, Sept. 1.—Rioting, which broke out here yesterday evening over the high price of food, lasted all night. A regiment of infantry and a squadron of cavalry called out to quell the disturbance were unable to cope with the mob, which plundered shops in widely separated streets at the same time.

The squadron of cavalry frequently charged into the crowds and several of the cavalrymen were pulled from their horses and beaten. Twenty of the rioters were taken to the hospital severely injured.

Lens, France, Sept. 1.—Trade is completely at standstill here to-day, owing to the fear of expected food riots. The shutters have been put up on all the shop windows.

Paris, September 1.—Premier Caillaux to-day discussed with the Minister of Commerce, M. Coubara, and the Minister of Agriculture, M. Pams, measures which are to make lower prices of food possible.

Among the measures under consideration are the importation of meat and live stock and the suspension of various taxes. Nothing, however, will be done until a fuller inquiry has been made into the grievances, which in many cases are capable of local correction.

Owing to the heavy municipal taxes, butter at Lille, one of the centres of disorder, is 44 cents a pound, while at Rennes, in the department of Ille-et-Vitaine, it is 27 cents a pound. The prices of all eatables generally are of the same proportions, the high cost being largely due to the octroi taxes.

Processions, town meetings, the sacking of shops and detached incidents of violence in places in the northern departments continue.

WOMAN WOULD FIGHT DUEL.

Paris Writer issues Challenge to an Editor.

Toulouse, France, September 1.—There were further developments yesterday in regard to the attempt of Mlle. Arria By, a leading feminist of this city, to fight a duel with M. Cazale, the editor of a paper here, who criticized an article she had written. Last Saturday Mlle. By sent her seconds, Mlle. Anne Lear and Mlle. Maria Pugibet, to M. Cazale, with a note in which she said she was opposed to duelling, but was compelled to have resourse to it as the last means of settling a question of honor.

It seems that A. M. Cazale was absent on a holiday trip when the seconds called, and yesterday M. Massat, the acting editor, came out with another criticism of Mlle. By's article, which was resented by Mlle. By. The latter sent her seconds to him, but M. Massat replied that he was unwilling to fight a woman. He was willing, however, to meet a male substitute.

Mlle. By's article, which brought about the row, argued that marriage was an abomination. Women, she declared, ought to live and die unmarried.

M. Cazale, in commenting on the article, asked ironically if she was young and beautiful.

FOUGHT LIBERIAN REBELS.

Paris, Aug. 29.—The Minister for the Colonies has received despatches informing him that there have been a series of engagements between the French troops and the Liberian rebels on the Franco-Liberian frontier. The French soldiers routed several bands of rebels and outlaws. The despatches add that a new and well-defended boundary line will prevent incursions by these outlaws in the future.

ACCUSES PRIEST.

Witness in Camorra Trial Says Vitozzi Undoubtedly Member.

Viterbo, Italy, Aug. 29.—This morning's session of the Camorra trial was entirely taken up with the testimony of a carabineer who contradicted the statements made at previous hearings by members of the secret society now being tried for the murder of Gennaro Cuoccolo and his wife.

By his straightforward recital of the evidence collected against the prisoners, the carabineer made a favorable impression on the jury. He said that the priest, Vitozzi, who had been given the appellation of 'guardian angel of the Camorra,' undoubtedly was an active member of the Camorra, spending most of his time among the criminals who frequented Castellamare.

During this deposition the carabineer said that although Tomasso De Angelis (a witness for the Crown, but charged by the defence with being one of the actual murderers of the Cuoccolos) had a long criminal record; when provided with work through the Carabineers he had behaved honestly.

Viterbo, Italy, Aug. 31.—Enrico Alfano, the alleged head of the Camohrists, and Giuseppe Minichiello, another member of the Camorra, now on trial for the murder of Gennaro Cuoccolo and his wife, were condemned to three months' imprisonment yesterday for insulting Cavaliere Bianchi, the president of the court.

Viterbo, Italy, Sept. 1.—Enrico Caruso, the opera singer, was an interested spectator of the proceedings at the Camorrists yesterday. When the tenor was leaving the court room one of the prisoners in the steel cage, Corrado Sortino, who at one time kept a fashionable barber shop, and who had often shaved Caruso, made a low bow. The singer acknowledged the salutation by taking off his hat.

MYSTERIOUS PARCEL.

Boy Testifies in Contradiction to Police in Camorrist Trial.

Viterbo, Italy, Aug. 31.—Testimony presented at to-day's sitting of the Camorra trial was of a contradictory nature. The son of a porter at the house of Maria Stendardo was the first witness called. It was at this woman's house that the carabineers allege that the assassins of Gennaro Cuoccolo changed their clothes, and washed their hands of tell-tale marks received in the commisison of the crime.

The witness confirmed the statement made by the carabineers that Nicolo Morra and Giuseppe Salvi, two of the six alleged actual assassins, visited the Stendardo house on the night of June 5, 1906, the date on which the crime occurred. The boy declared that the woman sent him with a parcel, supposed to contain bloodstained clothes, to the house of another Camorrist. The police and a night watchman asserted that Morra was not at the Standardo house that night.

The remainder of the sitting was taken up with conflicting testimony regarding Cuoccolo's ring, which the carabineers allege they found in Salvi's house and with prison gossip concerning alleged confessions of guilt, made by some of the prisoners.

CHOLERA IN ITALY.

Figures Showing the Number of Cases and Deaths.

Rome, Aug. 29.—The latest official figures in regard to the cholera in Italy show that there have been 351 cases and 153 deaths in Sicily; 201 cases and 81 deaths in the city and provinces of Naples; 292 cases and 98 deaths in the Province of Casterta; 25 cases and 14 deaths in Rome; 150 cases and 65 deaths in Leghorn city and province; 134 cases and 68 deaths in Genoa city and province, and 534 cases and 180 deaths elsewhere.

Chaisso, Switzerland, Aug. 31.—According to an official statement issued to-day by the Italian Government there were 1,635 cases of cholera and 593 deaths from the disease throughout Italy, between Aug. 20 and 27 inclusive

SOUTH AMERICAN TROUBLE.

Panama, August 30.—Advices from Colombia report that the army there has been increased to 30,000 men on account of the difficulties arising with Peru. It is rumored that a secret defensive and offensive alliance has been signed with Chili.

HUGE BLUFF IS CHARGED AGAINST GERMANY IN MOROCCAN SITUATION

Invested French Capital, it is Declared, Renders War Improbable.

London, Aug. 31. — A cable from Berlin to the 'Times' says 'There will be no war over Morocco. Germany is putting up one of the most gigantic bluffs on record.'

This is the summary of the existing situation that was given yesterday to the 'Times' correspondent by a prominent official of a New York banking company who has been in intimate touch with the leaders of the German financial world for the last fortnight. For obvious reasons he declines to permit the publication of his name. He said: 'German financiers assure me that war cannot possibly occur from the Morocco crisis, unless, of course, some sudden and wholly unexpected "volcanic eruption" should lead to it. German diplomacy is maintaining an ostensibly stiff-necked and uncompromising attitude in dealing with France, but the German Government knows very well that the Fatherland was never less ready than at the present moment to cour tthe incalculable risks of a great international movement. Her financial and industrial situation simply will not permit it.

'My German banking friends do not mean to intimate that the country's condition is at all unsound. What they mean is that Germany owes colossal sums abroad, notably to French bankers. These credits would cease automatically the moment war began. Germany would then suddenly be called upon to meet enormous obligations in all directions. Her economic fabrics would be paralyzed at a blow. Her huge export trade would be arrested. The pioneer work of years would be undone.

'Germany is trading and developing her industries to an incredible extent on borrowed foreign capital. Her indebtedness to French banks alone probably amounts to over $100,000,000.

'German financiers, who would have the last word if it really came to a question of war, know all this, and they declare that war is not dreamed of.'

MUCH DEPENDS ON RUSSIA.

New York, Aug. 31. — A London cable to the 'Tribune' says: 'The optimism prevailing in the press respecting a settlement of the Morocco difficulty is not shared by politicians and officials here. They are aware that the Admiralty is quite prepared for an emergency, and that the Home Fleet can be brought into condition for war at a moment's notice.

'It is an open secret that there are active negotiations in progress at the Foreign Office, and that the Russian ambassador has been frequently consulted.

A member of Parliament who is watching the situation closely remarked last night: 'Everything depends upon Russia. If France can have military as well as naval support the German Emperor will not be allowed a victory in West Africa, which will increase his prestige at home and be a source of danger and embarrassment to the British Empire.'

The speaker added that he was hoping for a change of diplomatic methods by which the German Foreign Office would be forced to deal collectively with Great Britain, France and Russia, instead of individually with each one of them.

Financiers ordinarily well informed do not share the apprehension of a war involving the four powers, but insist that ultimately there will be a settlement, although neither France nor Germany is prepared at present to accept the terms offered by the other.



MONS. JUSTIN G. DE SELVES — MONS. JULES CAMBON — MONS. JOSEPH CAILLAUX

FRENCH LEADERS IN MOROCCAN NEGOTIATIONS.

M. Jules Cambon, the French Ambassador to Germany, has been in daily conference with M. deSelves, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the Premier, M. Cailaux, and are formulating terms which France will offer to Germany in order to reach a settlement.

BELGIUM TAKING STEPS TO PRESERVE NEUTRALITY

Liege, Belgium, August 30.—An intense sensation has been created among the Belgian people, especially near the boundaries of France and Germany, by the military precautions which are being put into effect by the Belgian Government.

A military council was held yesterday at the villa of Lieutenant-General Hellegaut, the Minister of War, at which the commandants of all the frontier defences, and other military authorities, were present.

The conference was called to consider measures to preserve the neutrality of the country in the event of war between France and Germany, so as to prevent the violation of Belgian territory by either combatant or by Great Britain, should that country become involved in the conflict.

Nothing so far has been disclosed as to the decision of the conference. Great military activity has been in evidence during the past two days. Large supples of shell for the frontier forts and rifle ammunition have been sent forward, and additional batteries of artillery and rapid-firing guns have been shipped to reinforce the posts on all roads leading to the German frontier. Specific instructions, it is understood, have been sent to the commanders of troops concerning the blowing up of bridges and the destruction of railways should war break out.

FINAL FRENCH MOROCCAN TERMS.

Rambouillet, France, Aug. 31. Premier Cailloux and his colleagues in the French Cabinet met at the chateau of President Fallieres here and listened to the narrative of Justin Deselves, the Foreign Minister, concerning the latest developments of the negotiations with Germany on the Moroccan question. The Cabinet approved in their final form the instructions to be given to Jules Cambon, the French Ambassador at Berlin.

Although the cabinet's instructions to Ambassador Cambon to-day concerning the course which he is to pursue upon re-opening the Moroccan negotiations with the German Foreign Minister, Herr von Kiderlin-Waechter, cannot be regarded as suggesting an ultimatum, they contain, according to an earlier announcement, the maximum terms which France is willing to offer to Germany in order to reach a settlement of the vexed Moroccan question.

The instructions endeavor to phrase the French conception of Germany's position in Morocco, and they authorize the French ambassador to offer specific portions of French Congo in exchange for the absolute recognition by Germany of France's rights in Morocco.

CONDEMNS INTERVENTION.

Pan-German Union Adopts Strong Resolution.

Berlin, Aug. 31.—Members of the Pan-German Union held a packed mass meeting last night and adopted a resolution demanding either France's complete recognition of the Algeciras Act or Germany's acquisition of similar rights in West Morocco as France claims in the other district. The resolution strongly condemned intervention in the dispute by a third power.

An inspired article in the 'Lokal Anzeiger' also protests vigorously against what it terms the unjustifiably threatening attitude taken by Great Britain. It declares, moreover, that Germany was never desirous of obtaining a footing in Morocco, and hints that the details of an agreement would occupy a long period, even should the French proposals about to be presented by M. Cambon be generally acceptable to Germany.

BELGIUM PREPARES.

Forts and Army Being Overhauled in Case of War.

London, Aug. 30.—Belgium is preparing for contingencies in the event of war between France and Germany. The Belgians know by experience that the neutrality of their country would be very difficult to safeguard in such circumstances, and they fear that a German invasion would take place in a few hours after an outbreak of hostilities.

The Belgian Minister of War has given instructions for all forts on the Meuse, especially around Li'ege, to be furnished with men and ammunition.

Plans of rapid mobilization are being studied and the forts at Namur are being fitted with new cannon of the Hotchkiss type. The annual manoeuvres of the Belgian army will not take place this year.

MOROCCAN SITUATION.

Negotiations Delayed by Illness of M. Cambon.

Berlin, Sept. 2.— No developments in the Franco-German negotiations over Morocco are expected before Sunday, as M. Cambon, the French ambassador, is confined to his apartments by a slight indisposition.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN

Emperors Exchange Telegrams on Settlement of Claims.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 29.—The Emperor of Russia and the Emperor of Japan exchanged telegrams yesterday on the occasion of the settlement of certain questions which have been under consideration for a long time. These questions related to various claims and counter claims for indemnity on both sides for losses incurred during the war. The negotiations have continued for years and were pushed energetically by M. Malevsky-Malavitch, the Russian ambassador to Japan, prior to his departure recently from Tokio.

For the most part the claims were on the Russian side, the big item of which was payment for property of Russian subjects at Port Arthur.

Japan has long deferred settlement for the seizure of property belonging to the Red Cross, but now agrees to pay $80,000 for a Red Cross ship which she seized and which has now become unfit for that purpose. The former Russian hospital ship 'Angara,' which is to be returned to Russia, has been sent to the drydock at Kure for repairs before the transfer is made.

An official statement respecting the settlement is to be issued soon and is expected to adhere to the policy adopted by Japan to utilize successive diplomatic acts for the promotion of good relations between the two countries. When the Japanese Emperor received the Russian ambassador in farewell audience, he decorated Mlle. Malevsky-Malavitch with the highest order and invited her to the Imperial luncheon.

In the settlement which has just been reached, Japan agrees to hand over to Russia a hundred and fifty thousand dollars for apportionment to persons whose property claims Russia has supported. Japan will purchase for sixty-five thousand dollars the property of Russians situated on concession land in the suburban districts of Port Arthur. She agrees to pay rental for the use of houses of Russians at Kwatung, and abandon claim to the treasury of the Port Arthur municipality, as the municipal funds are needed to satisfy the claims of contractors.

The 'Rossia' points out that the claims between Russia and Japan have been settled without recourse to arbitration and that Japan has reversed the decision of its own prize courts with regard to the Angara and the Red Cross ship 'Orel.' The 'Rossia' says that the settlement is strong proof of mutual friendship, and that it only remains to reap the advantages promised by this friendly collaboration in the field of peaceful development and legitimate interests.

ROYAL WEDDING.

Daughter of Servian King Will Marry Russian Prince.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 1.—King Peter of Servia, his daughter, Princess Helena, and the heir to the Servian throne, Prince Alexander, will arrive at Peterhof to-day for the marriage on Sept. 3 of Princess Helena to Prince John Constantinovitch, son of Grand Duke Constantine Constantinovitch. They will be the guests of the Emperor and Empress at the small Alexandra palace at Peterhof.

Crown Prince Danilo Alexander, of Montenegro, will also attend the wedding. King Nicholas, of Montenegro, has presented to the bride a necklace costing $22,000.

The Russian newspapers publish favorable comments on the members of the Servian royal family.

TO ASSIST MANUFACTURERS.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 30.—The Minister of Commerce has submitted to the Cabinet the draft of a bill which will be introduced in the Duma providing measures for fostering the manufacture of agricultural machinery in Russia. It is proposed to permit duty free the entry of certain machines and machine parts and to offer manufacturers credit on easy terms and reduce taxes in their favor. The minister also will submit to the Duma a bill making an appropriation for search of suitable harbors in the Pacific.

PIRATES ATTACKED FORTRESS.

St. Petersburg, August 30.—A report has reached here from Kerch, in Crimea, that a band of pirates landed and attacked the fortress. The soldiers replied to the shots of their assailants with a heavy rifle fire, wounding many. Fifteen pirates were captured, while most of the others made off in boats.

BRIDGE COLLAPSED, MANY KILLED.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

Saint Moritz, Switzerland, Aug. 30.—A railway bridge which was being constructed across a deep gorge at Bruil in the upper Engardin, six miles south of this village, collapsed last night carrying with it thirty workmen to the depths below. Fifteen men were taken out of the wreckage dead, and the other fifteen are all probably fatally hurt.

NEW CABINET.

Japanese Premier Submits Names to Emperor.

Tokio, Aug. 30.—Marquis Saionji to-day submitted to the Emperor, for his approval, the names of the men composing the new cabinet, which he has formed in succession to the retiring ministry headed by Count Katsura, after which the personnel was officially announced, as follows:—

Premier, Marquis Saionji.
Home Affairs, Kei Hara.
Finance, Tatso Yamamoto.
War, Lieut.-Gen. Ishimoto.
Navy, Vice-Admiral Mineru Saito.
Agriculture and Commerce, Baron Noboaki Makino.
Communications and Minister of Foreign Affairs, pro tem, Count Tadasu Hayashi.
Justice, Mashisa Matsuda.
Education, Sumitaka Haseba.

Viscount Yasuaya Uchida, the ambassador to the United States, will be appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs after his arrival at Tokio.

Count Katsura, the retiring Prime Minister, has been created an elder Statesman.

The make up of the Saionji ministry is entirely new with the exception of Vice Admiral Saito who retains the portfolio of Minister of Marine.

Viscount Uchida who is designed soon to direct the foreign policy of Japan, has occupied the post of Ambassador at Washington since December, 1909. He was formerly vice Minister of Foreign Affairs.

M. Yamamoto, the new Minister of Finance, was formerly governor of the bank of Japan, and in 1905 was nominated by the Emperor to the house of peers.

Marquis Saionji is the leader of the Sei-Yu-Kai, or constitutionalist party, and the Premier in 1906-1908.

EX-SHAH ADVANCING.

London, Aug. 29.—Special despatches from Teheran report the defeat of government troops and the advance of the ex-Shah, Mohammed Ali Mirza, toward the capital.

AN EFFECTIVE REVOLT.

Brest, France, Aug. 28. — Two processions of housewives formed to protest against the prevailing high cost of foods, were checked and dispersed by the police to-day when they threatened the market men with violence. The prices of butter and eggs, however, were reduced as a result of the demonstration.

POISON IN CHALICE

An Attempt to Murder Domestic Chaplain to Pope Fails.

New York, September 1.—A cable from Rome to the 'World' says: Reports reached the Vatican of an attempt made yesterday to murder Mgr. Philip Conlessa, a domestic chaplain to the Pope and rector of Agira, Catanonia, Sicily, while he was celebrating mass at Agira. Poison had been placed in the sacred wine. The attempt recalls the days of the Borgias. The chalice and a part of the wine have been sent to an analyst, Giuseppe Trepunti, a canon of the cathedral, has been detained on suspicion.

Mgr. Conlessa was seized during the elevation. He had just raised the chalice for adoration, and as he turned to the serving deacon, as he brought the chalice from his lips, he fell across the front of the altar and sank to the floor in convulsions.

His fall and cries of pain caused a panic in the congregation. Several women fainted.

Mgr. Conlessa was carried into the sacristy and an emetic was administered. He revived, and it is believed he will recover. His first words on regaining consciousness were that there had been poison in the chalice. Some wine still remained in the small vessel, from which it had been poured into the chalice during the celebration. This, together with the chalice, was taken charge of by the authorities.

The wine which poisoned the priest and a part of which he sent to be analysed had been blessed, and according to the Catholic faith turned into the blood of Christ.

REFORM PLATFORM.

Mexican Delegates Nominate Candidates for Presidency.

Mexico City, August 30.—Wearied by the exercise of their constitutional, but hitherto unused right to nominate candidates for the presidency and vice-presidency, delegates to the first national convention of the progressive party late last night adopted a reform platform. To-day it is expected the nominations will be made.

The first work was done in adopting the various planks of the platform. Arranging the first one was accomplished only after a noisy debate. It provided for the strict maintenance of the constitution of 57. Some delegate proposed that there be added to this 'and the laws of the reform,' the measure by which Benito Juarez brought about the separation of Church and state.

Delegates gesticulated and shouted their approval of the amendment. The more conservative called attention to the fact that the principle of these laws had been embodied in an amendment to the constitution, and, therefore, the alteration in the plank was unnecessary, and their view prevailed.

JAPANESE POLICY.

No Material Change Forecasted by New Cabinet.

Tokio, Aug. 31.— Marquis Saionji, the new Premier of Japan, to-day authorized the Canadian Press to state that the change in administration does not portend a fundamental or material change of any policy. The government will, in all essentials, follow the traditional policy, devoting itself especially to the enhancement of the national credit and to the development of industrial resources.

In no less a degree will the cause of international peace receive the attention of the Premier, who positively asserts that the government will continue to cultivate the closest amity with all the powers.

AFTER MANY YEARS.

Bodies Discovered Frozen in Glacier

Berne, Switzerland, Aug. 29. —Tourists while crossing the Loebeshen glacier yesterday, saw deep down in the clear ice faces of two dead men. Guides accompaning the party chipped out with their ice axes the frozen bodies of the two men, and brought them to the surface.

The bodies have not yet been identified, but they probably are those of two London tourists named Bomebeck and Coin, who disappeared fourteeen years ago.

THE DELHI DURBAR.

Programme Curtailed Because of Food Shortage.

London, Aug. 30. — Owing to the drought and the scarcity of the necessaries of life in parts of India, the King has approved the curtailment of the Delhi Durbar programme. This will mean that the military manoeuvres will be abandoned and attendance at the Durbar reduced.

MADERO ACCLAIMED.

Mexico City, Sept. 1. — Shortly after noon yesterday Francisco I. Madero appeared before the Progressive convention to openly pledge himself to the platform upon which he was nominated for the presidency of Mexico on Wednesday night.

So great was the applause accorded to the nominee that it was nearly one o'clock before he concluded his speech, in which he agreed to carry out the programme and work for all the principles included in his plan of San Luis Potosi, upon which he conducted the revolution. The speaker pledged himself to retire at the end of his presidential term.

PERSECUTING JEWS.

London, Sept. 1.— A native St. Petersburg correspondent of the 'Jewish World' describes an alleged campaign to drive the Jews out of commerce and industry in Russia. He asserts that the government agents everywhere are active in their endeavors to kill off trading by the Jews. In one case, he says a Jewish firm gave the lowest tender for a large contract. One of Premier Stolypin's agents immediately stepped in and offered to do the work at a considerable loss. He let the contract to a competing firm, and the loss was made up out of government funds.

All the government contracts, says the correspondent, find their way solely into the hands of the Black Hand supporters of Stolypin.

BATTLE IN PERSIA.

Teheran, Persia, August 31.—Heavy fighting has occurred at Firuzkuh, Demavend and Savadkuh, towns to the northeast of Teheran and not far distant from the capital. The forces of the ex-Shah, Mohammed Ali Mirza, stormed Firuzkuh on Friday. The fighting continued until the following day, when the attacking forces were repulsed. They lost 150 men, two guns and 300 rifles. The Bakhtiari tribesmen distinguished themselves. A large additional force at Bakhtiari has reached Teheran from Ispahan.

A contingent of 1,500 Kladjavens, adherents of the deposed Shah, have been defeated by loyal tribesmen near Demavend. Many prisoners have been brought to Teheran.

RUSSIAN STRIKE SPREADS.

Seamen Tie up Vessels and Railway May Quit Work.

Odessa, Aug. 31.—The seamen's strike at Black Sea ports is extended to the volunteer fleet. Thirteen mail and passenger steamers are now tied up. A railway strike is threatened and 10,000 factory hands have struck at Lodz.

PLOT TO GAIN THRONE

Late Portuguese Monarchs, it is Declared, Sought Control of Spain.

Lisbon, September 2.—(By way of the frontier)—Deputy Amenezes, on behalf of the Government, declared in the Assembly yesterday that the commission appointed by the Government to collect the letters and documents abandoned by the Portuguese royal family in its flight last October, had discovered letters showing that in 1876 King Luis was plotting to obtain the Spanish throne and be proclaimed Emperor of Iberia. The newspaper 'Novidade' says other correspondence found makes it apparent that King Carlos had a similar plan in view at the time of the death of King Alfonso XII., the father of the present Spanish monarch.

The Patriarch, of Lisbon, is authority for the statement that the Holy See has been advised of the probability of a complete remodeling of the law in Portugal concerning the separation of Church and State, and that Pope Pius has declared that if the remodeling is along Liberal lines there will be no objection to the Church accepting the law and resuming diplomatic relations with Portugal.

Senhor Machado, the Foreign Minister, has handed to the British minister his written assurance that the Irish Seminary of St. Patrick and the British convent, and College of the Dominion will be permitted to continue as heretofore. The Italian Government has complained to Portugal of preferential treatment being accorded these orders, while members of the Salesian Order are not permitted to remain in the country.

SKIRMISHES IN ECUADOR.

Guayaquil, Ecuador, August 30.—General Trivino, at the head of 800 troops loyal to Emilio Estrada, president-elect of Ecuador, yesterday occupied Jipijapa, in the province of Manabi, without resistance. The rebels, under Col. Carlos Alfaro, who had flocked to General Flavio Faro's standard on his attempt to wrest the office of chief executive from Estrada, evacuated the town on the approach of the Government troops.

A new band of outlaws appeared today near San Borondon, in the province of Los Rios, cheering for Alfaro. After two skirmishes with the forces the rebels were dispersed, leaving four killed and five wounded on the field.

Ten of the band were made prisoners. The Government losses were two men killed and seven wounded.

At to-day's session of Congress a resolution was passed providing for Estrada's assumption of the presidency on September 1.

PROTEST DUMAS ACT.

Viborg, Finland, Aug. 28. — At a meeting to-day of the most prominent men of Viborg, presided over by Judge Svinhufvud, president of the Finnish Diet, it was decided to call a meeting of all the parishes of Viborg province to protect against the cutting off of Kivinebe and Nykirka parishes from the province and adding them to the Province of St. Petersburg, the draft of a bill for such purpose having recently been approved by the Emperor for submission to the Duma.

There is great agitation throughout Finland over this proposed measure, which is regarded as the first step in the partition of the country.

THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCES.

Dantzig, Prussia, Sept. 1. — On publishing the programme that has been arranged for Sept. 15, when the German Crown Prince takes over command of the bodyguard of Hussars, the Dantzig 'Zeitung' to-day announced that Crown Princess Cecilie would not be able to come to Dantzig for some time, as she is expecting a happy family event.

SOCIALISM CAUSING MUTINY.

Christiania, August 31.—The Norwegian press is calling upon the Government to adopt stern measures to prevent the spread of socialism in the army. The young Socialist party has secured enormous influence over the soldiers and mutinous scenes are constantly occurring on the drill grounds. Two serious affairs of this kind happened at Stenkjaer and Gardemoen, soldiers storming the cells and liberating comrades whom they considered unjustly imprisoned.

NEW PERUVIAN CABINET.

Lima, Peru, August 30.—The new cabinet has been chosen and will take oath of office on Thursday. The cabinet is composed as follows: Premier and Minister of Justice, Augustin Ganoza; Foreign Affairs, Dr. G. L. Martinez; Home Affairs, Juluan Oyarzbal; Finance, Augustin Delatorre-Gonzalez; War, Juan Manuel Delatorre; Works, D. I. Castillo.

REPORT VESSEL FOUNDERED.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 28. — The Vladivostok correspondent of the 'Novoe Vremya,' in a telegram received here to-day says that according to private advices the steamer 'Tordis,' which sailed from the Siberian seaport May 20 for Kamtchatka, has foundered off Gizhiga, in the sea of Okhotsk.

HAT PIN JAB CAUSES DEATH.

London, August 31.—The scratch of a hatpin has resulted in the death of a man at Heybridge. He was watching the sports when he scratched his cheek against a pin in the hat of a woman in front. Erysipelas set in, and painful death resulted.

CAPTAIN DIED ON BOARD.

Colombo, Aug. 29. — The British steamer 'Westminster,' from Sourabaya, August 8, for the United States, has put into this port to report the death of her captain.

FATAL RACE RIOTS.

Rome, Iowa, September 1.—Rioting took place at Ogden, Iowa, to-day between negroes and white miners, and two negroes were shot, one fatally. A renewal of the disturbance is feared.

MADERO NOMINATED.

Mexico City, August 31.—Francisco I. Madero was nominated for the presidency by the Constitutional Progressive party in convention here yesterday evening.

ANNAUL SUBSCRIPTION RATES

—ALL IN ADVANCE—

DAILY WITNESS, $3.00.

WEEKLY WITNESS AND CANADIAN HOMESTEAD, $1.00.

WORLD WIDE, $1.50.

NORTHERN MESSENGER, 40 cents; S.S. clubs, 10 copies or more to one address at 20c per subscription.

For Special Clubbing Offers see announcements elsewhere in this paper, or write for particulars.

Postage included for Canada (Montreal and suburbs excepted), Newfoundland and the British Isles; also for Bahamas, Barbadoes, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, British North Borneo, Ceylon, Cyprus, Falkland Islands, Fiji, Gambia, Gibraltar, Hongkong, Jamaica, Leeward Island, Malta, Mauritius, New Zealand, Northern Nigeria, Sarawak, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Southern Nigeria, Transvaal, Trinidad, Tobago, Turk's Island, Zanzibar and Mexico.

Postage for United States, Alaska, Hawaiian and Philippine Islands, 'Weekly Witness,' 25 cents extra; 'Northern Messenger,' 10 cents per copy; for individual subscriptions, 15c per copy in clubs to one address. No extra postage on the 'Daily Witness' to the United States and its dependencies.

For Montreal and its suburbs.—No reduced rates are open unless they are specifically declared to be so. And the cost of postage or delivery must in all cases be added for delivery in Montreal or its suburbs.

FOREIGN POSTAGE EXTRA to all countries not named in the above list, as follows: 'Daily Witness,' $6.50 extra; 'Weekly Witness,' $1.50 extra; 'Northern Messenger,' 50 cents extra; 'World Wide' subscription price, including postage to foreign countries, only $1.50.

Sample and subscriptions blanks freely and promptly sent on request.

ADVERTISING RATES.

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

DAILY WITNESS—10c per line per insertion. Contracts on favorable terms. 'Employment Wanted,' 'Situations Vacant,' etc., 10c per insertion, up to 20 words. Money must accompany order, as this quotation is reckoned on a cash basis.

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

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

EXPIRING SUBSCRIPTIONS

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

SEPTEMBER, 1911

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.

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

The Witness.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1911.

Politics is a very odd business. Mr. Borden was acclaimed in Montreal by a crowded audience as one of the greatest leaders of the Historic Liberal-Conservative party, if not the greatest, as every circus is bigger and grander than all before it, and afterwards the 'Gazette' acclaimed him editorially and otherwise as—in the making—the 'most effective speaker in 'the country's public life.' Does one in a hundred of those who listen to or read these eulogies of the godsent leader, know, as does the 'Gazette,' that a forceful section of this 'great' Liberal-Conservative party has several times tried to depose Mr. Borden, the last attempt having been just before his recent tour to the West? Does one know that his present anti-reciprocity attitude was forced upon him by the interests as the price of his continued leadership? Does one know that even now the political hemlock cup is prepared for him, and that after the defeat of the Conservatives on Sept. 21 it will be presented to his lips and that his dear flatterers of to-day will force him to drink it?

We are glad to see on Mr. Bickerdike's programme, 'Increased preference to Great Britain.' We have absolutely free entrance into Great Britain, and can ask for no more. In return we exclude her goods as much as we can. We still make our people pay a quarter more for British goods than they cost our fellow subjects there, and not only for British goods, but we tax our people a like amount on Canadian-made goods. This question of an increased British preference, though it may be shirked just now, will certainly follow very soon. Those who have been so frantic to save the British connection on trade lines will be challenged by the Canadian people with a proposal to bind the Empire together by a greatly increased tariff preference to Great Britain. The present reciprocity agreement with the United States is not a preference. It hurts Great Britain nowhere. It is towards the Empire and only towards the Empire that we give preferences, and these should be real and empire-binding. When these come in question we shall be glad to hear what Mr. Perley, of Argenteuil, has to say—he who the 'Gazette' says, administered 'a stinging rebuke' to Mr. Fisher, when he said 'that there are people, of whom 'Mr. Fisher is not one, who are able 'to look at public questions not solely 'from the point of view of their pockets.' The question of reciprocity has no other significance than increased trade. It injures nobody, certainly not Great Britain or the British connection. But just let the question of increased British preference come up and see how the pockets would cry out—the pockets by which the fiscal policy of Mr. Perley's party is dictated.

The shouters for the 'old flag' are already on record denouncing the increase of the British preference as proposed by Mr. Bickerdike, the Liberal candidate in St. Lawrence division. These people profess to believe, and Mr. Borden repeats it daily—almost hourly, that the flag follows trade, that if we trade with the United States we shall wrap the colors of that country round us. Mr. Perley was grandly eloquent about the ignominy of urging pocket considerations when imperial loyalty was in question. There were people he said—implying that these were the Conservative protectionists—who were able to look at public questions not solely from the point of view of their pockets. In fact, to show the enormous trade advantages of reciprocity was from the point of view of noble imperial patriotism sordid in the extreme. Yet when Mr. Bickerdike proposes that the empire should be further bound together by freer trade within it the pocket, as we prophesied it would, is crying out in terror. It is not the pocket of the people this time, who would get their clothes cheaper, and many things else, but the pockets of the few who are making things dearer for us. Those few pockets are, however, the important pockets for Mr. Perley's party.

Our correspondent, 'Observer,' asks the question what is Bourassaism, that is Nationalism, and makes out that it is the foe of the Roman Catholic Church, which, seeking to be universal, is necessarily against nationalism. There has no doubt been a movement against nationalism in the English-speaking element in the Roman Catholic Church in North America, which has caused some recent antagonisms in Canada and in Maine. But to say that ecclesiasticism, Ultramontanism, or however we may name the extreme claims of the Church, are opposed to nationalism in this province is to ignore all the most prominent facts. It would be as correct to say that the Roman Catholic Church has been opposed to Nationalism in Ireland, when, as every one knows, the two causes have largely coincided. In this province every ecclesiastical organ is Nationalist, and every Nationalist organ has the ecclesiastical support. The 'Devoir,' Mr. Bourassa's organ, has been the Montreal paper exclusively admitted to some of the Roman Catholic educational institutions, and the 'Action Sociale,' a Quebec church organ, is also approved. This exclusion was openly defended in the 'Devoir' by a professor in one of the colleges. Scratch a Nationalist and you will find a Castor, said Sir Wilfrid Laurier the other day on the platform, and a Castor is well understood, in the language of the province, to mean an Ultramontane, just as we understand a Tory to mean a Conservative, and used to call a Reformer a Grit. Sir Wilfrid has the deadly enmity of the Ultramontanes. It is these who are at the bottom of the Nationalist movement. Their ambition is to form in time a French Catholic country in this corner of North America, including as large a slice of New England as they can obtain a majority in.

A curious duel to the death, or wager of one's political life, has occurred in Laval county, where one of the candidates declared that Mr. Monk had voted in Parliament for the Navy Bill, and the other declared he had not done so, and offered to retire from the contest if he was wrong, challenging the other to do the same; and they shook hands and declared it a bargain. Now what really happened was this: Sir Wilfrid Laurier having moved the third reading of the Navy Bill, Mr. Borden moved in amendment that Canada should put at the disposal of the home government the price of two Dreadnoughts, giving the Admiralty discretion as to how best the money could be used 'to increase 'the united strength of the Empire and 'to serve its power and security.' Mr. Monk moved in amendment to this that the matter be referred to the people. That was voted down by the great majority of both parties. When Mr. Borden's amendment was put, Mr. Monk and the Nationalists voted with the government against it. The bill was then put and carried on division. Mr. Wilson understands that that was voting for the Navy Bill. Mr. Monk did not so understand it. He explicitly says he did not vote for it. Mr. Monk was certainly understood throughout to be very strongly opposed to the bill or to any help being given to the Empire by Canada. He has been the idol of the anti-navy men ever since. In these divisions Mr. Monk voted against Mr. Borden's proposal of direct aid, and Mr. Borden voted against Mr. Monk's demand for a referendum. In after days, when it was necessary for Mr. Monk and Mr. Borden to find common standing ground and to adopt a plea that would hold good in their opposing constituencies, Mr. Borden came over to the position of Mr. Monk and adopted the cry that the matter should have been referred to the country. He had no thought of that when he moved to aid the imperial naval power by the price of two Dreadnoughts, as the beginning of a course of continued co-operation. In spite of their diametrically opposite attitudes, they got together and both declared in beautiful unison that there should have been a referendum, and Mr. Bourassa has since mounted the same platform and added his trombone to the orchestra.

A Hebrew has made an appeal to his fellow-religionists of St. Lawrence Ward to vote against the reciprocity pact. What his interest is in making this appeal we are not concerned to know. It is not the interest of those to whom he addresses himself. Since when have they become afraid to meet with friend or foe in a commercial deal? Have the annexation bogey-men frightened them? Will they in future deal only with each other for fear that free dealings with those of other nationalities will lead to their being swallowed up; subverted for whatever the equivalent of annexation may be? If such is the case it is the first sign of decadence we have noticed in this extraordinarily virile race. Possibly, however, it is not that their adviser thinks that people lose their nationality by indiscriminate dealings with others; but that his people should fear to trust themselves to do business with the people of the United States in an open market. If that is the fact the Hebrews of St. Lawrence Ward are in bad case. From the days of Abraham their forefathers have dealt with any people, have asked no favors, but rejoiced and prospered when anything like an even chance was allowed them. Till the Hebrew begins to lose his nationality by reason of buying from anyone that will sell to him cheap enough, and selling to anyone that will give him his price, be he of what race he may, we shall look in vain for wisdom in the arguments of Mr. Borden.

Mr. Monk and Mr. Cousineau explicitly denied at a meeting last week that Mr. Bourassa had threatened the people with conscription, as the effect of the Navy Bill. They had to face cries of 'Menteur' from the audience, and one present declared that he had heard Mr. Bourassa say so himself. There is no doubt that this bugbear has been as violently waved in the French counties by Mr. Monk's Nationalist friends as the equally unfounded one of annexation has been waved by his protectionist allies. That is an iniquity that no amount of assertion will wipe out. The funny thing about it is that though conscription has never been operative among us, it was on our statute book from the days of Sir George Cartier till it was removed by this very Navy Bill. The Cartier law, as it was called, having been introduced in the beginning of Confederation in 1868, by Mr. Cartier as Minister of Militia, contained the same provisions as to balloting that were afterwards re-enacted in the Revised Statutes of Canada, applying alike to land and marine service. That law vested the command in chief of both services in the Queen and in the Governor-General as her representative. Her Majesty might require all the male inhabitants of Canada, capable of bearing arms, in case of a levee en masse. The militia was divided into four classes, active and reserve land force, and active and reserve sea force. Both of the active forces were to consist of (a) corps raised by voluntary enlistment; (b), corps raised by ballot, and (c), corps composed of men raised by voluntary enlistment and men balloted to serve. Minute directions were given as to the method of conscription. In the Navy Act of last year there is not a word providing for compulsory service. On the contrary, that act explicitly repeals the chapter of the Revised Statutes, which contains the above provisions, as far as any marine service is concerned, so that no law now exists under which compulsory naval service could be imposed.

Speaking at a Liberal meeting in an Ontario rural constituency the other day, Mr. S. S. Nesbitt, a Toronto business man, hit the nail on the head by saying, 'The trouble is 'that the wrong hen hatched out the 'chicks.' It is worth reading over a second time, and suggests this question: Suppose Mr. Fielding had reported to the House of Commons the overtures from Washington and had ended by saying, 'These overtures the 'government refused to entertain!' Would Mr. Borden and those behind him have risen and approved the course of the government, or would they have declared that the greatest trade opportunity in the history of Canada had been thrown away? The answer is not difficult. Even as recently as December 13 last the Opposition in Parliament were demanding of the government new markets. On that day the spokesman was Mr. W. H. Sharpe, Conservative M.P. for Lisgar, Man., and his demand was for new markets for live stock. On April 15, 1910, Mr. J. E. Armstrong, Conservative M.P. for Lambton, Ont., had this to say: 'What has the min-'ister done in regard to opening up 'markets? The great boast and cry 'of the men leading the Liberal party 'previous to 1896 was: "Place us in '"power, and we will open up the '"markets of the world to the Cana-'"dian farmer; we will obtain for you '"the great market of 80,000,000 people '"to the south." Let them point to 'one market that they have opened 'up. They cannot do it, and they 'know it.' Many more instances might be quoted. The policy of refusing to enter the United States market was framed after the Conservatives learned that the Liberal Government had secured the entry to those markets But that was because, to their mind, 'the wrong hen hatched out the chicks.'

We sincerely hope that Mr. Borden will be able to declare that he has been incorrectly reported when he is made to have said at Bedford that 'he 'dissolved all arguments advanced by 'the government for the adoption of 'reciprocity, and could not find one 'which would justify Canada in depart-'ing from the policy of the past fifty 'years.' If this could mean that Mr. Borden in departing from the uniform policy of the past fifty years is entirely without excuse for doing so, it would be at least intelligible. It evidently means, however, that the Government, in adopting reciprocity, has departed from the policy of the past fifty years. Such an utterance is so glaring a reversal of the facts known to everybody that it can only be put down to self-deception and mental aberration through dwelling on a fixed idea. Nothing but a complete repudiation of such a statement can replace Mr. Borden as one capable to advise his country.

Mr. Bourassa drew cheers from the Conservatives at a meeting at Ste. Scholastique by proclaiming his loyalty. He told how he had always said it was our duty to defend our homes and our country, even against France; but he proclaimed equally loudly that we should not be called on to fight where Canada was not in danger. In other words, he declared that Canada was not a responsible part of the Empire, but only a dependency. Mr. Fauteux, the Conservative candidate, whom Mr. Bourassa was there to support, put the attitude of the opposition bluntly, and in a sentence spoiled both Mr. Bourassa's and Mr. Monk's pretty explanations. He declared that he was a follower of Mr. Monk, and would vote against the navy if it meant any contribution to England. There is the Quebec Conservative platform in a nutshell. Canada, depending on imperial defence, is to take no part in imperial defence. Mr. Borden may say what he likes. If he conquers it will be with this cry.

The outbreak in France is not against wages that are too low to meet the increased cost of living, but directly against the increased prices. One might as well attempt to sweep out the tide with a broom as hope to keep prices from going up when gold is, owing to superabundant production, going down in value. There is nothing for it but to adjust wages and other incomes to the new conditions. There is, however, in France, an artificial method of enhancing the prices of food which it might be well to reconsider. The octroi is a tax levied at the confines of a town on food and other commodities brought into the town. It by so much enhances the prices of the people's necessaries. It is a wrong kind of a tax, as it taxes the poor almost equally with the rich. If the angry women, instead of making war against those who were charging them market prices for what they needed, had overturned the tables of those who sat at the receipt of custom, they might have hoped for some result. As it was they no doubt forced the dealers to sell to them at their prices rather than have their stocks destroyed with no return at all. But they could not force the dealers to go on with a losing business; so that they have gained nothing. The towns of France will probably have to find a different way of raising civic revenue than by taxing the people's food. Our way is far fairer than that. It comes on all who have homes in the city, but it does so in some measure in proportion to the value of those homes, and on all who do business, but in some proportion to the extent of that business. We do not take our system to be perfect—a tax on land values would be more so—but it is far superior to the octroi.

The letter from Mr. Cancino, a pineapple and sisal planter on the Island of Eleuthera, one of the Bahamas, is very informative as to the present condition of those islands commercially, and reveals an enthusiastic desire for union with Canada. The islands are at present shut out from the United States markets by high duties. Should reciprocity be adopted they would, as part of Canada, be free of the United States market for the greater part of their products. This is a prospective feature of the change which has not occurred to our correspondent, who seems to place his hopes of trade regeneration in free commerce with what would in case of union be the rest of Canada. The Bahama problem is certainly a very interesting one, and will probably come up at an early date after the new parliament gets under way. It would, if nothing else, be a great advertisement for the islands thus to become a part of Canada.

It is very pleasant to hear that there is at last a proposition to carry the Cote des Neiges road through the lands of the Seminary, commonly spoken of as the Priests' Farm, where a much better grade can be obtained than by the course followed for centuries. The street railway had to make a deflection into the Seminary property rather than face the steep summit assent, and we have never been able to understand why the same should not have been done for other traffic. The change is now infinitely harder to make than when we urged it. At that time the present road could have been treated as a splendid avenue to the park and quite forsaken as a highway. It is a question if that can be done now, so much building having taken place. It has been the vice of all our road engineering in this city and throughout the province, excepting always the most primitive river shore and forest roads, that they have been laid out on the lines on which the properties were divided, paying far more attention to squaring the properties than to the convenience of those who should use the roads. On only two of our streets from the lower to the upper level of the city has the very slightest effort been made to ease the ascent. These instances are at Beaver Hall Hill and at the narrow ramp at Seigneurs street, where a private roadway became public. In other cases the streets ran straight against the hill, and if they could not make the leap they just stopped.

It was a matter of fine finesse to bring up the proposal to dispose of a part of 'Fletcher's Field' in the month of August, when everyone is away that might make effective protest against it. Where is the Parks and Playgrounds Association at such a time as this? Scattered far and wide by mountain, stream and sea. We have received a letter beginning, 'Can we not enlist the sympathy 'of the 'Witness' in our protest 'against the City Council depriving our 'citizens of that part of Fletcher's 'Field adjoining the Hotel Dieu?' We are not told of any protest that is being made. The only one we have heard of is that we made ourselves from which our correspondent probably took the alarm. It is at no little sacrifice that the press makes protests. It is liable to make lifelong enemies. In this particular case we have the greatest admiration for the institution in question. It is worthy of the best and most expansive site the city could afford, and should have the fullest support of those citizens who wish to see their city grow great as well as large. We hope that friends will be raised up for that noble university to secure it in sufficient space and equipment for carrying on its great work, which it could not very well have on the space asked for, though it is very large, say twelve hundred and fifty feet by an average of two hundred and fifty. We were the first to propose the occupation of the mountain by the city, and we have protected it from many an inroad and protested against those that have been accomplished. What is needed is not our championship of the people's grounds. That has never been lacking, but that the people themselves should express themselves in protest. There are thousands who will do nothing at all and then will denounce everybody when it is too late. The protests of the press stand for a great deal when it is understood that there is a live public sentiment behind them, but for little so long as public opinion is supine and the individual citizen waits till a thing is done and then growls.

The original promoters of the Incline Railway on the mountain do not remain with us; but they have left us a most interesting monument of what assurance could do under the lax conditions which prevailed when they took possession. Like other concessionaries on the park they began by being squatters. They took what privileges they chose, and negotiated about them afterwards. The city has not, we presume, lost much money by the process, as in its early days the enterprise was understood not to be very profitable. The wisdom of the squatting process was shown in their getting possession of the most salient shoulder of the mountain, which was belittled and disfigured by their erections. Time has accustomed us to it with its banal steam apparatus protruding just where peace and majesty ought to have sat upon the stately northern brow of the hill. But there was a great outcery against it at first. The civic authorities were asked why they had not relegated the funicular to some gully in which, instead of being an excrescence on the whole landscape, it would have had scenic qualities that would have given delight. But we had at that time no civic authorities to heed any voice but that of those interested. The question is now open again, and those who shall grant a renewal of the franchise will have the responsibility of the continuance of a serious disfigurement.

LABOR.

Labor day is becoming more and more of an institution; and the more the better. It is well to teach all classes of men to honor labor, for there is nothing honorable but labor. The Master said, 'my Father worketh hitherto, and I work.' The reverse has been the common doctrine from the foundation of the world. By a wrong interpretation of the primal curse recorded in the beginning of Genesis labor has been accounted man's curse, whereas it is man's greatest blessing. Up almost to the present day a man has been accounted respectable, that is, worthy of respect, in proportion as he did not have to labor; and a man has been spoken of as having an independence who depended on his ancestors for his living. These views are heretical and are far more damning than many a theological error for which Christians have excommunicated each other. Man was put into the world to work for his fellow men. That is the first principle of the Kingdom of Heaven. A man can have no satisfaction of soul if he does not. He does not need to wait for another world for his retribution; he is hopelessly unhappy, and if rich has to roam the world in the miserable search for the satisfaction that he can find nowhere but at his own door, doing at his own calling the best he can for his fellow men. He who does that is almost necessarily happy and contented.

It is a mistake to assume that work for one's fellow men is necessarily some work of religion or philanthropy outside of one's daily task. This is a blunder that often introduces confusion into a man's sense of duty, and discord into the harmony of his life. Every man has a calling, and it is primarily in that that he is looked to to serve God and his generation. He may have his by-products, but his steady divine service is that of his daily task. And here is where many a man who finds himself enlisted in the noble order of labor makes his fatal mistake. He takes no glory in the labor itself. He thinks that the less he can do for the pay he gets the better he serves his fellow men. In the erection of an important building, not very far away, it became a matter of emulation among the bricklayers, how few bricks each could lay in a day. This is an extreme case, but the idea of restricting service as a matter of mutual loyalty has burned deeply into many minds. Tin plate workers in the South of Wales had a mutual agreement not to produce more than a certain amount: a day, the amount being about one-third of what the most capable could have turned out. It is a doctrine of damnation to the person who allows it to rule his life, and it brings its own belittlement upon his character and blight upon his happiness. It is sordid in making the pay more important than the service, whereas the law of the higher kingdom is to put the service first, and count that He who clothes the lilies will reward abundantly. Those who cannot walk by faith in such a divine order have only to look at the facts about them, and see that it is everywhere the man who does his best and not he who does his worst who gets on.

LABOR DAY.

Labor Day in Montreal and Canada has assumed a most important position in recent years. Not so long ago its observance was confined to a few trades unions, which held a procession and a picnic, garnished with speeches. A large proportion of the craftsmen treated it with indifference, if not with hauteur. Now it is a regular bank holiday, and large places of business of many different kinds close, so that the man who toils with his head, and the man who toils with his hand, have the same opportunity for recreation. We live in such a strenuous age that the old adage that 'All work and no 'play makes Jack a dull boy,' has a greater significance than ever. A holiday now and then, when men and women can 'take their noses off 'the grindstone,' is well both for the sake of the noses and of the grindstone. Our beautiful September air becomes to all who can take advantage of it both a privilege and a duty. The fact that representatives of every class now celebrate Labor Day is a symbol of the social advance that is in progress. In times past 'the laboring man' was the man who worked with his hands, and who was supposed to be infinitely inferior to the man who did no work, but who lived on the products of others. He used to be called a gentleman, but he was of course really a loafer. We have come to a juster view of things. Every man who is worth calling a man works in these days. There is in Canada practically no dividing line between the head worker and the hand worker. All recognize their glorious heritage as 'laboring men.' The two great armies of workers are counted as engaged in equally honorable service, and the fact that there is often an interchange of recruits between them constitutes a true democracy.

Some people who visit Canada tell us that we have a grand capacity for enjoyment, others remark upon our tremendous capacity for work, and there is no doubt that the two should go together to make up the ideal character. There can be no enjoyment without work. 'Whatever thy hand findeth to 'do, do it with thy might,' is a good motto, whether applied to work or play. And—like the individual—the nation, which 'remembering its Creator,' rejoices in its youth, its work and its play, has its foot planted upon the road to success. As regards the department of industry which is distinctively labelled as 'labor'—that of organized hand-workers—Canada is more fortunate than most nations just now. Alongside the United States, where 'labor troubles' are many and frequent, and having such intimate relations with Great Britain, where the 'labor situation' has recently been so acute, we have surprisingly little friction between employer and employee—between capital and labor. One of the great boons given the country by Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Government was the Lemieux Act, for the settlement of labor disputes. This, with its fine property of 'holding the balance level' between conflicting interests, has proved in practice to be one of the best schemes ever devised for dealing with this very difficult problem, and one which has attracted admiration all over the world.

Organized labor has been much in the public eye of late, along the lines of commerce in Great Britain. It has gained power sufficient temporarily to dislocate social and industrial conditions, and, as in other cases of the possession of absolute power, the exercise of the power has been marked by some abuses. One lesson the recent great labor troubles has taught is that the strike is a clumsy and ineffectual weapon. The public, the men, the employers, all suffer, and in most cases in the end no one really gains anything. Then also the 'hooligan' element of society—which always seems to be watching for an opportunity to act foolishly—takes advantage of the upset of the constituted authorities to work mischief and the struggle which perhaps was entered on at first as an honest effort to have grievances redressed, degenerates into riot and almost into civil war. The wise man likens the beginnings of strife to the letting out of water, and the symbol is an apt one. 'None but a madman 'will throw about fire and say it is all 'but in sport,' says the quaint old poet, and certainly those who attempt to paralyze the industry of a country for any cause are perilously near madness. But recriminations or complaints are not our purpose on Labor Day or any other day. It is, as we have said, a pleasant opportunity for rest and recreation. It is a reminder to capital and labor, to employer and employee, of their interdependence on each other. It is an appeal to us all to turn our heart to Him who has so gloriously constituted the world that all true and honest workers are really 'laboring together with Him.'

READJUSTMENT NEEDED.

Mr. Lloyd George has made a pathetic plea to the well-willing part of the community on behalf of the troublesome strikers. 'There are multi-'tudes in the country,' he said, 'who, 'notwithstanding grinding toil, don't 'earn enough to keep body and soul 'together, and members of churches, 'who never missed a delicacy, become 'angry when these make an effort to 'better their condition.' It is probable that this, though true, is not a precise picture. We presume that the sympathy of the general community is with the toilers on the question of wages, and that, when there is resentment, it is largely due to proceedings regarded as domineering and tyrannical, like the destruction of property, still more the obstruction of food supply, and most of all when the demand of the strikers is not so much for increased wages as for the recognition of the union, which means to the man on the street that the labor combinations shall be in a position to dictate not only dangerously to the management of the businesses that support their members, but to their fellow workmen. But while bad things are done by the unruly and undue demands are made by the organizations, it probably remains true that the chief reason why the agreement of the labor men was not adhered to was that the conditions under which it was made did not continue. There has been a steady rise in the cost of all necessaries in all countries. Men and women are parading in France, stupidly raiding and wrecking the farms, and destroying the shops whence they have their daily food because the prices have gone up. The same thing is occurring in South Wales. It is the increase in the prices of food that has created the irresistible free trade movement in the United States. The people blame the increased prices on the financial combinations that control the traffic and they have been shown to have abundant reason for so doing. Under conditions of rising prices this can always be done, and always will be done, more or less. But the real fact at the bottom of it all is that money, measured by the gold standard, is worth a great deal less than it was.

It seems that in England wages have not risen in proportion to the cost of living. When a man is expected to bring up a family—and it is eminently in the public interest to assume that condition—on less per week than it costs to keep one of the horses with which he works—and that is said to have been the case with the rank and file of the Liverpool dockers—we have no right to expect him to be reasonable in his behavior or to have no mad passions. When it comes to wrecking and shooting, as it did in Liverpool, largely at the hands, not of the workers, but of the lawless classes, or to assaulting peaceable men and women, as in South Wales, there is nothing for it but to use force, and the more abundant the power in evidence the less is likely to be the harm done. Mr. Ramsay Macdonald is not an unreasonable man, but when he uttered in parliament diatribes against the government for calling out the military he was apparently talking, not according to his common sense, but to satisfy his supporters. There is something parallel in holding that the strike is a right way of reaching labor settlements. Many will admit that there may be times when the strike is unavoidable, as sometimes war is unavoidable, but who will deplore it as they deplore war. One has only to ask himself what is the logical sequel of a successful strike. A labor union that has gained a demand by means of a strike will almost of necessity be restless till it uses the same weapon again, and the process will naturally go on till disastrous defeat checks it for a time. Meantime it has caused untold public disturbance and loss, of which the labor men will have themselves borne the chief brunt. The miners of the Fernie district in British Columbia are on strike at present. They can probably afford to hold out for a long time. Their wages have been high and their standard of living comfortable. They live largely in pretty villas surrounded by well kept lawns and shrubbery. But they think they can get more, and they are starving the western end of the country of its coal in order to get what they want. And their denunciations of the government for policing the district are indignant in the extreme.

It is plain that the world will have to find some better way than this to determine what men ought to get. No one has discovered it yet; but Great Britain has pretty well made up its mind that something must be done by which the country will be governed neither by despotic combinations of capital, nor by despotic combinations of labor. The solution will apparently have to be a step in the direction of national socialism. But so long as the evolution of it is in the hands of true Liberals, we may rest assured that it will be conceived in the direction of the greatest possible freedom to an individual. When it comes to national socialism the first thing to consider will be the well-being of the nation. It needs but a glance at the conditions under which Great Britain exists to see that any serious enhancement of the cost of her products will throw her out of the running altogether. Her soil does not produce enough in any form for her to live upon. She is the workshop of the nations, buying from them their raw material and selling them her finished goods. Added wages means higher prices of goods at home and abroad. Higher prices again mean dearer living, and so on, and it might happen that other countries might learn to make their own goods without sending them round by way of England to be milled,

then the case of her dockers, the railway freight hands and the mill operatives would be worse than before. English labor would emigrate, and cheap foreign labor would replace it, as in the United States; and England would not be England. Whether consciously or not, all this necessarily comes into question in every settlement. At present, however, there is in many cases an unequal appropriation of the fruits of toil, out of which some grow wealthy while others starve. So long as this is the case, there will remain a good margin for safe adjustment, from a national point of view.

CONCERNING SLUSH.

Mr. McGillicudy, the man who brought charges against Mr. Oliver, Minister of the Interior, of having corruptly received large sums of money, mostly from New York, has brought the war against him to Toronto, where he has addressed a meeting setting forth the charges in great detail. At this meeting an advocate of Mr. Oliver said that the whole movement against the minister was at the instigation of Mr. Rutherford, whose corrupt dealings as a member of the Alberta Legislature were exposed by Mr. Oliver and drove him from power. These people were all Liberals. The explanation of Mr. Oliver, as given in Parliament, and as given by his defender at Toronto, is that there are party funds at the disposal of ministers with which the public has nothing to do. Mr. McGillicuddy's charges, obtained from the teller of the bank in which the money under discussion was deposited, included statements that a considerable proportion of the money had gone into the pockets of Mr. Oliver and his relatives, and some of it had gone to the support of newspapers in which Mr. Oliver was interested. And it was insinuated, though not asserted, that the money had come from Messrs. Mackenzie and Mann, who had received most lucrative advantages out of crown lands obtained through Mr. Oliver in Saskatchewan.

These are the charges which were brought before a parliamentary committee, which had hardly got to work when it and all its proceedings vanished into thin air through the sudden dissolution of Parliament. It was claimed by the Opposition that the session was suddenly snapped for fear of the exposures that would be made before this committee. We did not find this necessary as an explanation, even assuming that committee to be the cause of the suddenness of the dissolution, which it was quite necessary to suppose. It was apparent that the object of the Opposition was to protract the session and obstruct its proceedings in order to stave off a vote on reciprocity. It was evident that if this committee's inquiry were entered on it could be spun out as long as the Opposition chose, and that to break it off at any later stage by the dissolution of Parliament would look worse than to break it off at once, while any continuation of the session, without the power of closure, would, under the conditions of obstruction that existed, have stultified Parliament before the country, and would have been intolerable to the House, which was fast falling to pieces. We were ourselves not sorry to see that committee wiped out. As we said at the time its vindication of the accused, which was assured, no matter what the facts, would be no vindication at all. The members of it would vote exactly according to party, and the majority of them were supporters of the Government. The facts brought before such a committee would be as much distorted as the wranglers on both sides could manage to twist them, and as much obscured by bullying obstruction as the most unscrupulous of the Government's fighters could manage to obscure them by limiting the scope of the inquiry. Such inquests indeed do little but irritate those who want to see justice done whoever falls, and can give no great satisfaction to those they declare not guilty. Mr. Lanctot, of Sorel, was declared not guilty, and forthwith all his neighbors of both parties brought him in guilty. The one advantage of such committees is that they do array some of the facts before the public, and the public forms its own severe conclusions.

The country is at the present moment concerned, not so much with slush funds of the sort here described, although it is eminently false to say that the country is not interested in them, as with special funds raised for election purposes. Canada's record with regard to these has been disgraceful in the extreme to her reputation, and, what is worse, has been most demoralizing to her people. The young man who is taught in his Christian Endeavor Society or Young Men's Christian Association, or College Debating Society, or wherever he receives his patriotic inspiration, that it is his duty to take an interest in the well-being and public life of his country, is met at the outset with some disgraceful saw-off between his own party and the one he has been brought up to despise. He finds that political corruption evident and proved is thus condoned by common consent, and he loses all faith in the rectitude of politics; he lowers his moral standards; he ceases to care for his country; or if he continues to take an interest in party strife it is very much on the plane of a practical politician. He works for what party he may and becomes a chronic suppliant for place.

Canada is falling behind the United States in this matter. A large number of the states have election laws which insist on publicity for election funds, both as to where these come from and what they are spent on. And Congress has now passed a still more effective law for the whole country, while we still wallow in slush. Charges are being bandied on both sides that the other side is being financed from abroad. On one side this charge has much to make it probable, on the other it is entirely improbable. But foreign sources are not the only or the usual fountains of slush. There is no person or corporation seeking privilege or seeking favor that is not willing to pay for it by getting some party beholden to that interest, into power. And money, as all know who see anything of what is going on, flows abundantly. But why is it that we are willing to know ourselves to be batted about by money interests, instead of governing ourselves as we are supposed to do? Why is it that neither party now before the country is promising the people an election publicity law? When the parliament about to be elected comes into power, by virtue of no one knows what occult influences, we shall ask it in vain for a publicity law. No one will be pledged to it and we shall be told parliament has no mandate. And the next election will be as this.

MERCERIZED MONEY.

At a time when the subsidized press of Canada is pretending that that highly-protected country, the United States, is in the throes of poverty and despair, and that the textile mills are especially under the weather, it is interesting to read 'Our Mercerized Aristocracy,' by Judson C. Welliver, in the current 'Hampton's Magazine,' wherein it is shown that the highly-protected cotton-milling industry of New England has gained and is gaining enormous profits. The dividend rate is not the only evidence of large profits. The big surpluses represent undistributed profits which are commonly put into new mills. After paying the generous dividends, the mill corporations distribute their surplus in 'stock dividends.' Mr. Welliver says that to contemplate the financial record, for example, of the Dartmouth Company, a Massachusetts concern, is enough to make an investor's mouth water. In 1901 the Dartmouth paid 12 percent dividends. Then for three years it paid 8 percent annually. Then in 1905 the dividend jumped to 20 percent. This was not nearly big enough to distribute profits, so the 1906 dividends were 26 percent. This might have seemed satisfactory to an investor accustomed to snap up a farm mortgage drawing 5 percent, but it was only a suggestion of the possibilities of a well-conducted cotton mill. So in 1907 the Dartmouth paid 66 percent in dividends, and in 1908, the year of depression following the panic of 1907, it struggled along so well that it repeated this 66 percent performance. That would seem enough to dissipate even a most able-bodied surplus; but the finest thing of all was yet in store for Dartmouth stockholders. In 1909 the company distributed a stock dividend of 100 percent. That is, every stockholder received as a gift a certificate for additional shares of the same number he had held before. Besides this, there was a 13 percent cash dividend. In 1910 it paid 4 percent per quarter on the stock, old and new; that is, at the rate of sixteen dollars or a hundred percent per annum on the increased capitalization!

In addition to paying large cash dividends for years, the Butler Mill, of New Bedford, paid a stock dividend of 20 percent in 1910; the Manomet Mill, of New Bedford, paid a stock dividend of 33 1-3 percent in 1910; the Soule Mill, of New Bedford, distributed a stock dividend of 20 percent in 1909; the Whitman Mill, another New Bedford concern, declared a stock dividend of 33 1-3 percent in 1909; the Bourne Mill, of Fall River, declared a stock dividend of 40 percent in 1903; the Chace Mill, of Fall River, declared a 20 percent stock dividend in 1905, and 33 1-3 percent in 1907; the Davis Mill, of Fall River, in 1907 distributed a stock dividend of 25 percent, and the Davol Mill, of Fall River, did the same. The Laurel Lake Mill paid 11 percent in 1906, 14 percent in 1907, 13 percent in 1908, 8 percent in 1909, and in 1907, as amiable recognition of the goodness of Providence and the tariff makers, doubled its capitalization and distributed a stock dividend of 100 percent. 'You will observe,' remarks Mr. Welliver, 'that a stock dividend of 100 percent makes it possible to distribute just twice as much money to stockholders without changing the percentage rate of the dividend. I hope the stockholder was a widow and orphan. He ought to have been, for the widows and orphans constitute the final justification for passing these good things along to our thrifty New England friends.'

In Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Maine and Connecticut, just as in Rhode Island, the big, rich corporations are generally closely controlled by limited groups of capitalists who are able, says Mr. Williver, 'to derive these fat benefits from your and my amiable but extravagant innocence about their affairs; in short, from our willingness to grant them protection which they do not need, and which they coin into immense returns based on monopolistic privilege. The high-water mark of nominal dividends was reached by the cotton mills in 1907, that was the year of generous stock dividends, as well as special cash distributions. Now, when a mill makes a 100 percent stock dividend, it means that to maintain its former dividend rate it must double the amount of earnings devoted to dividends. The year 1908 was a year of business depression. Dividends were generally cut, earnings in many fields of industry disappeared. It would have been an especially trying year for the cotton mills, because of their recent immense increases of capitalization, if the cotton milling industry had been like others. But it is not. When the depression year of 1908 came, the mills calmly paid their usual rates of dividends.'

'True their already underpaid labor had to suffer sharp reductions in wages; true, also, you and I and the other wearers of protected cotton goods were compelled to pay prices that were excessive when compared with the price tendencies in other lines of business. That was unimportant to the cotton mill millionnaires, the textile aristocracy. It would have its dividends, and it got them. Part was squeezed out of us consumers, part out of its operatives. Yes, it got them, because it had the power to extort them. The grotesque exaggerations of the policy of protection gave it power to take them. It could pay as low wages and charge as high prices as it chose; the tariff wall held it secure in its domination.' Now it is said that some of the mills are closing down again, and the Canadian reporters are being paid to say that that is because of extreme depression. Others tell us that it is a part of a concerted movement on the part of the trusts to scare the people of the United States or the same trusts which are said to be largely contributing to the Conservative expense account during these elections. We know that our own cotton interests have been piling up reserves for years, which have disappeared from time to time by doubling the capitalization, and even at the present moment it is asserted that the stock is being deliberately kept down, like Dominion Steel Corporation, for strategic purposes.

BOURINOT AND RECIPROCITY

The late Sir John Bourinot will probably be acknowledged by all serious students of Canadian constitutional history to have been a sincere and thorough upholder of Canadian institutions; and no reader of his works can doubt that his strong, reasoned and well-informed convictions were utterly opposed to the idea of political absorption into the United States. Sir John Bourinot's loyalty was not only above reproach, but he knew more than most men, by long and open-minded comparative study, why he believed that the Canadian system of government was best for Canada. But it is perfectly plain that he never conceived it possible that the principle of reciprocity in natural products between Canada and the United States would come to be regarded as a danger to the loyalty of the Canadian people. His last completed work was the Life of Lord Elgin, published in 1905, in the 'Makers of Canada' series. This series was prepared under the general direction of a committee, whose chairman was Sir Byron Walker, and the note preceding the volume says:

> The late Sir John Bourinot had completed and revised the following pages some months before his lamented death. The book represents more satisfactorily, perhaps, than anything else that he has written the author's breadth of political vision and his concrete mastery of historical fact. The life of Lord Elgin required to be written by one possessed of more than ordinary insight into the interesting aspects of constitutional law. That it has been singularly well presented must be the conclusion of all who may read this present narrative.

Bourinot had of necessity to deal with Lord Elgin's reciprocity treaty. His estimate of its benefits shows that he considered it to have worked well not only from a trade point of view, but also in the development of neighborly feelings. He says:

> On the whole, the treaty eventually proved of benefit to all the provinces at a time when trade required just such a stimulus as it gave in the markets of the United States. The aggregate interchange of commodities between the two countries rose from an annual average of $14,230,763 in the years previous to 1854, to $33,492,754 gold currency, in the first year of its existence; to $42,944,754 gold currency, in the second year; to $50,339,770 gold currency, in the third year; and to no less a sum than $84,070,955 at war prices, in the thirteenth year, when it was terminated by the United States in accordance with the provision, which allowed either party to bring it to an end after a due notice of twelve months at the expiration of ten years, or of any longer time it might remain in force. Not only was a large and remunerative trade secured between the United States and the provinces but the social and friendly intercourse of the two countries necessarily increased with the expansion of commercial relations and the creation of common interests between them. Old antipathies and misunderstadings disappeared under the influence of conditions which brought these communities together and made each of them place a higher estimate on the other's good qualities. In short, the treaty in all respects fully realized the expectations of Lord Elgin in working so earnestly to bring it to a successful conclusion.

This is sane and sober history, but our jingoes of the present moment are working might and main for the revival of the 'old antipathies and misunderstandings.' They are doing so in the interest of selfish protectionism. But the plain judgment of the plain people should be, as it was half a century ago, on the side of friendly commercial relations with our neighbors. It is the truest imperialism and the truest Canadianism. It is business common sense. It is political common sense. If 'times have changed,' as the Conservatives who wish to go back on Sir John Macdonald's reciprocity assert, they have changed most profoundly in this sense, that free trade principles have been making vast progress in public opinion in the United States during the last quarter of a century. Our neighbors will seek reciprocity elsewhere if Canada rejects it. Even President McKinley foresaw that the United States would soon have to adopt the principle of reciprocity with other countries, and his last public address was a declaration that this was not inconsistent with republican principles. The first large and fair offer comes to Canada, and it now rests with us whether we are to have before us a long period of tariff friendliness and mutual benefit or a long continuance of tariff unfriendliness and mutual injury.

THE CONVICT.

Up till recently retribution was the one idea governing the treatment of offenders. In former days the thief was hanged and the country was thus rid of him. Later, owing to increased humanity, he was put in jail, and the country was burdened with him, neither to his profit nor to that of the country. He became no better but worse for the rest of his life. At length a new era is dawning, that of which King Edward was the herald, when, on the occasion of opening a new institution, he said that the purpose now in view was the benefit of the offender. Stone walls and iron bars are passing, and in place, an opportunity is being allowed to manhood by giving the culprit honest, useful and self-supporting work, without which a man, however rich, is not a man but an unsatisfied decadent. As soon as possible a man's honor is appealed to. A few years ago the Dominion Government appointed a parole officer, and already hundreds of offenders have been released from federal institutions. Only a handful of these have violated their word, while the greater number are living in honor and respectability. The great barrier against giving the prisoner the useful employment that is essential to his manhood is the mistaken jealousy of organized labor, which has nothing to lose by his less skilful competition, but everything to gain by his earning his own living, and that of his family. This unfortunate protest has, however, dominated the situation, and it has become necessary for governments to confine prisoners to uncompetitive employments, not always such as best fit them for life.

Penal discipline will in time aim at being such a training as will best fit the offender to make the best of himself in what remains to him of life. The Province of Ontario has been doing what it might under these untoward conditions. The prisoners of New Ontario, largely illicit whiskey sellers, are placed in camps, and employed in the construction of colonization roads. In this way the government at all events saves the cost of their lazy and demoralizing incarceration as well as the wage bill of free labor, while the prisoner is undoubtedly better working in the open air than confined in a gloomy jail. Recently another step has been taken in the right direction. The province and the city of Toronto have each purchased a three-hundred-acre farm where they intend to place their convicts. Here there will be no humiliating uniform and, for the most part, no locks, bars or cells. They will eat at a common table and abundance of good literature and healthful recreation will be provided. A parole board will meet monthly and each man has the right to appear before it and show cause why he should have his conditional liberty. Away from the cruel gaze of the multitude, he will be given every opportunity to redeem himself. And this will be at his own charge, for the penal farm will be self-supporting or nearly so. For short-sentence men this will be the most wholesome and regenerating sort of outing and will send them back into life in a fitter condition than they have perhaps ever known before, and having had at least a little apprenticeship to hard work. In the case of long or indeterminate sentences, which are in many ways far preferable, training should be contemplated. The more of these enforced farm laborers that take to rural life, no doubt the better. Their doing so would be evidence of the excellence and attractiveness of the training given. But that will probably not be the future of the majority, whose habits will have been well formed in other directions. It is therefore desirable that the training given should be as varied as is consonant with the important moral consideration of making the prisoners self-supporting.

FARCICAL JUSTICE.

When a magistrate says, from the bench: 'The administration of justice in this court is a sort of farce,' something must be done about it. Canadians are proud of their courts, and they have reason to be, and they must be jealous of the reputation of the administration of justice. Mr. Recorder Weir, a conscientious and painstaking judge, makes the complaint. Taking his seat on Monday morning he found one hundred and twenty persons to whom he was to mete out justice. Many of these pleaded guilty, but it requires some time to make 'the punishment fit the crime.' The Recorder admitted his inability to do this under present conditions, and asked that a third recorder should be appointed. The peculiarity of the case is that while the recorder is appointed by the provincial government, the city of Montreal pays his salary. If the city declared its readiness to pay a third recorder, the provincial government is not likely to lose much time in making the appointment. Controller Dupuis says the city will not do this, and Mr. Recorder Weir retorts that the controllers know nothing about it or they would recognize the need for another magistrate at once.

The controllers themselves will probably be among the first to recognize that after such an utterance an investigation must be made. We are not prepared to say that a third recorder would solve the problem. We rather incline to the idea that there must be a considerable reorganization of the judicial system as far as the Recorder's Court is concerned. This court exists, primarily, for the enforcement of civic by-laws, but its jurisdiction is really much wider and every day cases of infractions of the Criminal Code of Canada are heard there. Across the road is the Police Court, where the Criminal Code is the only law. In cases of disorderly houses and liquor cases, when tried in the Recorder's Court, the fines go into the city coffers; when tried in the Police Court, such go into the provincial treasury. The Recorder advances as an argument for a third recorder that he has to give much time to the work of a license commissioner. This is true, and a very efficient license commissioner he is, but if a recorder's work is already too heavy, and if the duties of license commissioner are such, as Mr. Recorder Weir says, as to demand a man's whole time, the argument is strong for dividing the work, though on the other hand the combination of the offices is a great safeguard.

A large proportion of the cases before the Recoder's Court are of this nugatory nature:

> 'John Smith, were you drunk?'
> 'Yes, Your Honor.'
> 'Three dollars, or fifteen days.'

Such cases need occupy the attention of the recorder no longer than to read these lines, but when it comes to dealing with wayward girls, it is of the utmost importance that the official having such under consideration should make a special study of each case. The long-deferred establishment of the juvenile court may do something with the youngest of these, but it will not reduce the number to any great extent. In Toronto an alderman disposes of the hardened 'drunks' sitting half an hour before Colonel Denison's court opens. As in Montreal, first offenders, whose offence is drunkenness, and who have not resisted arrest, have been liberated early in the morning. Both of those courts deal much more expeditiously with the cases than any criminal court in Montreal does. But while such celerity clears the roster, it doubtless leads to occasional cases of injustice. However, this is a serious matter, and citizens are justified in asking that the controllers do something immediately to remove the stigma that the Recorder has placed on his own court.

GERMANY.

There are a great many nasty things being said in the German newspapers against Great Britain just now. They are, however, to be put down as expressive rather of wrath than of hatred; and wrath is very natural. Germany has been irritated ever since Great Britain made that agreement with France about Egypt and Morocco without consulting her. She has more than once made demonstrations on the Morocco coast which plainly meant that France would not be allowed to become overlord of Morocco without reckoning with her. France was found one day with an army in Fez, the capital of Morocco, by the leave and with the approval of the reigning sultan. Germany sent a warship to Agadir. Mr. Lloyd George, of all men, made a speech which implied that things in Morocco were the business of Britain as well as of France, having, as it were, for value received, underwritten France's claim to the country. So Germany understood the speech, and France has been able to carry on 'conversations' with Germany under cover of it. Germany made enormous claims to equatorial territory from France in return for retiring from Agadir in Morocco, a place where she had no claim at all. Although under the Algeciras agreement, Germany's claims in Morocco were commercial and not territorial, and under it therefore her claim to territorial indemnity at the hands of France was nil, France was willing to give her something. But France demurred to giving the enormous stretches of country she demanded.

When it comes to concluding a bargain as to how much or how little shall be paid for a claim that has no tangible existence, it is to be expected that one party will see the amount due to be ten times as large as the other will see it. The Germans rightly reason that if Germany has no territorial right in Morocco, neither has France any, and that as it is only a question which is in the best position to grab, she should be remunerated in proportion to her potential power. Her argument has been that of the lion in the fable, who under like conditions of the division of spoil, gave as the ground of his claim 'because my name is lion.' But then there has happened what happened in Bombastes Furioso, when the hero says:

> So have I heard on Afric's burning shore
> A hungry lion give a grievous roar:
> The grievous roar echoed along the shore.
>
> To which the reply was:
> So have I heard on Afric's burning shore
> Another lion give a grievous roar,
> And the first lion thought the last a bore.

It is, as we have said, very natural indeed that Germany should find Great Britain the greater enemy of the two at a time when it would be a pleasure to her to think of walking over France, as she perhaps imagines she could do, or at least of bluffing France out of a good deal, but that she finds that she has two powers to face instead of one. It is very irritating indeed. It is to be remembered, however, that Mr. Asquith greatly mollified Germany by declaring in parliament that Great Britain would not interfere with negotiations outside of Morocco. How that is to be made a separate question it is hard to see, and therefore it is hard to see what that assurance amounted to. We are glad to gather from the latest diplomatic utterances of Germany that she is inclined for the present to consider herself placated. But if she is to be a comfortable neighbor it will be only reasonable that when there are any more divisions of the world's pie she should get a nice share. We should feel that way if we had been the outsider. Why should not she?

RECIPROCITY MAN.

Does reciprocity aid prosperity, or does it destroy prosperity? Does it increase or does it diminish production? Does it make a better or a worse civilization? Let us try the experiment. Abolish all reciprocity and where do we land? Compel every man to be his own cook, builder, clothier, and what not; compel him to work out his own science, and philosophy, compile his own library and solve his own mathematics; build his own railway and put together his own dynamo, and how would he succeed? The disaster would be complete. Every one knows that all prosperity would disappear, and all the glories and triumphs of civilization would vanish. Man alone, without the possibility of reciprocal service, is the most helpless of all animals, poorer than the common worm. Man with all the appliances and means of reciprocal exchange becomes well nigh omnipotent. Ten men went out camping, each by himself. Ten men pitched tents, ten men gathered fuel and kindled ten fires, ten men went to the post for letters and thus each time ten men had to perform the same ten duties. The following year the ten men joined in one encampment. One man kindled the fire for the ten, one man drew the water, one man went to the post and bought the provisions, and thus each man in turn became equal in efficiency to ten men. Thus by the combination and reciprocity of service for service the ten men became equivalent in efficiency to one hundred men. All the machinery of the present day, the steam engine, the dynamo, the railway, the telegraph, and all the other appliances for production are possible only with freedom to trade and freedom to reciprocate.

Where is the limit to this benefit of association and reciprocity of benefit for benefit? Is it universal all the world over, or is the nature of man such that this benefit ceases at the boundary line of the nation? All the way from the northern limits of the Dominion men are at liberty to exchange with the utmost freedom. Any attempt to destroy that freedom would at once be resented as a criminal interference with the rights of the individual. Reciprocity between county and county, or province and province is regarded as quite correct. Let any man advocate the establishment of a protective tariff between the East and the West, and what would we think of him? He would be laughed to scorn. No one would ever think of taking him seriously. But we are assured by our protectionist friends that the moment we come to the particular line that separates us from the United States, then, we are no longer fit to be free—that free exchange across this line would no longer be benefit for benefit, but injury for injury, loss for loss. Two men stand here on this side of the boundary and we are assured, and the belief is universal, that reciprocity between them is not merely mutually beneficial, but to be encouraged by a host of agencies and appliances; but let one of these men step across the boundary, then we are assured that reciprocity of service between them is no longer beneficial, and proper; but that it is a crime to be suppressed by the imposition of penalties. Bizarre—is it not?

WHAT IS PROTECTION.

The Jew would have no dealings with the Samaritan. That was his religion of prejudice and hostility.

There is another religion, that breathes the spirit of the heavenly. It proclaims: Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself.

The first religion is tribal and provincial. It says:

> God bless me and my wife,
> My son John and his wife,
> Us four and no more.

This religion places the national first and humanity second. It proclaims, 'my country first, let humanity take care of itself.' It cares not for the rights of the man, and treats brotherhood, world-wide brotherhood, with indifference and contempt.

Further than that, it imitates the spirit and methods of war. When the Napoleonic wars ceased in 1815, and peace was about to bring plenty, then the Protectionists put up the barriers of a tariff to take the place of the blockading fleet and to continue the calamity of warfare.

The Canadian tariff is enforced on foreign goods, so that the manufacturer may often increase his prices by thirty percent or more. But, on the other hand, the workingmen are taxed to the amount of hundreds of thousands of dollars yearly, to flood the labor market with the cheapest possible labor and thus reduce wages to the lowest figures.

Thus the tariff favors the richest of the rich, and crushes the poorest of the poor.

The tariff enables the rich to buy cheap and to sell dear.

The tariff and the immigration policy compel the poorest of the poor to buy dear and to sell cheap.

'Save me from competition when I go to sell,' says the rich man; 'but when I go to buy, make the workers compete with the poorest of the poor. Let their competition be at the highest possible pressure.'

In addition to that, the tariff consists of two distinct parts,—the one part free, the other with rates varying at sundry figures. Is the free list for the decrepit, the halt and the blind, the lowly and the oppressed, and are the high rates for the strongest of the strong and the richest of the rich?

Let the reader lay this fact to heart and let him bow his head in humility to think that in this country of churches and other religious organizations, the laws of taxation are such that the highest taxes are imposed with crushing force on the poorest of the poor, while the free list is almost exclusively for the richest of the rich.

Statistics show that the average workman may earn $500 yearly. In this city the owner of a well situated acre can easily command a rental of $50,000 yearly, as much in one year for doing nothing as the toiler can earn in a hundred years. The toiler must work eight or ten hours daily, every day in the year that he can secure employment, while the owner of the favorite lot need not lift a finger in a life time.

Two questions: first, who pays the tax; second, who gets the protection? On whom does the burden fall? Who supports the government and who, at the same time, supports the non-producing land owner?

Some one must raise the crops, construct the buildings, print the newspapers, and furnish the clothing. Some one must bear the burden of toil, year after year, season after season.

Let the fact not be forgotten. In this land with boasted goodness, we maintain a tariff that places on the shoulders of one part of the people the whole burden of supporting the government, and also of supporting an idle aristocracy.

Let me summarize. Protection teaches a religion of hostility and separation. It repudiates brotherhood, it imitates war and blockades the ports after the manner of an enemy's fleet; it helps the rich to crush the poor, it is constructed so that the heaviest taxes fall on the poorest, while the free list is almost wholly for the richest of the rich, it separates society into two distinct classes, compelling one class to do all the work, while allowing another to enjoy all the benefits of civilization without any of its burdens.

W. A. DOUGLASS.

TROOPS FOR PANAMA CANAL.

Washington, Aug. 31.—The mobilization of a military force to guard the Panama Canal was begun yesterday. The entire Tenth Infantry commanded by Col. Henry A. Greene, was ordered from San Antonio, Texas, to the canal zone, near the Pacific entrance, as its permanent station. It will sail within a week from Galveston for Colon.

THE POLITICAL OPERA.

Principals:—R. L. Borden, Henri Bourassa, Col. Sam. Hughes, Armand Lavergne, Clifford Sifton and Joe Martin.

Chorus of docile oppositionists, assisted by supers, from the Manufacturers' Association, in the rear.

Protected magnates as stage managers.

Subsidized newspapers operate the limelight.

Principals together:—
We are a motley company
Of diverse weights and sizes;
Before the show is done you'll see
We'll give you some surprises.

R. L. Borden (frantically clutching the Union Jack):—
The flag which in my hand I hold
Is Britain's emblem grand;
Our fathers marched beneath its fold;
It floats above this land.
It triumphed o'er the Oriflamme,
And o'er the Stars and Stripes;
And we won't trade with Uncle Sam
For fear the flag he swipes.

We'll give the Mother Country ships
And coin to spend at will,
To keep that flag without eclipse,
Unconquerable still.
And while these lungs of mine have breath
This tongue of mine I'll wag,—
Unflinchingly in life and death
For Empire and the Flag.

Chorus:—In life and death, in life and death,
For Empire and the Flag.

Henri Bourassa (affectionately clasping the tri-color):—
This ensign which I hold on high
Three colors fitly grace;
And these three colors typify
Religion, language, race.
To guard these heritages yet
We must ourselves entrench;
We're British now, but ne'er forget
That first of all we're French.

I used to think free trade was best;
But now I'm not so keen:
I can but see French infants pressed
To man the war marine.
We'd rather have no armament
To guard our ocean doors
Than battleships that might be sent
To fight in Britain's wars.

Chorus:—He fears French infants will be sent
To fight in Britain's wars.

Joe Martin:—
I am a doughty warrior
Like that old Pole Zagloba:
I fought for Wilfrid Laurier
And lost him Manitoba.
I raised a ruction in B.C.
And made a noise in Britain;
I favor Reciprocity,
But want to see it smitten.

Chorus:—He favors Reciprocity,
But wants to see it smitten.

Col. Sam. Hughes (wearing an Orange lily):—
I am a man of war, you bet,—
Of blood and iron, sartin,
And not a wordy martinet
Like yonder Joseph Martin.
Upon the Twelfth I roar and rave
And sing the song 'Boyne Water';
What's anti-British Protestant
I would resist with slaughter.

Chorus:—What's anti-British Protestant
He would resist with slaughter.

Armand Lavergne:—
For naught but fame I care a straw,—
To me 'tis sweet as candy,
And like Boulanger Boor-a-saw
I'm something of a dandy.
I'd stand on England's burning deck,—
I said it in Toronto;
But to repeat it in Quebec
I really don't want to.

Chorus:—To say he's loyal in Quebec
He really don't want to.

Clifford Sifton:—
I was a mighty man west of Lake Superior,
I was the Minister of the Interior;
I made a fortune then by land speculation;
Everything is lovely now with me and the nation.
I am a Liberal, favoring the Navy,
Sorry the 'Niobe' nearly went to Davy.
I, very British, intolerant of treasons,
Hate Reciprocity—I have my reasons.

PRINCIPALS TOGETHER.

R. L. Borden:—
Laurier isn't British enough, 'tis clear.
Henri Bourassa:—
Laurier is too British, compatriots dear.
Col. Hughes:—
Down, down with French Catholic rule.
Lavergne:—
Remember the separate school.
Martin:—
I favor Reciprocity.
Sifton:—
Free Trade's anathema to me.

Mr. Borden:—
Let us try if we can't strike a chorus in unison;
We're at sixes and sevens, elevens and twelves;
We have no time to lose, for election day soon is on.—

All the Principals:—
Make it, out with the Government, in with ourselves.

Grand Chorus (fortissimo):—
Out with the Government, in with ourselves.

W. M. MACKERACHER.

C. P R. VICE-PRESIDENCY.

Much Speculation as to Sir Wm. White's Successor.

Winnipeg, September 1.—Who will succeed Sir William White as vice-president of the C. P. R., with headquarters in Winnipeg?

This is the question that has been discussed at great length among the railway officials of the city for the past few days, or ever since the retirement of Sir William was announced by Sir Thomas Shaughnessy. Many have suggested that Mr. G. J. Bury will receive the position, but there is a persistent rumor afloat, and it seems to have considerable authority back of it that an eastern man will be brought out to fill the vacancy. If this is the case the questions narrows down to two men, Messrs. G. M. Bosworth and D. McNicoll, both vice-presidents at Montreal. It is also rumored that the man who takes this position will be the next president of the Canadian Pacific. It seems most likely that the man selected if he comes from the east will be G. M. Bosworth, but the president's name will not be announced for some little while to come.

CROWN RESERVE ORE FOR EUROPE --MUCH ACTIVITY

Cobalt, Aug. 30. —The directors of the Crown Reserve Mining Company in declaring the current monthly dividend of 15 percent on the stock, have paid out to shareholders a total of 195 percent since 1908, which is equal to a sum considerably over $3,000,000. This is a record that should please the Crown Reserve supporters and shareholders, and one that must be the envy of other mining concerns throughout the Cobalt camp.

The statement was made to-day that a 50-ton car of high grade is being shipped from the mine to the Saxon government, and it is one of the highest that has left the property in some months. It is a regulation 30-ton car and the grade of ore will run higher than 5,000 ounces to the ton. It is consigned to Freiberg, Saxony, and leaves in a few days for its journey across the water. The car is part of the contract which the Crown Reserve have with the Saxon government. They ship every other month, and this makes the fourth car in the agreement, which calls for eight.

In addition to the Saxon government contract, they also have one with the Prussian government, which will be completed by the shipping of a car probably next month, but is likely to be renewed. All these shipments which the company makes across the 'pond' are of the highest grade of ore which they produce.

At the Crown Reserve mine preparations are being made for the still further sinking on their main or Carson vein. The winze is now down 160 feet below the 300 foot level, wheer a station has been cut and some drifting accomplished. Room is now being made for the setting up of a head frame and the installation of a cage. This work will be accomplished in the course of a few weeks, when the underground work at this point will again be resumed.

It is the intention to drive another 150 feet immediately, before the next station is cut, which will give the property a total depth of 610 feet. At this depth the vein will be drifted upon and several cross cuts run to ascertain the value of some of their ore bodies which are being worked on the upper levels. Crown Reserve development work is as yet in its initial stages.

G.T.P. FROM WEST WILL SOON RUN TO MONTREAL

Winnipeg, Aug. 31, (Special)—Grading on the new line of the Grand Trunk Pacific from Biggar South to Calgary has been completed. Steel is being laid, and trains will be run between the two points before Christmas.

It is reported that trains will run eastward on the Grand Trunk Pacific and continental from Edmonton to Montreal running to Cochrane on the Trans-Continental and on the T. & O., from Cochrane to North Bay and Grand Trunk, thence from North Bay to Montreal.

The last span of the Grand Trunk bridge over the Assiniboine River has now been placed in position, and in the course of a few weeks the company will be using their own tracks westward.

The whole western system is a remarkable evidence of engineering ingenuity, and altogether the Grand Trunk Pacific will prove, according to experts, one of the greatest railways on the continent.

FOUND MONEY

Washington, Aug. 30.—The Treasury and the banks will be called upon to nance no less than ninety-four million dollars in dividend and interest payments during September. Of that sum fifty-five million dollars will be in dividends. The great burden of all the financing of course will fall upon the New York banks and the Sub-Treasury there.

The government will have no important payments to make until October, when the interest upon the six hundred million dollars consolidation loan of 1900 falls due, and the first interest upon the recent fifty million dollar issue of three percent Panama bonds will be paid.

NO CUT---BUT

Boston, August 29.—A director of the Quincy Mining Company states that no fear need be entertained of a cut in the present dividend rate of $4 per annum unless there is a further decline in the price of the metal to below 12 cents a pound, which he considers unlikely.

It requires $440,000 per annum to meet present dividend requirements and this amount will just about be earned in the present calndar year.

At the present time it is costing the Quincy Mining Co. 10 1-4c. a pound to produce its copper.

BANK OF ENGLAND

London, Aug. 31.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:—

Total reserve increased, £699,000; circulation increased, £100,000; bullion increased, £799,000; other securities increased, £1,608,000; other deposits decreased, £735,000; public deposits decreased, £735,000; public deposits increased, £2,723,000; notes reserve increased £758,000; government securities decreased, £370,000.

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability is 6.33 percent; last week it was 57.12 percent.

LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Sept. 1.—Closing: Wheat, spot firm; No. 1 Manitoba, 8s 1d; No. 2 Manitoba, 7s 10d; futures easier; October, 7s 2½d; December, 7s 4d; March, 7s 4½d. Flour, winter patents, 27s 9d. Hops in London, Pacific coast, new crop, £9 to £10. Beef, extra India mess, 86s 3d. Pork, prime mess western, 85s. Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs., 73s. Bacon, Cumberland, 26 to 30 lbs., 60s; sh. rib, 16 to 24 lbs., 60s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs., 61s; long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs., 62s; long clear middles, hhy., 35 to 40 lbs., 64s; short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs., 53s; shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs., 51s 6d; lard, prime western in tierces, 47s 9d; American refined in pails, 48s 6d; cheese, Canadian finest white, 65s; do., finest colored, new, 66s; fallow, prime city, 31s 3d; turpentine spirits, 38s 9d; rosin, common, 15s; petroleum refined, 6½d; linseed oil, 42s 6d.

TWIN CITY EARNINGS.

The earnings of the Twin City Rapid Transit Company for the third week of August were $154,293, an increase over the same week last year of $3,032, and $9,204 over the corresponding period of 1909.

'SOO' RY. DOING BETTER.

'Soo' Line earnings the week ended August 21, totalled $508,194.62, an increase of $40,437.30. Earnings from July 1 to date have increased $197,430.78.

MR. SCHWAB IS PLEASED WITH STEEL TRADE



Mr. Schwab

N.Y., Aug. 31.—As yet Bethlehem Steel Corporation has not felt the lull in the steel business to any extent. It is receiving new orders at a rate close to tonnage being shipped, which is much better than the majority of steel companies are doing. The rail mill has sufficient orders booked to insure steady operations for two or three months.

Last year Bethlehem Steel earned approximately 14 percent for its preferred. The showing this year is expected to be well up to 1910 and if present operations can be maintained for the rest of the year it is likely that more than 14 percent will be shown.

President Schwab expects to have most of his new construction completed with the closing of this year. Not until after then will the question of dividends be taken up. Mr. Schwab's conservatism in this respect is readily seen when it is said that he owns 56,871 of the 149,000 preferred shares outstanding, or 38 percent. Based on the showing last year he could have easily declared a dividend on the preferred, thus securing an income upon his large investment.

MILK MERGER IS LATEST MOVE IN TORONTO CITY

Toronto, Aug. 30.—A merger of the two largest milk companies in Toronto is announced. The City Dairy Company will purchase the capital stock of Messrs. S. Price & Sons, Limited, paying $175,000 of its own preferred stock.

It is expected that other concerns in this district will be taken into the combine before the enterprise is completed.

BREAD ISSUE

Toronto, Aug. 29.—The issue of $1,250,000 of 6 percent bonds of the Canada Bread Company, it is announced, was favorably received, a large number of subscription applications being received from small investors.

In filling applications delivery is being made forthwith of the regular bonds and stock certificates, instead of the usual interim receipts.

BANK ECHOES

The liquidator of La Banque de St. Hyacinthe has sold the assets as follows: The hypothetic on the E. T. Corset Company was sold to A. O. Morin, president of the company, for $13,100. The judgments were sold to G. Descerres for two cents on the dollar. Notes and overdrawn accounts were sold to Demers & Moreau for four cents on the dollar, and partially paid shares were sold to G. Descerres for six and three-eighths cents on the dollar.

Coal Strike in West Helps Shipments From U.S. Mines Into Canada

Edmonton, Alta, Aug. 31.—(Special)—The coal shortage in the western provinces has arisen from the strike in the Crows West district, and has given considerable impetus to importation of coal from United States and to the development of the mines in Southern Manitoba and Northern Alberta.

The reduction in rates for American coal from eastern points is enabling local merchants to stock up. There is no immediate prospect of settlement of the strike.

HARVESTER COMPANY.

New York, Aug. 31.—Decline in International Harvester Company is not due to falling off in business. Harvester's sales are running at close to $110,000,000 a year, indicating probable surplus at end of year to more than 20 percent for the common, after all deductions.

HAVANA ELECTRIC.

Havana Electric earnings for the week ended Aug. 28 shows an increase of $2,779. From Jan. 1 inclusive of $135,708.

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Reported by W. P. O'Brien, 57 St. Francois Xavier street. Tel. Main 631.

	Sellers	Buyers		Sellers	Buyers
Bell Tel. Co.	....	145	Dom. I. & S.	....	....
B.C.Pk.A.A	....	88	" pfd	....	103
B.C.Pk.A.B	....	88	Duluth com	....	....
Can. Con...	....	36	" pfd...	....	....
Can.Pac.Ry.	230	229¾	Halifax Ry	150	149
Crown Rve	2.85	2.80	Hav. Elec...	....	....
Detroit Elc.	66½	66	" pfd..	....	....
D. Coal com	....	....	Mex. L. & P	....	84½
" " pfd.	....	....	" " pfd	....	....
Ill. Trac. pfd	91	90	M. & St. Paul	133	130
Int. Coal. m	....	....	pfd.	....	....
Int. C. L. Cpfd	....	....	Mt. L. H. & P	162½	162
Int. Port. C	....	....	Mont. St. Ry	226½	226
L. W. 'ds com	....	....	New St. Ry.	....	....
" pfd.	....	....	Mont. Steel	....	....
Laur. Paper	....	....	" pfd	....	....
" pfd.	....	....	Mont. Tel..	146	145
Mackay com	....	83	Nipissing..	....	....
" pfd	73½	....	SaoPaulo..	....	....
Ner. Ohio...	84	50	Shaw W. & P	112½	113½
N.S. Steel..	96	94	St. John Ry.	....	....
" pfd.	....	....	Toledo.	8	....
N. W. Land	....	....	Toronto....	131½	130½
Ogilvie com	....	122	Tri City pfd	....	....
" pfd.	....	....	Twin City	107	106
Penmans L'd	57	56	West India	....	....
" pfd	....	....	Winnipeg	....	....
R. & O. Nav.	115½	114½			

BANKS

B.N.A.....	....	150	Nationale..	123	....
Commerce.	208	205	N.w Brunsk	265½	....
Dom.....	226	....	N. Scotia..	278	273½
East. T....	....	174½	Ottawa....	208	....
Hamilton..	....	....	Quebec....	139	137
Hochlaga..	170½	170	Royal.....	237½	237½
Imperial...	....	....	Standard..	....	....
Merch.....	192	191½	Toronto....	203½	203
Molson.....	208	207½	Union.....	150	148
Montreal...	263	260			

COTTONS

Can.C.Cot.	....	14	Dom Tex.pf	....	....
D.Tex. com	....	....	Montreal...	157	152½

BONDS

Bell Tel..	....	102½	Ke'w'n Mfg	....	102
Can.C.Co.6	....	99¾	L. of Woods	109	....
Can. Con..	86	....	Lau. Paper	....	110
Cabin.....	....	....	Mag. L. D.	....	....
Dom. Coal 5	98	97¼	Mex. E. L. 5	86¼	78
Dom. Cot. 6	102	101½	Mex. L. & P 5	92	91¼
D. I. & S. 5	....	93	M. L. H. & P 4½	99	98¼
Halifax T. 5	....	101	Sao Paulo 5	....	....
Hav. El. R 5	....	....	St. John R 5	....	....
Mt. St. Ry. 4½	99¼	....	Textl' S. A 6	....	98
M. Wareh 6	....	....	" " B 6	....	100¼
N. S. S. & C 5	....	....	" " C 6	96¼	95
N. Sco. Car 6	....	....	" " D 6	....	....
Ogilvie M 6	....	112½	T. Y'k. Rs 5	....	....
Series B...	....	113	Wes. India 6	....	90
Price Bro. 6	....	....	Win. Elec	105	....
Rio de J. 5	100	98¼	Win Hot'l	99¼	97

CANADA IS NOW GAINING ON U.S. IN CLEARINGS

Comparison of bank clearings at leading points in Canada and the United States during the past week shows in favor of Canadian business. Where Canadian clearings show in any remarkable gains the clearings in the United States have expanded very little or have actually decreased. Following is a comparison of clearings for the week with changes:—

	Clearings.	Inc.
New York	$1,510,563,000	6.4
Boston	130,492,000	8.2
St. Louis	63,779,000	7.7
Pittsburg	45,773,000	*7.1
Chicago	244,006,000	1.1
Philadelphia	121,581,000	*1.3
Kansas City.	43,168,000	*6.0
San Francisco. ..	43,728,000	1.9
Montreal	41,874,000	8.7
Winnipeg	19,676,000	24.9
Ottawa	4,400,000	22.8
Quebec	3,080,000	25.6
Halifax..	1,527,000	*4.2
St. John, N.B	1,459,000	*4.5
London, Ont	1,280,000	7.4
Toronto..	30,463,000	22.0
Vancouver	10,698,000	26.9
Calgary..	5,082,000	67.7
Hamilton.	2,416,000	42.6
Victoria..	2,677,000	45.2
Edmonton..	2,413,000	148.0
Regina	1,243,000	68.4

*Decrease.

AGREEMENT IS LIKELY SOON IN WINNIPEG DEAL

Winnipeg, Aug. 29.—Mackenzie and Mann interests held another long conference with the city representatives, touching purchase of interests of the Electric Street Railway Company by the city for $24,000,000.

It appears that two questions were holding the parties apart. Mackenzie and Mann wanted the city to agree before audit is made that if investigation by independent experts shows the stock is paying a 5 percent dividend on a valuation of 250 per share, the city will bind itself to submit a by-law of purchase to the people; also they do not want to sell the suburban lines. The city will not purchase without the suburban lines and wants a dividend to be shown of 7 percent on a stock valuation of $250.

During the conference terms were partially agreed to. An audit will be made and a by-law, submitted if the dividend of 6 percent is warranted, and the suburban lines will be included, in fact, everything the company owns.

WILL ENLARGE FLEET TO MEET HUGE TRAFFIC

Toronto, Sept. 1.—(Special.)—An important meeting of the directors of the Northern Navigation Company, which is now affiliated with the recently organized Richelieu and Ontario merger concern, will be held next week for the purpose of discussing certain extensive plans of enlargement and improvements to the northern service from this end of the line.

The 'Witness' understands that the directors will authorize the construction of a huge lake steamer which it is said will be at least 500 feet long with a width of 52 feet, and a carrying capacity for at least 1,000 to 1,200 passengers, besides a large amount of cargo. This vessel, it is expected, will be ready in time for the early season of 1913.

The traffic over the northern lines, throughout the Great Lakes this year, has been the largest on record, and it is believed that the company is earning at least 14 percent on its capital stock.

Besides this remarkable showing the statement is made that the management has decided to enlarge and overhaul the steamer 'Huronic', so that she will be in keeping with the other palatial steamers of the Northern fleet.

Altogether the acquisition of the Northern Navigation by the Richelieu crowd was a splendid move on the part of the merger promoters, as this company will prove a great revenue earner for the Merger Corporation.

CLEARINGS FOR AUGUST LARGE

The Montreal Clearing House issued at noon to-day the figures for August which continue to give evidence of growing business, and financial conditions all over the district. Following are the comparisons:

Total for month ending August, 1911, $187,190,431; corresponding month, Aug. 1910, $171,413,631; corresponding month, Aug., 1909, $141,444,158.

CENT RISE

New York, Aug. 31.—Grocery circles here showed concern to-day over the higher prices now prevailing in the sugar market. There was another advance in granulated during the day, to 6.25c, representing a full cent rise in the past few weeks, and the highest level in many years.

Coming at the height of the canning season, this advance is of vital interest to consumers all over the country. It is attributed primarily to a poor sugar beet sugar in Europe, following prolonged drought this summer.

WILL DEVELOP LA ROSE MINES ---DIV. INCREASE

A great deal is being published regarding the resignation of Mr. D. Lorne McGibbon from the directorate of the Nipissing Mining Company, and some exaggerated speculation has been attempted as to the future policy of Mr. McGibbon and his friends in their relationship with the Nipissing Crowd.

The 'Witness' is not in the confidence of Mr. McGibbon, on this matter, but sufficient is known of his attitude to make the assertion that his one ambition so far as his Cobalt mining interests are concerned, is to make La Rose a winner, and to restore this property back into the confidence of the many shareholders who have stood by the company even in the face of adverse circumstances.

The gulf now existing between the Nipissing and La Rose boards is not likely to prove detrimental to the latter concern, as Mr. McGibbon is decided in his determination to develop the La Rose Consolidated properties to the fullest extent, and in this way create a reserve that will sooner or later come back to the shareholders.

When asked what was his immediate policy as regards La Rose, Mr. McGibbon unhesitatingly said that he would continue to strengthen the company financially and otherwise build up the company on a basis of permanent development.

'Is there any possibility of an early increase in dividends?' Mr. McGibbon was asked.

'I cannot answer that just now. I have my plans in view, but I may tell you that until La Rose has attained a certain financial standing from a treasury point of view, I do not expect any advance. However, the unexpected often happens, and just now I am well pleased with the progress at the mines.'

DID HILL GUESS RIGHT WHEN HE TALKED TO TAFT

Late in November last, Wall Street and the Continent at large were pitched into high excitement by remarks of Mr. James J. Hill at St. Paul when he said something to the effect that when he told President Taft that there would be many thousands of men thrown into idleness next year he was almost incredulous of my sincerity. 'I am not making a guess; it is a fact,' said the famous railroader.

If evidence is desired of Mr. Hill's



MR. JAMES J. HILL.

opinion of the outlook at that time, it is only necessary to read the story that lies behind the earnings statements of the Hill roads for the fiscal year just closed. Retrenchment started long before November, not alone on the Northern Pacific and Great Northern, but on the Burlington as well. Each one of these three reduced its maintenance by more than the combined cut of all other transcontinentals. Witness the following:—

	1911 maint.	1910 maint.	Decrease.
Atchison—	$32,748,155	$33,367,183	$1 619,028
Union Pacific—	17,829,931	18,977,060	1,137,129
Sou. Pacific—	31,076,681	31,516,604	439,923
St. Paul—	16,704,784	16,197,392	x507,391
Gt. Northern—	17,346,302	19,301,952	1,955,650
Nor. Pacific—	15,976,693	19,835,092	3,858,399
Burlington—	27,168,083	30,782,626	3,614,543

xIncrease.

It will be seen that the upkeep reduction on the Hill lines was overwhelmingly greater than that on the others. In the aggregate Great Northern, Nor. Pacific and Burlington lopped off $9,428,592. Figuring St. Paul's increase, all the other roads shaved off a total of but $1,688,689. It may be argued that Hill was more justified in reducing maintenance since Great Northern and Northern Pacific were the heaviest losers in gross, the former's decrease equalling 4.6 percent and the latter's 12.6 percent. Burlington, however, cleared the twelvemonth with a slight gain in revenue so, it is only fair to conclude that Mr. Hill did not await a recession in traffic before acting on his convictions.

What Hill foresaw then, the Harriman, St. Paul and Atchison managements are feeling to-day and that Union Pacific's retrenchment plans should stir up so much excitement and be construed as the cause for the terrible battering Union Pacific has received marketwise is rather surprising.

Harvest Co. Earning Big Money—Surplus

N. Y., August 29.—Although there has been a slight falling off in demand for certain agricultural machines, sales of International Harvester Co. are being well maintained on the whole. If the present rate of sales can be kept up throughout the year, Harvester will show a gross business of approximately $110,000,000, which means a surplus for the common equal to 20 percent.

Harvester's foreign sales continue to make new records, the increase so far this year being about 25 percent over 1910.

BANK INCREASES RATE.

Calcutta, Aug. 31.—The rate of discount of the Bank of Bengal was raised from 3 to 4 percent to-day.

ERIE INCREASE.

Erie, July gross increase $224,344, net increase $119,406.

The bucket shop game will find a rather unfavorable atmosphere in Montreal for its activity if the representative of the Buffalo firm, who was here last week, proceeds with his intention to open up here for business.

A well-known street investor of the city, in a position to know, congratulated the 'Witness' this morning on the article recently drawing attention to the fact that arrangements were under way to establish a bucket shop, and to have a bucket wire running into it.

'It frightened the promoters across the border so badly that it is doubtful if they will have the nerve to commence,' said our informant, and supplemented this statement by saying that the Provincial authorities are on the qui vive ready to descend upon any such a place the moment it is opened.

The circular sent by this Buffalo firm recently to the city states that it is affiliated with the Pittsburg Consolidated Stock Exchange, of which little is known here. The firm is purely and simply a bucket shop concern, and its endeavor to reach Montreal will be thwarted by the authorities, whose first intimation of the project came from the 'Witness.'

Many local people were approached by the Buffalo representative already mentioned, and his inducements to them to put their money in the business did not err on the side of modesty. One of his offers was a two-point margin with no interest. Equally glaring were some of the other inducements offered, but this serves as an example.

WEST WILL HAVE MUCH GRAIN TO EXPORT---ALL O.K.

Winnipeg, Aug. 31.—(Special)—It is announced that the barley acreage in Saskatchewan and Manitoba is one million two hundred thousand acres with an estimated yield of thirty six million bushels which will give an exportable surplus of from twenty to twenty-five million bushels.

The flax acreage in Saskatchewan equals seven hundred thousand acres with an estimated yield of eight million four hundred thousand bushels and a probable exportable surplus of seven and one half million bushels.

Seventy-five percent of the wheat has been harvested in Manitoba. Cutting has commenced in Saskatchewan and Alberta, but will not be general until the middle of next week. Recent rains have retarded harvesting operations in Saskatchewan and Alberta. No serious damage is reported from frosts, though as many as eight degrees have been recorded in certain parts of Saskatchewan. Fortunately in these districts the grain had been cut.

The weather conditions at present are ideal. Over thirty thousand harvesters for work in the Western Provinces have reached Winnipeg within the past two weeks, and have been quickly absorbed in the country districts. If harvesting weather continues several additional thousand men will be required to complete the work.

FRUIT SUPPLY COMING IN AND PRICES STEADY

The Peterson Fruit Company, wholesale dealer in foreign and domestic fruit and produce, quote the following prices f.o.b. Montreal, subject to market change. Trade is looking up, and seasonable fruit is in good demand at fair quotations:

Oranges, Jamaicas, 150, 176, $3.25 per box; do., California Valencia Lates, 112, 126, $4.00 do.; do., Val. Val. Lates, 150, 176, 200, 216, $5 do.; grapefruit, 64 and 80, $4.50 do.; cocoanuts, 100s, $4.50 per bag.

Lemons, 300s, fancy fruit, $4.50 per box; bananas, Jamaicas, crated, $1.75 to $2.00 per bunch; do., Jamaicas, green, and loose, $1.50 to $1.75 do.; pineappies, 24s, $4.50 per crate; apples, Duchess, No. 1, $4.00 per brl.; do., Duchess No. 2, $3 do.

Peaches, California, $1.75 per crate; pars, California, $3.25 do.; California plums, $2.25 do.; blueberries, about 18 quarts, $2.25 per box.

Montreal cabbage, 75c per dozen; do., corn, 20c pdo.; onions, Spanish, large cases, $3.50 per case; Montreal cucumbers, 60c per dozen; Montreal tomatoes, 60c per box.

Dates, Hallowi, 5c per lb.; do., in pkgs, 7c per pkg.; figs, 8 crown, 9c per lb.; do., glove boxes, 7c do.

Pears, Canadian, baskets, 75c; garnes, Canadian, baskets, 30c; peaches, basket, 75c to $1.00; plums, basket, 60c.

Peanuts, Jumbos, roasted, 13c; do., French, roasted, 9c; almonds, shelled, 32c; do., Tarra, 19c; walnuts, shelled, 35c; do., Gren., 16c; filberts, 13c; pecans, 16c; Brazils, 15c.

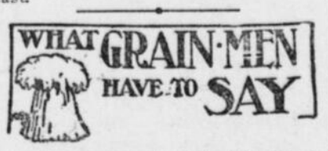
NEW BREAD CO. OFFERING OF STOCK GOING

Toronto, Aug. 30.—(Special.)—That the Canada Bread Company starts out with the support of a number of investors throughout the country, is shown by the reception accorded the offering of $1,250,000 of the bonds by Messrs. Cawthra Mulock & Company of this city.

With cities like Vancouver, Victoria and Halifax still to be heard from, the total bond issue has already been well taken. The number of applications received for small amounts ranging from $100 to $500 was large, and even promises to constitute a new record as far as public offerings in Canada are concerned.

It was this kind of applications that the company desired more particularly, as it is regarded the best for investment, and in order to obtain it made arrangements to issue the bonds in denominations of $100 each.

The bonds and stock certificates have already been received from the engravers, and will be delivered to subscribers instead of the usual interim printed certificates. The first coupon on the bonds, which bear interest at the rate of 6 percent per annum, is payable February 1 and carries interest from August 1 last.



Grain exporters on the Board of Trade are daily receiving favorable messages from the West regarding the crops, and there is now every possibility of a great 175,000,000 to 200,000,000 bushel harvest. Well, that will do.

Outside of Cordoba and Santa Fe, ample rains this week have given to Argentina a general crop outlook which could not well be bettered. Until rains are extended there will be much uneasiness respecting the prospects of wheat and flax in the north.

Chile's crop outlook in both wheat and barley is highly favorable on an increased acreage. Last year's wheat yield was 20,000,000 bushels. In her best years Chile exports 4,000,000 bushels.

Progress of harvesting in northern Russia, says a report received on the Board of Trade, has not contributed much to local markets. Scarcity of rye is reported at Riga such as to cause imports from Germany. Usually Russia exports rye in large quantities for German consumption.

Throughout Russia in Europe, grain crops are medium. Prices have advanced considerably in the South. A larger proportion of Russian grain will be needed for home consumption this year, and export will be correspondingly reduced.

LIVE STOCK MARKET—RUG. 30.

About 1,060 head of butchers' cattle, 52 milch cows and springers, 400 calves, 800 sheep and lambs, and 1,700 hogs were offered for sale at the East End Abattoir to-day. There were a large number of common stock on the market, and these brought lower prices, but prime cattle sold at about former rates. Hogs are lower.

Prime beeves sold at 6c to 6 3-8c per lb.; pretty good animals, 4 3-4c to 5 3-4c, and the common stock, 2 1-2c to 4 1-2c per lb. Three of the best milch cows were sold for $200, the others sold at from $30 to $65 each. Prime veals sold at 6c to near 8c per lb. Young calves and 'grassers' sold at 3c to 4 1-2c per lb. Sheep sold at about 4c per lb., spring lambs at about 6c per lb. Good lots of hogs sold at about 7c per lb. Sows and heavy fats, 5 1-2c to 6c per lb.

EGG MARKET FIRM.

The undertone to the egg market remains firm and prices show no change. The demand is good, of which supplies are ample to fill all requirements. We quote prices as follows:—Selected stock, round lots, 24c; selected stock, single cases, 26c; No. 1 stock, round lots, 20c; No. 1 stock, single cases, 22c; straight receipts, round lots, 19c; straight receipts, single cases, 19½c.

CANADIAN HAY SHIPPED FROM U.S. PORTS NOW

There seems to be more interest taken in the coming elections than ever before known in the history of Canada, for the reason that there is so much at stake. The question of reciprocity is on every one's tongue, which causes a good deal of anxiety in trade matters, business therefore during the past week has been of a secondary consideration.

There seems to be, however, a fair volume of trade passing. The wholesale millinery houses held their fall openings this week, which were well attended from both the city and country.

The sugar market made a further advance of twenty cents per hundred pounds on all grades of refined sugars.

Owing to the scarcity of space on the outgoing steamers, the exports of hay show quite a falling off from this port, but Canadian exporters are contracting for space on steamers sailing from New York & Boston, and quite a quantity is being shipped by these ports.

The retail trade shows some improvement. Remittances and city collections are fair, and according to Bradstreets's, money is firm at 5½ percent on call and 5½ to 6 percent on time loans.

ONTARIO CROP YIELD FOR 1911 ---THE RETURNS

Toronto, Aug. 30 (Special).—The following statistics of the principal field crops of Ontario for 1911 show the acreage as compiled from returns made by the Ontario Bureau of Industries and the yields, as estimated by a large and experienced staff of correspondents, who give probable yields, according to conditions:

Fall wheat: 837,492 acres will produce 17,034,052 bushels, or 20.3 per acre, as against 743,473 acres, 19,-837,-172 bushels, and 26.7 in 1910. The annual average for thirty years was 17,-878,244 bushels, and 21.0.

Spring wheat: 133,711 acres; 2,375,-843 bushels, or 17.8 per acre, as against 129,319 acres, 2,489,833 bushels, and 19.3 in 1910. Average, 15.9.

Barley: 616,977 acres, 16,766,319 bushels, or 27.2 per acre, as against 626,144 acres, 19,103,107 bushels, and 30.5 in 1910. Average, 27.8.

Oats: 2,699,230 acres, 83,261,352 bushels, or 32.7 per acre, as against 2,757,933 acres, 102,084,924 bushels, and 37.0 in 1910. Average, 35.7.

Rye: 98,652 acres, 1,624,572 bushels, or 16.5 per acre as against 93,397 acres, 1,620,333 bushels, and 17.0 in 1910. Average, 16.4.

Peas: 304,491 acres, 4,773,513 bushels, or 15.7 per acre, as against 403,-414 acres, 6,016,003 bushels, and 14.9 in 1910. Average, 19.3.

Beans: 51,508 acres, 925,228 bushels, or 18.0 per acre, as against 49,778 acres, 892,927 bushels, and 17.9 in 1910. Average, 17.2.

Hay and clover: 3,301,468 acres, 4,-238,362 tons, or 1.28 per acre, as against 3,204,021 acres, 5,492,653 tons, and 1.71 in 1910. Average, 1.46.

The acreages in other crops for which no estimates as to yield have been made at this date are as follows: Buckwheat, 189,039, against 194,913 in 1910; corn for husking, 308,350 and 320,519; corn for silo, 335,935 and 326,-627; potatoes, 162,457 and 168,454; mangel-wurzels, 64,855 and 68,966; sugar beets, 24,664 and 26,879; carrots, 3,207 and 3,551; turnips, 100,593 and 108,360; mixed grains, 486,112 and 497,936.

There are 3,116,768 acres of cleared lands devoted to pasture, 279,220 in summer fallow; 303,188 in orchard, 25,360 in small fruits; 11,586 in vineyard; 58,748 in farm gardens, 40,330 in rape; 12,128 in flax; 14,744 in tobacco.

SUGAR UP AGAIN

New York, August 31.—Standard granulated was raised five, and all other grades of refined sugar was increased ten cents a hundred pounds to-day.

WESTERN GRAIN

Winnipeg, Aug. 30, (Special)—It was warmer through the prairie provinces last night, and the lowest was 36 at Saskatchewan points. In Manitoba, the mercury ranged around 50. Reports of frost damage on Saturday and Sunday in Saskatchewan continue to come in, but the effect has not been severe, merely reducing the grades in th northern section. In Manitoba the harvest is nearin gits end and in Saskatchewan it is about one-tihrd completed.

On the whole conditions are declared by grain men to be satisfactory. The onl ytrouble now seems to be cold nights and frequent cold showers, holding up field work. Th new wheat is moving to th lakes in many special trains.

READING RY.

Philadelphia and Reading System for July shows a gross increase of $108,-022; net decrease, $57,510.

Coal and Iron Company July gross increase, $179,549; deficit after expenses and taxes, decrease $14,982.

Reading Company July net increase, $18,333; with all companies, July, net decrease $54,160. Surplus after charges decrease, $33,749.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES, Sept. 1.

The largest gathering of produce-laden vehicles of the season was seen in the vicinity of the Bonsecours market this forenoon. All the available space in that locality was fully occupied by the produce-laden vehicles, and the basket brigade filled both of the market halls to overflowing. The crowds of buyers were also larger than usual. Tomatoes were a drug on the market, and apples were also very plentiful and low priced; potatoes are very scarce and high priced. For the new oats, $1.05 per bag was asked, and $1.10 for old oats; there was no buckwheat in sight; potatoes are $1.25 to $1.50 the 80-lb. bag; turnips, $1.90 do.; onions, $2.00 to $2.25 do.; pumpkins, 75c to $1.00 the dozen; citron melons, $1.00 to $1.25 do.; vegetable marrows, $1.00 do.; cucumbers, 65c the bag; pickling cucumbers, 40c to 60c the box; cabbages, 40c to 60c the dozen; celery, 40c to 75c do.; cauliflowers, 50c to $2.00 do.; dead turkeys, 18c to 20c the lb.; chickens, 16c to 18c do.; tub butter, 22c to 24c the lb.; print butter, 25c to 30c do.; eggs, 25c to 30c the dozen; cream, 25c the quart; apples, $1.50 to $2.50 the barrel; pears and plums, 50c to 60c the basket; California pears, $1.25 the box; blueberries, $1.25 the box; grapes, 40c the basket; tomatoes, 35c to 50c the box; nutmeg melons, $3 to $7 the dozen; bananas, $1.50 to $2.00 the bunch. The hay market has been rather lightly supplied of late, and straw is scarce and higher priced. Hay sold at $8 to $10 the 100 bundles of 15 lbs.; straw, $5 to $6 the 100 bundles of 12 lbs.

MAPLE PRODUCTS SLOW.

The market for maple product shows no important change, prices being steady with only a small volume of business passing. We quote:—White syrup, in wood, at 7c to 7½c per lb., with syrup in tins, 70c to 75c, as to size, and maple sugar at 9½c to 10½c per lb., as to quality.

RETAIL TRADE MUCH BRISKER --SUGAR HIGHER

The shortening days and cooler weather are sending people back to the city, and retail business is in consequence somewhat brisker.

The wholesale fall millinery openings this week have been well attended. The volume of business done is reported ahead of last year, with a larger proportion of high-priced goods in demand.

Wholesale trade has picked up noticeably in the dry goods line during the past week or so, and whereas the spring sorting trade was somewhat of a disappointment, very favorable anticipations are entertained with regard to fall sorting business.

Sugars continue to climb, with no indications of slackening, and local refiners advanced quotations of standard granulated on the 29th August to $5.50 in barrels, and $5.45 in bags, and a further ten cents a cental on the 31st, making the present factory figure for standard granulated $5.60, while it is predicted that $6.00 will be reached.

Owing to recent rulings regarding colored teas, the market is very unsettled; stocks are low on spot and advanced prices are quoted.

Business in leather still drags, and stocks show accumulation. An unusually large influx of travelling representatives of American tanners is reported, looking for business and quoting low prices. General remittances are fair.

JULY FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES SIGNIFY MUCH

New York, Aug. 30.—For two years, namely in 1910 and 1911, we experienced an unfavorable trade balance during the month of July, the excess of imports over exports in July, 1910, being $2,688,000, and in 1909, $3,151,400. July representing a time of the year when commodity exports are at their lightest the prevailing condition then in our foreign commerce would naturally be more strikingly expressed during that month. The past month, however, tells a different actory. Although the smallest favorable monthly balance so far this calendar year, the excess of exports over imports of $9,-529,888 is in gratifying contrast to the result of the two preceding years.

Something of this was reflected in the early trading in the foreign exchange market on Thursday, when the foreign commerce figures were made known. The theory that the favorable trade figures in the early part of the year were entirely due to our old crop cotton exports and that the between-seasons of exports would disclose an unsatisfactory condition in this respect was therefore shown to be fallacious.

It was thought that the July figures pointed to even more advantageous results when the new crops are moving forward to export. Certainly we are entering the coming season with a clean slate. Even if we have since 'eaten up' the large balances accumulating to our credit in Europe early this year, through our tourists, etc., we have the satisfatcion at least of knowing that we do not owe anything to Europe this fall. The drawing of finance bills has been so small that when our exports are moving forward we will experience the full benefit therefrom in our exchange market.

But it so happens that other matters are exercising an absorbing influence upon exchange at this moment. Notwithstanding that the Bank of England issued a highly favorable statement on Thursday, showing position more fortified than at any other corresponding period during the past decade the foreign exchange market subsequently turned firm and recorded a moderate advance

NEWS OF THE PROVINCES.

NOVA SCOTIA

MARATHON IN AMHERST.

Amherst people who have the Marathon craze are all looking forward to Labor Day, when Abbie Wood and Fred Cameron are matched to run a twelve mile race on the Ramblers' grounds.

Rumors which have been in circulation some time were confirmed in Halifax on Aug. 30. That the Plant line service between Halifax and Boston is to be supplemented by a new fast steamer was decided at a meeting of the company.

RELIEF FUND.

A well known Halifax paper is now collecting money for the impoverished resident of Clyde River, who lost everything in a fire which occurred on Aug. 14, and a large sum is expected to be gathered together for the relief of the sufferers.

EXHIBITION OPENS.

At 2 p.m. on the afternoon of Aug. 30 the Nova Scotia Provincial Exhibition was opened to the public. The programme for the day was an excellent one, and the attendance was very large. The trotting races were the great attraction.

FOG CAUSES SHIP TO RUN ASHORE.

Word was received at Halifax on Aug. 20 that the fishing schooner, the 'Agnes G. Donahoe,' is ashore off Point Pleasant. The 'Donahoe' left Halifax for the Falkland Island as 11 o'clock on the morning of Aug. 28, and ran ashore in a dense fog.

'NIOBE' LEAVES DRYDOCK.

It is expected that H.M.C.S. 'Niobe' will be floated out of the drydock on Thursday next in Halifax, and H.M.S. 'Cornwall' will go in. The English naval construction expert coming to examine the 'Cornwall' has not yet arrived there, but is expected in a few days.

KILLED IN A MINE.

New Glasgow, N.S., August 30.—Arthur Moore, an Englishman, was instantly killed this afternoon at the Allan shaft, Stellarton, falling 210 feet from one lift to another. It appears that Moore had wheeled an empty buggy from the cage, and, returning with a filled one, did not notice that the cage had gone down to the lower lift. The buggy fell down the shaft and Moore was discovered with the buggy on top of him. Dr. Elliott, the coroner, held an inquest this evening, in the Court House, when a verdict of accidental death was returned.

THE ISLAND

YEAR 1911 A RECORD.

The apple crop this year at Wood Island is said to be a record-breaker, both in the amount and the quality of the fruit.

CANDIDATES FOR RHODES SCHOLARSHIP.

Many candidates for the Rhodes scholarship for 1912 have already handed in their names to the superintendent of education, and many more are expected to before the lists are closed on Nov. 1. The high standard set by many former Charlottetown Rhodes scholars has served as an inspiration to the others.

CHINAMAN FOUND DEAD.

The Chinese colony of Charlottetown is greatly agitated over the finding of a body of a Chinaman in the marsh. On July 9 a Chinaman disappeared from that city, and as he was a man of considerable influence and importance to the colony, a reward was offered by his race for his discovery. Nothing was ever learned of him, however, until his badly decomposed body was found in the marsh. Since then a friend of his in Charlottetown has declared the deceased told him he was going to suicide, but why he kept the information to himself so long he cannot explain. Some relatives of the dead man live at 465 Mount Royal avenue, this city, and these went east last night to help clear up the mystery. Chief Carpenter has the matter in charge.

NEW BRUNSWICK

BASEBALL DEAD.

The people of Moncton, N.B., are not baseball enthusiasts any longer, although the game once had a strong hold there. The game is too dead to bring on an all-Halifax team.

DECORATION DAY.

Sunday, August 27, 1911, was Decoration Day with the Moncton Oddfellows, and a most impressive service was held. After twenty graves had been decorated an eloquent and touching address was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Batty.

THREE RAILWAY MEN DIE.

Three deaths have been reported among members of the Intercolonal and Prince Edward Island Railways. The families of the deceased will be looked after by the Employees' Relief and Insurance Association. One of these deaths was accidental; others were due to natural causes.

BEAR STORY.

A thrilling bear story comes from Brule, the summer home of many well known Moncton people. A bear rushed through the bushes in the rear of the house of Mrs. Roy, St. Peter's, and she was just able to save her two-year-old son from its jaws. The creature then dashed along the shore, but was ultimately shot by a man who had a rifle and saw the bear coming towards him.

QUEBEC

STOPPED AT QUARANTINE.

The 'Barcelona,' of the Canada Line, arrived in port yesterday with a large cargo. She was stopped at Quarantine for a suspected case of smallpox. All passengers who had come into contact with the suspect during the voyage was forced to land.

DUCK OUT OF SEASON.

Mr. J. R. Innes, secretary of the Society for the Protection of Fish and Game in the Province of Quebec, has just received word from Game Warden Griffith that the latter has been successful in securing several prosecutions for shooting duck out of season.

Last night at Ste. Bartholmew, three men, Dr. Eugene Laudry, U. Lausune and N. Dupres, pleaded guilty to a charge of this nature and were fined $5 each with costs. Jas. Marin pleaded not guilty to the same charge, and will be tried at Joliet. Two other men, against whom warrants were also issued in this connection, failed to put in an appearance, but will be tried later. The convictions were for shooting duck on Lake St. Peter, against which many complaints have been recently received. Mr. Innes is hopeful that now that these convictions have been secured this practice will cease and the duck in that region be let alone till such a time as the season is open for shooting.

CONDUCTOR RECOVERING.

Conductor Fred. Munday, who was thrown from the Valleyfield train platform on Saturday night by a gang of rowdies, is recovering from his injuries at the General Hospital. At first it was feared that his skull was fractured, but it is now certain that his injuries were not so serious.

FATAL FIRE AT ST. ROCHS.

Quebec, Aug. 29.—Mr. P. Gauteuil, a well known broker of this city, lost his life by asphyxiation in a fire which badly damaged his residence, situated in St. Rochs, at an early hour. His wife and daughter escaped by jumping, but are seriously injured. Two sons escaped through the rear of the house into the yard.

KILLED IN A RUNAWAY.

Bryson, Que., Aug. 30.—Frank Madvre, aged 60 years, was killed in a runaway accident here yesterday. He was driving a team of horses on a waggon loaded with lumber when one of the pieces fell. The team plunged and ran away, throwing Madvre off. A wheel passed over him, breaking his neck and jaw. He leaves a wife and family.

G. T. P. CONTRACT.

More than half a dozen tenders were received on Thursday by the N. T. R. Commissioners for the construction of the G. T. P. terminals at Quebec, which will cost about one million dollars. The contract will not be let for a week or ten days, however, as the merits of the various bids have to be looked into. Several contractors who have submitted tenders are in the city to-day.

TROUBLE IN THE RAPIDS.

The Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company announce having a great deal of trouble with the boats that shoot the rapids, the 'Rapids Queen' being in dry dock, as the result of general wear and tear. While there she will have a new blade put on, the old one being worn with constantly hitting up against things of every description while shooting the rapids.

ONTARIO

TO EXPEL SPEEDERS.

Toronto, Sept. 1.—The directors of the Ontario Motor League have adopted a resolution that any member found guilty of reckless driving will be expelled from membership.

SAWMILL BURNED.

Lindsay, Ont., Sept. 1.—Yesterday the planing factory of the Gull River Lumber Company, at Coboconk, was totally destroyed by fire. The loss is over four thousand dollars. A Grand Trunk car on the siding was also partly destroyed.

FIRE AT PARRY SOUND.

Parry Sound, Ont., Sept. 1.—Fire destroyed a large building on James street south, owned by Johnson & Beveridge, and occupied on the ground floor by T. S. Fisher, billiards, and in the upper story by the 23rd Regiment band as a practice room.

TAG DAY AT CORNWALL.

Cornwall, August 29.—Following their usual custom, the ladies of the local circle of King's Daughters will hold their usual Tag Day in aid of the Cornwall General Hospital, next Friday the second day of the Cornwall Fair.

GUELPHITE AN INVENTOR.

On August 26 a citizen of Guelph had a patent granted for a piano with a new action at the United States patent ofice. Mr. Nelson Soper, of the Bell Piano & Organ Company, is the recipient of this honor.

NEW CAR LINE FOR TORONTO.

Toronto started a new west end street car line on August 29 which divides the Bloor and McCaul streets service. All who made their first trip over the new line expressed themselves as well pleased.

PROCURED AMERICAN CAPITAL

Mr. Murray Verner, of the Grand Valley & Brantford Street Railway, returned from Rochester on August 29, where he procured enough capital to place the various roads on an up-to-date basis.

HORSE AND RIG DISAPPEAR.

J. H. Barnes, a Chatham liveryman, hired a horse and rig to a medicine man named J. E. Herrington, who said he wanted the outfit for a couple of days. He has not heard from him yet. He has reported the matter to the police.

COSTLY LIQUOR.

The sale of two drinks of whiskey to two men on Sunday proved costly to Adam Ball in the Woodstock police court on the morning of Aug. 28, 1911, when he was fined $50 and costs. He came from Tavistock.

CARBOLIC ACID INSTEAD OF WHISKEY.

Mrs. Mary Crawford, 172 McCaul street, Toronto, passed away at noon on August 29, as a result of taking poison. It is believed she took carbolic acid instead of whiskey.

LEAVES MANY CREDITORS IN WELLAND.

Wm. McKee, a contractor, who came to Welland a short time ago from Toronto, departed again on Saturday, taking with him a horse, harness and rig, which, it is said, are not paid for, and leaving behind many debts over which there is a lot of worry.

COURT WAITS WHILE JAW HEALS.

On the morning of August 29, Michael Doherty appeared in Lindsay charged with being drunk and breaking the peace. His case was remanded, however, until Friday, as his jaw is too swollen to talk

RECOVERING FROM AWFUL JUMP.

Edwin Pillman, of Windsor, an engineer on the Pere Marquette, who was forced to jump from the window of his engine while the train was travelling forty miles an hour in order to avoid being scalded, is improving, although his condition is still serious.

FRUIT DEALERS SUMMONED TO COURT.

Fruit dealers of Port Hope are to be summoned to the police court for neglecting to cover exposed fruit. The health department have taken this action. Many of the fruit dealers who are not more careful will lose their licenses.

'HERE GOES' AND DRANK CARBOLIC ACID.

William Halleat committed suicide at Toronto on August 29th in a sensational manner by drinking carbolic acid before the eyes of his best friend. Halleat drank the poison down with the cheerful words 'Here goes,' then rolled over and died.

FIRE DESTROYS MILL.

Sarnia was visited with another disastrous fire, when the planning mill of the Ludlam, Ainslee Lumber Company, situated near the river front, was completely destroyed. Despite the efforts of the firemen, the fire also destroyed several Grand Trunk cars loaded with lumber.

DESTROYING LIGHTHOUSES.

Complaints reached the Trent Valley Canal Department on August 28, 1911, that a band of rowdies had been shooting out the glass in the lighthouses on the River Scugog. This is a criminal offence, and if the perpetrators are apprehended it will go hard with them.

18 GUELPHITES LEFT FOR WEST

A merry party left Guelph on Saturday, August 26, for Owen Sound, where they took the steamer for Port Arthur. From there they will proceed in a special coach for Edmonton, Alberta, there to commence their duties in the big department store of Mr. James Ramsey, formerly of the White House.

CRUSHED BY ROCK.

Hamilton, Sept. 1.—Last evening Natale Bonato, working with a gang that is constructing the C. P. R. line to Goderich, was caught by a huge lump of solid gravel that fell near where he was working and pinned him against the side of the dump car, killing him almost instantly.

REFUSED ADMITTANCES.

Kingston, August 31.—Because he was stopped once before this season when he went over to work on one of the boats, Edward Charles was held up at Cape Vincent, N.Y., and refused admittance, although he was on his way to attend the funeral of his sister-in-law.

DIED OF BURNS.

Brantford, Sept. 1.— Mrs. McIntyre, mother of Mr. Herbert McIntyre, of the Brantford Customs Department, died yesterday at her home at Butrch as a result of severe burns received Wednesday night, when her apparel and bed clothing caught fire accidentally from an oil lamp.

THREE DROWNED.

Port Arthur, Ont., August 31.—An upturned canoe found on Lake Helen above Lake Nipigon, following the non-arrival at Nipigon station as expected, indicates the drowning of Division Engineer R. H. McCoy and Resident Engineers C. H. Nelson and Drum, of the C. N. R. construction staff.

ARTILLERY PRIZES.

London, August 30.—The territorial artillery competition resumes to-day, when six coast defence companies compete for two prizes, one offered by the Prince of Wales, valued at £21, and £10 added by the Duke of Westminster, and £5 from Major Morrison, and a cup from the commander of the battery. The second prize is valued at £20.

ACCUSED OF WIFE'S DEATH.

Toronto, August 30.—A verdict practically containing a charge of manslaughter was rendered yesterday at the conclusion of the inquest into the death of Mrs. Ellen Wilkie. Acording to the verdict, the death of Mrs. Wilkie is laid to her husband. The Italian, Frank Perry, who was arrested at the time, will likely be discharged when the case comes up on Friday in the Police Court.

THREE YEARS FOR FORGER.

Ottawa, Aug. 31.—William Munn, alias Archie Dellabough, alias Thomas Jones, was to-day sentenced to three years in Kingston penitentiary by Deputy Magistrate Askwith, on a charge of forgery. Munn, who is about twenty-three years of age, had only recently been released from Central Prison, after serving several months for another forgery committed in Ottawa.

MEAN FRAUD ON WORKING GIRLS.

John M. French appeared in the police court at Toronto on Aug. 29 on a particularly mean charge of getting money from poor working girls. His system is alleged to have been receiving a cash deposit from girls on a promise of making them canvassers. He was committed to trial.

MILITARY MEN AND MUSIC.

Seventy-five officers and their friends were present in the officers' quarters at the armories on the night of Aug. 28, when Mr. George Fleming, of New York, gave an excellent musical recital. Col. Ashton was chairman, and he called on Mr. Fleming for nearly a dozen numbers. Mr. W. G. Raymond gave a short talk on two of the artist's numbers, which was much appreciated.

THREATENED TO KILL.

Beamsville, Ont., August 30.—Bernard Goodall appeared before Magistrate Roggins yesterday charged with writing anonymous letters and threatening to kill Annie Black, and was sent for trial in December. Crown Attorney stated that he would send the letters to Toronto be examined by an expert. The magistrate fixed bail at $2,000.

FACTORIES CLOSE DOWN.

Cornwall, Ont., August 31.—The St. Lawrence river here is so low that in order to keep the water in the canal up to the required level for navigation it was necessary to close off the water from all the local factories at noon yesterday. The three local cotton factories, the paper mills and all industries using electrical power, were obliged to close down.

RELATIVES WANTED.

Ottawa, Aug. 30.—Colonel Courtney, president of the South African Veterans' Association, and chief of police Ross to-day received wires from Calgary asking them to look up relatives of William Fraser, a South African veteran, killed by a train there. The police have so far failed to locate any friends of the man, though information from Calgary is that his wife and several brothers reside here.

NEW G. T. R. ROUNDHOUSE FOR PETERBOROUGH.

It was said by the Grand Trunk Railway authorities at Peterborough on Aug. 29 that the hole in the Grand Trunk Railway engine house, which was made by the amateur Casey Jons when he accidentally started an engine, will be closed with lumber instead of brick, as the company propose to build a more commodious building at some other point in the city.

DIED FROM BURNS.

Toronto, Aug. 29.—While lighting a fire in the kitchen stove of her home on Bee street, Sodmorden, yesterday, Mrs. James Steel sustained injuries from which she died in the General Hospital last night. Her seven-year-old daughter and her brother-in-law, J. Steele, are also suffering from serious burns which were received in attempts to extinguish the flames. Deceased was 30 years of age, and leaves a husband and three children.

LOYAL TRUE BLUE MEET.

Toronto, August 30.—The thirty-seventh annual session of the Grand Lodge of the Loyal True Blue Association opened in the Orange Hall yesterday, some hundred and sixty delegates being in attendance, representing Canada from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia to Manitoba. Reports of the work were presented. This evening the twelve Toronto lodges will tend a Grand Lodge banquet in the Orange Hall.

G. T. R. REINSTATEMENTS.

Brockville, Sept. 1. — General Superintendent Whittenberger and Assistant Superintendent Coleman, of the Grand Trunk Railway, yesterday met some Brockvillee men who were dismissed in the late strike, to consider their cases. There are nine local men out of their old positions, four are still in this locality, and two have moved away and have secured work in the far west, and three are not considered.

ONTARIO HEALTH ACT.

Toronto, August 30.—Dr. R. W. Bell, chief health inspector for the province, has returned from a tour of the Muskoka lakes district, where he inspected the forty-one summer hotels. According to Dr. Bell the summer resort managers are endeavoring to live up to the new health act, which aims to stop the pollution of lakes, and only four or five places were found to be seriously in need of sanitary improvements.

INSPECTED 2,400 BOY SCOUTS.

Toronto, Aug. 30.—The growth of the Boy Scout movement was strikingly demonstrated yesterday when Earl Grey, in front of the grand stand at the Ebhibition grounds, inspected 4,200 scouts, 2,000 of them, being from Toronto, while the remaining 2,200 were from all parts of Ontario, camping on the grounds. Scout Norman Thompson of Chatham, was presented by His Excellency with the Royal Humane Society silver medal for life saving.

STRUCK BY STREET CAR.

Toronto, Aug. 31.—Within the space of three hours yesterday afternoon, and on the same street, two men were so seriously injured by street cars that they will likely die. The men are Harry Slingsby, 48 years of age, living at 770 Crawford Street, and Albert Charters, aged 19, of Meaford, Ont., a visitor in Toronto for the Exhibition. Both men were riding bicycles, and turned out from behind cars ahead of them on to the opposite track, and were struck by cars going in the opposite direction.

FOUND HUGE TUSK.

Welland, Ont., August 30.—A curiosity which is creating a great amount of interest here was discovered in the immense tusk of an animal, supposed to be a mastodom, on the farm of Harry Smith, of Forks Road post office, in Welland county. On Saturday Mr. Harry Smith and Wm. Anderson were scraping a pond, and when they had dug down about four feet and were ploughing up the hard clay, the plough struck the tusk, which is eight feet in length and two feet two inches around the large end, and weighs 150 pounds.

A WANDERING CHILD.

Toronto, Aug. 30.—Eleven-year old John Laniski, who claims to hail from Dickson City, Pa., was picked up this morning in the Queen street subway, half frozen with cold. He was poorly clad, and was taken to the Children's Shelter, where he told a story of his wanderings. He said that he had walked from his home to Wilkesbarre, a distance of twenty miles, and then had been picked up by an automobile and taken to Barrie. Then he beat his way to Toronto on a freight train.

DOG SAVED LIVES.

Ottawa, Aug. 30.—The lives of six people were saved by a dog in a fire early this morning, which destroyed the residence of Alex. McDougall, near the Ottawa Golf Club. The barking of the animal, a Boston bull dog, awakened the family just in time to get out of the building in safety, though almost suffocated by smoke. The faithful dog, however, lost its life, no trace of it having been found after the fire. The residence was one of the finest country homes around the Capital. The loss is about $25,000.

500th ANNIVERSARY.

Kingston, August 30.—Principal Gordon, of Queen's, will remain in Scotland until September 15 to attend the ceremonies in connection with the 500th anniversary of the founding of St. Andrew's Society, when the honorary degree of LL.D. will be conferred upon him. Professor J. L. Morrison, of Queen's, has returned from Scotland and left for Ottawa to do research work in the government archives. The Rev. H. W. Steers, of Queen's, has been called to the Presbyterian charges of Roslin and Thurlow. The call will be taken up by the Presbytery on Thursday.

STOLE WAGGON AND LOAD.

Some time in the early hours of yesterday morning, Guilbault Brothers store, 1025 St. Lawrence Street, was broken into and between $400 and $500 worth of goods were stolen. The goods were in a waggon ready for the day's delivery, which was driven away by the thieves. The front door was forced to gain an entrance, and was afterwards carefully closed to allay suspicion, while the men made their exit by an alley, through the back door.

VALUABLE YACHT ASHORE.

Mr. Harkness's yacht, the 'Gunfida,' stranded near Rossport, Ont., on Lake Superior, is not leaking, and probably will be saved. This information came to-day from the underwriters in New York, and was based on a telegram received from Mr. Harkness after he had made his way to Rossport, leaving his wife and daughter and two guests aboard the yacht. A wrecking crew has been sent from Port Arthur, 80 miles away, and the underwriters expect that the 'Gunfida' will be rescued without serious damage. No word regarding the accident has been received here. The 'Gunfida' is a steel steam yacht of 385 gross tons, and 196 feet over all. She was built at Leith, Scotland, and is valued at $100,000.

MANSLAUGHTER CHARGE.

Hamilton, Aug. 30.—William J. Waters, who was arrested by the police on the charge of manslaughter for running down and slaying William Boyce on Aug. 15, was arraigned in the lower court this morning, and after the evidence submitted at the inquest had been read, Magistrate Jelfs committed him for trial, refusing to grant any bail. The police laid three charges against Waters, the first that of manslaughter, the second travelling at an excessive speed, and the third for causing bodily injuries to the dead man. On the last two charges he can be given two years if found guilty.

TRADE WITH BRISTOL.

Toronto, Sept. 1. — A special meeting of the council of the Toronto Board of Trade was held yesterday with President R. S. Gourlay in the chair for the purpose of welcoming Messrs. Henry L. Riseley and Manning Lewis, of Bristol, England, who are in town in connection with the advancement of trade between Canada ad the western British port. Mr. Lewis is the chief traffic agent of the Bristol docks, and Mr. Riseley was the chairman of the delegation from the Bristol Chamber of Commerce which toured Canada last year.

PITCHFORK AS WEAPON.

Listowel, Ont., Aug. 28.—Goaded to desperation by repeated taunts that he was shirking his work, a young farm hand named Douglas, while employed at a threshing on Saturday afternoon, near Molesworth, some 7 miles from here, swung around on his persecutor and sent the prong of his pitchfork through the latter's side, near his lungs. Despite the serious nature of his wound, Harry Smith, the young man assaulted, retaliated with his fists. Bad blood had existed between the two men for some time. It is not known whether Smith will recover.

SAVED HIS GRANDSON.

Niagara Falls, Ont., Aug. 29.—Mr. George Goodwin, 84 years of age, a superannuatel physician-minister, this morning saved the life of his year-old grandson, but met death in the attempt. The aged man started from his home to give the child a ride in a baby cart. He did not hear an approaching train at the Bender avenue crossing of the Michigan Central Railway until it was too late to save himself. With an effort the aged man pushed the child over the track, and a second later the train struck him. His body was carried some distance on the pilot of the engine. Mr. Goodwin died a few minutes after. The grandson escaped with a few slight bruises.

DOMINION MILLERS.

Toronto, Sept. 1. — The annual meeting of the Dominion Millers' Association was held yesterday afternoon in the Board of Trade Council Chamber, under most favorable auspices. The chair was taken by Mr. D. B. Woods, of Hamilton, the retiring president, until the officers were elected for the coming year as follows: President, A. S. Stewart, Mitchell; first vice-president, Robert Noble, Norval; second vice-president, Mr. Kerr, Dundas, with an executive committee of six.

The most important business of the session was the unanimous adoption and confirmation of the report submitted by the special committee opposing reciprocity.

FOUL PLAY SUSPECTED.

St. Catharines, Ont., August 30.—The inquest into the death of George Hodginson, who was drowned at Merritton on Friday last, was resumed last night before Coroner Joy, and again adjourned until September 12. When found Hodginson's pockets were turned inside out and $31, which he had the previous night was missing. Evidence was given by his brother, who last saw him alive at 1.30 a.m. Friday. They had been to a dance at Thorold, and both were under the influence of liquor when returning home. While in Thorold deceased had a few words with another man. Chief Macdonald, of Thorold, told of the same quarrel. Medical testimony showed that death was due to drowning, and that the wounds, which were sufficient to stun him, had been inflicted a short time before death, possibly after the body reached the water.

PRAIRIE PROV'S.

SIR THOMAS DID NOT GO.

Winnipeg, Man., Aug. 29. — While Sir Thomas Shaughnessy walked out through the C.P.R. station this morning he was accosted by a train runner for a dollar a day hotel. The runner deposited his card with the magnate before he could decline it and prayed the patronage of the traveller. But Sir Thomas did not go.

LAST LINK OF G. T. P.

Mr. C. M. Hays who is now in the West, announces that the contract for the last link of the G. T. P. of the 410 mile section of main line between Aldermane and Bulkely Valley, B. C., has been awarded to Foley and Wals.

Mr. Hay's party left Vancouver on Aug. 28 for Prince Rupert, and the party will, from there, ascend the Skeena river as far as Hazleton.

STEEL REACHED FITZHUGH.

Advice has been received at the head offices of the Grand Trunk here yesterday to the effect that steel on the Grand Trunk Pacific has reached Fitzhugh, a point in the Jasper Park, the new national park set aside by the Dominion Government, and through which the G. T. P. passes as it approaches Yellowhead Pass, in the Rocky Mountains. Fitzhugh is 235 miles west of Edmonton, Alta., and 1,027 miles west from Winnipeg, Man.

CALL TO WINNIPEG.

At a special meeting of the church board of Stanstead South Congregational Church, held on Wednesday, the resignation of the minister, the Rev. J. G. Hindley, M.A., B.D., was discussed and regretfully accepted. Mr. Hindley has received a unanimous call, which he has decided to accept, to become the minister of the new Crescent Congregational Church, Fort Rouge, Winnipeg, and expects to take up his duties there at the beginning of November.

SIR WILLIAM PLEASED.

Sir William MacKenzie returned from his trip over the canadian Northern lines in the far West. He expressed himself well pleased with the advancement of the new construction work since he had last been over the route, and said over 350 miles of track would have been completed by the end of this season. The crop conditions appeared to him to have been excellent, and he was confident that harvest would prove all that was anticipated. Sir William had nothing to say as to the negotiations for the sale of the Winnipeg Street Railway, which was the chief reason for his going west.

ESCAPED AUTO, STRUCK BY STREET CAR.

While Mrs. J. T. Latimer, of Winnipeg was walking across the street at that place on the 25th, she saw an automobile coming towards her. Stepping backward to avoid it, she was knocked down by a street car, sustaining a broken thigh. Mrs. Latimer is the wife of Civic Controller Latimer of Winnipeg, and with her husband, was leaving for an extended trip to the east on the evening of the accident. She is in her 64th year, and feels the injury seriously.

TERRIBLE INHUMANITY.

Gideon Roy, a ranchman in charge of a car loaded with horses, will have to stand prosecution proceedings for being responsible for their condition when the car arrived at Saskatoon on the 25th. There were twenty horses, and when taken out of the car one was found to be dead, and another one had to be shot. It was claimed that starvation was the cause, and Chief Dunning of the local police, said they could not have had either food or drink for three or four days. The twenty dumb animals had been jammed into one car, making the journey from Quebec in that inhuman manner.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES AND THE BOARD OF TRADE.

The employment agencies of Saskatoon are up in arms against the Board of Trade Commission which is sending out men, they claim, to different sections in an illegitimate manner. The men so sent out, it is charged, fail to get employment. The superintendent of an experimental farm at Rosthern had twenty-five men sent to him whom he was unable to use, and had to furnish the men with meals and room, they being without funds. The employment agencies have sent a letter of protest to the Board of Trade deprecating the action of the secretary of that body in sending broadcast harvesters, to become dependent on the farmers, when these same men could have been used in the city construction work.

KILLED FRIEND AND SELF.

Winnipeg, Aug. 31.—The tragedy of the lonely shack in the far northern wilds of Western Canada is recalled in detail by the arrival in Winnipeg of a letter to Mrs. Mills, wife of Capt. J. W. Mills, of the Hudson Bay Company steamer 'Mackenzie River,' plying between Fort McPherson and Port Smith. The letter tells the story of a young clerk who was bringing out the mail in the spring, who, on June 6, found Pete Meland dead with his head crushed, and W. S. Elever, the man's prospecting partner, dead of poison, self-administered, and a confession signed by the latter, telling of the whole tragedy. The scene of the horror is Salt River, about five hundred miles north of Great Slave Lake.

C. N. R. AND CALGARY.

Advices from Calgary indicate that the C.N.R. fully anticipate reaching that city by the beginning of November. Although connection will then be established from Winnipeg, and only unforeseen circumstances will postpone the entrance until the spring. The work of reaching this rapid-growing city of the western provinces is necessarily much slower than ordinary track making. This is mainly due to the great amount of bridging that has to be done on the west side of the Red Deer River railway will have to cross the Rosebud Creek six or seven times, which, naturally, militates considerably against rapid progress. If the C.N.R. get into this city this fall the people will have to be satisfied with a temporary station until next year, when the work will be commenced on a station suitable to the requirements of the traffic with a view to future growth. It is not expected that any hotel will be built by the C.N.R., as up to the present the plans of the station do not include that.

BRIT. COLUMBIA

DOLLAR TROUBLED HIM.

Secretary Hunt, of the Western Fair Association, received one dollar in conscience money from a man who now resides in Vancouver, but who says he is a former Londoner. He declares that when a boy he stole into the fair grounds on several occasions, and that the matter has been troubling him.

MISCREANTS PUNISHED.

Vancouver, B.C., Aug. 29.—For luring Mrs. Myers, a young woman, into the Chinese quarter of the city, where she was kept imprisoned for four days in an opium den without food, Carl Lauder, a messenger boy, and Tom Sing, a Chinaman, were each sentenced by Judge McInnis yesterday to five years' imprisonment.

SCHOONER CAPTURED.

Ottawa, Aug. 28. — The gasoline schooner 'Sarah,' of Seattle, was taken into New Westminster, B.C., harbor this morning in charge of a Canadian Fishery protective cruiser. The 'Sarah' was taken by the Government cruiser while, it is alleged, fishing within the three mile limit. The capture was reported by wire this morning to the Department of Marine and Fisheries.

BLOCKS THOROUGHFARES.

Vancouver, B.C., Sept. 1. — The Railway Commission opened its sittings here yesterday, the first case coming up being the complaint of the Rev. Mr. Croucher, vicar of the Historic Fraser Canyon town of Yale, against the blocking of thoroughfares by the C. P. R. construction gangs, and the unsanitary conditions prevailing. The company's representative promised remedial measures.

G. T. R. PARTY WEST.

Mr. C. M. Hays, the president of the Grand Trunk Railway, and his party from England on their extensive tour of inspection, are now at Prince Rupert, having proceeded there from Vancouver by one of the Grand Trunk Pacific steamers. The question of dry dock at Prince Rupert are now receiving consideration, and on the return of the party to Montreal it is expected that some statement will be made anent same. It is reported that Prince Rupert is fulfilling everything that was expected of it, and affairs are booming in that portion of the Dominion.

MONTREAL

SHELL KILLED THREE.

Warsaw, Sept. 1.—During the artillery manoeuvres yesterday a shrapnel shell exploded in a crowd of peasants. Three persons were killed and sixteen wounded.

MAYOR GUERIN'S RETURN.

Mayor Guerin is expected to arrive in the city to-morrow. His Worship is in New York City to-day, on his way back from Europe.

ANALYSISTS WANTS $925.

Bills were presented to the Board of Control this morning for the analysis of the Chinese eggs which were seized some months ago, and condemned. Dr. McCready and Dr. Bernier, who did the analyzing, claim a total of $925.

CHILDREN VACCINATED.

Children with sore arms are very numerous in the city at present. The opening of the school term next week is sending them in swarms to the health office for vaccination, as a city regulation prevents their attendance at classes unless vaccinated.

ANOTHER TAG DAY.

The Army and Navy Veterans' Association must obtain the consent of the City Council before holding a tag day on October 21. This is the opinion of Mr. J. L. Archambault, city attorney, in a report to the Board of Control.

THE LATE MR. HARWOOD.

The funeral of the late Mr. H. S. Harwood, postmaster of Montreal, will take place at 9.30 to-morrow morning at Vaudreuil. Friends of the deceased, wishing to attend the funeral, can do so by taking the 8.30 train to Vaudreuil from either Windsor or Bonaventure stations.

LEMONS CONFISCATED.

A car load of 300 cases of decayed lemons were seized yesterday on the Grand Trunk siding, confiscated, and consigned to the incinerator by the health inspectors.

It is not known to whom the lemons were consigned. They were worth about $6 a case.

WILL LAY CORNER STONE.

The Rev. J. A. Gordon, D.D., will lay the corner stone of the new Baptist Temple which is being erected at the corner of Fairmount avenue and Hutchison street, on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The Rev. Gordon Baker, who will be pastor of the new church, and Mr. A. A. Ayer, will give addresses.

A QUESTION OF HEALTH.

Fire Chief Tremblay has been instructed by the Board of Control to confer with the secretary of the Provincial Board of Health upon the legality of permitting firemen to sleep over places where horses are stabled. It is asserted that a regulation prohibits the stabling of horses under sleeping quarters for men.

TO 'PUT OUT' WATER.

As a rule the fire department are called to put out fire, but on Monday Inspector Dooland and his men had a new experience. They were called on to put out water—that is, they were asked to pump the water out of the cellar of Mr. Jette, 271 Papineau avenue. The drains were blocked in the street, and the water backed up into the cellar until it stood two feet deep.

DR. LABERGE'S THREAT.

Thirty-two hundred children were vaccinated in the first four days this week by city medical health officers. It is expeced that the number will be much greater next week, when the schools open their doors.

Dr. J. E. Laberge, chief of the contagious diseases department, said this morning that if necessary he would have police constables stationed at the school doors to enforce the vaccination order.

STREET PEST CONVICTED.

Carlo Facchene, the Italian whom Detective Charette arrested in the north end of the city last week, tried hard to convince Mr. Recorder Weir yesterday that he was not guilty of addressing and pestering women on the streets. However, the evidence was against him, so the Recorder bound him over in $250 bonds to keep the peace, pay all costs, or go to jail for three months.

BIG CONVENTION COMING.

Olivet and the First Baptist churches are making arrangements for the annual convention of the Baptist churches in Ontario and Quebec, which will take place in Olivet Church during the second week in October. Over five hundred churches will be represented, and last year, when it met in Toronto, about six hundred delegates were present. It is not likely, however, that the attendance here will exceed four hundred, as the location is not so central.

NO BODY FOUND.

Nothing new has developed to-day in the reported throwing in to the river of the body of a man supposed to have been murdered by a gang of toughs long the water front near the Canadian Rubber Company's works. Searchers have dragged the river at that pont, but as yet failed to find any trace of the body, or anything likely to resemble a corpse sufficiently to cause a mistake in the statement of Captain Siblauc, of the barge 'Phillips,' who made the report to Chief Carpenter.

EMPLOYER WAS CAUGHT.

On Tuesday two youthful carters named Armand Poyn and Emile Monetti were arrested by the Westmount police for working horses on St. Catherine street, near Green avenue, while the animals were suffering from sore backs. Their employer, Oscar Boyer, of St. David's lane, came to bail them out, but it was found that the horse he was driving was suffering from the same cause. Magistrate McMahon this morning fined Boyer $10 in his own case, but in regard to the charges against the lads, as one of them failed to appear, their cases were left over.

2,500 VACCINATED.

About 2,500 children were vaccinated by officers of the Medical Health Department in the city on the first three days of this week. Daily 700 to 800 parents are calling with their children at the City Hall for vaccination. No opposition has been reported to the vaccination order.

At the present time persons who have been vaccinated and who have the mark still showing on their arm are exempt, but in case of an epidemic every person would be compelled to be re-vaccinated. Dr. J. E. Laberge said this morning that a statement in a circular sent out by the Anti-Vaccination League that vaccination was not compulsory a Montreal incorrect.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER'S OPPONENTS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The capture of Quebec by General Wolfe in 1759 is one of the greatest dramas in British history, still its only value in the eyes of British statesmen lay in the destruction of French power in North America. When that power waned the value of Canada also waned, so that when the British North American colonies agreed to join together in Confederation Lord Palmerston, Premier of England, advised them to go on and work towards complete independence, and no one in Britain thought of impugning his loyalty. Lord Beaconsfield, the great Conservative leader, also spoke of the colonies as millstones around the neck of England, so small a place did they hold in the estimation of public men. Even the battle of Sadowa by which Prussia wrested the hegemony of the German States from Austria failed to arouse them from their apathy. But Sedan following hard upon Sadowa, the masterful diplomacy of Bismarck which drew Italy into the Dreibund, thus preventing the formation of a Latin confederacy which alone could stop the march of the virile German races to the Atlantic Ocean, the birth of Pan-Germanism, the dream of a greater Germany, to include Holland and Belgium with the Austro-German states, with a seaport on the Adriatic,—these—and a great many other things aroused British statesman to the value of the colonies in keeping up the prestige of the British Empire, and the Boer war was the climax.

Now many minds are busy trying to strengthen the bonds of Empire, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier is being criticised severely because he has guarded so jealously the autonomy of the Dominion. I think Sir Wilfrid is right; the more flexible the tie which binds us to the Mother Land the stronger it is. Those who are trying to wrest from the Empire-states the control of military and naval forces are the direct-heirs-at—law of the men who drove the United States out of the British Empire.

These critics fail to notice that a change has also come over Canada. We are just as loyal as ever, but a spirit of nationhood has come over us of late years which calls for greater freedom, and which it would be perilous to tamper with. The bitterest opponents of Sir Wilfrid Laurier may be divided into two classes: Ultra-Catholics in Quebec and Ultra-Protestants in the other Provinces. These are the remains of the Old Alliance which kept the Conservative party so long in power. The Church of Rome, like all other State churches, is intensely Conservative, and its power over the people in Quebec with the power of the Orange lodges in Ontario formed one of the most unique and powerful coalitions known in history. It was like a huge Macedonian Phalanx against which the forces of Liberalism hurled themselves in vain. It is true Alexander Mackenzie made a break in it in 1873, but it soon closed its ranks, drove him from power, maintained the Conservative party in power for eighteen years, when Laurier went through it like a whirlwind. This is what Archbishop Langevin, of Manitoba, alluded to in a speech a year ago when he spoke of the heavy blow which his church received in 1896. And a heavy blow it was from the Ultramontane point of view, but from the spiritual point of view it was a most salutary lesson, and if the church would only take that lesson to heart and the other lessons which it has received from the other independent Catholics of Spain and Portugal, a new and brighter day would dawn upon the church, and through the church upon the whole world. Well, in Quebec these Ultra Catholics go from house to house telling the people that Sir Wilfrid Laurier is the enemy of his race and religion, who is going to tear their sons from their homes and send them to fight England's battles in all parts of the world, and in Ontario and these western provinces the Ultra Protestants go from house to house telling the people that Laurier is a Jesuit, a bitter enemy of the Protestant religion, and very disloyal to British connection, and it is curious when you examine the pedigree of these Ultras you find without exception that they or their fathers before them voted for Sir John Macdonald when he bribed the Fenians, incorporated nunneries, and gave up the sovereignty of the St. Lawrence river to the Yankees.

At a 12th of July celebration, held at Tisdale some years ago, a Protestant clergyman in his speech said that Protestants who supported Sir Wilfrid Laurier ought to be ashamed of themselves. What I was ashamed of was the stupidity of my fellow-Protestants who failed to grasp the significance of that dynamic revolution effected by Sir Wilfrid Laurier when he drove the Church of Rome from political power, and taught his co-religionists to stand upon their feet before God, like free men, and vote according to their consciences without fear of either priest or devil.

Tisdale, Sask. EVANS INNES.

CONSULAR VERIFICATION OF INVOICES.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Is there any provision in the reciprocity compact exempting invoices of Canadian natural products from the necessity of consular verification? If not, American products will come in here absolutely free, while exporters of Canadian products will have to pay United States consular fees of from $1 to $5 on every invoice of such goods, according to their value, which will be a decided handicap on the Canadian exporter, and will amount to many thousands of dollars to be paid annually to the American Government.

I also understand that only produce actually raised in Canada will be admitted free into the United States, and that produce of foreign countries or other parts of the Empire which may come into Canada free under the most favored nation clause, will not be so admitted. How is the Canadian origin of produce to be clearly established in all cases, and will this not impose expense and trouble upon Canadian exporters?

If any part of the agreement proves injurious to Canada, shall we not have to bear the injury, unless prepared to abrogate the whole arrangement?

HENRY H. LYMAN.

August 28, 1911.

Note.—Mr. Harrison Bradley, the United States Consul General, replies to this question that no ruling had been made at Washington yet exempting invoices of Canadian natural products on the way across the line from the need of consular verification. But the policy of the United States Government has been to abolish many fees in the past year, apparently with the intention of doing away with fees altogether. The statement that consular fees sometimes range up to $5 for one invoice is incorrect. The fees run from $1 to $2.50. The $1 is charged only for verified invoices of household goods under $100 in value. Natural products of less than $100 have no need of consular invoices. Invoices on goods over $100 in value cost $2.50 for consular verification, even if the value of the goods is over one million dollars. Sometimes the verification of one invoice will cover the shipments of a week. Last year 7,600 invoices were verified for goods valued at over $7,000,000. Only bona fide Canadian produce will be admitted free into the United States. The invoices of goods from other countries passing through Canada will have to be presented at a consular office for verification. It is pointed out that this will prove a greater hardship on the shipper than the importation of German goods via England works by reason of the preference.

'BOURASSAISM.'

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—What is Bourassaism? To the Ontario reader it is the outgrowth and up-reaching of the French-Canadian race for expansion and separate existence. Bourassa is the apostle of Nationalism. Now any form of racialism or nationalism that seeks to cut in upon the church as by calling for particular heads of universities, certain priests and bishops, etc., incurs the immediate opposition of the church. National churches are plainly at variance with the theory of one universal church ruled from one centre. National or racial or patriotic movements where they run against the church, as in the case of the French-Canadian Congress at Ottawa this year when the clash with the church was most pronounced, are opposed by the church. That is why Bishop Fallon has exposed and condemned bilingualism. Bourassaism, nominally and no doubt really loyal to the church is yet more loyal to the French race ideal, and therefore it is dangerous to the church. Laurier is, as he described himself at the Eucharistic Congress, 'a loyal and a fervent Catholic.' He cannot endorse Bourassa. He must fight him. That is why there is no possibility of reconciliation between the two. To the ordinary English-speaking Canadian this question arises. Is French-Canadianism more dangerous than the church? Shall we help the church to break it up?

OBSERVER.

A VOICE FROM THE BAHAMAS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Pardon my liberty in writing to you, but after reading a very important article from the 'Witness,' which appeared in our esteemed 'Tribune,' I thought that I would give you a few more points on the Bahamas. To describe the Bahamas—it is really a paradise dream. It is an old saying, 'See Naples and die,' but not so now. See Nassau and the Bahama Islands, then die. I know Mr. S. H. Mortimer, and Inagua. What he told one of your reporters about the Bahamas and Inagua is as true as sunshine. Mr. Mortimer has been telling you something about Inagua, so I think it is my duty to tell you something about Eleuthera. Eleuthera was once the backbone of the Bahamas; but it is not so now; it has been disrated. Eleuthera is a fruit and vegetable island. The high tariff of the United States has caused our fruit systems to collapse. My fellow planters and self are left in mighty low water. Our chief hobby is raising pineapples—most delicious fruit, known as the scarlet pine. Our people have been pineapple mad in the past. We used to do fairly well until the Americans raised their tariff on us, and that put us practically on our backs. Union with Canada means a great thing to us planters. Eleuthera can never be what she has been, so many of our people have gone to the State of Florida, and even a few have taken refuge in Canada. But if we should ever have union with Canada, I am of the opinion that all of our people will return. We are something like the Japanese on this point—we all love our home. Our pineapple season has just ended. It begins in May and ends in August. Our next article which we are going to cultivate is sisal. We don't use machines; we do it hand cleaned. But at Nassau, the capital, they use machines.

I cannot close without mentioning this fact. Union with Canada is a part of our daily prayers. I often wonder, sir, whether we have the good will of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, your Prime Minister, and I wonder how he takes the suggestion. I sincerely hope it is in the affirmative. I believe that God is with us, and the only thing left for us to do is wrestle, fight and win. We are setting on this month of August, tomato plants for the Canada-Bahama Fruit and Development Co., Ltd., of which Mr. Harold Sandall is manager. Large inducements down here for men in the fruit business. Say a good word for us, sir.

WM. T. CANCINO.

Bahamas, Aug. 10, 1911.

ROBBED BY UNSEEN HANDS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In a recent issue of the 'Witness' is a letter from a correspondent of Tramore, Ont., in which he complains about how farmers are treated—really robbed—by having to pay for the firkin and then giving it free with the butter, and by getting 19 bushels of lime while paying for 25 bushels.

Now, Mr. Editor, the above are robberies that are seen and very keenly felt, but they are not a 'flea-bite' compared to the 'unseen robberies' that are going on, and which cannot be seen by the naked eye, but only by the eye of reason. That work people, including farmers, tradesmen, mechanics, etc., etc., are victims of the most shameful robbery the world has ever known, is only too patent to any who think. Look at the increasing number of millionnaires in all our large cities? They render no service for what they get? But what they get must be worked for? Nature gives only to labor. And is it not the rest of us, the masses, who are working and piling up their millions? We work and produce, but they 'get,' although they 'toil not neither spin.' We are like the people referred to in the verse—

We toil and toil, but we enter not in.
Like the tribes of the desert who perished in their sin.
From the land of promise we fade and die,
E'er its glory breaks forth on our weary eye.

No matter how hard the people work, they are very little further ahead at the end of the year. They are like the horses on the tread mill. We are robbed by a system of taxation by governments that taxes labor multimillions every year, but taxes monopoly absolutely nothing. And until people study the question of taxation and declare war in behalf of a just system of taxation, they are doomed to 'tread the mills of toil' in order to fatten 'privileged idlers.' The words of Sir Richard Cartwright, uttered on the floor of the House in 1902, should burn themselves deep into the minds of all who long to be free to enjoy the fruits of their own labor. Said he:

'I can tax the people of Canada sixty million dollars a year, but this government will get only twenty millions of it, while a "privileged few" will get the forty millions.'

Let us quit railing at individuals, but get at the system.

'JUSTICE.'

Note.—One does not need to think five minutes to know how the government of Canada—even the present one, of which Sir Richard Cartwright is a member, is performing the very feat which he describes. The question now before the country, at bottom, is whether the people of Canada want to have it so.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The most important commission appointed by the present Government is the Commission of Conservation. Its prime function—to devise means for the conservation of natural resources, did not at first include the conservation of human life. The members of that commission, believing with Ruskin that 'The veins of true wealth are purple—not in rock, but in human flesh,' have decided to include human life as one of our natural resources.

The most vital problem of the Imperial Parliament is neither the fiscal nor the Home Rule problem, but the problem of the present manifest and palpable deterioration of the physical manhood of the working classes, a deterioration caused by their too often unequal struggle for existence in factory and slum life. England's greatest means of defence against German aggression would be—not the building of Dreadnoughts and the moulding of Krupps, but the application of methods now applied in Germany for the improvement of the physical condition of the people.

And in Canada we, too, are neglecting the chief means of successful nation building. The Canadian death rate amongst children under one year is 120 in 1,000. In Hamilton that rate is 158. In Toronto 159. Amongst ten foreign and five Canadian cities, Montreal, with the appalling rate of 375, is highest. Even in the semi-civilization of Buenos Ayres that rate is only 209. A significant statement made by the medical adviser of the Commission of Conservation is that 'Montreal's infantile mortality is so high as to demand more than local attention.'

It is an interesting fact that the death rate amongst children in any city is usually high or low in proportion to the total death rate of that city. This fact is sufficient proof that our past theories re the cause of our high infantile mortality have been grossly unscientific. During the past decade the application of those unscientific theories has had no results. Montreal's infantile mortality is higher than it was ten years ago.

The appallingly high death rate amongst children in Montreal in the summer months is due to what Dr. Newsholme calls epidemic diarrhoea—or what we have been calling cholera infantum. Dr. Newsholme's conclusions are that this is a disease of urban life—that it is a disease of the artisan classes, especially of the lower laboring classes, whose life is the slum life, and that it is, therefore, largely a question of social status. Dr. Newman, another investigator, states that the children who fall victims to this preventable disease are not so much 'diseased' as merely 'unfit.'

Whatever be the correct solution of the problem, the fact remains that this annual destruction of more than one in three of the children under one year is due to a neglect of the possible prevention of the destruction of the chief of all natural resources, which neither city nor nation can permit to continue and escape the inevitable nemesis. Such conditions are not in perfect harmony with Montreal's proud position of commercial emporium of Canada.

HUMANITAS.

THREE FIFTY A WEEK.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I was greatly amused at Mr. Darlington's intimation that I must be color blind, or know little whereof I write. I am pleased to inform that gentleman he is quite wrong in either suggestion. Indeed, I think I may return the compliment. Had Mr. D—— read my letter more carefully, he should have seen I was not referring to farm laborers, working for small farmers, but employees on noblemen's estates. I was really not aware that a farm is called an estate, at least, it is not generally termed such in England: of course, one can always learn. Then it is the employee who is permitted to gather sticks for firing from the woods and parks, not the wayside traveller; I doubt if Mr. D—— would be less severe in dealing with these men than those he refers to.

Decidedly, he can know very little of these large estates. I do not know of any one employed who has not a large garden attached to the house, which is included in the house rent, as I stated previously. My home so happens to be in the south of England, where Mr. D—— states 14s. is more than a number receive. I can safely say I do not know of any such. I have travelled England very well, and found most of these men had the privileges mentioned in my previous letter.

It, of course, is not to be expected they can have a large banking account saved out of this wage, but I feel sure the majority would not exchange places with those who employ them, or the comfort of their little homes for the grandeur of the castle or mansion.

Living also is much cheaper in England. And again, I repeat when all is taken into consideration, they are better off than the working class on this side, earning double or treble the wage, who have families to bring up.

The only advice to be given to those who wish to dispute further, is to see for themselves. Of course, there are exceptions to every rule, but I think there are few to this.

I too am in sympathy with the strikers of my country, and trust they will benefit by their efforts, as these men have not the privileges of the employees on English noblemen's estates.

L. E.

August 29, 1911.

THE BROAD AND NARROW WAY.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In a recent issue a correspondent quoted the lines as containing the 'Central fact of revelation:'

In the Cross of Christ, I glory,
Towering o'er the wrecks of time;
All the light of sacred story,
Gathers round its head sublime.

Quite so. But that the meaning is not always properly interpreted is quite evident. The glory is in the cross and all light gathers round it. Christ's glory was in his suffering for others; so was Paul's. If we measure ourselves by the standard of the cross what do we find in the ordinary mission field in the West? An hour is spent in devotional exercises, and the balance of the week, including Sunday, is frequently occupied in the discussion of financial matters, picnics, box-socials fowl suppers and so on. Their participation on the Sabbath is a sin, but to indulge in mental revelry is seemingly quite proper. The idea seems to be that so long as it is church work, it is right. The 'ark' must be steadied, the Creator needs help, pews must be filled, the way is broad. How did Christ, Paul, Knox or Wesley win adherents? Was it in this way? We are told that there are two ways and that one is narrow and the other broad. We are told that the socially inclined have full churches; so have the theatres, and who is to judge as to the programmes. The Master speaking to his brethren said: 'The world cannot hate you, but me it hateth, because I testify of it that the works thereof are evil.' Evidently these brethren had faults.

I do not ask that flowers should spring
Beneath my feet;
I know too well the poison and the sting
Of things too sweet:
For one thing only, Lord, dear Lord, I plead—
Lead me aright;
Though strength should falter, and though heart should bleed,
Through peace to light.

R. W. McMORRAN.

Somerset, Man.,
Aug. 24, 1911.

THE REV. JOHN McKILLICAN.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Through the death of your beloved and respected citizen, the late Rev. John McKillican, you have lost a loyal, faithful reader and staunch friend. About four years ago I was honored with a visit from the dear old genial man, and we enjoyed the time exceedingly as he was such humorous company. Always after morning prayers he would get the 'Witness' and sit out and read. I frequently laughed at him about 'loving the 'Witness',' and once I asked him why he read it so much and why he seemed to enjoy it so much. At once he became enthusiastic, and with a slap of his great big, generous hand upon my shoulder, he said, 'My child, if you but knew the good this paper has done, if you but knew what a Daniel the editor of this simple sheet of paper is, you would not wonder why I love it next to God's holy book. It is a paper that fears nothing because it upholds righteousness and purity above everything else. It dares to do! Like Daniel of old, it dares to have a purpose and dares to make it known. Ah, my child, I could tell you much about this paper, but you would not understand it all, you not being a politician.' This was accompanied with the same good natured laugh and whack upon my shoulder. Now, my dear editor, do you not think it grand to have such a loyal admirer, who carried with him your paper no matter where he went? Mr. McKillican was such a dear friend to everybody.

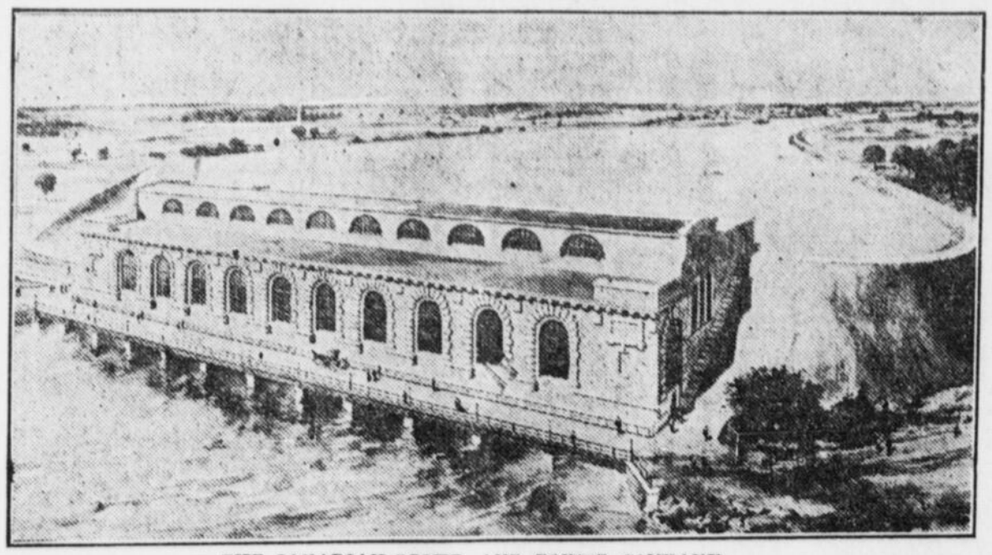
I knew him when I was a young child; he taught me in Sabbath-school. My father at that time was a builder and contractor. Many of his boats are still sailing, as he was a builder of boats, vessels and fishing smacks. This naturally brought him to different cities and towns, but we always had a nice seaside home on the Magdalen Islands, where we spent our summers for a number of years, and where Mr. McKillican spent many happy summer days. He came for a number of seasons, and would always spend four weeks and sometimes he would stay longer. I remember how my mother used to watch for Mr. McKillican and how happy we all used to be to have him with us, and many a good sound scolding we had to take from him.

I remember one occasion particularly. My mother had a small vegetable garden, and the weeds were crowding out the vegetables, so one morning Mr. McKillican called my sister and me and said, 'Now, girls, I hope you will pull every weed out of this garden by to-morrow night. I hope to see it free from such terrible weeds,' but we did not pull the weeds out, for on the following day we had a doll party and did not think we should dig weeds when a party was in sight. The next day he called us, and asked us what we intended to do with the money we had saved, so we both said we intended to put in the bank. 'Very well, my children,' he said, clapping us upon our heads, without referring to the weeds. The next morning he got up earlier than usual and immmediately after prayers went to the stable, got a horse and hitched him up. Of course we children wished to know where Mr. McKillican was going so early, so one of us asked him, and he said that he was going to find a bank for our money, but after two hours had elapsed and he returned we children hurried to the gate to meet him, and were surprised to find he had brought back with him a French woman whom he put to work in the garden. When her day's work was done he called us children, saying, 'Now, run quick and get your money, girls; I am going to deposit it in the bank.' We understood. It was a lesson. Oh, he was a grand old man! Few people knew him better than we did; few people loved him better, for through his noble unselfish work he led me and many others into paths of truth and righteousness.

HENRIETTA B. SUTOR.

Buffalo, N.Y., Aug. 24, 1911.

NEW ERA IN MONTREAL'S INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT COMMENCES WITH OPENING OF CANADIAN LIGHT AND POWER PLANT



.. THE CANADIAN LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY.
The Plant at St. Timothee, Quebec, Which was Set in Operation Yesterday.

A new era in the development of electrical power in Montreal and adjacent territory was opened yesterday, when power was generated and transmitted for the first time at the magnificent new fireproof plant of the Canadian Light & Power Company at St. Timothee, Que.

The scene which marked the official opening of this enterprise, and the realization of the dreams of many business men in this section, was inspiring as well as picturesque. Mrs. E. A. Robert, wife of Mr. E. A. Robert, the managing director, accompanied by Mrs. Geo. Foster, Mrs. J. E. Evans, Miss Foley and the officers and directors of the company, ascended to the room in which is located the great switchboard, and there pressed the button, which allowed the water from Lake Francais to flow on to the turbines, and thus start the two great generators of 7,500 h.p. each, which are to-day furnishing many industrial establishments in this city with power.

A third generator of the same capacity as the other two is also nearing completion, and within a short time the company will be in a position to furnish 21,000 horse power in this city and district for the use of factories, workshops, private homes and the thousand and one things for which electricity is now used.

The directors had invited a large number of prominent business men to the opening, and these, together with the men who are financially interested in the new concern, journeyed out to St. Timothee at 10.30 o'clock yesterday morning in a special train over the N. Y. C. & H. R. Immediately on arrival at the plant, the power house was visited and the guests, many of whom have had previous opportunities for visiting the plant, were astonished at the progress made, and the results achieved not only at the power producing plant at St. Timothee, but in the six miles of canal to Valleyfield, where the intake for the water used in power production is situated.

No doubt exists in the minds of the directors but that the product of the company will be contracted for to the limit within a short time, and even when the plant is extended to a capacity of 70,000 h.p., as is the aim of the management, they have every assurance that this immense output will be used in Montreal and district.

The main electrical equipment in the power house, St. Timothee, was built by Allis-Chalmers-Bullock, Limited, of Montreal. It includes three water wheel driven alternating current generators, each 5,000 K.V.A. capacity, at 150 R.P.M., with two direct current exciters, also water wheel driven, each 250 K.W. at 850 R.P.M., and three oil filled water cooled transformers, each of 5,000 K.V.A. capacity. The electric current is generated at 2,300 volts, and is transformed to 44,000 volts for transmission purposes. There is also a 60 K.W. motor driven 'booster' set.

The electrical equipment of the substation in Cote St. Paul, at which the company have been lately producing power to supply their contracts by means of steam driven turbines includes 1 oil filled self-cooled transformer, 1875 K.W., to reduce voltage from 12,000 to 2,300 volts and three similar type transformers, each of 50 K.W., to reduce the voltage from 12,000 to 110 or 220 volts, built by Allis-Chalmers-Bullock, Limited. The steam auxiliary supplied by the same firm consists of turbo-generator of 1875 K.W. at 1,800 R.P.M.

THIS WEEK'S

WORLD WIDE

A Weekly reprint of Articles and Cartoons from the leading journals and reviews reflecting the current thought of both hemispheres.

Railways and the Strike—Organization or Disorganization?

The New Phase of Industrial Revolt.

Has Taft Committed Suicide?

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MILLIONS OF DAMAGE

Cyclone Started in Carolian and Worked North Leaving Death in its Trail.

Charleston, S.C., via Summerville, S.C., August 29.—As the result of a freak storm which struck this city and Savannah on Sunday night, and which reached hurricane proportions, Charleston has been virtually isolated for 24 hours. Five persons are known to have been killed near here and property losses, it is estimated, will reach $1,000,000.

The wind velocity increased from 48 miles an hour at 1.25 p.m. to 94 miles at 10.20 p.m., when the wind gauge was put out of adjustment.

The tide was something over eight feet during the storm, three feet short of the record of 1893. The waters have caused washouts on the approaches to the Union station, preventing the operation of trains.

Alonzo Coburn, an engineer on the Charleston division of the Southern Railway, was instantly killed by flying timbers. A Mr. Smith, of Columbia, and Motorman Cutter, of the local street railway system, were killed; two men were seriously injured when a trestle collapsed, and two unidentified women were drowned when their home was flooded.

Several negroes were also reported among the storm victims.

Great damage is reported done to the Niece and Sea Island cotton industries by the rise of the tide. Not since the cyclone of 1885 has the waterfront here suffered so severely.

Anxiety for the people marooned on Sullivan Island was relieved this afternoon when a steamer came in with a load of excursionists and residents from the island. The island was completely flooded, houses were inundated and the people had harrowing experiences. Two schooners and small steamers were either sunk or damaged, and had it not been for splendid rescue work by soldiers at Fort Moultrie the death list would have been heavy.

88 MILES AN HOUR.

Millen, Ga., August 28.—Passengers arriving here late to-day from Savannah say the wind reached a velocity of 88 miles an hour, accompanied by heavy rain. Roofs were blown off, trees uprooted and telegraph and telephone wires prostrated. No loss of life was reported.

TOWNS CUT OFF.

Augusta, Ga., August 29.—Beaufort and Port Royal are entirely cut off from the rest of the world, either by telegraph or train service, and no trains have been able to pass beyond Coosaw River since Sunday night. According to information received here to-day, the wind was still raging and further damage is feared when the tide comes in at midnight.

BOY WASHED FROM BRIDGE.

Bradford, Pa., August 29.—A storm resembling a cloudburst, accompanied by a high wind, broke over this part of Pennsylvania late yesterday, extending, it is reported, into Western New York.

Redmond Smith, aged 7, was washed from a small bridge into Tuna creek and drowned, while it is believed here that the driver of a stage and a passenger were drowned in the highway between this city and Salamanca.

Train and street car service is seriously crippled and wire communication to most points is out of commission.

BLOWN INTO CREEK.

Buffalo, N.Y., August 29.—A series of cloudbursts caused two deaths and did much damage in Catagus county this afternoon. George Hinman, a rural mail carrier, and a man named Hopkins were drowned in a creek near Salamanca. The Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg and the Erie railways report several washouts.

TREES WERE UPROOTED.

Rhinecliff, N.Y., August 29.—A dozen telegraph poles along the New York Central Railway, heavily loaded with wires, were blown down and shunted into the Hudson River here early to-night during a severe rain, hail and wind storm. Trees were uprooted and much damage done to fruits and vegetables by the cutting hailstones.

WAGGON BLOWN HUNDRED FEET.

New Milford, Conn., August 29.—A tornado swept through a section a mile long and a quarter of a mile wide here late to-day, uprooting trees, blowing roofs from houses and levelling crops. The damage has not been estimated, but it will be large. On the farm of Walter Leavenworth, 100 apple trees were uprooted and twelve oak and hickory trees, some three feet in diameter, were blown out of the ground. A hay waggon was carried through the air a distance of 100 feet and landed unbroken in the middle of a tobacco field. The highways are impassable to-night because of the debris of farm buildings and trees.

STORM NOW ABATED.

Summerville, S.C., Aug. 29.—The storm that swept over the South Carolina and Georgia coast for the past thirty-six hours had completely subsided last night at 11.30 o'clock, according to passengers reaching Summerville to-day at an early hour. The loss is estimated at from $1,000,000 to $1,500,000. The death list of seven has not been increased, although a diligent search has been made.

SIR Wm. HEPTON'S ESTATE.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Sept. 1.—The late William Hopton, of Leeds and of Lake Joseph, Ont., left an estate valued at £33,941.

MUCH NEEDED LAW.

Enactment Against Carrying Weapons New Effective in New York.

Albany, N.Y., Sept. 1.—Among the many laws enacted by the Legislature of 1911 which went into effect at midnight last night is the so-called Sullivan dangerous weapon statute, which is designed to reduce the number of homicides in the state, especially in New York City. It provides that any person over the age of 16 years, who has a revolver or other fire arm in his or her possession without a license to carry the same is guilty of a misdemeanor. The crime is made a felony if the weapon is concealed about the person.

Another provision of this law is that all sales of firearms shall be registered—the name, age and residence of the purchaser, and a description of the weapon. It also makes it a felony to use a blackjack or sandbag, and a dealer must be shown a permit to carry a weapon before selling one to any person.

AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATION

What Has Been Achieved in Ontario—Societies for the Sale of Fruit, Eggs and Bacon—Many Failures—Some Successes Worthy of Emulation.

Compared with the account which we published last week, of the formation and conduct of co-operative societies in Europe, the success of the effort to transplant the idea into this country cannot but be disappointing to those who believe in its usefulness. The scattered condition of the farm population, the dislike of interdependence and the diversity of farm interests in most communities are all adverse conditions. Some very successful societies have, however, been formed, and the movement is growing. This week we give an abridged account of its progress in Canada:

CO-OPERATION IN NORTH AMERICA.

Anyone who is familiar with the co-operative movement in the Old World and wishes to get an accurate idea of it in America, must take into consideration the wide difference in general ideas and aspirations between the people of Europe and those of America. The movement here is stamped with all the characteristics of our civilization. In the first place it is 'new' and only in rare cases has it been worked down to anything like a regular system. In nearly every case where it is systematized it shows evidence of being tainted with 'trust' methods of working. So-called co-operative organization spring from oblivion and in a year or two are doing a business of millions. Quasi-co-operative societies are continually being organized which eventually degenerate to a trust or fall apart altogether. Pure joint stock companies masquerade as co-operative societies and no one knows the difference between the two ideas. Governments send commisions to Europe to study the movement there. The members of the commission are usually chosen from the ranks of scientific producers, who study the question from the standpoint of producers, never dreaming that the movement is interested first in trading and only in a secondary manner in production.

In a civilization such as ours that is in the transition stage from the autocratic to the democratic idea of government, every precaution is needed in order to keep the co-operative—the 'working together'—idea separate and distinct in the minds of the people, from our commercial idea which is distinctly autocratic. The commercial idea places large power in the hands of a few and attempts to hold them responsible for the proper use of such power. Bitter experience has shown that the human mind is not developed to that degree of perfection, where the ordinary individual is strong enough to resist the temptations which the possession of large power brings. The co-operative idea divides the power among numerous coworkers; its government is essentially democratic. The ordinary commercial organization seldom tends to the betterment of its employees; the co-operative society exists only to benefit its co-workers. The commercial idea may be summed up in the word mastery; the co-operative idea in the word service.

So prevalent are commercial methods that it is difficult for people to see the difference between the two idea. It is essential, however, that the co-operative movement be kept strictly a movement 'of the people, by the people, for the people.' The government of the individual societies, the government of federations, the direction and control of the whole movement must be the united expression of the individuals in the movement or the whole structure must degenerate and eventually fail. This is, in fact, the great internal problem of the movement in America. In a country of so vast an area and with a people whose minds are so steeped in the commercial idea, the problem of uniting the forces of co-operation and yet maintaining the control of the individual is one of tremendous depth and gravity.

Turning to its business aspect we have the same problem in America that exists in Europe, i.e., what are the natural and successful fields of co-operative activity? In Europe it only attacked problems where a distinct need existed for the substitution of a better system for the one already in use. A form successful in one country was totally unfitted for use in another country. Production was only conceded to be a part of the movement wherein production directly affected trading. In America the same is proving true, but while in Europe careful students have from time to time analyzed its workings and pointed out the lessons taught by experience, nothing of a like nature has been done in America. It is probable that a careful study of the movement in its present stage of development in the United States and Canada, by a person with a thorough knowledge of the co-operative idea, would yield lessons much more valuable to the future of the movement in America than would further study of European co-operation. The basis and idea is the same in all countries, the details vary with every country and problem. We must preserve the idea intact and in its simplicity; we may vary the details to suit every condition.

WHAT IS BEING DONE.

A lack of understanding on the part of those attempting organization has been prevalent, and only lately has the true co-operative idea begun to make way. Spasmodic attempts have been made by farmers to market jointly, but in the matter of Supply, failure came through lack of business organization and in Sale, through the prevalence of the joint stock idea. In Production failure has been chiefly caused by misconception on the part of organizers of the part that production should play in co-operative organization.

The experience of Ontario farmers is typical for the Dominion. We will, therefore, confine ourselves to a study of conditions in this province. Wholesale and retail supplies, dairying, bacon-curing, and fruit marketing have been the chief fields of organization amongst farmers. We will examine the causes of success or failure under the several heads.

SUPPLY.

This, as an independent branch of co-operation, has been little attempted in a properly organized manner. The Fruit Associations are making this a strong feature and are very successful. The Patrons of Industry and the Grange, both quasi-political societies, attempted to do wholesale and retail buying, but both failed, chiefly through lack of proper business organization. The secretary of the society was expected to be the business manager of the buying section and usually worked gratis. This was unreasonable, and resulted in careless business methods. The secretary was often entirely unfitted to run such a business and could not keep a proper set of books. The failure to pay on the part of people ordering goods was also another cause. These combined causes have resulted in general failure.

DAIRYING.

This is by all odds the industry that has suffered most through well-intentioned but ill-informed men attempting co-operative organization. In this industry the joint stock company, in the guise of a co-operative society, has done more to throw general discredit on the whole movement than has any other one factor. The main troubles have been: (1) An utter lack of knowledge of the distinguishing features between a joint-stock company and a co-operative association. (2) A misconception of the place that production holds in the co-operative organization of an industry. (3) Factories doing only a small business.

The form of the society has in nearly all cases been joint stock. The prime movers in these societies have either been to Denmark or by reports have become much impressed by the Danish co-operative producing dairies. Very naturally, they considered what they saw and heard to be the whole of the co-operative system, whereas experience has proved that it was but a part of the whole. Production rather than marketing was emphasized. The underlying and fundamental idea of the Danish system—marketing—was, unfortunately, overlooked.

The smallest co-operative dairy factory in Denmark has 655 cows, and without this number or more the Danes do not consider it pays to organize; in this country one-quarter that number is thought to be sufficient. If the sections where dairying is the main industry will organize on the truly co-operative plan; if these associations will unite in a uniform system of marketing, form federations of societies, hold 'surprise' butter contests, study markets and carry out the whole Danish programme, there is good reason to believe that abundant success will follow. In those sections where dairying is only a small part of the farming industry it is doubtful if success can ever be attained, unless the factory is working along with some other lines of co-operation. This point will be discussed later.

BACON CURING.

Several attempts have been made to oragnize farmer's bacon factories. All have been joint stock companies and nearly all have failed. There is one at St. Thomas that is a success, but it is noteworthy that this factory approximates to a co-operative society in its workings, although it has in it many of the weaknesses that may, in the hands of selfish men, ruin the company. There are over two hundred stockholders who market their hogs through this factory and who hold fairly equal shares of stock. Dividends are declared on the basis of shares held, but as long as the shares are fairly equally divided this will not be felt to be a serious disadvantage. Members are paid ten cents per hundred more than market price for their live hogs, which amounts in a partial way to applying the co-operative principle of dividing profits according to business done with the society. The proper way, of course, would be to have one vote per member, allow the shares to be held by an individual up to a fairly large percentage of the total; pay a fixed dividend on the stock, buy hogs from members at market prices, and then divide all profits according to the number of dollars' worth of hogs brought to the factory by each member.

This is a business which should adapt itself to a fairly sparsely populated country, as Ontario is. Unlike the dairy industry it is not necessary that a large number of patrons be within a short distance of the factory. The bacon factory has a large amount of capital invested, and gathers its material for manufacture from a considerable area. The hogs must be shipped by the carload and a few miles more or less to travel does not make a serious difference. Properly organized, truly co-operative bacon societies should be successful in reaching a larger percentage of farmers in Ontario than is possible with the dairy industry under present conditions.

FRUIT MARKETING SOCIETIES.

The forward movement in farm business organization centres around the fruit industry. It offers peculiar conditions specially favorable to organization. Much of the product must be shipped to a considerable distance—either to Western Canada or Europe. The nature of the product is such that individual growers cannot hold it for an indefinite time. These conditions, previous to the organization of the societies, placed the marketing of fruit entirely in the hands of middlemen, with the natural result that great abuses crept into the marketing end of the industry.

Again, fruit farming calls for specialization in order to succeed. The ordinary mixed farmer is seldom a good fruit grower. The business also demands a high order of intelligence. Battling with insect and fungus pests has caused fruit growers to recognize the value of science in production, with the natural deduction that science in marketing must be of equal value. This point needs to be emphasized, because it has a great bearing on the success of the co-operative movement in fruit-growing.

There are at the present time some thirty-six so-called Co-operative Fruit Associations in Ontario. These may be roughly divided into three classes: (1) Apple Associations, shipping mainly to distant markets. (2) General Fruit, i.e., apples, pears plums, peaches, cherries, berries, etc., shipping to home and distant markets. (3) Small Fruit, chiefly berries, etc., shipping to home and distant markets.

These may be again divided into stock companies proper and co-operative societies, or stock companies operating after and seeking to realize the co-operative plan. Nearly all the small fruit and some of the general fruit societies are rather loosely organized but truly co-operative. The others have all organized with co-operative intent, but, through lack of knowledge, have in several cases fallen short of what they sought. An examination of typical societies of each class will perhaps be the best way to study them.

APPLE SHIPPING SOCIETIES.

The Forest Fruit Growers' Association offers one of the best examples of a simple form of organization. It is truly co-operative. There is no share capital and it depends on deposits of buyers for working capital. It rents a shed and packs most of the apples in this shed. Sales are made F.O.B.; each buyer is required to pay into the bank a certain percentage of the price before the fruit is shipped and the remainder within so many days. The society then pays to each member a certain price per barrel, reserving a little more than sufficient to pay expenses. At the annual meeting all remaining moneys are paid back to the growers, according to the business done with the society. The only person who is paid—besides necessary employees—is the secretary-manager, who receives a commission of five cents per barrel on the total pack. The average annual pack is about 7,000 barrels. There are about 45 members and the society is steadily growing.

The Oshawa Fruit Growers' Association is described by the manager as being a 'double-barrelled' affair. A joint stock company composed of the members of the society own a central packing house and charge so much per barrel for handling through the packing house. All fruit is packed at this house. Revenue from charges for the use of the packing house is used to provide a fund out of which expenses are paid and also a fixed dividend of six percent on the stock. The society proper is co-operative and does not differ essentially in its workings from the Forest Association, except that sales are made largely by consignment. The value of the plant is about $5,000; the capacity of the frost-proof storage is about 8,000 barrels; the membership is 75, and the average pack about 8,000 barrels of apples.

The Norfolk Fruit Growers' Association, with the head office at Simcoe, Ont., resembles in form the Oshawa Society, but in this case the stock company owning the warehouse consists of only a few members of the association. How long this arrangement will remain satisfactory is a question. At present this is one of the most successful of the associations; it has a membership of 188 and an annual output of about 18,000 barrels of apples.

There are a number of smaller societies, as well as large ones, organized either on the Forest Fruit Growers' Association plan or as stock companies, having an annual output of from 1,000 barrels upwards. These societies in many cases have been the victims of lack of knowledge on the part of men who did not understand the principles of co-operation and business.

GENERAL FRUIT ASSOCIATIONS.

The Burlington Fruit Growers' Association is the oldest society in Ontario. It is remarkable for its simplicity of form. It has neither constitution nor by-laws, no warehouse or capital in any form, but only a verbal agreement between the members. Each grower packs his own fruit and it is shipped under his own name and on its individual merits. There is a manager who orders cars for shipment, directs growers when to deliver fruit, pays over to each grower the price that each shipment of fruit has brought, and attend to other details. For this he is paid a small commission. The officers of the society are a president and board of directors. The continued activity of the society is good evidence of its usefulness.

The St. Catharines Cold Storage Company is a joint stock company working towards the co-operative ideal. It is a good example of a company which, though organized in a wrong form, yet by working steadily in the direction of true co-operation, has evolved towards the co-operative form. This society was organized in 1896. It has a mechanical cold storage plant valued at $13,000 and a working capital of $2,000. A part of the capital was secured by selling shares which were held very unequally. The remaining capital was secured by mortgage on the property. The debt has been entirely paid off by the addition of new members, who took stock, and by applying the dividends on the stock to this purpose. Working capital has also been provided. The society is now endeavoring to effect an equal division of shares of the value of $50 per member. To do this it is transferring stock of the old members holding more than this amount to new members and to old members not holding so much. Thus the society will get down to the one-man-one-vote basis.

The fruits are shipped to all parts of Ontario and Quebec and to many places in Western Canada. These fruits consist of apples, pears, peaches, plums, cherries and grapes, with an increasing quantity of other fruits and vegetables. The sales of fruit amount to about $75,000 annually.

The society handles considerable quantities of supplies for its members and others. It handles fruit for, and sells supplies to, non-members and gives back to them one-half as much profits per dollar as it returns to members. The supply branch is a very important part of the business of the society. It handles all kinds of fruit packages, spray-pumps and other machinery, ladders, etc., seeds, fertilizers and spraying chemicals. It has now become the temporary wholesale for the federation of fruit associations. In 1908 the supplies amounted to about $27,000, and in 1909 to $40,000. The society charges a little less than regular market prices and then rebates to members and to non-members buying through the association and selling their fruit in the same way, a percentage based on business done with the society.

It will be seen from the above that this society, while being a stock company, is rapidly approaching form No. 1 of the standard for co-operative associations.

The Grimsby Co-operative Association is a society of seven members, who own nearly 500 acres of land, largely planted with fruit. The stock is all held by the members and in equal portions. The management of such a society is very simple as compared with that of the St. Catharines Association.

The question of distribution is the great one in all these societies. Without any means of knowing where other societies and buyers are shipping on a certain day, glutting of markets is inevitable. Some kind of federation seems to be absolutely necessary.

SMALL FRUIT ASSOCIATIONS.

The Dunnville Fruit Growers' Association is perhaps one of the best examples of this class of association. There are about 35 members. Fruit is shipped to local markets. Each member grades his own and ships it under his own name. The society is incorporated without share capital. Its chief activity is in buying fruit packages, aiding in securing good markets for fruit and disseminating useful knowledge by arranging for meetings, etc. These societies are nearly all local branches of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association, whose object is the advancement of fruit growing interests generally, but which is not a trading society. A number of these local units are slowly growing into co-operative societies for buying and selling purposes.

(To be Continued.)

Healthy, strong and vigorous breeding stock is necessary for quick growing, profitable market birds.

WHY THE BIG PLANT AND WHY THE SMALL PLANT.

We reproduce herewith the drawing on a poster being sent out by the N. D. Agricultural College all over the state of North Dakota.

The idea of the Extension Department of the state college is to placard its whole territory with this poster.

Below the drawing this message is printed:—

'Why the big plant and why the small plant?

'Notice the difference in root development in deep and shallow plowing.

'The surface two inches will dry out. In the case of four inch ploughing, that will leave only two inches of moist plowed soil to feed the plant, while in the case of eight inch ploughing there will be six inches of moist ploughing soil, or three times as much to feed the plant. Then again the lower four inches of the deep ploughing will contain more than twice as much moisture as the lower two inches of the shallow plowing.

'Carefully study the statements made below:—

'WHY PLOUGH DEEP?

1. 'Plant feeds in the soil turned by the plough—the seed bed.
2. 'Deep ploughing takes in more moisture when it rains.
3. 'Holds moisture better.
4. 'The crop does not suffer as much from hot winds.

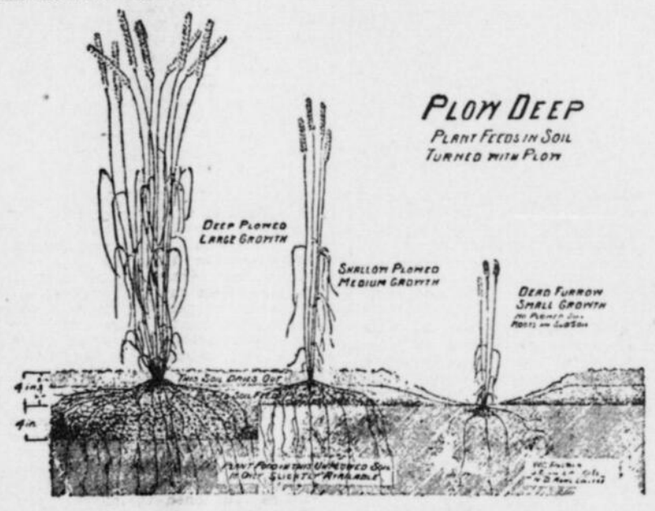
'HOW TO PLOUGH DEEP.

'Follow binder with disc. This, in loosening up the surface soil, cuts off evaporation and also kills weeds that take lots of water. This will hold enough moisture so the soil will pulverize thoroughly, which is the main purpose of ploughing. Ploughing the soil dry, is a good deal like kneading the dry flour instead of the dough.

'WHEN TO PLOUGH DEEP.'

'In the fall—the earlier, the better—or when summer fallowing.

'How to bring moisture to the plants—The moisture moves through the compact soil, so to get moisture to move from subsoil into ploughed soil pack it with a sub-surface packer, or with a disc, setting the discs straight, and the same day as ploughed. The



point is to pack the lower part of the ploughed soil and not to pack the surface, which breaks up soil granules and makes it easier for the soil to drift. And then again the surface soil is wanted loose.

'How to keep moisture from evaporating.—Loosen surface soil with disc, harrow or weeder as the moisture cannot move up through loose soil. In the fall use the disc; it makes a mulch and also leaves soil rough.

'How to keep soil from drifting.—Keep it full of grass or alfalfa roots and manure. Plough under green plants. These all hold soil grains together in granules just as a band holds a bunch of shingles together. Harrow soil when moist on surface. The disc causes less drifting than the harrow. Do not use roller or planker—they break up the little lumps on the surface into fine soil which can be blown away and they pack the surface soil which is wanted loose.

'In case the soil is already drifting, spread straw thinly over the field. Better yet, manure, spread thin with a manure spreader.

'Caution—In case the land has been ploughed shallow and it is desired to plough several inches deeper than formerly, it is often well to bare fallow the land, as that gives more time for the turned up subsoil to be acted upon by the weathering agencies which make its plant food available. If a great deal of subsoil is brought up at once the plant will necessarily have to do much of its growing in this subsoil; if it has not been up for some time the crop may not do so well on it. In case of fall ploughing it is best to go only one or two inches deeper each time; however, if the land is not disced after the binder it will not, as a rule, be possible to go any deeper than the land was ploughed before.

'Summary.—To make a good seed bed, rotate the crops, follow binder with disc, plough early and deep, pack or disc, with discs set straight, the same day, and harrow or disc early in spring.'

FINDING HIDDEN WATERS ON THE FARM.

(By Guy Elliott Mitchell, U. S. Geological Survey.)

(From 'Technical World Magazine.)

'No minerals used in this laundry,' is the advertisement of a certain washery of men's shirts, collars and cuffs.

'I would hate to have my laundering done according to that statement,' remarked a government geologist. Of course, what the laundry was trying to say was that it used no chemicals destructive of linen, for water itself is a mineral, the greatest and most useful of all the minerals in the world. Moreover, it is an inexhaustible mineral. Yet there are more illustrious people than the ignorant laundryman who refuse to recognize water as a mineral. The organic act of the United States Geological Survey provides that that bureau shall investigate and report upon the mineral products of the national domain; but when the appropriation for the investigation of the water resources of the United States has come up for Congressional action our 'Uncle Joe' Cannon has many times ruled that as water was 'not a mineral,' the survey had no authority under the law for doing such work and the item has been stricken out of the appropriation bills. For a number of years it was only through the wise insistence of the Senate, that any funds were provided for stream gauging, and underground and other water investigations. Since this hydrographic work was systematically undertaken by the survey in 1895, $1,982,500 has been specifically appropriated for the purpose, and it is doubtful if any wiser public expenditure has ever been authorized. The water resource work of the survey has included every phase of water investigation, affecting such big problems as irrigation, flood protection, navigation, water powers, underground and artesian waters, water pollution, etc. It is in connection with irrigation in the west and farm and domestic water supplies that the farmer is most interested and has most benefited by this work.

A drainage map shows a wonderful network of thousands and hundreds of thousands of rivers and streams. Yet this network is as nothing compared to what an underground drainage map would show. The subterranean rivers do not carry the vast volumes of rapidly moving water constituting the great surface streams, for their currents instead of flowing from ten to fifty miles in a day are comparatively slow—perhaps a mile a year; but their ramifications and storage capacity are stupendous. The ordinary sized farm which has a good surface stream is favored; yet nearly every farm, except in the arid region has several if not many underground streams. They may be crossing one another, or one above the other at different levels, ranging from a few to thousands of feet beneath the surface. Hidden rivers they are to the ordinary eye, yet practical science can tell where and how to find them.

The rock and earth crust of the globe is in fact a vast reservoir, more or less water saturated, and in most parts of the country it is no longer a hit and miss proposition to find water. Many people believe in the efficacy of the water witch—the witch hazel switch; but the best water finder is the geologist, who has the faculty of looking down beneath the earth's surface. Since a good water supply is about the most important thing on the farm, it will usually pay well to give the question considerable study. A geologist of the United States Geological Survey, Mr. N. H. Darton, recently advised the sinking of a deep well at Edgemont, S.D., and predicted water at 3,000 feet. Edgemont is in a dry country, and the boring of the well was not only a very expensive but a very discouraging task. And think of drilling 3,000 feet on the guess of a man! Most people expressed their sentiments in the single term, 'crazy.' But down, down the drill was pushed everlastingly, and finally at a depth of 2,982 feet an enormous artesian well was struck of half a million gallons a day. Here was a guess within one percent of correct. There was no well anywhere near Edgemont, but the scientist knew the geology of the country and at what depth the water-bearing rock formation would be found. A century or two ago Mr. Darton would have been accused of the practice of black magic, and if someone connected with the drilling had contracted housemaid's knee, he would have been burned at the stake. In another case in Virginia the Geological Survey was called upon to send a geologist to examine the conditions and to advise about continuing a drill hole which had already gone 500 feet without getting water. By simple reference to the geologic map in the survey office at Washington it was found that the 'well' was in impervious rock, and that there was no hope of getting water by going deeper. In fact, after the first fifty feet it had been love's labor lost. Had the well been located in an adjacent sandstone formation plenty of water would have resulted within 100 feet. The preliminary advice of the geologist would have been worth many hundred dollars. If the Geological Survey has made a geologic survey covering any man's farm, the study of that map will be the most interesting and instructive thing possible to that man. It will tell him things about the millions of tons of earth, rock and water lying under the little skin of soil which he ploughs, that will be surprising.

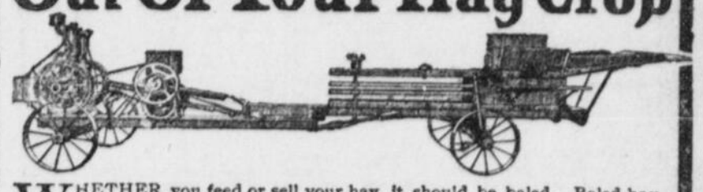
As the country becomes more thickly settled and farms become divided into smaller units, more and more pollution of the water supply results, and the problem of securing pure water becomes greater. A safe well is always, in the long run, the cheapest. Typhoid is a dread disease and a good well, even if its installation costs considerable, beats paying doctors' bills, and may save from death. If people could see the filth seepage beneath the soil surface and much of it finding its way into the home water supply they would bestir themselves more. Most farm wells are located with reference to convenience to the house or barn and without consideration of the 'lay of the land,' and whether they may not be contaminated by some drain or waste supply finding its way into them. The fine 'big spring' of days gone by, with the clear, sweet water bubbling up through the white sand at the bottom, may to-day have become a thing to be feared. Many good wells too are badly curbed or unprotected at the surface and are thus a source of infection. Water does not need to be bad tasting or smelling to be deadly.

FEEDING SILAGE TO CATTLE.

Indiana and a few other states have set the pace on feeding silage to beef cattle. Purdue a year or two ago opened the eyes of many to this by its success. Calling attention to it the 'Live Stock World' says: 'Experiments with silage in beef-making at the Iowa, Illinois, and Indiana experiment stations during the past winter will lead to one conclusion, viz.: That cattle feeders who are able to put up corn silage cannot afford to ignore it as part of the ration. Not only have cheaper gains been made by using silage as roughage than in the case of hay, but gains have been more rapid, especially where the cattle were kept on feed only 90 days. There is a prejudice among beef makers against silage that is not easily eradicated, probably because it is the standby of the dairyman, but prejudice is costly. The new and improved method of handling silage is to let the ear of the corn reach as advanced a stage of maturity as possible without firing the fodder. This silage proposition is worth taking into consideration. Hundreds of satisfied feeders on the upper edge of the cornbelt proper, where dent corn frequently fails to mature owing to early frosts, are using it. For wintering young cattle its use is tantamount to having them on pasture. It offers the same feed advantages to the American feeder that roots insure the British flesher.'

A drop of glycerine is a sovereign remedy for sore eyes.

How To Get More Out Of Your Hay Crop



WHETHER you feed or sell your hay, it should be baled. Baled hay takes up much less room and nets a better price than loose hay. It is always ready for any market at top price, while loose hay must be sold near home, at whatever price you can get.

IHC Hay Presses

have many points of strength, simplicity, and convenience found in no other presses. They are equipped with a compound lever and a toggle joint plunger, which gives them their great compressing power. A 500 pound pull on the sweep of a 16x18 I H C press gives 76,800 pounds pressure in the bale chamber.

The bed reach is only about 4 inches high and very narrow. The bale chamber is very low—easy to reach over to tie the bale.

I H C Hay Presses are operated by horse power or gasoline engine. The one-horse press has 14x18-in. bale chamber; the two-horse press has 14x18-in., 16x18-in., or 17x22-in. bale chamber. The International Motor Baling Press is furnished with 14x18-in., 16x18-in., or 17x22-in. bale chamber and 3, 4, or 6-horse power I H C gasoline engine.

If you examine an I H C hay ress you will appreciate its value as a money saver and money maker.

Call on the I H C local agent for catalogue and full particulars, or, if you prefer, write nearest branch house.

CANADIAN BRANCHES—International Harvester Company of America at Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Hamilton, Lethbridge, London, Montreal, North Battleford, Ottawa, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Weyburn, Winnipeg, Yorkton.

International Harvester Company of America
Chicago (Incorporated) USA

IH C Service Bureau

The purpose of this Bureau is to furnish farmers with information on better farming. If you have any worthy question concerning soils, crops, pests, fertilizer, etc., write to the I H C Service Bureau, and learn what our experts and others have found out concerning those subjects.

EXPERIMENTS WITH TOMATOES.

(From 'Farmers Advocate.')

During the season of 1910, at Cambridge, New Brunswick, a series of experiments were conducted by the writer with tomatoes, under field conditions. The object was to determine how best to combat the leaf-spot of tomatoes, and also the cracking of the ripening fruit. A study was also made of any advantages or disadvantages which might arise from the different methods of pruning and staking the vines. Four Earliana plants were used in each experiment.

It was shown that leaf-spot can be controlled by the use of Bordeaux mixture. There is no one application which is all-important, freedom from disease being, with slight variation, proportioned to the number of syrays. The application for Bordeaux immediately after plants are transplanted to the open field is not to be recommended. In every case, plants were much injured by its use when this was done, and their recovery from same was slow.

The advantage was with the staked plants. Especially was it noticeable in plot 12, where plants were kept from the ground by means of stakes placed over plants in camp style. Leaf-spot can be controlled by Bordeaux, but if early ripe fruit is wanted, it does not pay to do so. Any check to the plant tends to ripen its fruit. Leaf-spot tends to produce that check, and consequent ripening. The best prices for tomatoes are always obtained in early season. The combining of these two factors, viz., early ripening, and consequent better prices, gave to the unsprayed plot the advantage in ripe fruit, by the end of the season of 48 1-2 cents. If we should add the cost of spray and its application to sprayed plot, the difference would be still greater.

In any locality where the season is long and quantity of fruit is the only consideration, spraying would pay, but not otherwise, with the possible one exception of spraying before plants go in the field. The same conclusion may be drawn from results obtained from plots where vines were kept from the ground. There was less leaf-spot, but the fruit was later. Two plots which were covered with canvas, for another purpose, remained green until the end of the season. This would indicate that in dry seasons you would expect less 'spot' than during wet ones. This is amply borne out in the field, for in wet seasons plants are often entirely defoliated.

The exceeding wet weather interfered somewhat with the experiments re 'cracking,' but both field and plot showed that continuous wet weather would not produce this condition. Field and plot showed that wet weather, followed by dry, would not cause it, for under such conditions good fruit was obtained free from blemishes. On the other hand, wet weather following dry would crack the fruit quickly. The experiments seem to prove only one thing, that cracking is caused by rapid growth of fruit, brought on by wet conditions following dry.

The application of common salt in different quantities did not lessen cracking; in fact, it seemed to increase it. We had hoped that, as salt checks growth, we might be able to hold back on the subsequent growth caused by late rains, and thus prevent cracking. Following rain, the interior of the tomato grows faster than the skin, and cracking is the result. Some practical remedy for this, which annually brings much loss to the grower, must be sought. The picking of the fruit green, and ripening same in a cool, dry, dark room, is the only effective method of dealing with the difficulty. The flavor of fruit thus ripened is somewhat impaired, but in some seasons it is the only method of saving the crop.

The effect of pruning was studied in three plots. It is noteworthy that plot 15, which was not pruned, produced almost exactly as much fruit as 13 and 14 together, one of which had all laterals removed, and the other shortened. In the case of plot 13, where all laterals were removed, fruit was no earlier, and much less of it. This practice is strongly to be condemned. The shortening of all laterals had little effect. There was nothing gained sufficient to warrant its being done. Ripe fruit seemed to be produced a little earlier than in plot 15, but no earlier than in some others left unpruned.

Macdonald College.

E. M. S.

ERADICATING WILD ONION.

Sir J. B. Bowen-Jones reported that Dr. Voelcker had presented to the Chemical Committee a report on the experiments which had been in progress for the last three years upon the eradication of wild onion on arable land. These experiments were of special interest, inasmuch as they afforded a useful illustration of the application to practical farming of the results of inquiries conducted at the Woburn Experimental Farm and Pot Culture Station. As the outcome of experiments made at the Pot Culture station, it had been found that while the direct use of chemical agents did not succeed in effectually destroying wild onion, the application of methods for altering the physical nature and mechanical texture of the soil did succeed in very large measure in reducing the trouble. Following on the experience thus gained, it was decided to apply these methods to actual practice. A field of twenty acres at Chelsing, Ware, Herefordshire, fully one-half of which was entirely overrun with wild onion, was placed at the society's disposal by the tenant. On the affected portion wild onion was so prevalent as to make it impossible to grow any crop, and the land was practically waste. On a part where the wild onions were thickest, two strips were marked out, running right across the field, and—following the experience gained at Woburn—one of these was laid down in the spring of 1908 with lucerns, a second strip being at the same time laid down with a mixture of strong-growing, deep-rooting grasses and plants, the mixture being, in fact, a modification of that recommended by Mr. R. H. Elliot, of Clifton Park, Kelso, for supplying what he not inaptly terms 'soil-tillers.' Both seedings came up well, and each year a hay crop has been taken. Observations have been made throughout as to the prevalence or otherwise of the wild onion on the respective portions of the field. It was soon clearly noticeable that, while wild onion continued to dominate the rest of the affected portion of the field, that it was all unfit for crop, the wild onion was very much less on the strip where lucerns had been sown, and still less on that where Elliot's grasses had been grown. Moreover, while on the lucerns plot it was only here and there that an onion plant ran to a head and produced seed, on the 'grass' plot there was not a single plant that produced a seed head. This summer (1911), after the hay crop had been taken as usual from the lucerns and grass strips, these plots were steam ploughed, along with the rest of the affected part of the field. It was then found that most marked differences presented themselves, for, while on the still uncultivated part of the field, wild onions, fully developed, and with strong stems, and producing both seed heads and offsets from the bulb, could be found in profusion, on the land where lucerns had been grown not a single full-grown onion plant could be found; only small plants were to be seen here and there, and whenever they occurred they were found to be entirely destitute of stem. Even more marked was the absence of wild onion on the strip where Elliot's deep-rooting grasses and plants (which include cocksfoot, fescues, chicory, burnet, yarrow, etc.) had been sown, for over the whole of this wild onion was practically absent.

The tenant was so satisfied with the result that he had decided upon laying down the rest of the affected part of the field with the grass mixture alluded to, or some modification of it which might be suggested.

The period of the arrangement with Mr. Reid for the keeping of his land for the purpose of the experiment having terminated, it had been decided to convey to him the society's thanks for the assistance rendered by him in this matter, and to express the hope that he would still allow the inquiry to be carried on for a further term of years.

COW TESTING.

In view of the many inquiries last year, the dairy commissioner of the Department of Agriculture for the Dominion has arranged for a representative of the dairy division to be at the Toronto exhibition again this year to give information regarding cow testing to dairy farmers and factory proprietors. Assistance will be given both to the individual Jairymen and to any maker who wishes to organize a cow testing association.

Any one desirous of constructing a cool curing room for cheese or building a cheese factory or creamery, will be able to obtain useful suggestions from the plans displayed at the booth in the dairy building there.

Officials of the dairy division will also conduct dairy tests, or milking competitions, at the fall fairs, to be held at Woodstock and Perth, Ont., and at Brome and Sherbrooke, Que.

Gluten meal and gluten feeds are by-products left in the manufacture of starch and glucose from Indian corn. Corn consists largely of starch. The waste product from the manufacture of starch or sugar is relatively much richer in oil and protein than corn. Many factories are removing part of the corn-oil from the waste, so that some gluten meals carry but little oil.

WILSON PAYS THE FREIGHT

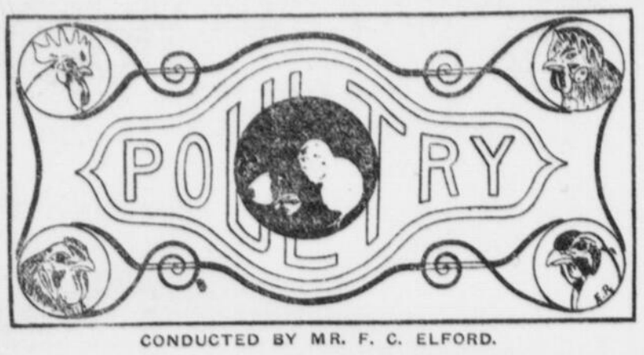
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Write TO-DAY



HAY and CATTLE SCALES

C. WILSON & SON, 89 Esplanade St. E. TORONTO, Can.



CONDUCTED BY MR. F. C. ELFORD.

NOTES.

See that all the chickens are kept growing. Now is the time to make rapid gains, before the wet weather comes. Keep them free from lice, and their houses clean. As the cockerels mature they might be separated where convenient. If this cannot be done give them plenty of range and when they become about four pounds put them into crates and feed. Make up your minds that nothing will be marketed till it is fit. If all who sell poultry would only do this there would be more satisfaction and better prices.

Now is the time to get the poultry house fitted up. See that all repairs are done early. Give it a good cleaning and whitewash it. It may not have sufficient sunlight. Try another window, or put it at the same side as the other at the south. A good deal is said of curtain front. Should you be able to give it a trial do so. If the house is protected from the wind you might find that it works all right.

Arrange to put the pullets into winter quarters before the cold weather. Don't leave it till the last minute and expect eggs before January.

Dr. C. H. Higgins, Dominion Pathologist at Ottawa, has been doing some experimenting with black head in turkeys. Some time ago he purchased five birds, all that was left out of a flock of forty-nine; the others had died from tuberculosis. With these and others he has been working, and there is no telling what a man like the Doctor may not do for poultry men. We hope that he will be allowed all the help and equipment necessary to carry on this most important investigation.

Where are the new laid eggs? There is not a day passes but persons come to the poultry department asking if they can have a few new laid eggs. They complain that they cannot depend upon the general supply of so-called fresh eggs. The price is not so important as the quality, but they can't stand the kind they have been getting. If people who have eggs to sell would only take more care of their eggs there should not be this trouble providing those who handled them knew their business as well.

EGG LAYING CONTEST.

Mr. A. Wilson, of St. Catharines, in sending in his application to the International Egg-laying Contest, also membership to P. P. Association, gives some interesting figures about his season's work.

Mr. Wilson has the Canadian Ringlet Barred Rocks. Up to a couple of years ago he was in the automobile business, but became interested in poultry raising while still living in Westmount. A year ago he bought an eight-acre property in St. Catharines, Ont., where he has been doing well. Mr. Wilson has done considerable businesss with day-old chicks this spring, and says that selling at twenty-five cents each seems to be good business. His hatching eggs have given good results but his best record is in eggs. From a pen of 27 Barred Rock pullets, housed in a Macdonald College colony house, 8 x 12 feet, he received on March 28 just 27 eggs.

Mr. Wilson has also done some caponizing. Five capons, weighing ten pounds, only July 28, weighed four weeks after seventeen pounds eight ounces, nearly two pounds each per bird for the four weeks. We are glad to hear of Mr. Wilson's success, and hope that he will make a good showing at the international egg-laying contest with his Barred Rocks.

CARE OF NEXT WINTER'S LAYING BIRDS.

Have you taken stock of the pullets from which you expect eggs during the coming winter? If not, no time should be lost in doing so. If the birds are of the right strain and have been rightly handled from the shell and the future management is right, the egg basket should be filled at a time when 'hen fruit' is at its highest market value. If anything is known respecting the egg producing achievements of the stock that has been bred from, little difficulty will be experienced in spotting the right youngsters for the production of winter eggs. Such youngsters, apart from their good pedigree, will be those which have so far steered clear of sickness, feathered up early and developed muscular bodies—the result of activity during their period of growth.

Thousands there are who cannot conveniently operate trap-nests and such are debarred from making the wisest selection possible when choosing the youngsters calculated to equal or surpass their dams in the way of egg production; still, if the birds have been watched and their habits noted during their growth and the most active and robust kept in mind, or, better still, handled, there will be little risk of making a wrong selection. If little or no notice has been taken of the habits of the youngsters during their period of growth, the owner of such will be somewhat handicapped in choosing the good from the bad. Under such circumstances it will be a good plan to visit the roost-it will be a good plan to visit the roosting quarters after the birds have retired for the night and to handle the stock carefully. The birds that handle hard and sinewy, especially about the thighs, will be those that have been the most active on the range or in the scratching litter. These should be left on the roosts. Those which handle heavy and feel very flabby about the thighs may, with safety, be culled out and disposed of, as all the work to which they may be forced in the litter to get them in hard muscular condition, will never transform them into paying egg producers. The phenomenal egg producer is born, not made. Bad management during its period of growth may greatly weaken it and curtail its ability to lay well, but given good management [illegible] to the observant eye (from the time it leaves the shell till it figures on the egg-recording sheet) the purpose for which nature has fitted it.

Let us presume that common sense has been exercised in the management of the young stock and that the cockerels have long ago been separated from the pullets and that a wise selection of next winter's laying pullets has been made. The next thing necessary will be to see that the pullets are rightly fed, rightly housed and well exercised to fit them for future consignment to the laying quarters. Nothing retards growth and accounts for weak constitutions more than overcrowding and lack of physical exercise. Not only do we want pullets capable of producing a creditable number of winter eggs, but also capable of reproducing their kind in the form of vigorous progeny. There must be plenty of breathing room in the sleeping quarters and an abundance of fresh air, both night and day. If the birds are forced to roost in warm structures during sultry nights, there will be a premature development of the egg producing organs at the cost of good growth and winter egg production. What is gained at the one end in the form of a few diminutive eggs will be lost at the other end in the way of produce of marketable size. The birds must be kept cool by being sheltered under semi-open air conditions during the night time. A roomy shed with a roost running from end to end and with a wire netted front, provided with a loosely woven canvas blind, is the kind of structure calculated to keep the birds cool and so prevent a premature ripening of the ovary cells.

The floor of the shed may with advantage be thickly littered with scratching material, so that when the birds are prevented by inclement weather from foraging on the range, they may be exercised in scratching for buried grain. Remember that if the young pulets are overcrowded in stuffy houses at night or exposed to the rays of a blazing sun in the daytime during spells of hot weather, they will be rendered too weak in vitality to produce many winter eggs. Whilst the birds are maturing they should be on free range, and preferably, provided with plenty of natural shade. Failing to have the latter, articial shade must be provided in the form of thatched hurdles, canvas screens or any thing else calculated to ward off from the birds the searching rays of the midday sun.

Provision must also be made for the birds in the way of shelter, against heavy rains and cold winds during the early autumn months. If the sleeping quarters are roomy and airy as described, nothing further in the way of shelter need be done for them, but if the structure is only of sufficient size to hold the birds comfortably at night, then no time should be lost in erecting a roomy day shelter or scratching shed, otherwise the drizzling autumn rains may be responsible for roup and its kindred ailments, and the number of pullets relied on for next winter's eggs may be reduced.

HOW TO FEED THE PULLETS.

The birds should be let out at daybreak and should be given a feed of good, plump oats, the grain being scattered widely about the range. In the event of bad weather the scratching shed should be brought into use. The same kind of grain should be used before the birds retire to roost. Mashes or any foods likely to stimulate the egg producing organs must be withheld from them till they are placed in their winter quarters, which should be the first of October, or, at the latest, by the middle of that month. Should individual birds show signs of egg production before time to place them in winter quarters, they should be given a change of ground and fresh roosting quarters, which will put a check on the egg-producing organs.

By the beginning of October the winter quarters should be in a fit condition. The houses and scratching sheds should be in a sanitary and lice and damp proof condition and should be light and airy. The work of getting the houses in order should be done in good time, so that no changes in the interior arrangements of the structures need be made after the birds enter them and become settled as such changes probably will either delay the beginning of egg production or put a stop to it.

When the time arrives for the removal of the birds to the laying pens, they should be taken from their roosts at night and each bird should be examined carefully to see that it is in perfect health. It should also be well dusted with powdered sulphur to rid it of any lice that may be on it. After being examined for sickness and treated for insect pests each bird should be carried to its new home and placed on the roost.

The following day the birds should be confined to the scratching shed and should be kept scratching by scattering small quantities of grain in the litter. An hour before it is time for them to go to roost they may be let out in the run. This will give them time to accustom themselves a little to their new surroundings (and prevent excitement) before they go to roost. The following day they may be let out a little earlier and so on till it is seen that they have quietly settled down. Let the food given to the birds during their confinement to the scratching shed be as near as possible like that which they obtained on the range. Feed plenty of green food such as clover and lucerne in conjunction with plump, heavy oats and green bone—the latter to make up for the loss of insect food—and keep a good supply of cool, clean water, grit and charcoal within easy reach. When their rations are changed with a view to egg production, it should be in a gradual way. To put the birds suddenly on an entirely different diet is to run the risk of putting them on the sick list. The green food in the runs should, if possible, be of the same nature as that on free range. New foods must be gradually introduced, otherwise the digestive organs will become upset and egg production, therefore, retarded.

If trap-nests are to be operated, keep them in working order from the time the pullets enter the houses and handle and liberate any birds that enter them and become trapped. This preliminary handling of the birds will render them docile and capable of being handled with safety when laying, because, once the birds begin laying, nothing calculated to excite them must be tolerated.

Such is the work necessary to fit pullets for the production of winter eggs. Such work entails the expenditure of time and labor, but it is work that accounts for robust stock and a supply of eggs when they are at their highest market value. The production of winter eggs may be likened to the cultivation of fruit out of its natural season. To obtain good results much work and thought are necessary on the part of the cultivator whose compensation lies in the good profits realized on the sale of the produce.—J. Shakeupeall.

Frank Palmer, of Horsham, near Hatboro, Pa., owns a White Wyandotte hen, a prolific layer. Recently she laid an egg which measured nine inches around the larger circumference and a trifle more than eight around the smaller. Her tremendous cackling brought Palmer on the run, and the egg and the heat nearly prostrated the farmer. When the shell was broken, this large egg was found to contain a second perfectly formed and shelled egg.

BREEDS OF POULTRY.

The present high price of eggs and meat has done much to popularize poultry on the farm, and consequently we are frequently asked as to 'What is the best breed of poultry?' It is impossible for one to answer this question satisfactorily, as some breeds are special purpose breeds, others general purpose breeds; and, moreover, there is probably more difference in strains of the same breed than there is between breeds.

We shall endeavor to classify these breeds, not according to the usual classification as adopted in various poultry publications, but more or less on utility lines. It may be taken as a general rule that all breeds that lay brown or tinted shelled eggs will set, hatch and rear their own young, and all breeds which lay white shelled eggs with the excetion of Dorkings, are non-sittters and the eggs from these breeds have to be hatched artificially or by hens of other varieties. It will, therefore, be seen that the general purpose breeds lay tinted eggs and are good sitters and mothers.

GENERAL PURPOSE BREEDS.

Plymouth Rocks.—There are five varieties in this breed—three of which are common—Barred, White and Buff. The Partridges and Columbian are not so common. This breed is undoubtedly the most popular among farmers. The best strains are good winter layers, fair summer layers and make first-class roasters and fair to good broilers. It is one of the hardiest breeds. The standard weights are: Cock birds, 9 1-2 pounds; cockerels, 8 pounds; hens, 7 1-2 pounds; and pullets, 6 1-2 pounds.

Wyandottes.—There are several varieties in this breed among which might be mentioned White, Buff, Silver Laced, Golden Laced, Black, Columbian, Partridge and Silver Pencilled. The most popular variety from a commercial standpoint is the White. This breed has practically the same characteristics as the Plymouth Rock, but is more blocky in type and usually longer in the feather. They have rose combs, which to some is supposed to be an advantage in cold climates. Wyandottes make good broilers and roasters. They are also good mothers and good layers. The standard weights of these birds are one pound less than those of the Plymouth Rocks.

Rhode Island Reds.—There are two varieties of this breed, Single Comb and Rose Comb. As compared with the Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes they are longer in appearance and not so massive. They were originated by the farmers of the State of Rhode Island and are very popular in that State. They have also grown in popularity in this country to such an extent that they now rival the Plymouth Rocks and the Wyandottes. They are hardy, good winter layers, and fair summer layers. In color they are a rich, bright red, with black tails and more or less black in the wings. During warm weather our experience has been that they are more given to incubating than the two breeds mentioned above. The standard weights of this breed are: Cock birds, 8 1-2 pounds; cockerels, 7 1-2 pounds; hens 5 1-2 pounds, and pullets, 5 pounds.

Orpingtons.—This general purpose breed differs from those previously mentioned in that they have white legs and skin, the other breeds having yellow legs and yellow skin. The common varieties of this breed are: Buff, White, Black, and Jubilee. At the present time, there are probably more Buff Orpingtons bred than any other variety, but the White may outrival the Buff. The Blacks are being bred more by the fanciers than by the farmers, for the reason that their black plumage and dark colored legs are somewhat against them for market purposes. This breed is among the best winter layers; makes good roasters and broilers, but is probably more given to incubating during warm weather than either the Rocks or the Wyandottes. The standard weights are about one pound per bird above the Plymouth Rocks. For general farm use they might be more profitably bred with less weight for the reason that the largest birds are usually somewhat leggy and rough in appearance when weighing 4 to 5 pounds. When one wants very large roasters, weighing from 7 to 8 pounds each or better, the larger birds, of course, would be better.

Dorkings.—This is one of the oldest English breeds and is popular in some districts. They are a large breed, long in the body and short in the legs. By many they are considered to be weak in constitution, although our experience would not bear this out entirely. They lay large white eggs and are good sitters and mothers. They are white fleshed and white legged. Their peculiarity is that they have five toes. This is, at times, a disadvantage, especially where the fowls have to scratch in straw where there is more or less binder twine, which is apt to get around the extra toe, and thereby occasionally fastening both feet together. This is not a very serious objection. Where there is high, dry ground and plenty of range and a person fancies the Dorking color or type, they are worthy of consideration.

MEAT BREEDS.

Brahmas.—The feathered legged breeds are not very extensivelp bred. The most popular of these is the Brahma. This breed is very hardy, and lays very large brown eggs. They are rather slow to mature and the feathers on the legs are not altogether desirable from a farmer's standpoint, in that they are apt to get wet and freeze readily. Brahmas make the best roasters, but are somewhat slow to mature and the females, in our experience, have not been very good layers, although there are some females that do well. This breed is yellow skinned.

Langshans.—Langshans are also of the feathered leg breed, but have white skin. They are longer in the legs than the Brahmas and are not so heavy.

Games.—By many the Game would not be considered a chicken suitable to farmers. The exhibition Games, as they are known in the standard, are altogether too long in the legs and head, and too weak in constitution for the ordinary farmer, but the Cornish Games and what is known as the Old English Game are worthy of consideration. The Cornish Game is very large, tight-feathered, full-breasted chicken, and probably carries more meat on its breast than any other breed. The objection to the Cornish Game is that it is a poor layer. The English Game, sometimes termed 'Pit Game' is a hardy bird. They are fair layers and make fair roasters. The most serious objection to this breed from a farmer's standpoint is that there is a great tendency among the young cockerels to be very pugnacious. This is sometimes carried to such an extent that they kill one another. Other than this, they make a fairly good farm chicken, especially where the mothers are required to protect their young.

SPECIAL PURPOSE WHITE EGG BREEDS.

The high price of eggs during the last few years has increased the popularity of this class of chickens very much. Of all breeds in this class the Leghorns are the most popular, and of the Leghorn breed the White variety is bred more extensively than any other. Leghorns probably mature a little earlier, and eat less food than the heavier breeds; they make fair broilers, but are comparatively useless as roasters. They lay a large number of good-sized eggs during the natural laying period. As winter layers they are fair, but in our experience more susceptible to changes in temperature than are the heavier breeds. This much must be said in their favor, that their eggs usually hatch better than those of the heavier breeds, and the chickens are very hardy. Of the other Leghorn varieties the most popular ones are the Brown, Buff and Black, these varieties not being so popular from a market poultryman's standpoint, owing to the color.

Minorcas.—There are three varieties of Minorcas. The Rose Comb Black, and the Single Comb Black are more commonly bred than is the White variety. This breed is larger than the Leghorn, and also lays a larger egg. They have very large combs and wattles.

Anconas.—This breed might be termed a speckled or mottled Leghorn. They have all the characteristics of the Leghorn, and are black and white in color. This breed is gaining in popularity among the practical poultrymen.

Hamburgs.—There are several varieties of this breed. The black is the most popular. They are inclined to lay an undersized egg. We have found the blacks to be good layers, and to lay a fair-sized egg. They have rose combs and are neat and active in appearance.

STRAUS' POULTRY FARM HAVING RUN OF FREAKS.

They are not attributing it to the comet, but strange things are happening down at the Orangeville Poultry Farm, Baltimore, Md., of which Joel Straus is the proprietor. Several days ago when taking out one of their hatches of white Pekin ducks, one of them was noticed to waddle in a peculiar manner, and upon examination it was found that the duckling had four instead of the usual two legs. Two of the legs were about an inch back of the usual pedal extremities. The freak did not live and is now preserved in alcohol.

The Orangeville Farm also about the same time produced an egg which had four distinct yolks. Two and three yolk eggs are novelties, but a four-yolk affair is almost a sensation in the poultry world.

ACCUSES EXPRESS COMPANIES.

Poultry Association Committee Says Poor Service Charges Are True.

After investigating numerous charges, including negligence, discrimination in rates and delays in transit, against express companies operating in Indiana, a committee from the Indiana branch of the American Poultry Association, in a written report to the national organization, says that many of the charges are true. The report was read at a meeting of the executive committee of the Indiana branch of the association at the Hotel English yesterday afternoon. Numerous cases of alleged unnecessary delays in the shipments were cited. Probably no action will be taken on the report until it has been received by the national organization.

PROGRESS IN POULTRY-KEEPING.

I am an interested reader of this department, and would like to give my experience in this branch of business. I commenced in a very small way with only ten pullets and one cockerel. The pullets were some of them light Brahmas, the rest white Leghorns, the cockerel three parts Buff Opington; none of them pure. They began to lay the 8th of January, 1909, and laid steadily until the following September, when they rested until January, 1910. Began on the 1st of January and kept it up (they and their pullets) the whole year, with the exception of a few odd days, when I got no eggs. The first winter I lost three from an unknown disease. Counting losses and feed, which I had to buy the first year, they only paid their way, but last year (there was about a dozen on an average) they averaged 134 eggs each, and made $25 profit. This year I have all grade Buffs and a pure-bred male. Begin the year with nineteen yearlings and pullets. During the first three months they layed $20 worth of eggs, the feed (which was raised on the farm) costing about $8 in January. The eggs were sold for 35 cents a dozen; in February, 30 cents, and in March, 25 cents. That was the local market price. In the spring they go down to 18 cents, but they are 25 cents now. Being in Muskoka, the tourist traffic keeps the price up. Hoping this account will interest your readers, I sign myself

BIDDY.

SOFTNESS OF FLESH AND BONE.

As prejudiced as the English judges are in favor of white skinned table poultry, we have seen at Hayward's Heath in Sussex, a pair of black pullets selected for first honors. It was plain to be seen that this pair had won on the most important quality of softness. The main result that the Belgian poultry growers attempt to produce aside from white skin is softness of flesh. They even beat the bodies of the birds, until they are quite flat, with their fists in order to insure the appearance of softness of flesh and to prove their softness of bone.

The thinness of skin, fineness of texture and softness of flesh with savory flavor are qualities that make an ideal table fowl and these are not lost in the hands of a good cook.

In American shops where so many excellent fowls with yellow skin are found, it would be foolish to avoid yellow skin and shanks in selecting fowls for the table. When the markets display plenty of both yellow and white skinned fowls, then the purchaser may select the kind that has actually proved to be on his table.

A single handful of feed is generally a meal for an individual hen. The feeder must be the judge though. When they meet you along the fence, eagerly waiting for what you have, they are hungry; when they seem to be indifferent about it, they are not.

The report is current that a St. Louis capitalist with an ambition to get into the game is a big way at once, offered a well known Indiana breeder and exhibitor $50,000 for his stock and plant. The offer was not accepted.

Mrs. John W. Davis, of Marshall Co., Tenn., a few weeks ago set an exceedingly large turkey egg under a hen and hatched out twin turkeys—two out of the same egg. The little turkeys are doing well.

It is estimated that the United States produce 29,520,000,000 eggs per year, a per capita of 295 eggs. Based upon an average of eighty eggs per hen per year, it required 370,000,000 hens to produce this enormous total.

In a poultry contest in Oregon, held recently, the winner of the $100 prize secured from 22 hens an average of 140 eggs per year, valued at $4.24. The cost of feed per hen was $1.22, leaving a net annual profit of $3.02 per hen.

QUESTIONS AND 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 inquiry 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

PATENT ON IMPLEMENT.

An Ontario Subscriber.—Can you give me the address of the Superintendent of the Parliament Buildings of Ontario? My son wishes to take out a patent for a farm implement and doesn't know where to apply. Ans.—In Canada, patents are under the Agricultural Department of the Dominion Government. Apply to The Patents Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Ont. The usual procedure is to employ a patent solicitor.

ROSE-LEAVES FOR JAR.

Rosebud.—How are rose-leaves prepared so that they will keep indefinitely in a jar? Ans.—Scatter the rose petals over sheets of paper in an airy place to dry off any external moisture. Put them in a covered jar with some salt between each inch-deep layer of petals. Add more petals as you have them, and stir the contents of the jar occasionally. Before being put into the permanent jar, the leaves are usually mixed with sweet-smelling spices, and a drop or two of essential oil of rose, or attar of roses, may also be added.

WANTING WESTERN SCHOOL.

Quebec Teacher.—How can a teacher in the East of Canada get into direct communication with school boards in the western provinces? Ans.—You might subscribe for a Winnipeg daily paper for a few weeks, and answer advertisements for teachers. Or you might write to the Education Department of Manitoba, Alberta, or Saskatchewan, for a list of Public Schools Inspectors, and write to some of the Inspectors, stating your qualifications, and asking them to let you know of vacancies. It is not easy to secure a position without being in the West personally, unless you know someone who could look out for you. At all events, it is advisable to communicate with the Education Departments, and ascertain if your present certificate would be accepted, or if you would require to pass certain examinations.

CESSION SETTLEMENTS.

D. A., California.—At the time of the Conquest of Canada by the British, were any privileges or concessions granted to the French Roman Catholics of the Province of Quebec? If so, have any of them been changed or revoked? Ans.—The Quebec Act passed in 1774, eleven years after the formal cession, confirmed the right of the Roman Catholic population (nearly all French), to freedom of worship, and permitted to the French the continued use of their own language, both languages being used in official documents. The French civil law with respect to property and individual rights was restored. These provisions of the Act have never been revoked. The old French civil law has become modified to some extent by amendments made necessary under altered conditions of modern life.

'DOWN GRADE'—THE OLD MAN'S WARNING.

The following verses are re-printed at the request of Mrs. J. McC., Manitoba:—

'Listen, my lads—let me speak a-while,
I'm the eldest here to-day,
And though it comes hard to tell my tale, if it keeps you from going astray
I feel that I ought not to mind the shame, or maybe some bitter sneers.
God knows how much I have been to blame, He knows that I mourn with tears,
Over a wasted, blasted life, caused by the love of drink.
Why, lads, I've been to the gates of hell, slipped well nigh over the brink!
Leaving my church and Sunday-school I count as my first mistake,
Since then I have travelled the down-grade track with scarcely a pause or break.
Right well I knew I was all astray, but I would not pause to think,
Deliberately choosing the downward path for the pitiful love of drink.
I've travelled it hard and fast, friends, for well nigh thirty years,
In spite of my father's warning voice, in spite of my mother's tears,
I thought I would shut down the brakes, lads, and leave off drink in a day,
But found it a sad mistake, lads, for one and all gave way.
I'm alone to-night, and a total wreck,
Yes, those are the words for me,
Once I was healthy, young and strong,
Look at me now, just see!
Why, scarcely a vestige of manhood left, no one to take my hand,
Wife dead! home ruined, and children gone, surely a scattered band.
Sometimes I see my two tall sons, as I walk in the public street,
'Tis little they have to say to me whenever we chance to meet.
How can I blame them either? I brought them nothing but shame,
How can they care for a parent, who ruined their once fair name?
Little they know of the crying—crying with bitter tears,
Little they guess how I'm trying to break off the sin of years,
Staggering along the up-grade track,
Trying so hard not to wander back,
But there's One who can see my heart, lads,
I know He can understand,
So I'll never go back on the down-grade track
So long as He holds my hand.

FISCAL QUESTIONS.

R. McK.—1. Has Great Britain an import duty on natural imports, and if so, how much? 2. Is the embargo on Canadian cattle yet, and if not, when was it raised? 3. What was the value of our export cattle trade with Great Britain during 1910? 4. What was the value of our export cattle trade with the United States during 1910? 5. Has Canada a preference over the United States in the markets of Great Britain? Ans.—1. There is import duty on beer, wine and spirits, tobacco and snuff, cocoa, coffee, sugar, tea, and a few fruits—currants, raisins, figs, plums, prunes. 2. It is still on. 3 and 4. We have not the official figures for 1910. For 1909, the export of cattle to Great Britain was of the value of $10,115,793; to the United States, $507,027, besides some young animals under a year, to the value of $36,429. 5. No. Britain has free trade with all countries.

LEGAL

QUEBEC.

DIVISION OF PROPERTY.

S.—In the case, where a widower, who has two sons, marries again, and at his death, his two sons are living, and also his second wife, how is the property divided? The parties in this case were married in the Province of Quebec, in which they now and have always lived. They were not separate as to property by marriage contract. There were but the two sons by the first wife, mentioned above, and no children by the second. Ans.—The wife is entitled to her one-half interest in the community, and the sons take the remainder of the property

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FARMERS' SALES AND WANTS.

ADVERTISING RATES.—Under this heading advertisements will be inserted without display at a cash-with-the-order rate of one cent a word per insertion, twenty-five cents being the minimum amount of an order for a single insertion, and forty cents the minimum amount for orders of more than one insertion. SIX consecutive prepaid insertions will be given for the price of FOUR, a number or a single letter to be counted as one word. When replies are to be addressed in care of the 'Witness' Office, an additional charge of twenty-five cents is made.

Copy for insertion in these columns should be in the 'Witness' office not later than Friday morning, to secure proper classification in following Weekly Edition.

EGGS AND POULTRY.

EGGS FROM PRIZE WINNING Stock: $1.50 for 15 eggs, from select matings of Buff Rocks, Buff Wyandottes, Buff and White Leghorns, Blue Andalusian, Buff, Black and White Orpingtons. WM. MUNROE, Grafton, Ont.

A GOOD LAYING STRAIN OF S. C. W. Leghorns. Eggs, $1 per fifteen; $5 per hundred. MARTIN ROBERTSON, Kent Centre, Kent Co., Ont.

'CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW' published first of each month. All the poultry news of the Dominion, 64 pages, 50c year. 'Poultry Advocate,' the utility poultry paper. The paper that 'tells you how,' 50c year. Both to one address, 75c one year. Poultry books on various subjects. Address, H. B. DONOVAN, 184 Adelaide St. West, Toronto, Ont.

BRONZE AND WHITE HOLLAND Gobblers, $3.00; Hens, $2.00; Toulouse and African Geese, pairs, not related, $4.00 All varieties Ducks and Guinea Fowls, 50c each. WADE & SON, Sarnia, Ont.

TREES, PLANTS, ETC.

APPLES, PLUMS, CHERRIES, CURrants, gooseberries, raspberries, strawberries, grapes, etc. Healthy trees, flowers, shrubs, roses, etc. Apply to ELIE HARDY, Nurseryman, St. Alban, Co. Portneuf, P.Q.

BOOKS, POST CARDS, ETC.

BOOKS ON POULTRY, PIGEONS, RABbits, Pheasants, Horses, Cattle, Farming, Fruit, Flowers, Vegetables, etc. Book catalogue free. MORGAN'S PET STOCK SUPPLY HOUSE, London.

"BRAID SCOTS."—THE NEW TESTAment in Braid Scots, by the Rev. W. Wye Smith. Nicely bound in cloth, complete, with glossary, good readable type, printed at Paisley. Price $1.60 postage paid. Address, A. P. NICHOLSON, 68 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal, P.Q.

FURS WANTED.

TRAPPERS. — I HAVE AN ORDER for 800 fox, 800 mink; also good dark otter, fisher, marten, and good lynx, weasel, etc. Let me know what you have I can pay your price. Write, with stamp, for Free Trapping Secrets, prices of furs, etc. E. W. DOUGLASS, Stanley, N.B.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

GARDENER WANTED — A COMPEtent man specially acquainted with fruit growing. Apply to JAS. CUMMING, Lyn, Ont.

WANTED

A Merchant or live man in every town to take orders for made to measure clothing. Largest line of samples in Canada, and best value. Good commissions. Fall samples now ready.

CROWN TAILORING CO., Limited
Canada's Best Tailors,
TORONTO.

TEACHERS WANTED.

QUALIFIED TEACHER WANTED FOR S. S. No. 14, Colchester South; duties to commence September 1st, 1911, at a salary $575 per annum; state qualifications. For reference, apply to WM. AFFLECK, Secretary-Treasurer, Harrow.

WANTED, PRINCIPAL FOR DESBARats Public School, holding second class certificate; salary, $500 and up, according to qualifications and experience; about 30 scholars in room; duties to commence Sept. 5th. Apply to C. F. MANCHESTER, Secretary-Treasurer, Desbarats, Ont.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED. SEND $1.00 FOR samples and complete outfit. Money Maker. BENSON & BENNETT, Melville, Sask.

DO YOU REALIZE THAT FARMERS are now keenly interested in fruit-growing; that you can make big money selling fruit and ornamental trees? There is money in the business if you represent a reliable firm; we want now a reliable agent in every unrepresented district. Write for terms to THE PELHAM NURSERY COMPANY, Toronto, Ont.

SHAFTESBURY HOTEL, LIVERPOOL

A First Class Temperance Hotel, Homelike and moderate Adjoining Central Hall, and Roscoe Gardens, and near stations. Mount Pleasant Cars from Landing-Stage Stop at the door. Cab fare 1/6. References: Rev. Dr Brigg and Rev. Dr Crews, of Toronto.

FARMS AND OTHER LANDS.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA FRUIT Lands, in large or small blocks, in the fertile Fraser Valley District. Finest climate in Canada. Easy terms. Write for prices, map and particulars. Address, ARNOLD H. ANDERSON, Net of Lakes, Saskatchewan, Canada.

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PERSONALS.

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—School re-opens September 6th.—

THE BOYS' PAGE.

BORROWED PLUMAGE.

(By Wilmot Price, in the 'Youths' Companion.')

For about half an hour all went smoothly, both with the weather and the conversation. They all talked about indifferent subjects, and although once or twice conditions seemed threatening, no rocks were struck till Thomas Barker made a tactless remark.

He had been watching Grace Hodges' brown arms skilfully manipulating the tiller, and he said, with the smart air of a pert young miss:

'If tan gloves are the fashion next winter you won't have to wear any, will you, Miss Hodges?' He smoothed his own fingers, neatly encased in kid, as he spoke.

'I never wear gloves, anyway,' she replied, shortly. 'They're fit only for sissies who care about their looks.'

'If there's anything I don't like, it is a feminine man!' Frances added, vehemently.

William came to the rescue of his friend.

'Why worse than a masculine girl' he inquired, affably. 'Ahen't both trying to be something they can't possibly be?'

'I do despise a molly-coddle!' Frances insisted, with great spirit.

'Yes,' agreed Barker, with a little less mincing utterance,' 'but even worse, I think, is the girl who tries to be a tomboy; and worst of all is the young lady who tries to be—what shall we call it?—a "tom-man."'

William laughed indulgently at his friend's jest, but his eyes were clouded with apprehension. His sister's voice had taken on an unmistakably shrill quality in her scorn, and Thomas Barker's mincing enunciation had suddenly relapsed into something much less affected. With this return to nature, peace-loving William began to be conscious of a storm brewing.

'There's no use arguing about the matter,,' he proclaimed, decisively. 'As soon as girls find out that a masculine woman is unpopular with men, just as surely as the feminine man is despised by girls, there will be an end of this masquerade.

'Perhaps some good may even come out of it all,' he added, judicially. 'It's certainly fine to see girls as strong and athletic as some of them are nowadays.'

While the others were talking, Grace Hodges had been preoccupied. Her silence seemed to show that there was something in the wind,—a squall, presumably,—for she was working hard at the helm, and could give but slight attention to the irrelevant conversation of the others.

Finally she said, with a tinge of irritation in her voice:

'You don't any of you seem to realize that the wind has shifted to northeast, and that we are in for a good deal of a blow. That cloud over there has been following us ever since we started, and it means rain and wind. I'm not afraid in the least, of course, but I guess we may as well come about and make toward the harbor again. It would be a pity for Mr. Barker to spoil his hat.'

This last remark was presumably a safety valve to let off her irritation at the prospect that her qualities of seamanship might be put to an unexpected test before the young men.

Although she had been quick to take in every extravagant touch of Barker's attire, she had failed to detect the keen, comprehending glances which he bestowed on the clouds, the sea, and her own slight, boyish figure. He seemed to have added up these separate items and found a result not wholly satisfactory, for there were anxious lines under the offending hat brim.

'Well, Grace, I guess we can weather a little storm. We've done it before, haven't we, old girl?' cried Frances, attacking a streaming lock of hair with a savage thrust of a side comb.

At that moment the ominous cloud opened and with a crash let out its weapons of war. It spread its vast shadow over the waters, and the blackened waves became the victims of contending winds. The boat swung this way and that, obeying by turns the conflicting orders of the elements and those of the girl's weak hand.

For a minute the boat, although sorely buffeted, seemed to hold its own against the tempest. Then came another burst of thunder, fairly tearing open the heavens and letting loose all that remained of wind and rain.

The little craft reeled and staggered before the blow. A drenching wave came aboard—then another. Grace was fast losing all control of the boat, and the question of capsizing became a mere question of minutes.

As the next great wave came rushing down, the 'man at the helm' gave a feminine shriek, and looked helplessly about her. Then dropping the tiller, she clung to Frances in terror, while somehow Thomas Barker appeared at her deserted post.

'That was pretty stiff, wasn't it?' he said, quietly. I guess we were all frightened. Here comes another. Steady now, Billy, lend a hand here, will you? All right, Miss Hodges; don't be alarmed for your boat. She'll come through alive with the rest of us.'

In spite of his reassuring words, the little craft bobbed about like a cork, the spray that dashed over her lee gunwale sometimes bringing a rush of green water with it.

The girls were giving a thoroughly feminine exhibition of fright. No amount of tan and slang and swagger could ever again impose upon any one who had seen them clutching each other in the bottom of the boat—a hopeless tangle of brown arms and writhing forms.

All the time that the two young men were busied in getting the boat safe into the harbor the girls lay quiet, and when the fury of the storm passed as quickly as it came, they still looked like an ignominious heap of wet clothes.

Thomas Barker's blue-ribboned hat had blown into the sea, and the rain had washed the curl out of his hair. The storm had taken all the feminine touches out of him, and left him standing as nature intended him to be—a fine, tall, vigorous fellow with confident eyes and modest bearing. William looked quizzically at him and at the mortified girls, and then he said, with seeming irrelevance:

'I believe doctors are right in applying the cold-water cure to fevers. Of course it seems like heroic treatment, yet sharp attacks sometimes demand violent measures.'

This attempt to lessen the embarrassment met with no success, so he tried another tack.

'Look here, there's no need for any one to feel badly about anything,' he proceeded. 'We've weathered a very smart squall that would have been more than a match for any one but Tom Barker, and I'll own up to having been badly scared myself. Of course it would have been more thrilling to have been upset and had you girls save our lives, but instead of that there's nothing heroic about us. We're just soaking wet and uncomfortable.'

'Billy, I'm going to confess,' Thomas Barker said, very seriously, 'so it's no use your making faces at me. Your brother and I,' he continued, addressing the prostrate Frances, 'thought it would be a good joke for me to get myself up as much like a girl as I could, so as to show you——'

He began to hesitate for a polite conclusion, but William substituted a truthful one.

'So as to show you what confounded fools girls make of themselves when they get themselves up like men!' he proclaimed, vigorously.

'Shut up, Billy!' Barker interposed. 'I want to apologize to both of you,' he continued, 'for very ungentlemanly conduct. It was unpardonable to play a practical joke of this kind on Billy's sister and her friend.'

Grace Hodges shook herself free from the damp bundle that had once been Frances, and stood up with a strength that was not assumed.

'I was neither a gentleman nor a lady,' she confessed. 'I rather think the name coward about fits me. Please don't apologize, Mr. Barker, because if you eat any more humble pie I ought to be eating dust—instead of which I'm swallowing sea water. Besides, you saved our lives like a man, when I had almost lost them—like a woman.'

The two brown hands clasped with a respect and sympathy that an hour ago would have seemed impossible.

William seemed to have relapsed into his medical meditations once more, for he was heard muttering, 'I guess it was a case of kill or cure for a few minutes, but mother'll be glad to know that the crisis is past and the fever is abating.'

'Don't mind him, he's delirious,' Barker said, but William leaned over his shame-stricken sister and whispered, 'Hallo, Frank!'

'O Billy, I'm not going to be an imitation man any more-' Frances half-sobbed. 'I'm going to turn over a new leaf and be——'

'A new woman,' her brother suggested, and he gave her shoulder the kind of a slap that one good fellow gives another

THOSE WHO MAKE GOOD.

(By Graham Hood, in the 'Globe and Commercial Advertiser.')

At a recent meeting of the directors of a national bank in one of the western cities a member of the board introduced the subject of 'Success,' and during the discussion that followed the president asked each one present who had begun business with more than $10,000 to stand up. There were twenty-five men in the room—men whose wealth would average considerably more than a million—but not one person rose. He then changed the proposition, and said: 'Will those who had $5,000 stand up?' Still no one responded.

'Each of you who began business with $1,000 rise,' the president requested, but it was not until he had lowered the amount, $100 each time, and had brought it down to $200 that one of the directors stood up.

'I think that $150 was about the sum I had when I began business,' he said. All the rest insisted that their entrance into the commercial world had been made without a dollar that they could call their own.

Doubtless this is an exceptional case. It is scarcely probable that another banking institution could be found in which every one of the directors had started without a cent and had acquired great wealth entirely through his own efforts, yet it is quite as doubtful if any big institution could be found an organization in which many successful men are associated—where some, at least, could not relate such an experience.

Interesting as the story may be as an incident in everyday life, it is of greater importance if accepted as one of the helpful lessons that can sometimes be picked up in odd places. For example, it shows us that it is not the son of the millionnaire who has the best chance of making good in the world—that wealth can be obtained without a strong magnet of dollars and cents to attract it—and that life has few heights to which man cannot ascend if he wants to take the trouble to climb.

Take the men who stand highest in the commercial and financial walks of New York City—how many of them are the sons of wealthy men? Here and there you may meet a name in the list that has been synonymous with wealth for more than one generation. There are a few names that represent families that are as old as the nation itself. So far as the vast majority is concerned, however, many of us can recall the days when they were unknown—simply one in a great multitude of poor, but ambitious young men. Many were graduates from country stores; there are several who made their start in small country banks; this one came to New York without a penny and fought his way up from the day-laborer class; that one almost starved before he could get his chance to earn a dollar of the city man's money.

Talk about your romances! There are stories in the lives of New York's successful men that seem more improbable than any tales that fiction ever devised, and all of them go to prove one great truth; that the man who has the right sort of aspirations and who is unwilling to recognize discouragement, though he meet it face to face, invariably makes good in the end.

Do you remember the spirit that Napoleon displayed when his generals told him that the Alps stood in the way of the army's progress? Do you recall the answer of the great Corsican? 'Then there shall be no Alps!' he asserted, and that is all there was to it.

There are few persons who, if they listened to the warnings of all their self-appointed advisers, would ever be able to make a success of life. The trouble with our advisers is that, while they can see the height of the Alps that rise in our path, they cannot see the mountains clearly enough to realize that there is a way to cross them.

If you ask any man who has fought the battle and who has conquered, he will tell you that, while success is never easy, and has never been easy of attainment, it is no harder now than it was a century ago. Competition may be keener, and the standard of efficiency higher, but we must not forget that competition, in increasing its strength, has opened the way to numberless opportunities that never before existed, and that, in raising the standard of efficiency, the business world has also added to the number and size of its rewards. In fact, a commercial proposition is still just what it has always been—a question of the man. If you have the qualities that make for success, you will win: if you lack these qualities, and will not take the trouble to cultivate them, you will certainly find yourself in the discard.

MONEY WEARS OUT QUICKLY.

It is the duty of each loyal subject not merely to refuse gold coin that is under a certain weight, but to break it.

'Every person,' the act reads, 'shall, by himself or others, cut, break, or deface such coin tendered to him in payment, and the person tendering the same shall bear the loss.'

But in spite of this act it is a risky business interfering with coins which you may suspect to be under weight or spurious. Some months ago a Grimsby woman offered a half-sovereign in payment of goods to a local shopkeeper. The latter put the coin in a testing machine, and as it broke in two refused to take it.

The coin, however, was pronounced by experts to be perfectly genuine, and when the case was taken into a court of law the shopkeeper was ordered to refund ten shillings to the customer.

Money, both gold and silver, wears out at a startling rate. It is reckoned that there is usually a hundred million pounds in gold coin in England, a very large proportion of which is locked in the strong rooms of banks. Yet of that which is in active circulation the wastage is so great that during every twelve months seventy thousand pounds worth of gold and silver are rubbed off into fine dust.—'Pearson's Weekly.'

Puzzles

WORD SQUARE.

(Contributed by J. D.)

1. Vapour floating in the air.
2. Liberty granted.
3. Hemp used for calking seams of ships.
4. Part of the mouth.
5. A disciple spoken of by Paul.

VOWEL-CHANGES.

1. Change the vowel in part of a bird, and have a child's plaything; change again, and have what is often used to summon people together; change again, and have a domestic animal; again, and have part of a plant.
2. Change the vowel in a cash-drawer, and have to report; change again, and have to ring slowly.
3. Change the vowel in a child's plaything, and have stupid; again, and have a valley; again, and have an herb.
4. Change the vowel in replete, and have cruel; again, and have to stumble; again, and have to make full.
5. Change the vowel in an elevation, and have part of a ship; again, and have part of a house; again, and have a place of torment.
6. Change the vowel in permit, and have made light; again, and have a share.
7. Change the vowel in to heal, and have part of an apple; again, and have anxiety.—'C. E. World.'

ANSWERS TO LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES.

IRREGULAR DIAMOND.

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        R
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    P E C A N
  A D M I R A L
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R E C I P R O C I T Y
  L I T H O D O M E
    T R I C H A S
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The correct answer to the puzzles of last week was received from Jean Cartier, Montreal.

TRUE TALES OF ANIMAL-LIFE

WAR DOGS.

England is sending a regiment against the Abors of Assam, who inhabit a wild and mountainous tract of land between China and India, to punish them for the murder of a party of Englishmen in March last. The regiment will be accompanied by some war dogs ordered from Major Richardson, of the India Office. In speaking of the expedition, the mayor says:

'This is the first time in the military history of the British Empire that the employment of war dogs has been officially recognized.

'The India Office has given me an order to supply scouting and sentry dogs to the Goorkhas in the forthcoming expedition, and I am sending out about half a dozen Airedales toward the end of next month.

'The Airedale is as near the ideal war dog as it is possible to get. They are hardy and strong, and possess good noses and very keen ears. One of the dogs that has been chosen to go named Loch, while training in the country the other day, "winded"—that is, scented—a tramp at a distance of 250 yards.

'Every foreign army has its own way of training war dogs, which varies according to the work they have to do. Some are trained to bark as a warning, others to work silently. These dogs, for the Abor expedition, will give a quiet growl as a warning of danger.

'In the descriptions of the massacre of Mr. Noel Williamson's party, published last April, it was stated that the Abors themselves used dogs when hunting the coolies who were endeavoring to make their escape, and the fact that the Abors have dogs makes it even more necessary that the British force should employ them, too.

'Our scouting dogs, with the attacking force, will be able to give warning of the presence of the enemy before their dogs on the defensive know of our approach.

'If it comes to a pitched battle between the dogs themselves, I should be sorry for the Abor dog in the grip of one of our Airedales.'

LARGEST OF MASTODONS.

What is supposed to be the largest mastodon skeleton ever discovered anywhere was unearthed a short time ago on a farm in Clermont County, Ohio, by a crew of workmen excavating in an embankment near a creek. The big skull of the beast lay under twenty feet of sand and gravel and at first it was thought the huge skull was a giant rock, but later developments proved it to be what is claimed as the largest piece of bone ever found anywhere. When it was finally taken out of the gravel and cleaned off it took several men to move it as it was found to weigh almost a ton. The tusks of the animal lay alongside but were only recovered in pieces. Other parts of the skeleton were there indicating that the huge beast evidently came down to the stream for water in his dying hour many ages ago and here breathed his last.

The entire rich find was boxed up carefully, and it will probably be shipped to the Smithsonian Institute for further preservation. —'Technical World Magazine.'

AN ELEPHANT CAUGHT A FISH.

Elephants are very wise, and can be trained to do many things. A gentleman who had lived for many years in India tells some interesting stories of these great beasts. He had owned one that became so fond of his two small boys that the parents felt glad if the children were in the elephant's care. The three friends often went off on long tramps together, and the elephant never failed to come stalking home with the two small boys riding, happy and safe, on his back.

One day they remained away so long that the father finally went to look after them. After some searching he came out on the river bank, and a funny sight met his eyes.

Teh great elephant was standing knee-deep in the mud, with a happy small boy squatting on either side of him, and all three were fishing just as hard as they could. The boys held their rods in their hands and their companion held his with his trunk, while they all were watching the corks bobbing about on top of the water. By and by the elephant's line gave a flop, and the boys crowded up to see it if really meant that he had caught a fish. He had, and, while the big brute watched them solemnly, they pulled out the line, detached the fish, and then, putting on another worm, gravely handed the rod back to its owner.—Detroit 'News Tribune.'

HABITS OF ANIMALS.

A fly on a window-pane will crawl to the top, fly back to the bottom, and crawl up again. This order is seldom reversed. It is on record that a fly crawled up a window-pane thirty-two times, returning each time to the same place. Hens always scratch for food with the sun behind them, the reason being that the rays show up minute particles. A blind hen will pick grain and not miss a kernel. Cats seldom lie with their fet to the fire, and usually lie on the left side. Dogs lie with their frepaws to the fire. A mouse will ignore a food supply sufficient for a meal, and run great risks to nibble at a large supply. Goldfish usually swim round a globe to the right. They can be taught to take a fly out of the hand in six weeks. Sheep spend more time grazing than do cattle and horses, and they will eat for twelve hours out of twenty-four.—Bristol 'Times and Mirror.'

QUEER WAY OF LADING CAMELS.

In Syria, where men take plenty of time in which to live, the modern hay rack is not used. Instead, the wheat from the fields is brought in to the threshing floors on the backs of camels. The natives take all of the time in the world to rope and tie it carefully in place, so that by the time the camel is loaded he resembles very much the thatched roof of some tropical home, with his long legs serving as the four corner posts. This method has, however, one advantage; to unload, all that is necessary is to untie a few knots and down comes the precious cargo.—'Popular Science.'



CORONATION BOY SCOUTS.

Farewell Dinner at the White City.

One of the most enthusiastic and successful gatherings in connection with the visit to England was the farewell dinner given at the Garden Club in the White City on the evening of July 11th, by the Canadian and Maltese Scouts, to the Headquarters' Staff of the B. P. Scouts and others who had been entertaining them during their stay in England. Unfortunately the Chief Scout, Sir Robert Baden-Powell, was unable to be present, being in Wales for the investiture of the Prince of Wales. Letters, however, were read from him, and from Colonel de Burgh, and these are given below as showing the good feeling which prevailed throughout the trip and the favorable impression made by the Canadian Scouts on those they met in the Motherland. Lieut.-Col. F. Minden Cole was chairman of the dinner, which was served in the large hall of the Garden Club. Through the windows could be seen the electrical illuminations of the White City, in the grounds of which the Club is situated. The evening was a very hot one, but a slight breeze came through the open windows, bringing the strains of the Guards' Band which was playing not far away.

The toast of 'The King' was followed by one proposing the health of Capt. Wade, of the Headquarters' Staff. The chairman, in speaking of Capt. Wade's connection with the Overseas Contingent, referred to the conscientious manner in which the captain had carried out the wishes of his chief. Capt. Wade had remained in camp at Roehampton during the whole time the boys were there, had accompanied them wherever they went and his advice and assistance had been invaluable. Capt. Wade was then presented with a gold 'Thanks' badge, which Col. Cole said was 'a small gift representing a great service.' It was the gift, not only of the Canadian Scouts, but also of those from Gibraltar and Malta. The enthusiasm shown by the boys in their cheering was ample proof of the manner in which Capt. Wade had won their hearts.

Capt. Wilson, Commissioner for Ontario, then proposed the toast of the evening, namely, Sir Robert Baden-Powell, and the Headquarters' Staff, which included Lt.-Gen. Sir Herbert Plumer, Col. de Burgh, C.B., and Col. Brownrigg. In the absence of the Chief Scout, Mr. Kyle, the secretary at headquarters responded to the toast.

Next in order was the presentation of a Swastika Badge to Scoutmaster D. J. Evans, of Montreal. Commissioner Hammond, in proposing his health, referred to the able manner in which Mr. Evans, who had preceded the contingent to England, had carried out all the arrangements for transportation. He had gone over on behalf of Ontario and Quebec, but all the Overseas had benefited by his work. Mr. Evans was further taken by surprise by the spontaneous gift from the boys of a travelling set of brushes and silver toilet articles.

Scoutmaster Rowe, of Malta, then proposed the toast of Capt. Arthur and Mrs. Grenfell, referring to the hospitality extended by them to the Scouts during the time the boys were camped on their grounds at Roehampton House. He spoke in feeling terms of the impression made by Capt. Grenfell's letter of farewell.

Scoutmaster Allen, of Montreal, in giving the toast of other guests, referred to the presence of Mr. Wright of the Entertainment Committee. Mr. Wright, in replying, spoke of the pleasure it had given him to help make the stay of the Coronation visitors happy and agreeable. The next guest to reply was Doctor A. Milne Robertson, of Roehampton, who had looked after the ills of the boys while in camp. Mr. Allen, in speaking of the voluntary services of Dr. Robertson, referred also to the Doctor's hospitality in entertaining a number of the boys at his house.

Capt. Horace Porter, Mayor of Holborn, replied to the toast of the City of London and Boroughs, and referred to Colonel Cole as an old friend whom he had first met at Shoeburyness in 1896, who had now come from Canada a second time in a representative capacity. The Rev. Dr. Salton, in charge of the Saskatchewan Scouts, then asked the chairman to accept a 'Thanks Badge' from his contingent, as an expression of their appreciation of the manner in which he had looked after the comfort and welfare of the boys.

Scoutmaster Nigel Young, on behalf of the Canadians, proposed the toast of the other Overseas Scouts, and his reference to the pleasure it had been to the boys from Canada to meet and camp with those from the Mediterranean, were received with great enthusiasm. Major Pedley replied on behalf of Gibraltar and Scoutmaster Rowe for his boys from Malta.

Representatives of the Richmond B.-P. Scouts were present. Also Mr. Stillman and others from Roehampton.

Chief Scoutmaster Kyle proposed the health of the chairman in felicitous terms, and regretted the absence of the Chief Scout who, he said, would have expressed better than he could hope to do the pleasure it had been to the Headquarters staff to receive and do what they could for the Scout representatives from Oversea Dominions.

A most enjoyable evening came to a close with the singing of Auld Lang Syne, yet a feeling of regret was over many of those present, for the Alberta boys, with Scoutmaster Northcott were leaving that night for the North, and the Roehampton Camp was to break up the next day, the Ontario and Quebec Contingents leaving for Bristol, and the Saskatchewan Scouts for Liverpool, en route for home.

The following letters were received on the occasion of this dinner, that from Lt.-General Baden-Powell naturally taking first place:

FROM THE CHIEF SCOUT TO LT.-COL. COLE.

Dear Colonel:—

I am so very sorry that I am not able to dine with you to-night, as you so kindly proposed, but I have to go to Wales this evening for the Prince of Wales' investiture preparations. The Welsh Scouts are to welcome him as the Chief Scout for Wales on that occasion, and I hope to be able to arrange for the Alberta Scouts to be present at this interesting ceremony. Had it not been for this I should very gladly have come to your gathering, for I wanted an opportunity to tell the Canadian Scouts how very pleased I am, and I am sure all their brother Scouts are too, to see them in the Old Country on the auspicious occasion of our King's Coronation, and, especially, at his public recognition of our common brotherhood at this rally.

The fact that Canada could send so large a contingent, and such a smart and efficient one, speaks to the patriotism of the Dominion and shows how well the Scout Movement has been handled and developed since my visit to Canada last fall. I am delighted to see it.

The Canadian Scouts have, during their short stay in England, endeared themselves and made a name for themselves through their smartness, courtesy, and good behavior, which has promoted a further good feeling for Canada wherever they have been. I only hope that they have one and all enjoyed their time over here and will carry away with them pleasing recollections of the Motherland, and of the comradeship which their brother Scouts in Great Britain feel towards them.

I am only so sorry that my own duties in different parts of the country have been so heavy during the past few weeks as to prevent me personally from seeing more of them, and from doing half what I should have liked to do to make their stay a more pleasant one.

I look forward with the greatest pleasure to seeing them soon again, when I revisit Canada.

With best of good wishes to yourself and to each one of your scoutmasters and Scouts.

I am, yours sincerely,
ROBERT BADEN-POWELL.

P.S. — I am sending some signed photos for the acceptance of any who care to have them, on condition that if they ever give up the practice of scouting they will destroy the photo.

I hope that most of them will go on and eventually become scoutmasters for the further spread of our movement, and that in any case they will all continue to practice the patriotism, the discipline, and the helpfulness to others which they have learnt as Scouts.

THE REPLY.

Paris, 19th July, 1911.

Dear Sir Robert,—I regretted very much that your duties in Wales made it impossible for you to be with us at our gathering last week at the Garden Club, in the White City. I took the occasion to read to those present your letter of farewell, and if I could convey to you by any words of mine an idea of the enthusiasm displayed and the pleasure and gratitude evoked when your health was proposed, and when your message was read, you would feel in some measure recompensed for all the trouble you personally have gone to in order that those from Canada and other oversea dominions might be hospitably entertained while in the Mother Country.

I need hardly tell you how greatly we appreciate the gift of your photo and autograph to each one of us. Your farewell message to the boys to continue to practice the patriotism the discipline, and the helpfulness to others which they have learnt as scouts, coming as your parting wish has left an impression that will bear fruit in the various oversea dominions to which they are returning.

I am authorized to speak not only for the Canadian scouts, but for those from Malta and Gibraltar, and not the least of the pleasures of our visit was the opportunity of joining with the scouts from other parts of the Empire. Our weeks together in the Roehampton Camp gave the boys chances of forming friendships which may go a long way towards settling the difficult questions of imperial unity which the coming generation will be called upon to deal with.

We return home feeling that we have but inadequately expressed our appreciation of the hospitalities showered upon us. To His Excellency Earl Grey, and to our brother scouts when we return home we shall endeavor to convey our sense of gratitude that we as their representatives have been privileged to participate in events of historic import, not the least of which was the great review at Windsor Park, in which we from overseas joined with our brother scouts of the British Isles in doing honor to our newly crowned Sovereign.

Believe me, yours most sincerely,
(Signed), F. MINDEN COLE.

FROM COLONEL DE BURGH, C.B., TO LT.-COL. COLE.

48 Draycott Place,
London, S.W., 10th July, 1911.

Dear Colonel Cole,—I find myself, to my great regret, quite unable to avail myself of the kind invitation given me by your officers to dine with you to-morrow evening. I am engaged to the Royal Military College.

Had I known of your proposal I should have kept the day clear, for I need hardly say that I should value the opportunity of seeing you all once more, if it be only to say good-bye.

I shall not forget the pleasant days we have had together, and I only hope that the recollection of their stay in the Old Country may always form a pleasant reminiscence, in the minds of those fine fellows, your scouts.

Believe me, ever sincerely yours and theirs.

ULICK DE BURGH.

THE REPLY.

Paris, July 20, 1911.

My dear Colonel,

We regretted very much that you could not be with us at our gathering last week at the White City. While we all missed you, the boys especially evinced their disappointment, and they one and all hope they may have an opportunity of seeing you in Canada before long.

I read your letter to them, and am having it printed in order that each Scout may retain a copy amongst his souvenirs.

I have had several opportunities of learning the boys' opinions of those who like yourself have been our hosts and advisers for the past month, and while they have a high regard and respect for all in authority who have been contributing to their comfort or entertainment, they loved to have you with them. You won their hearts on the day of Coronation, and they would have done anything for you.

I was present in front of the Marquee at Windsor Park on the evening of the 4th, when you made a short address. Personally, I want to thank you for your inspiring words. The way in which all joined with you in the short service and in singing the National Anthem, showed that you had touched a responsive chord in the hearts of those present.

Let me assure you of a rousing reception when you come to Canada.

Yours sincerely,
(Signed) F. MINDEN COLE.

Col. U. de Burgh, C.B.
Headquarters B.P. Boy Scouts,
116 Victoria street.

(Letter sent by Capt. Arther Grenfell, to the Commandant Overseas Boy Scout Contingent.)

July 7, 1911,
Roehampton House,
Roehampton Lane,
S.W.

Dear Col. Cole,

I am sorry to say I have to run away this morning and that your camp will have broken up before I return—so that I shall not have an opportunity of saying 'good-by' to you, the scoutmasters, and Scouts. Will you kindly express our regret to the boys and assure them of the great pleasure it has given us in having them in our grounds—the behavior of the boys could not possibly have been better, and they have certainly set a high standard for smartness and discipline and good bearing. The torch-light tattoo was splendidly carried out. Again I have to assure you that we have been proud to have such fine young Britons amongst us, and if, as is possible, the future of the Empire is in the hands of the overseas dominions, it only remains for the young generation in the Dominion to be determined to play the game for the side and all will be well with the Empire. I have never felt more encouraged for the future than I have been by watching the manly way in which the Boy Scouts have behaved during their visit here.

We wish them God speed and an early return, and we trust that when they get home they may sometimes remember the friends they have left behind them in the Old Country.

Yours sincerely,
ARTHUR M. GRENFELL.

THE REPLY.

July 15th, 1911.

Dear Capt. Grenfell,—On behalf of my brother Scoutmasters and for every Boy Scout in the Overseas Contingent as well as for myself, I wish to express our deep appreciation of the kind words contained in your letter of farewell. After reading the letter to the boys on parade I had it printed and each boy has gone home with a copy in his kit bag. The hospitality extended to us by you and Mrs. Grenfell, your daily solicitation for our welfare and comfort, the trouble you took with your friends, which resulted in the boys receiving many invitations to amusements and places of historic interest, and added to all these acts the kind and considerate words of your farewell letter, have endeared you to every one of our youthful but representative band, and I feel that they will grow up better men, better citizens —and more loyal subjects of the King if that were possible—for having met you.

The Boy Scouts have one means of expressing their appreciation of a great service by the giving of a small token—known as a Thanks Badge—and on the day we broke up camp I was asked by the Scoutmasters and Boys to send one to you and one to Mrs. Grenfell, with their united and hearties: good wishes. On their behalf I ask you to accept these little badges as a sincere expression of deep obligation and of pleasant memories which will ever be associated in their minds with your name.

Believe me,
Yours sincerely,
F. MINDEN COLE.

THE ORIGIN OF KHAKI.

A lucky accident led to the invention of khaki, that olive colored cloth that is worn by soldiers.

For years the British troops in India wore a cotton cloth of a greenish brown, but it always faded when washed with soap. While discussing this defect with some British officers, a business man from England carelessly observed that the manufacturer first to discover the means whereby a cotton drill could be made that would not fade, would certainly make his fortune. One of the officers, a young man, took the hint. When he got home he employed a skilful dyer, and the two began a systematic search for an olive dye that when used on cotton cloth would not yield to soap or soda. They spent years in experiments, along this line, but to no avail. The thing seemed hopeless.

One day, however, they found among numerous scraps of dyed cloth, one that retained its color under the most severe tests. The puzzling part of it was that this scrap had been derived from a piece of cloth that had been subjected to the same processes. For a long time the experimenters tried to solve this riddle. The one bit of cloth of khaki mentioned was the only piece that kept its color against all attacks.

Finally by the merest chance they hit upon the secret. The dye in which this scrap had been dipped remained for a time in a metal dish of a peculiar kind. This metal in combination with a chemicals of the dye, had furnished the very thing needed. They made the experiment with other pieces; the dye held, and their fortunes were made.—Yarmouth 'Herald.'

KING GEORGE LOVES THE SEA.

At the State ball, King George was chatting with Admiral Prince Henry of Prussia, and the French Admiral de Jonquieres.

'Here we are,' he said laughing, 'three poor admirals, out of place.'

'That is true, sire,' replied the Frenchman, 'but you, at least, have a throne.'

'I would rather have a ship,' King George replied.—Glasgow 'News.'

WHEN GREEK MEETS GREEK.

Impressions of an Artist Scout.

ORDER OF THE BATH.

When at Goodwood a large bath was filled with water and everybody had a cold bath whether they wanted it or not. Mr. Young and Mr. Evans going through the ceremony as well. Some of the boys were afraid they would get cold so made a hasty exit, but I was surprised to see Smart among them, he going so fast that only his feet could be seen, and a cloud of dust.

C.

SAME HERE.

Dear Editor, — Llanfairpwllgwyngyllgogerychwyrandrobwll - Llantysiliogogooch.

This is the first word (all one word) Mr. Evans tried to teach the boys he took to Wales, and they haven't got over the shock yet, hoping you have a small plac ein your page, and are not affected in any way by the Welsh.—Yours truly,

SEA-SICK.

'So glad to hear it, of course. But, editorially, we hope it is more innocent than it looks.—Ed).



A SMART RETREAT.

SPORTS DAY—ON BOARD R.M.S. 'ROYAL EDWARD.'



Sea-Sick Wins the Pillow Fight. Cordasco Winning the Sack Race.

THE SERMON.

THE IMMEASURABLE CROSS.

Preached by the Rev. T. T. Shields, of Toronto, in Olivet Baptist Church, Montreal, on August 13, 1911.

'And these are the measures of the altar after the cubits: The cubit is a cubit and an hand breadth'—Ezekel xliii: 13.

Ezekiel's prophecy is one of the most mysterious, and therefore one of the most fascinating of the books of the Bible. From the fortieth chapter he describes a city and a temple which were shown him 'in the visions of God' while he was among the captives by the river of Chebar. It is useless to ask, 'How can these things be?' concerning that which a man sees 'in the visions of God.' As surely as the air is given us to breathe, and water to drink, and food to eat, some things are given us simply to be believed. And this book of Ezekiel is not a dark safe full of sealed packages of unknown value to those to whom are 'revealed the deep things which eye hath not seen nor ear heard. It is one of the many mansions of this city of truth which we call the Bible, which, to the children of faith, is all the more attractive because it hath no need of the sun, neither of the moon to shine in it; for the glory of God doth lighten it, and the lamb is the light thereof.

I shall not attempt the identification of the temple of Ezekiel's vision. I shall not dispute with the literalists as to the ultimate meaning of the prophecy. I see difficulties that would be insurmountable were they to relate to anything than that which appears 'in the visions of God;' in that realm nothing is impossible. I am far more concerned, however, that we should apprehend and be apprehended by those principles which abide than that we should exercise our minds balancing Scripture as a merchant balances his ledger.

Whatever this temple vision in its marvelous symbolism may comprehend, the altar signifies the place of sacrifice; it is a symbol of the cross.

'And these are the measures of the altar after the cubits.' But what is a cubit? In the revelation the angel measured the city, 'and he measured the wall thereof, an hundred and forty and four cubits, according to the measure of a man, that is, of the angel.' But can you tell me the measure of the angel's golden reed? 'And the city lieth foursquare, and the length is as large as the breadth: and he measured the city with the reed, twelve thousand furlongs.' But who knows the measure of an angel's cubit, or an angel's furlong?

Once we measured the road we walked by miles, now we measure the distance we ride by minutes. It may not be long ere, on meeting a friend in the morning, you will invite him to lunch with you, and he will reply, 'Thank you, I am sorry, but I promised a friend in Chicago to fly over and lunch with him to-day, but I expect to be back in Montreal in time for dinner this evening.' And we shall do still better than that some day. The time will come when the astronomer's distances will not stagger us as they do to-day. You may leave your tape measure behind when you go to heaven. The angel's reed will serve you better.

'And these are the measures of the altar after the cubits: The cubit is a cubit and an hand breadth.' But whose hand breadth? The cubit is a variable measure at best, but even if you knew the exact length of a cubit, how may we determine the measure of the additional hand breadth?

And that is my message to you to-night. That no human hand can measure the cross of Christ; you cannot estimate the value of that blood whose outpouring was the laying down of 'an endless life.' 'These are the measures of the cross after the cubits: the cubit is a cubit and an hand breadth.'

I remark, therefore, that the atonement is immeasurable in its Godward reach.

An atonement is necessary because God and man are not at one. Sin has caused the separation, and it is a breach which cannot lightly be healed. Sin is more than the breaking of a statutory regulation: it is more than the transgression of an abstract law; it is the violation of the very nature of the divine Lawgiver. The revelation of Calvary in this, as in all other respects, is a revelation of fact; sin not only offends, it actually wounds God. The law which decrees 'the wages of sin is death' is not an arbitrary rule. It is a law of necessity written deep in the very nature of things. It can no more be changed than the law which makes fire burn and poison kill. In the most infinitesimal air space, in the tiniest dewdrop, on every atom that law is inherent in the thing itself, that lay is inherent in the thing itself, that sin in the physical as in the moral realm, 'when it is finished bringeth forth death,' that life is conditioned upon obedience to law and disobedience results in death.

I say, therefore, an atonement is necessary that God and man may be at one with each other, and (I say it with the profoundest reverence) that God may be at one with Himself. And that, not because God is an arbitrary ruler governing the world by mere caprice, but just because He is God, and as such is the source of all law, and, therefore, of all life.

God is law, say the wise. O soul, and let us rejoice.
For if He thunder by law the thunder is yet His voice.
Law is God, say some. No God at all, says the fool;
For all we have power to see is a straight staff bent in a pool;
For the ear of man cannot hear, and the eye of man cannot see,
But if we could see and hear—this Vision, were it not He?

The whole fabric of nature, so marvelously and beautifully framed, and held together by a thousand laws, is really a bright mirror in which the Divine nature is reflected. There is a law which determines the circuits of the wind, which makes the atmosphere 'low pressure' area a prophecy of strong winds from the 'high pressure' region, which makes a comparative vacuum here a promise of a cyclone from yonder. There is a law which proportions the height of the mountains to the depth of the sea, which renders it necessary that the waters be measured, and that the mountains be weighed in scales, and the hills in a balance. And these laws proceed from God. There is a moral, as there is a physical constitution of the universe, and both reflect the nature of God, who, personal and transcendent though he be, is yet immanent in the things which he hath made. In the 135th Psalm these two, the physical and the moral, are placed in juxtaposition: 'He causeth the vapors to ascend from the ends of the earth; he maketh the lightning for the rain; he bringeth the wind out of his treasuries. Who smote the firstborn of Egypt, both of man and beast?' Who sent tokens and wonders into the midst of these, O Egypt, upon Pharoah, and upon all his servants? The stroke which slew the firstborn of Egypt and the paschal lamb was as necessary as the lightning which makes a way for the rain; the sending of tokens and wonders into the midst of Egypt as inevitable as the coming of the wind out of his treasuries. The moral void which sin creates, the displacement of the Divine Spirit from human lives, this disturbance of the moral equilibrium, makes the awful tempest of the wrath to come as inevitable as the devastating cyclone which the atmospheric void calls forth. There is more than figure of speech in Jeremiah's saying. 'Behold, a whirlwind of the Lord is gone forth in fury, even a grievous whirlwind. It shall fall grievously upon the head of the wicked. The anger of the Lord shall not return until he have executed, and till he have performed the thoughts of his heart.' The moral void which God calls sin calls forth the whirlwind, and it is bound to fall upon the head of the wicked. That passage which describes God's rule in the moral realm is in strict accord with what science now knows to be his law in the physical realm.

And, therefore, I say, there is that in the very nature of God which is identical with the moral constitution of things which necessitates the atonement before man can be at one with his Maker. It is unscientific to make light of the atonement. If men knew as much about the realm of morals as they know about the realm of physics, they would know that as the night-time of one hemisphere is necessary to the day-time of the other, so the darkness of Calvary was essential to the world's light. Every meteorological observatory, every weather bureau, is a pulpit whose message—and it is the voice of science—is, 'Flee from the wrath to come.'

But who shall answer that demand of the divine nature on account of human sin? Who shall so fill that moral void as to prevent the whirlwind of wrath? Who shall supply that righteousness to be weighed against our sin as the mountains are weighed with the sea? From what ocean shall the clouds of grace be distilled? Upon what altar shall the lightning fall to make a way for the rain of salvation to descend? From what altar shall the waters of life flow as an ever-widening, deepening river, to keep that ocean full?

'These are the measures of the altar after the cubits: The cubit is a cubit and an hand breadth.' But whose hand breadth? Whose but his, 'Who hath measured the waters in the hollow of his hand, and meted out heaven with the span, and comprehended the dust of the earth in a measure, and weighed the mountains in scales, and the hills in a balance.' He has measured the Cross after the cubits, the cubit that is 'a cubit and an hand breadth.' The altar is not one cubit but twelve, and the length and breadth of it are equal; twelve hand breadths of the hand that holds the waters in its hollow, and meted out heaven with a span, who 'taketh up the isles as a very little thing.' No wonder it is said of that altar, 'And his stairs shall look toward the east,' for he who trusts to such a sacrifice shall see the breaking of a day on which the sun shall never go down.

That is the spiritual significance of this text. The altar is immeasureable, the sacrifice is infinite. oh, my brethren! hold fast to the truth of that hand breadth—rather, yield yourselves to the grasp of that hand, and never fear to sing:

Forbid it, Lord, that I should boast.
Save in the death of Christ, my God;
All the vain things that charm me most,
I sacrifice them to his blood.

The wounding of no other hand than that which spans the heavens, and holds the worlds, could make the sinner at one with God. But that cross is enough! If the price of my redemption is paid by that hand, if that blood, which contains the wealth and the life of all worlds in solution, flows instead of mine, nothing more can be demanded; and if it were, what more could even the angels of heaven supply? God asks no more of any man than this, that Christ should die for him.

Others may think they have found another way of life. I know of only one way. I can stand only in the garden where Jesus was crucified, where the flowers grow into beauty out of the death of their other selves; where the anger of the Lord, like the wind in its circuits, returned when he had executed and performed the thought of his heart on Calvary, and the whirlwind of wrath died away into silence in the grave where Jesus was laid. From there would I go forth to meet thee, sinner, 'preaching peace by Jesus Christ.'

II. The atonement is immeasureable in its ministry to the human conscience, in the satisfaction it renders to the moral law in us.

It was in this respect chiefly that man was made in the image of God, that the law of his nature was made the law of ours. We read that they who have no written law 'show the work of the law written in their hearts, their conscience also bearing witness.' And just as the moral nature of God demands satisfaction for sin, so does our own moral nature require to be appeased; and the moral faculty, conscience, defiled as it is, will never wholly be at rest, and never will be at one with God until the penalty of sin is paid.

Conscience will never consent to your acquittal without the payment of a penalty. And no sacrifice which you may offer on any altar which you can build will wholly satisfy or silence the demands of your own conscience. Defiled and seared as it is, conscience is a little bit of God; His law is inherent in its very constitution. And though you could build an altar of precious stones, with steps and furnishings of gold, though for your sacrifices you should heap upon it all good works which a mortal may do, though your sacrifice were consumed with a zeal which only death could quench, Conscience, even as the holy law of God, must discern an infinite disparity between the measure of your sacrifice and the measure of your sin, and must refuse to accept the one or absolve you of the other. Even those gifts and sacrifices' which were offered in the temple according to divine direction as 'a figure for the time then present,' the Holy Spirit saith, 'Could not make him that did the service perfect, as pertaining to the conscience.'

And yet we read of the possibility of having 'a conscience void of offense,' 'a pure conscience.' We read that worshippers once purged should have no more conscience of sins,' and that we may have 'our hearts sprinkled from an evil conscience.'

But again we have to ask: Where is the sacrifice which can fully satisfy the law of God written in our consciences, which can make us at one with God and with ourselves, so that there may be peace between God and man, and peace in God and man? Where is the altar sufficient for such a sacrifice And again we reply: Nothing but the altar whose measure is after the cubits can atone, after the hand breadth of the Hand that made us and wrote His law upon our consciences: 'For if the blood of bulls and of goats, and the ashes of an heifer sprinkling the unclean, sanctifieth to the purifying of the flesh, how much more shall the blood of Christ, who, through the eternal spirit, offered himself without spot to God, purge your conscience from dead works to serve the living God?'

It is the testimony of every purged conscience that the blood of the altar whose measure is after the cubits satisfies all claims. Conscience allows that God ought to save the soul for whom Jesus died. 'Therefore, we are justified by faith and have peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ.'

III. The atonement is immeasurable in its attractive and inspirational power.

There is such a thing as gravitation measure. By the use of delicate instruments it is possible to measure the gravitation of one body towards another, to determine the measure of their mutual attraction. One can indicate the horse power of an engine or ascertain the velocity of the wind, or the voltage of an electric current. But who can measure the attraction of 'the altar after the cubits?' the inspirational power of the Cross of Christ?

Who can estimate its power of attraction? Can you measure by cubits or furlongs the distance from the Father's door to the swine troughs in the fields which Jesus described as 'a far country?' How 'far'—oh, how 'far,' may a soul depart from God The distance is longer than a human father's voice can carry; it is greater than a wife's entreaty can be heard, and it is sometimes further than a mother's love can make itself felt. For men will pile up barriers between themselves and God and put themselves so out of tune with all holy voices as to place themselves where no human voice can call and no human arm can help them back to God. And in the isolation of that far country where every communication with holy things is broken, there is but one power that can touch the sinner there. But even there there reaches him a power by which he finds himself drawn away from his swine feeding to journey in a new direction and the mountains are leveled and gulfs are bridged and rivers crossed, until he comes up with that resistless Cross on Calvary—'And I, if I be lifted up from the earth, will draw all men unto me.'

And who can measure the uplifting power of the altar after the cubits. 'All have sinned and come short of the glory of God,' but how far 'short' have we fallen How far below the Divine level of life? 'As the heavens are higher than the earth, so are my ways higher than your ways and my thoughts than your thoughts.'

It is thus sin has dwarfed and degraded us from the palace to the prison, from a throne to the ashheap, from the gardens of Paradise to the miry clay of the horrible pit. But who can span that shortness, between our sin and the divine glory, between the malarial marshes of our natural moral level and the moral altitudes of the holy and healthy dwelling of the Most High? There are the drunkard, the thief, the libertine, so deeply sunken in the mire; and there are the self-righteous, of the same base passions, only keeping their outer garments clean by clinging to the sides of the pit. But what power shall lift them from the low level of life to company with angels or lift the beggar from the dunghill to set him among princes?

A cubit was the length of the forearm from the elbow to the tip of the longest finger. But what human arm can measure this shortness or span this gulf or fathom this pit? When the cubit fails, when no mother's arm is long enough, and no father's arm is strong enough; when no church or prophet or priest, by their utmost reach, can lift a soul from sin to holiness, behold the power of the altar that is after the cubits the cubit that is the length of an arm—and an handbreadth prevails! Neither shall any man pluck them out of my hand!"

Time will fail me to tell of its impelling power. No ship was ever borne so irresistibly to her haven by any wind that did ever blow as the Church has been impelled to that Divine Wind set in motion by the fire kindled on this measureless altar. We talk of the water power, but no cataract can generate power for such achievements as are traceable to that great river which Ezekiel saw flowing from beside this altar, and of which he said: 'Every thing shall live withersoever the river cometh.' We wonder at the impelling power of steam. It transports a thousand people across the continent or carries the population of a town across the sea. But the power of the Cross of the hand breadth has changed the face of the world; it takes up the isles as a very little thing, and by its righteousness the nations are exalted. We stand amazed at the marvellous accomplishments of electricity as it turns the factory wheels, and carries us about as on the wings of the wind, and turns darkness to light as by the wings of morning. But Calvary's power turns the shadow of death into the morning, it illumines the world, and bears unnumbered millions up the glorious 'White Way' to their home in the shadowless City of God.

In the home of a friend one day, as he reclined on the longe opposite, and I in an easy chair, we were having a pleasant chat until dinner was called, when his little boy, named Neil, about three or four years old, came in. He went to his father's side, and I heard him whisper, 'Papa, get up and show Mr. Shields how much you love me.' I knew at once there was a secret between them, as it is fitting there should be between father and child, and that it was a secret in which the child rejoiced.

His father smiled, and said, 'Oh, run away, Neil, and play; we are busy talking, and Mr. Shields knows I love you.' 'Yes,' said the little fellow, 'but I want you to show him how much.'

Again and again the father tried to put him off, but the child persisted in his plea that the visitor be shown 'how much' the father loved.

At length the father yielded, and as he stood, the child stood between us, and holding up his index finger, with a glance first at his father, and then at me, he said, 'Now you watch, till you see how much papa loves me.'

His father was a tall and splendidly proportioned man. First he partially extended one arm, but the child exclaimed, 'No, more than that.' Then the other arm was extended similarly, but the little fellow was not content, and demanded 'More than that.' Then one after the other both arms were outstretched to the full, only the fingers remaining closed. But still the child insisted, 'More than that.' Then in response to his repeated demands, as he playfully stamped his little foot and clapped his hands and cried, 'No! No! It's more than that!' One finger after another an either hand was extended, until his father's arms were opened to their utmost reach, and to each was added the full hand breadth. Then the child turned to me, and, gleefully clapping his hands, exclaimed, 'See? That's how much papa loves me.' Then he ran off to his play content.

Oh, yes; it is time for play when we know how much our Father loves us! That is the beginning of the happy life. And that child is a picture of the world. Nothing will ever satisfy the weary human heart that hungers for a lasting love but the Gospel, which tells how much God loves us. Many voices proclaim the love of God. But nowhere but at the Cross, whose measures are after the cubits of a cubit and an hand breadth can we know how much God loves the world.

Who of us can resist the attraction of a love like that, measured by the hand breadth of the Hand which holds all oceans in its hollow? Who of us, how great soever our sins, shall fear to trust at atonement measured by twelve hand breadths of the Hand that meted out heaven with the span?

I charge thee, sinner, let not thine unbelief drive thee beyond the far reach of mercy's finger tips! There is no far country this side of hell which is not shadowed by that Cross. Behold and believe how much God loves thee; oh, lose thy sin, and find thy heaven in the hand breadth of the Cross!

And keep thine eyes open to that vision of infinite love, and thou shalt feel its power in the hour of temptation, and rest in its might in the hour of weakness and rejoice in its comfort in the time of sorrow, and delight in its companionship in the hour of loneliness ,and share its victory in the hour of death.

And in the golden city, surpassing all splendors, and transcending all harmonies, and eclipsing all wonders, that vision shall remain. And when unnumbered millenniums have unfolded the mysteries of all worlds, thou still shall point in ever-deepening wonder to 'the lamb as it had been slain,' and cry, 'God so loved the world!'



There are no dead flies lying about when

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LITERARY REVIEW.

ON THE IRON AT BIG CLOUD.

Among the new novels appearing this month, one of the very best, and one which is of especial interest to Montrealers, because its author is an old Montreal boy, is Frank L. Packard's 'On the Iron at Big Cloud.' (New York, Thomas Y. Crowell Co., $1.25 net.) The volume consists of a series of sketches depicting railway life in the Rockies, and from the first it is evident that the author is dealing with a subject which he knows thoroughly and at first hand. This is, indeed, the fact, for Mr. Packard, before making writing his profession, took a college course in engineering and then spent four years in the engineering department of one of our large railways, and no doubt the inspiration for many of his characters is derived from real personages met with during that period. Mr. Packard is already well known as a magazine writer, but nothing he has yet done is better than some of the chapters of this volume.

The stories are told in a typical western 'division town' manner, and the characters are so vividly portrayed as to practically live before you as you read. Big Cloud is the divisional point of the Hill division of a large transcontinental railway, and is described as snuggling amongst the buttes in the eastern foothills, boasting almost every nation in its population—Indians, bad Americans, Chinese and Europeans of all varieties—and consisting of a railway station, roundhouse, yards, repair shops, boarding houses, and a few saloons and gambling hells. It was typically rough and ready, for the work in building a road through the Rockies was no child's play; it called for men and developed the best—or worst—that was in them. 'Heroism, and fame and death and failure—it has known them all—but ever and above all else it has known the indomitable patience, the indomitable perseverance, the indomitable determination against which no times, nor conditions, nor manners, nor customs, nor obstacles can stand—the spirit of the new race and the great new land, the essence and the germ of it.' There are fifteen chapters in all, showing every phase from comedy to tragedy of the life at Big Cloud, from that of the 'big men' of the division headquarters down to that of the section hand, Mumford, and the roundhouseman, Charlie Lee. 'The man who didn't count.' It was a time of stirring events and great opportunities for the right man, and a time when men rose rapidly. Few characters stand out more clearly than that of the superintendent, 'Royal' Carleton, the kind of whom general managers are made—a pretty good judge of human nature, who wasn't in the habit of making many breaks when it came to sizing up a man, and one who was not afraid to say what he thought. Tommy Regan, the master mechanic, is another of the figures that loom large throughout the book. He was a very short, very stout man, of Irish extraction, with little black eyes and a long scraggly brown moustache, and one of those paunches which give one a 'calm and placid outlook upon life in general and particular, and a freedom from the ills of haste and worry.' Spence, the chief despatcher, was another of the big men whose chief purpose in life was to keep, in order and run trains through the heart of the mountain range.

The story of Spitzer and how he got promotion from 'wiping' to 'firing' so that he might marry Meria Swenson, demonstrates how promotion was often earned in the early days. Spitzer was a small, snubby-nosed, peaked-faced, tousled-haired man, with apologetic soft blue eyes, and a weak voice, which only served to add to the general impression that he was of no account. He never got ahead—was not sufficiently assertive—until he fell in love and wanted to get married. Carleton described him as a landmark, and for four years he remained a 'wiper' at a 'dollar-ten.' Consequently, it came as a severe shock to the master mechanic when he was one day confronted by Spitzer demanding a rise to 'one-twenty-five.' This granted, it soon appeared that Spitzer was not satisfied, and to the further astonishment of Regan he demanded a chance of 'firing.' Regan could not take it seriously—the idea of his being fit for the position seemed too ridiculous. But Spitzer did not despair, and used to haunt the station at night to see the Big Mogul hook onto the 'Limited,' to take it over the first stretch of the mountain run. Burke was the engineer and MacAloon his fireman. One night as Spitzer was gazing wistfully at the big engine, just ready to start, MacAloon became suddenly and completely incapacitated, thanks to some green crab apples, and had to be lifted bodily out of the cab on to the ground. To Burke's astonishment, Spitzer, who helped him remove the fireman, begged so earnestly to be allowed to do the work that the engineer, with considerable misgivings, but to save time, consented. Spitzer never worked so hard, but by dint of labor kept the gauge needle constantly at two hundred and ten pounds, better than any of the regulars did. It was hard work, but all was going smoothly, so both Burke and Spitzer were satisfied, when suddenly a crash, a tearing, and a scream from Burke were followed by something hitting Spitzer on the head and knocking him dazed to the floor of the cab. He staggered to his feet, saw Burke lying there unconscious while a 'whizzing piece of steel rose up, crunched, slithered, gashed a track of ruin for itself, and was gone,' only missing Burke by a hair's-breadth. Spitzer seized the engineer and drew him across the cab out of danger just as the next jolt came. 'There are some things worse, much worse, in railroading than a broken crank-pin and a rod amuck, but not when it comes in the Pass, where derailment at their racing speed spelt death, quick and sudden. There was just one chance for the trailing string of coaches, just one for every last soul aboard—Spitzer. But between Spitzer and the throttle and the air-latch was a thing of steel that rose and fell, now swinging a splintering, murderous arc through the shattered side of the cab, now grinding into the ties and roadbed, threatening with every revolution to pitch 5.03 and the train behind her headlong from the rails, to crumple like flimsy egg shells against the narrow rocky walls that lined the Pass. Just one chance for the train crew and passengers—just one in a thousand for Spitzer. And little five-foot-five Spitzer, diffident, retiring, self-effaced, unobtrusive Spitzer, with a dry, choking sob in his throat, flung himself forward to stop the train. His hands clutched desperately at the levers, there was a hiss, the vicious bite of the brake-shoes, then a blinding light before his eyes as the rod caught him, and he pitched, senseless, half out through the front window of the cab, head down on the running board.'



FRANK L. PACKARD,
Author of 'On the Iron at Big Cloud.'

Needless to say, when he recovered Meria married him, and Regan let him 'name the run he wanted;' indeed, Regan took longer to get over the shock than Spitzer did. It is hard to pick and choose any one of the stories as the best, for they vary much and will appeal differently to different readers, but the story of the 'Little Super,' Tommy Regan's son 'Bunty,' and how he saved the Limited from being wrecked by part of a freight which broke loose and charged down the grade at it, is certainly one of the best. Bunty, present at the wreck against orders from everybody, had gone down the road to see the big engine of the fast express, held up a quarter of a mile down the grade until the right of way could be cleared for it. There he found the engineer in good humor, and was allowed up into the cab after promising not to touch anything. Curiosity getting the better of discipline, the engineer and fireman went forward to the wreck, and while away a blast of dynamite set loose the rear part of the freight and started it down the grade towards the express. Bunty, who was playing 'pretend,' saw the explosion, and then saw the cars start down at him and 'his' train, and he rushed to jump off, but he remembered that 'no truly engineer would leave his train; his father had not and Bunty did not.' Bunty knew an engine much better than his alphabet. The reversing lever was in the back notch where the engineer had left it when he stopped the train, and Bunty's task was to reach and open the throttle and so back 'his' train away ahead of the oncoming cars. 'He climbed up on the seat and stood on tiptoe. Leaning over, he grasped the lever with both hands and pulled it open. . . . The train started with a jolt that threw Bunty back on the seat. For an instant the big drivers raced like pin-wheels, then they bit into the rails, and, aided by the grade, Number Two began to back slowly down the hill.' But the freight cars were gaining, so Bunty, hanging grimly onto the throttle, pulled it open another notch, and then another, and finally wide open. How he finally saw that his train was getting away from the cars, how he broke all records for speed over the two miles of the Devil's Slide, and how the train was stopped by one of the train gang crawling over the tender, and, finally, how Bunty was carried back into the 'Old Man's' car, where an elderly gentleman—the president—told him stories and put a cheque in his pocket, cannot be read without experiencing a thrill and intense fascination. 'The Guardian of the Devil's Slide,' 'The Blood of Kings,' 'The Man Who Didn't Count,' 'Where's Haggerty?' are the titles of some of the other chapters to appreciate which one must read them 'in the original.' The life of the men as here shown gets a grip on one and a new respect and appreciation is engendered for those who guard our lives as we travel over the 'magnificent scenery.' As a collection of anecdotes, this volume probably contains the best, most thrilling, and most realistic pictures of the life of the western railroad man, and will well repay anyone for the reading of it.

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Dr. J. E. Cannaday, 1337 Park Square, Sedalia, Mo.

References: Third National Bank, Sedalia, Mo.

Could you do a better act than to send this notice to some poor sufferer of Eczema?

A COMET ON RAILS.

Blazing Train Rushed to Prairie to Avoid Firing Timber Land and Town.

(From the Minneapolis 'Journal.')

Blowing its whistle frantically a Northern Pacific engine dashed through Bellingham, Wash., and out into the country, ahead of a train load of blazing cedar logs, narrowly missing a northbound passenger at Anacortes.

The wild ride occurred about nine p.m., and the fiery cars leaping along the rails made a brilliant spectacle. Hundreds of persons ran into their homes frightened lest a comet was sweeping the horizon. The train was stopped ten miles south of town and the burning cars of logs left to destruction.

When about four miles from Rogers's logging camp, where the cedar logs were loaded, one carload became ignited from a spark out of the engine. The fire quickly spread by the rush of the train, and the engineer, seeing the futility of stopping in the heavy timber and endangering other property, put on full speed.

The heavy woods run almost to Bellingham's northern edge and the danger was not passed until after the blazing train had traversed the forest and cleared the city when the stretch of prairie south of the city was reached.

The engineer, although seeking to save the property of others from fire, did not think of the caboose on the rear of the train, and while the cars were being pulled along at fifty miles an hour the occupants of the caboose were vainly trying to leap to safety on likely looking spots along the right of way. J. Cole, rear brakeman, landed on his head in a quagmire, but extricated himself. Conductor George Baxter sustained a broken leg in leaping from the car. The caboose was partly destroyed.

CANADIAN FORESTRY.

The report of the Canadian Forestry Convention at Quebec has just been issued, and makes a volume of 160 pages, of addresses, papers, and discussions by Canadian and United States authorities on forestry and lumbering. All parts of Canada are embraced in the report, and all phases of the subject, commercial, educational, administrative, and protective are dealt with. The resolutions passed and changes suggested in the laws are included. Persons interested may receive a copy free upon application to The Secretary, Canadian Forestry Association, Canadian Building, Ottawa, Canada.

LITERARY NOTES

IN SCRIBNER'S.

With a certain gracious consideration for the pleasure and comfort of its people, the Government of Antwerp was unwilling that the demands of commerce should obey them the fair prospects of the river and the ships, writes Ralph D. Payne, in the September 'Scribners,' in an article called 'The Water Side of Antwerp.' Accordingly a large extent of the Quay Van Dyck and the Juay Jordaens was covered over with terraces of stone to form the Promenoirs, reached by wide and easy stairways. Here is one of the most attractive sauntering places of Europe, and on any pleasant afternoon it is thronged with men, women and children. The salt wind gushes cool across the low lands, the stream is always populous with moving crafts, and the dust and noise of the street traffic are made remote by intervening park-like spaces handsomely adorned. And this noble recreation area has been created at great cost in the heart of the shipping district of one of the busiest seaports of Europe.

The Promenoirs link the mediaeval and the modern Antwerp by means of notably contrasting scenes. A German liner is berthed alongside the quay and the smoke from her funnels drifts across the gray towers of the Steen, which was the castle of the lords of Brabant almost a thousand years ago. When Alva scourged the Netherlands the Steen was made the seat of the Inquisition, and a great number of Protestant heretics, doubtless many stout Flemish sailors among them, died of the torture in the dungeons into which the idler on the Promenoirs peers with an agreeable shudder. At the other end of these terraces rises the sculptured gateway, or Waterpoort, for which Rubens himself drew the designs. It holds a seated figure of the river god to signify that ancient Antwerp cherished worthy pride in her commerce and recognized the source of her strength.

Beyond the Steen beckon the tall facades of ornate buildings which housed the merchants of the Middle Ages.

BIRDS' NESTS THAT WEIGH TONS.

(From 'Ave Maria.')

There are in Australia the largest and heaviest nests in the world. They are built by the jungle fowl in great mounds and their height averages about fifteen feet. In circumference they are enormous.

They are usually found in secluded places, and are skilfully made of twigs or leaves or whatever material the bird may be able to procure. The bush turkeys construct nests which are very similar to those of the jungle fowl, but the turkey's homes are pyramidal, while the others are in the shape of mounds. It often requires six or seven strong men to move one of these huge nests, which have in extreme cases been known to weigh tons.

Home-Makers and House-Keepers

'HIGHER EDUCATION' AT HOME

If it were not pathetic, writes Hilda Richmond in the 'Interior,' it would be amusing to hear parents plan the futures of their children, even before the infants are out of long dresses. They seem to take great comfort in dilating on the educational advantages they mean to provide for the youngsters, and what they intend to make of them. It is quite common to start a bank account or a share in a building and loan association against the future education of each child, and this is religiously kept up until the college age is reached. 'We intend to educate our children when they are old enough,' is frequently on the lips of parents, and the youngsters of course hear it. Fathers and mothers dilate on the fact that boys and girls must have trained minds if they are to succeed in life, until the importance of school is much magnified in every normal home. The idea is that if children are drilled from youth to think that they must go through the lower grades with credit and then pass on to the university, they will know nothing else, and consequently there will be no trouble when the world beckons away from college to business or a trade.

Always it is the future which engages the attention of parents. Of course they worry and work to keep the youngsters clothed and fed and happy, but the education is always the thing of school days. To insinuate that the home school is more important than any that can come later is useless, though all fathers and mothers do their best, as they see it, to teach their children honesty and politeness and kindness. While they are striving with might and main to inculcate these lessons, the boys and girls are fairly soaking in the real education of their lives from the home atmosphere. We are apt to think plants get all their nourishment from the earth, when in reality the sunshine and fresh air do as much for them as anything else, perhaps more. What the parents try to impress upon the minds of the boys and girls does have its effect, but more potent than all else is the atmosphere in which they daily live.

A successful woman said not long ago that she waged constant battle with herself to fight down the unconscious teachings of her parents. Without making an effort to do so, the father and mother had taught her by word and look and action that all rich people where selfish and dishonest and lazy. When a neighbor got ahead in the world there were always gloomy outbursts about luck and hintings at dishonesty and talk of how hard some people worked and how little they had to show for it, until the young girl could not help gaining the impression that rich people were to be regarded with suspicion. When she got but into the world she made the discovery that her father and mother had been poor managers, and that that was the reason they were poor. The atmosphere in which she was reared was gloomy, depressed the doleful enough to discourage a saint, and she will probably have a lifelong fight to overcome the effects of it on her own nature. Her parents were ambitious to educate her, but only that she might not have to 'suffer all we have suffered.'

In another home the mother by her foolish efforts to shield her children from everything unpleasant sent out into the world a race of weaklings to fail from the very start. If they wanted anything as babies they had to have it, for she could not bear to have their childish hearts 'broken' with disappointment, and as they grew older she was in continual trouble with the neighbors, the school officials and the world in general, trying to make every path smooth for their feet. 'I want my children to remember that they had a good mother,' was her continual cry, but she failed utterly with all her well-meant endeavors. The boys grew to be petulant, worthless men with no backbone, and the girls were irritable, selfish, unhappy creatures, who in turn made shipwreck of the homes they went to preside over. In direct contrast with a cheery neighbor who taught the common sense lessons of justice and order in her little domain.

The unhealthy attitude toward work in many homes unfits the boys and girls for success, and it isn't always the wealthy parents, either, who create an atmosphere in which work is despised. A young woman who took her daughter out of a school because the children were all from the homes of workingmen thought she was doing a very wise thing, but when the girl grew up and was so snobbish in her views that she had no friends the mother repented with bitter tears. Many a girl has nipped in the bud her growing affection for a manly young worker, because she had been educated to look on a profession as more desirable in a matrimonial way, and in time has seen her clever young workman rise far above the expectations of his dearest friends. A girl who was reared in just such a way held herself above the young men of her community that she remained unmarried to the end of her days, while her girl friends were the happy wives of rising young men and the mothers of fine children.

Where everything about the home speaks of bravery and love and gentleness and justice, the parents need not worry about the future of their children. If the father and mother show by their lives that they are above petty envyings and jealousies and lamentations about luck, they will not have to say much on the subject. If each child is taught to do his share of the home work and bravely to bear the little burdens that come his way, he will have an education that will do him more good than a degree from every college in the land. For the sake of the children keep all tendency to whine out of the home and bring them up to respect law and authority. You may never be able to pay for a college course or even to graduate them from your nearest high school, but you can educate them, nevertheless. You can create a home atmosphere that will count for more in the world than years of training in a university, necessary and valuable as the latter may be. You are planning for the most cultivation for your children for the future. Why not give it to them now?

RENUNCIATION

Caroline Hazard, in 'A Scallop Shell of Quiet.'

Thy ways have made me trust myself, dear Lord,
And all I am, completely in Thy hands;
I can but be as Thy great will commands;
In comfort, or in sickness, health restored
Of mind and body, rich or scanty board.
Living or dying, still Thy tender hands
Bind me to Thee, in these or unknown lands.

For I am Thine, what more can life afford?
Then let me trust my dear ones unto Thee.
If dear to me, to Thee how much more dear?
If for their good seek I, who cannot see,
How much more Thou, with love and power untold;
Myself I give Thee—small the gift — grown bold,
I give Thee those I love, without a a fear.

THE FOLLY OF BEING SHODDY.

'What do you mean by 'shoddy?' ' asked a young girl who overheard a group of women discussing a neighbor.

'Deliberately trying to appear what one is not,' was one reply.

'Trying to deceive others and being woefully deceived oneself,' came next.

'Wearing a picture hat and shoes all down at the heels,' added a third.

Rather drastic definitions, aren't they? Yet few indeed will say they are too severe. The truth of the matter is that the great majority of civilized men and women instinctively resent pretense in others. In the eyes of well-trained, experienced people a plain garment of honesty and simplicity becomes everyone far better than the most showy pretence he can put on.

The garment of pretense is always transparent to everyone save the wearer; yes, worse than that, for it has a peculiar way of magnifying the very imperfections it is supposed to conceal. An incident taken from the ordinary avenues of life may serve to illustrate: A young man and his wife went into a small town not long ago, he to be head of the public school. They made considerable to-do about their learning, their scholastic degrees, their culture, their importance in the school and social world, and insisted on taking the leadership in most public affairs. They lived at home, it was soon discovered, in a state of crudeness and disorder and penuriousness, that gave many signs of lack of refinement 'from 'way back.' People began to watch their scholarship and found it imperfect, superficial; their 'degrees' proved to be no higher than those of several graduates in the place. Sharp eyes caught one or the other 'making breaks' against social good form. In all too short a time they were the laughing-stock of the community, and were glad to go to a new field. Had they said nothing of themselves, made no pretences, and lived in a state suitable to their station, they might have made a good many mistakes and have been forgiven therefor.

Shoddiness is a foolish effort to impose upon others, for indeed 'ithers see us' in our real characters, no matter what we pretend to be. 'Be what you would seem to be' is a wisdom gem that has crystallized out of human experiences.—'Wellspring.'

WHERE DO YOU LIVE?

There are only two kinds of people in the world—the people who live in the shadow and gloom, and those who live on the sunny side of the street. These shadowed ones are sometimes called pessimists; sometimes, people of melancholy temperament; sometimes they are called disagreeable people; but, wherever they go, their characteristic is this: their shadow always travels on before them. . . . These people never bear their own burden, but expose all their wounds to others. They are all so busy looking down for pitfalls and sharp stones and thorns on which to step that they do not even know that there are any stars in the sky. These folks live on the wrong side of the street. And yet it is only twenty feet across to the other sidewalk, where sunshine always lies.—The Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis.

OFFERING.

(Bertha G. Crozier.)

Dear Lord, I come to Thee with empty hands,
No gift I bring.
So busy was I that there seemed no time
For garnering.

To one athirst beside me Lord, I gave
The cup I bore,
And to a weary comrade lent the strength
He needed sore.

A little tender child, in tears afraid
Clung close to me,
And him I carried. So to glean, my hands
Were never free.

Dear Lord, ashamed I hide my face! I came
Through golden lands
And yet, at last, can only offer Thee
My weary hands!

—'Harper's Monthly.'

SOME PICKLES

Walnuts—Gather the walnuts when well grown, but still soft enough to be pierced through with a needle. Leave the green coat on and run a heavy needle through them several times and place them in strong brine, using as much salt as the water will absorb. Let them remain in brine for a week or ten days and change the brine every other day, then drain the nuts and expose them to the air until they have turned black. Pack them in jars and cover them with boiling hot vinegar, prepared as follows: To a gallon of vinegar add an ounce each of ginger root, mace, allspice and cloves, and two ounces of peppercorns; boil them together for ten minutes and strain out the nuts. Let them stand a month before using.

Cucumbers or Green Tomatoes.—To a peck of green cucumbers or tomatoes sliced use half a pint of pickling salt. If they are not to be kept in brine for any length of time, put them in stone jars, in layers with the salt, cover with cold water and let stand over night. Then drain off the brine, scald it and pour over the pickles and let stand until the following morning; then drain very dry. To enough vinegar to cover add three green and one red pepper sliced, a small root of chopped horseradish and a spoonful of whole clovers. When the vinegar is scalding hot put in the pickles and allow to remain until thoroughly heated through, then place in large glass jars and seal.

Green Peppers.—Extract the seeds from two dozen large green peppers by cutting a slit in one side. Pour a strong brine over them and let stand for twenty-four hours. Strain off the brine and soak them in water for another twenty-four hours. Strain them again and let them stand in scalded vinegar, with a small piece of alum, for three days. Make a stuffing of two heads of white cabbage chopped fine and seasoned slightly with salt and a cup of white mustard seed. After mixing well, stuff the peppers as full as they hold and stitch up the sides. Place them in a stone jar and cover with spiced vinegar, scalding hot. Cover the jar tightly.

Onions.—Select the tiny pear onions, place in boiling water and cook till clear, or bring only to boiling point, then drain. Put in heated jars and pour over them boiling vinegar, spiced or not as liked. A little mustard seed, mace and nutmeg or horseradish are acceptable spices. A second, old-fashioned method is to lay the onions in dry salt for 24 hours, then remove from salt, soak well in several waters and simmer in equal parts of vinegar and water till tender. Drain, place in second kettle and scald with fresh vinegar. Let stand in this till cold, then drain, place in jars and pour over them cold vinegar. The spices may be placed in tiny bags and laid in the jars. Place one tablespoon olive oil on top of each filled jar and seal.

Peaches and Plums.—For six pounds of fruit use three pounds of sugar and a pint of vinegar. Rub the fruit thoroughly with a flannel cloth to remove all the fuzz and stick each peach with two or three cloves and as many pieces of stick cinnamon. Have the syrup very hot and cook the fruit until tender, being careful not to crowd it. Place the fruit when hot in jars and fill with the syrup and seal at once. Spiced plums are also delicious. Make a syrup, allowing one pound of sugar to one pound of plums, and to every three pounds of sugar a scant pint of vinegar. Allow one ounce each of ground cinnamon, cloves, mace and allspice to a peck of plums. Prick the plums, add the spice to the syrup and your boiling water over the plums. Let these stand three days, then skim them out and boil down the syrup until it is quite thick, pour hot over the plums in the jars in which they are to be kept, cover closely.—Chicago 'Record-Herald.'

East Indian Pickles.—Take small cucumbers, very small white onions, radish pods, snap beans, small hard white cabbage cut in quarters, underripe plums, peaches, small pears, limes, green tomatoes and lay them in strong brine for two weeks, or longer if not ready to use them. Take from the brine and freshen by simmering in pure water until tender enough to penetrate with a fork. If they are still salt soak them in cold water until fresh. Drain thoroughly and place them in a gallon of vinegar to which an ounce of turmeric has been added. For five gallons of pickle allow an ounce of mace, two each of cloves, cinnamon, allspice, celery seed, a quarter pound of white ginger root pounded fine, half pound white mustard seed, a cup of small red peppers, quarter pound of grated horseradish, a cup of mustard flour, two ounces turmeric, a cup of garlic (less if you do not fancy so much), cover with two gallons of vinegar and let stand two weeks stirring frequently. At end of a week take them out and put them into glass jars, a layer of pickle then one of spice, until all are used. If the turmeric vinegar is still strong and good add it to the spiced vinegar, but do not use it if too much diluted, but add enough fresh good vinegar to the spiced to cover the pickles. Place over the fire, adding a pound of brown sugar to each gallon, and let it boil up then pour over the pickles. Repeat this three or four times and the pickles are done.

HINTS FOR SMALL AILMENTS

For headache from cold apply warm flannel cloths; a hot foot bath relieves blood pressure on the head.

For sick headache, soda and salt water. Indigestion is relieved by a glass of salt and soda water; hot or warm application on the chest also helps.

For a burn or scald apply soda wet in a little water. Also a raw paste of flour. Molasses is good for a burn, as is almost anything that will exclude the air.

If members of the family come home with wet feet, have them remove their shoes and stockings, spreading a turkish bath towel on the floor, and quickly rub the feet on it until they tingle and burn. Colds are thus averted.

Those who suffer from neuralgia will be interested in the simple remedy suggested, and might try it. If the neuralgia is on the left side, dip the right hand in water as hot as can be borne, and if it is on the right side, dip the left hand. As the fibres of the fifth and median nerves cross, the theory is that an impulse applied to the right hand will affect the left side of the face, and vice versa.—'Home Herald.'

BOVRIL

WILL GIVE YOUR CHILDREN STRENGTH

It is prime beef, highly concentrated, and prepared so that it is easily and quickly digested.

That is why a cup of BOVRIL so quickly relieves fatigue and gives new vigor to the ailing.

Try a few drops on a lettuce sandwich.

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.'

August has passed by and September bids us realize that summer has gone. The shadows trailing along the valley paths, the tints of the later flowers, the ripening up of early corn, the silence of the birds, and clumps of swaying goldenrod indicate the nearness of the autmn days.

Steady persistent rain has fallen upon the just and the unjust, and we cannot forget that it beats upon the newly-made graves of those who have lately passed beyond our ken. It comes too late to restore tender plants that withered for lack of its refreshment, but it revives the waiting trees. How dependent we are upon that strange wonderful provision we call weather, and how our spirits are affected by its vagaries and conditions. With every breeze that blows, the brown and yellow leaves are sweeping down, making the garden look prematurely old, and when the stranger came over the lawn he looked sadly at the magnolia tree that has been shedding its large leaves for a fortnight. I noted the change of the season in that he wore a warmer coat, and a closer cap covered his iron-grey hair.

But his voice was cheerful in answer to my regrets at the progress of the months, and the lost delights.

'Just be thankful,' he said, 'that so much is left. Gardens are like humans, they have a good deal to contend with, and to worry through, but after all they will be none the worse for the hard times they suffered.'

He seated himself on a low bench and began helping me shell some late beans, while he moralized upon the subject of gratitude: 'I have always thought,' he said, 'that real thanklessness is a disease of the heart as well as a defect of the head. Did it ever occur to you that ingratitude places one on a par with those nine Jewish lepers of Bible fame, who were restored in body, yet unclean, because ungrateful of soul? Sometimes ingratitude is only the result of want of perception, as is the case with children, and many of larger growth, who do not realize what is done for them either by God or man until looking backward with clearer vision. Once when in New York City a young ragamuffin ran up beside me, and asked me to give him a cent, and when I promptly handed out the coin, instead of saying "Thank you," he put out the other hand saying, "Gi' me another!" We often resemble that street urchin, who knew no higher aim in life, for no matter what our gains and privileges, and the many gifts that are bestowed upon us, we are just as ready to ask for another.'

ANOTHER BACK YARD.

Fritz writes: 'You are always counselling to bury the tomato cans, but if there isn't soil enough to cover them what can we do?'

In answer to this correspondent, who evidently is struggling to have a 'German garden' on allen soil, I would say that the best way would be to send the unsightly refuse to a neglected back yard to the dump, and after digging the ground get a load or two of good loam added to it. This sounds expressive, but perhaps it will be possible to save in other ways, and use the money for this necessity. The chief needs of a yard garden are soil and light to suit requirements, and to get out of it the largest amount of pleasure with the least expenditure of time and money. As you only seek to grow flowers, choose those you love best, and grow them, not trying to have a little of everything, that gives a small patch of ground a spotty or streaked appearance.

In selecting avold magentas, and have plenty of white flowers that blend and contrast.

As for advising what to plant, my choice at this season of the year would be a row of perennials along the fence where they would take up little room, and fill in with bulbs as you can afford them. Tulips, daffodils and a few crocus bulbs for earliest, and then you can plant in spring your favorite annuals, at intervals, and have flowers in late summer.

A certain seedsman once advertised what he called the three peas—meaning pansies, poppies and sweet peas—and I have yet to find three annuals that can surpass them.

WINTER PROTECTION OF STRAWBERRIES.

Mrs. D. E. H.—It is safer in this climate to cover your strawberry bed in late autumn, not to keep it from freezing, but to prevent the alternate freezing and thawing that would otherwise take place. If left uncovered the sudden changes that often take place wil draw the plants up out of the ground, leaving the roots unprotected for the next hard frost. If in planting your strawberry bed you simply punched a hole in the ground, and thrust the roots into it, there will not be any difficulty in Jack Frost putting them out. But if you have spread the roots after the manner in which they naturally grow, it is quite likely they will not be disturbed, and to make safety safer we give winter protection. But it must not be too deep, perhaps from three to five inches, so as to protect the foliage, and it is better to have the ground frozen an inch or two before it is applied. The material used should be swamp hay or buckwheat straw, though for a small bed the ideal covering is leaves if they could be kept from blowing away. As regards removing in spring, it must not be attempted until all danger of frost is over. In fact it is of value if kept as a mulch, just drawn away from the plants and left until the fruit is gathered.

Weeds will be kept down by this method, the ground kept moist, and fruit clean, while the ground is less trodden in picking the fruit.

DESTROYING GINSENG.

O. C.—If it is an animal that is destroying your ginseng roots there is no security but by trapping it or by poison. But are you sure it is not the work of the white grub that is so destructive this season? It is capable of digging holes in carrots and other vegetables. You can make a bran arsenic mash by taking one part white arsenic, one part sugar, to six times as much bran, and enough water to make a mash—putting it in the ground beside the places that are eaten. It is usually effective if persevered in.

SEVERAL QUESTIONS.

Inquirer.—A double petunia is worth lifting and taking into the house, but if you prefer cuttings, take off now and put into the smallest sized pots, in sand, and keep moist and warm until rooted.

As regards the heliotrope, it may be affected with red spider. You had better pick off the lower leaves, as they turn black, and dip the sprays in soap suds. If the soil is rich it should blossom by this time, for heliotrope is a free blossomer.

As regards cuttings to be brought into the house, if they are rooted it will be best to place at once in the windows and give all the light possible, avoiding, however, the hot sunshine in the middle of the day, while autumn continues warm.

Pot the wallflowers this month and keep for awhile in the shade till settled, then keep in a cool room. Have the pots only a little larger than the roots, which is a good criterion to judge by in potting these plants. Large pots make slow flowering, as the plant tries to fill the pot with roots before setting to work for blossoms.

FIRE BLIGHT.

J. W.—The box of leaves and stem are infected by what is called fire blight. As you explain first, the leaves commence to die, then the branch, and the appearance of the tree is the same as a forest tree killed by fire. There is no doubt it is a germ disease, and the only known method is to cut off the branch back to healthy wood at the first appearance of the disease, being careful to disinfect the tools with a solution of carbolic acid every time a branch is cut off. This matter of controlling fire blight is very important, for if the disease appears and no effort is made to stamp it out, in a few years the trees will be worthless. I am afraid we are too careless about this insidious disease, and would advise you to be very thorough in destroying at once all affected parts.

DAHLIAS AID GLADIOLI.

Ellis.—The question you ask as to storing these two plants all winter is important, but more so is the method of taking them up as soon as frost kills the tops.

In the first place, so long as there is no danger of root freezing it is well to leave them in the ground to mature. But as soon as the soil begins to freeze it is well to take them up and lay on some boards fully exposed to the sun to dry. Cut off dahlia tops about six inches above the tuber, and leave some of the soil clinging to it when laid to dry. By and bye it will crumble and fall away, saving breaking the tuber, for if broken or cut it may cause decay and communicate the unhealthy condition to other tubers.

If they are stored in a damp place and begin to mould, remove any affected or the chances are you will lose them all.

A cellar is too damp to store the gladiolus, but they keep well wrapped in paper in a cool but frost-proof closet or room that is free from dampness. Never cut off the tops from gladioli, as they are dug up, but lift on to the board, and on the second day after drying cut the stalk off to within six inches of the corm. If separated when fresh at the time of digging it is sure to result in injury to the root. They must be looked over during winter and kept dry and safe from frost.

PYRETHRUM POWDER.

Mrs. M.—The trouble has probably been that the pyrethrum powder was not fresh, which is an item of greatest importance. For a dry mixture the quantity used is one part by weight of the powder with four parts of cheap flour and keep in a close vessel for twenty-four hours before dusting over the plants that have been attacked by insects. It is a safe insecticide when its freshness can be warranted.

THINNING AS RIPENING.

Delia.—If the fruit on trees and vines does not ripen evenly it is a good plan to go over them and pick the ripest, which enables the rest to ripen more evenly.

Many successful fruit growers practice this plan with apples, pears and plums, finding it pays, and it is certainly easy on a small place.

Grapes are especially benefited by thinning. Take off the small bunches for grape jelly, and the rest will be larger and mature better than if all are left on the vines.

SEPTEMBER REMINDERS.

Although September sees the end of the growing season out of doors, the amateur will find plenty of work in preparing for winter, and planning improvements for another season.

The coming of frost is uncertain at this time of the year, for sometimes it comes early and with severity, and in other seasons the temperature is such that the tender things have a prolonged season of bloom. This month is suitable for sowing hardy perennials in prepared seed beds, and for moving iris and other plants that have been long enough in one place. At the end of the month the shrubs can be removed and replanted that are out of line or needing a change.

It is a beautiful month; the sadness of the coming winter is as yet only a shadow, and we can keep busy with the improvements for another season, and finishing touches to the late flowers that are always requiring some attention.

The Dutch bulbs must be ready for planting, and the land prepared for them this month.

The tops of onions will be yellow and can be pulled up and left out until dry, when they can be twisted off, and then stored in a cool, dry place.

Blight in the garden should be treated with Bordeaux mixture, and old or diseased canes kept cut out of the raspberry plantation.

Keep celery well watered, for it is quick growth that makes this vegetable brittle and tender.

Keep the strawberry bed clean and train the runners in line.

PRAYER HALLS IN RUSSIA.

(From 'Sunday at Home.')

In the villages of Russia the 'prayer hall' is the common 'izba' or cottage of a Stundist mujik, or a shed attached to a very primitive farmstead surrounded by prodigious quantities of mud, dust or snow, according to the season of the year. A separate building erected expressly for worship among the rural evangelicals of Russia is a luxury yet to be provided in the great majority of cases. The meeting place, whether 'izba' or outhouse, has walls of earth. It is without ceiling. The floor is the bare earth, trodden hard by many feet through the lapse of long years, and worn into lumps and hollows. The walls are lime washed and destitute of decoration or adornment. There are rough wooden benches around and across the room. The place is usually packed to suffocation with men, women and children, crowded on the seats, thronging the doorways, and huddling together on the top of the huge stove.

A DAY WITH REAL PEOPLE

By ANNIE HAMILTON DONNELL, in the 'Christian Endeavor World'

There were days when she called herself a spinster unreservedly, other days when she clung to her youth. This was a 'spinster' day.

'I am old,' she admitted, 'I shall never be young again.' And she subdued with stern painstaking the rebelliously kinking locks above her temples, and put on her plainest gown, her severest mouth-corners. She would go out and mingle with people; she supposed she must.

'But I don't want to mingle with people; I want to mingle only with myself!' the mouth-corners stirring humorously against her will. Then inspiration seized her. O joy, she would go to the Mount! Only she—no one else in the world—a whole long day! She would waste no time; she would go now, now!

To breakfast would be to waste valuable time; so she would not breakfast. A carton of crackers, a Neufchatel cheese, two oranges in a paper bag.

'It will take but a moment to buy them,' she said, suddenly grown joyous. Young, too; it was not a spinster day. In the beautiful foreground loomed the Mount, majestic and for her alone. She would own it for a day; its pines would be hers, its sad, uncrowned head, its majesty, its calmness. So for a day she would be calm.

'O joy!' she chanted in her heart. Then the jolt of her awakening from her dream came rudely. On the little waytrain she found a whole family bound, too, for the Mount. She was to mingle with people, after all.

They had risen with the lark, it must be, to breakfast and get all their little tribe ready; or perhaps, like her, they had not wasted time breakfasting. But the children did not look hungry. They had little clean, round, indefinite faces—mere dabs of flesh-tint above their little clean starched dresses. The father and mother were ever worse, hopelessly uninteresting and lower-classly. The man was, of course, a clerk on starvation wages; she read it in clear script across his forehead. Then his lean little wife, it followed, was a clerk's wife, and could make a pound of mutton last two meals.

'She never eats any herself. O, why, why must they take it into their heads to go on my outing and use up my nature? I want it all myself. The park is the place for them, where the children can feed the swans. What do they need of majesty and calmness? Heights and deeps are not for them.'

The sense of injury grew steadily greater. She found herself endowing the obnoxious family with a deep-seated purpose to annoy her. The father, the mother, the starched little girls, even the vacuous baby, were leagued against her. They had risen at a preposterous hour to carry out their designs against her happiness.

'Hurry, hurry; don't let her get away from us!' they had spurred each other. 'She thinks she is going to get away from people; we'll show her! We'll scatter crumbs over her nature, and paper bags.'

It was then in her musings that she noted the paper bags. Each child had one in its zealous care. The father had one of enormous size, 'Rising Sun' writ large on it, Oblivious to trifling details of spelling, she gazed at it with a species of fascination as if expecting at any moment the rising of yet another member of this family to mock her.

Her own paper bag of oranges rustled under her hand and she looked down on it with new-born disfavor. It was a badge of membership with the family; she would have none of it. When she alighted from the train, it should remain behind in the seat.

It remained behind. One of the starched little girls discovered it, and made a hurried inspection of its contents, after which it no longer remained behind.

'Mamma, mamma, look what I found!'

'Oranges! Callie's found two oranges in a paper bag!'

'Two—two! bigger'n anything!'

'Hush, they must be the lady's, Callie,' the lean little mother's voice.

'Of course; she left 'em on her seat. You got to give 'em right to the lady,' the father's voice compellingly.

'I don't want to; they're oranges. We never have——'

'Callie!' both voices in grieved unison. Shame bloomed in Callie's face. She no longer hesitated.

'Be they yours?'

This voice was tiny, rippling over shollows of regret. A flushed face lifted to the lady. But the lady steeled herself against it, and held out her hand. 'For shame!' said her heart. 'Yes, they are mine,' her lips.

She was forty-one, and lived to be seventy-one; and in all the interim she never consciously beheld an orange when she was not visited with remorse

There was but one path up the Mount from the little flag station. She took it at a steady jog. The family straggled inexperiencedly in her wake. It was to be expected she would reach the summit far in advance. There was a valued half-hour to herself; but she spent it in nervous dread, and missed her chance. Her accustomed heart-lift failed her utterly. She wished she had not come, was back in her dreary boarding quarters again.

She sat inertly, the bag of oranges on her knee. They had been a heavy lift up the Mount; they weighted her lap now uncomfortably, and she slid them off with a petulant, childish motion. Twigs snapped below her in the distance, then nearer. The family was coming.

After a space steps and voices came to a pause beyond a clump of bushes, out of her range of vision. There was an unaccountable silence; then the mother's voice came to her ear, but so softened and refined as if by some wondrous experience as to amaze her. She was not conscious of listening, but only of hearing, still with a vague feeling of vexation.

'O, John, look at their little faces! Aren't we glad we brought them? Look at Callie's, John!'

'I'm lookin', Milly; seems like she was sayin' her little 'Now I lay me,' don't it? We thought mebbe they were too young to take it in.'

'John, they're nearer heaven than you and me. Perhaps we'd see the grandness better if we had little white souls too. If we'd never done anything but little sins——'

'You never have, Milly.'

'John! don't, John. Up here on the mount'in things look so plain. I can remember such a heap of things I'm sorry for. John,' very softly.

'Yes, Milly,' softly too.

'I'm sorry I spoke sharp this mornin'.'

'I ain't,' stoutly. 'It was just what I deserved. You do it again next time, Milly. I guess if anybody's got a right to speak sharp, it's you, with all the babies an' the work.

'No, John. That's how I've excused myself, but up here I can see clearer. Look; everything spreads out so far around us, and the air is so clean and sweet, and there isn't a single unsightly thing in sight; it makes us think big, clean, sightly thoughts, doesn't it, John? It makes me sorry I ever spoke sharp to you, and you sorry you ever spoke sharp to me—'

'Yes, indeed, Milly!'

'And the children—I wish I'd never shook the children, John. It's so still up here I can hear how their little chatter when I did it.'

'There, don't you go to worryin' about that, Milly,' defended her the deep man-voice; 'I guess they needed it bad enough.'

'They needed patience; I wish I'd a-been patient.'

The lady, suddenly conscious of being a listener, told herself sternly to go away out of sound of the quiet voices. But she sat on as if loath to go. An odd sense of humbleness had crept upon her, of inferiority to these others on the Mount. Was it she, then, all the time who had been of a lower classs? The reflection was not pleasant, but the lady entertained it grimly. She had the merit of being honest.

(To be continued.)

SYLVIA'S LOVERS

A Story of Press-Gang Days.

By . Elizabeth . Cleghorn . Gaskell

CHAPTER XLIII.

The Unknown.

A few days before that on which Philip arrived at Monkshaven, Kester had come to pay Sylvia a visit. As the earliest friend she had, and also as one who knew the real secrets of her life, Sylvia always gave him the warm welcome, the cordial words, and the sweet looks, in which the old man delighted.

He had a sort of delicacy of his own which kept him from going to see her too often, even when he was stationary at Monkshaven; but he looked forward to the times when he allowed himself this pleasure as a child at school looks forward to its holidays. The time of his service at Haytersbank had, on the whole, been the happiest in all his long monotonous years of daily labor.

Sylvia's father had always treated him with the rough kindness of fellowship; Sylvia's mother had never stinted him in his meat or grudged him his share of the best that was going; and once, when he was ill for a few days in the loft above the cow-house she had made him possets, and nursed him with the same tenderness which he remembered his mother showing to him when he was a little child, but which he had never experienced since then.

He had known Sylvia herself, as bud, and sweet promise of blossom; and just as she was opening into the full-blown rose, and, if she had been happy and prosperous, might have passed out of the narrow crises of Kester's interests, one sorrow after another came down upon her pretty innocent head, and Kester's period of service to Daniel Robson, her father, was tragically cut short. All this made Sylvia the great centre of the faithful herdsman's affection; and Bella, who reminded him of what Sylvia was when first Kester knew her, only occupied the second place in his heart, although to the child he was much more demonstrative of his regard than to the mother.

He had dressed himself in his Sunday best, and although it was only Thursday, had forestalled his Saturday's shaving; he had provided himself with a paper of mumbugs for the child—'humbugs' being the north-country term for certain lumps of toffy, well flavored with peppermint—and now he sat in the accustomed chair as near to the door as might be, in Sylvia's presence, coaxing the little one, who was not quite sure of his identity, to come to him, by opening the paper parcel, and letting its sweet contents be seen.

'She's like thee—and yet she favors her feyther,' said he; and the moment he had uttered the incautious words he looked up to see how Sylvia had taken the unpremeditated, unusual reference to her husband. His stealthy glance did not meet her eye; but though he thought she had colored a little, she did not seem offended as he had feared.

It was true that Bella had her father's grave, thoughtful, dark eyes, instead of her mother's grey ones, out of which the childlike expression of wonder would never entirely pass away. And as Bella slowly and half distrustfully made her way towards the temptation offered her, she looked at Kester with just her father's look.

Sylvia said nothing in direct reply: Kester almost thought she could not have heard him. But, by-and-by, she said,—

'Yo'll have heared how Kinraid—who's a captain now, and a grand officer—has gone and got married.'

'Nay!' said Kester, in genuine surprise. 'He niver has for sure!'

'Ay, but he has, said Sylvia.' 'And I'm sure I dunnot see why he shouldn't.

'Well, well!' said Kester, not looking up at her, for he caught the inflections in the tones of her voice. 'He were a fine stirrin' chap, yon: an' he were allays for doin' summut; an' when he fund as he couldn't ha' one thing as he'd set his mind on, a reckon he thought he mun put up wi' another.'

'It 'ud be no "putting up"' said Sylvia. 'She were staying at Bessy Dawson's, and she come here to see me —she's as pretty a young lady as yo'd see on a summer's day; and a real lady, too, wi' a fortune. She didn't speak two words wi'out bringing in her husband's name, — "he captain,' as she called him.'

'An' she come to see thee?' said Kester, cocking his eye at Sylvia with the old shrewd look. 'That were summat queer, weren't it?'

Sylvia reddened a good deal.

'He's too fause to have spoken to her on me, in t' old way,—as he used for t' speak to me. I were nought to her but Philip's wife.'

'An' what t' dickins had she to do wi' Philip?' asked Kester, in intense surprise; and so absorbed in curiosity that he let the humbugs all fall out of the paper upon the floor, and the little Bella sat down, plump, in the midst of treasures as great as those fabled to exist on Tom Tiddler's ground.

Sylvia was again silent; but Kester, knowing her well, was sure that she was struggling to speak, and bided his time without repeating his question.

'She said—and I think her tale were true, though I cannot get to t' rights on it, think on it as I will—as Philip saved her husband's life somewheere nearabouts to Jerusalem. She would have it that t' captain —for I think I'll niver ca' him Kinraid again —was in a great battle, and were the child might see the gaudy procession the better and the longer, looked and saved her husband's life. And she spoke as if both she and t' captain were more beholden to Philip than words could tell. And she come to see me, to try and get news on him.'

'It's a queer kind o' story,' said Kester, meditatively. 'A should ha' thought as Philip were more likely to ha' gi'en him a shove into t' thick on it, than t' help him out o' t' scrape.'

'Nay!' said Sylvia, suddenly looking straight at Kester; 'yo're out theere. Philip had a deal o' good in him. And I dunnot think as he'd ha' gone and married another woman so soon, if he'd been t' Kinraid's place.'

'An' yo' niver heared on Philip sin' he left?' asked Kester, after a while.

'Niver; nought but what she told me. And she said that t' captain made inquiry for him right and left, as soon after that happened as might when Philip —our Philip—come up and went right into t' fire o' t' guns, near upon being shot by t' French be, and could hear niver a word about him No one had seen him, or knowed his name"

'Yo' niver heard of his goin' for t' be a soldier?' persevered Kester.

'Niver. I've told yo' once it were unlike Philip to think o' such a thing.'

'But thou mun ha' been thinkin' on him at times t' a' these years. Bad as he'd behaved hissel', he were t' feyther o' thy little un. What did ta think he had been agait on when he left here?'

'I don't know. I were noane so keen athinking on him at first. I tried to put him out o' my thoughts a'together, for it made me like mad to think how he'd stood between me and—that other. But I'd begun to wonder and to wonder about him, and to think I should like to hear as he were doing well. I reckon I thought he were i' London, whereo he'd been that time afore, yo' know, and had allays spoke as if he'd enjoyed hissel' tolerable; and then Molly Brunton told me on t' other one's marriage; and, somehow, it gave me a shake in my heart, and I began for to wish I hadn't said all them words i' my passion; and then that fine young lady come wi' her story —and I've thought a deal on it since,—and my mind has come out clear. Philip's dead, and it were his spirit as come to t' other's help in his time o' need. I've heared feyther say as spirits cannot rest i' their graves for trying to undo t' wrongs they've done i' their bodies.'

'Them's my conclusions,' said Kester, soemnly. 'A was fain for t' hear wnat were yo'r judgments first; but them's the conclusions I comed to as soon as I heared t' tale.'

'Let alone that one thing,' said Sylvia,' he were a kind, good man.'

'It were a big deal on a "one thing," though,' said Kester. 'It just spoilt yo'r life, my poor lass; an' might ha' gone near to spollin' Charley Kinraid's too.'

'Men takes a deal more nor women to spoil their lives,' said Sylvia, bitterly.

'Not a' mak' o' men. I reckon, lass, Philip's life were pretty well on for bein' spoilt at after he left here; and it were, mebbe, a good thing he got rid on it so soon.'

'I wish I'd just had a few kind words wi' him, I do,' said Sylvia, almost on the point of crying.

'Come, lass, it's as ill moanin' after what's past as it 'ud be for me t' fill my eyes wi' weepin' after t' humbugs as this little wench o 'thine has grubbed up whilst we'n been talkin'. Why, there's not one on 'em left!'

'She's a sad spoilt little puss!' said Sylvia, holding out her arms to the child, who ran into them, and began patting her mother's cheeks, and pulling at the soft brown curls tucked away beneath the matronly cap. 'Mammy spoils her, and Haster spoils her——'

'Granny Rose doesn't spoil me,' said the child, with quick, intelligent discrimination, interrupting her mother's list.

'No; but Jeremiah Foster does above a bit. He'll come in fro' t' oank, Kester, and ask for her, a'most ivery day. And he'll bring her things in his pocket; and she's so fause, she allays goes straight to peep in, and then he shifts t' apple or t' toy into another. Eh! but she's a little fause one,'—half devouring the child with her kisses. 'And he comes and takes her a walk oftentimes, and he goes as slow as if he were quite an old man, to keep pace wi' Bella's steps. I often run upstairs and watch 'em out o' t' window; he doesn't care to have me with 'em, he's so fain 't have t' child all to hisself.'

'She's a bonny un, for sure,' said Kester; 'but not so pretty as thou was, Sylvie. A've niver tell'd thee what a come for tho', and it's about time for me t' be goin'. A'm off to t' Cheviots to-morrow morn t' fetch home some sheep as Jonas Blundell has purchased. It'll be a job o' better nor two months, a reckon.'

'It'll be a nice time o' year,' said Sylvia, a little surprised at Kester's evident discouragement at the prospect of the journey or absence; he had often been away from Monkshaven for a longer time without seeming to care so much about it.

'Well, yo' see it's a bird hard on me, for t' leave my sister—she as is t' widow-woman, wheere a put up when a'm at home. Things is main an' dear; four-pound loaves is at sixteenpence; an' there's a deal o' talk on a famine i' t' land; an' whaten a paid for my victual an' t' bed i' t' lean-to helped t' oud woman a bit,—an' she's sadly down i' t' mouth, for she cannot hear on a lodger for t' tak' my place, for a' she's moved o'er to t' other side o' t' bridge for t' be nearer t' new buildings, an' t' grand new walk they're makin' round t' cliffs, thinkin' she'd be likeller t' pick up a laborer as would be glad on a bed near his work. A'd ha' liked to ha' set her agait wi' a 'sponsible lodger afore a'd ha' left, for she's just so soft-hearted, any scamp may put upon her if he nobbut gets houd on her blind side.'

'Can I help her?' said Sylvia, in her eager way. 'I should be so glad; and I've a deal of money by me——'

'Nay, my lass,' said Kester, 'thou munnot go off so fast; it were just what I were feared on i' tellin' thee. I left her a bit o' money, and I'll mak' shift to send her more; it's just a kind word, t' keep up her heart when I'm gone, as I want. If thou'd step in and see her fra' time to time, and cheer her up a bit wi' talkin' to her on me, I'd tak' it very kind, and I'd go off wi' a lighter heart.'

'Then I'm sure I'll do it for yo', Kester. I niver justly feel like mysel' when yo're away, for I'm lonesome enough at times. She and I will talk a' t' better about yo' for both on us grieving after yo'.'

So Kester took his leave, his mind set at ease by Sylvia's promise to go and see his sister pretty often during his absence in the North.

But Sylvia's habits were changed since she, as a girl at Haytersbank, liked to spend half her time in the open air, runing out perpetually without anything on to scatter crumbs to the poultry, or to take a piece of bread to the old cart-house, to go up to the garden for a handful of herbs, or to clamber to the highest point around to blow the horn which summoned her father and Kester home to dinner.

Living in a town where it was necessary to put on hat and cloak before going out into the street, and then to walk in a steady and decorous fashion, she had only cared to escape down to the freedom of the sea-shore until Philip went away; and after that time she had learnt so to fear observation as a deserted wife, that nothing but Bella's health would have been a sufficient motive to take her out of doors. And, as she had told Kester, the necessity of giving the little girl a daily walk was very much ion which Jeremiah Foster now bore to the child.

Ever since the day when the baby had come to his knee, allured by the temptation of his watch, he had apparently considered her as in some sort belonging to him; and now he had almost come to think that he had a right to claim her as his companion in his walk back from the bank to his early dinner, where a high chair was always placed ready for the chance of her coming to share his meal. On these occasions he generally brought her back to the shop-door when he returned to his afternoon's work at the bank. Sometimes, however, he would leave word that she was to be sent for from his house in the New Town, as his business at the bank for that day was ended. Then Sylvia was compelled to put on her things, and fetch back her darling; and excepting for this errand she seldom went out at all on week-days.

About a fortnight after Kester's farewell call, this need for her visit to Jeremiah Foster's arose; and it seemed to Sylvia that there could not be a better opportunity of fulfilling her promise and going to see the widow Dobson, whose cottage was on the other side of the river, low down on the cliff side, just at the bend and rush of the full stream into the open sea.

She set off pretty early in order to go there first. She found the widow with her house-place tidied up after the midday meal, and busy knitting at the open door—not looking at her rapid-clicking needles, but gazing at the rush and recession of the waves before her; yet not seeing them either —rather seeing days long past.

She started into active civility as soon as she recognized Sylvia, who was to her as a great lady, never having known Sylvia Robson in her wild childish days. Widow Dobson was always a little scandalized at her brother Christopher's familiarity with Mrs. Hepburn.

She dusted a chair which needed no dusting, and placed it for Sylvia, sitting down herself on a three-legged stool to mark her sense of the difference in their conditions, for there was another chair or two in the humble dwelling; and then the two fell into talk—first about Kester, whom his sister would persist in calling Christopher, as if his dignity as her elder brother was compromised by any familiar abbreviation; and by-and-by she opened her heart a little more.

'A could wish as a'd learned write-of-hand,' said she; 'for a've that for to tell Christopher as might set his mind at ease. But yo' see, if a wrote him a letter he couldn't read it; so a just comfort mysel' wi' thinkin' nobody need learn writin' unless they'n got friends as can read. But a reckon he' ha' been glad to hear as a've gotten a lodger. Here she nodded her head in the direction of the door opening out of the house-place into the 'lean-to,' which Sylvia had observed on drawing near the cottage, and the recollection of the mention of which by Kester had enabled her to identify widow Dobson's dwelling. 'He's a-bed yonder,' the latter continued, dropping her voice. 'He's a queer-lookin' tyke, but a don't think as he's a bad un.'

'When did he come?' said Sylvia, remembering Kester's account of his sister's character, and feeling as though it behoved her, as Kester's confidante on this head, to give cautious and prudent advice.

'Eh! a matter of a s'ennight ago. A'm noane good at mindin' time; he's paid me his rent twice, but then he were keen to pay aforehand. He'd comed in one night, an' sate him down afore he could speak, he were so done up; he'd been on tramp this many a day, a reckon. "Can yo' give me a bed?" says he, panting like, after a bit. "A chap as a met near here says as yo've a lodging for t' let" "Ay," says a, "a ha" that; but yo' mun pay me a shilling a week for 't."

'Then my mind misgive me, for a thought he hadn't a shilling i' t' world, an' yet if he hadn't, a should just ha' gi'en him t' bed a' t' same: a'm not one as can turn a dog out if he comes t' me wearied o' his life. So he outs wi' a shillin,' an' lays it down on t' table, 'bout a word. 'A'll not trouble yo' long,' says he. "A'm one as is best out o' t' world," he says.

'Then a thought as a'd been a bit hard upon him. An' says I, "A'm a widow-woman, and one as has getten but few friends:' for yo' see a were low about our Christopher's goin' away north; "so a'm forced-like to speak hard to folk; but a've made mysel' some stirabout for my supper; and if yo'd like t' share an' share about wi' me, it's but puttin' a sup more watter to 't, and God's blessing 'll be on 't, just as same as if 't were meal." So he ups wi' his hand afore his e'en, and says not a word. At last he says, "Missus," says he, "can God's blessing be shared by a sinner—one o' t' devil's children?" says he. "For the Scriptur" says he's t' father o' lies."

'So a were puzzled-like; an' at length a says, "Thou mun ask t' parson that; a'm but a poor faint-hearted widow-woman; but a've allays had God's blessing somehow, now a bethink me, an' a'll share it wi' thee as far as my will goes." Sa he raxes his hand across t' table, an' mutters summat, as he grips mine. A thought it were Scriptur' as he said, but a'd needed a' my strength just then for t' lift t' pot o t' fire—it were t' first vittle a'd tasted sin' morn, for t' famine comes down like stones on t' head o' us poor folk; an' a' a said were just "Coom along, chap, an' fa' to; an' God's blessing be on him as eats most." An' sin" that day him and me's been as thick as thieves, only he's niver telled me nought of who he is, or wheere he comes fra." But a think he's one o' them poor colliers, as has getten burnt i' t' coal-pits; for, t' be sure, his face is a' black wi' fire-marks; an' o' late days he's ta'en t' his bed, an' just lies there sighing,—for one can hear him plain as day-leet thro' t' bit partition wa".'

As proof of this, a sigh—almost a groan—startled the two women at this very moment.

'Poor fellow!' said Sylvia, in a soft whisper. 'There's more sore hearts t' t' world than one reckons for!' But after a while, she bethought her again of Kester's account of his sister's softness;' and she thought that it behoved her to give some good advice. So she added in a sterner, harder tone—'Still, yo' say yo' know nought about him; and tramps is tramps a' t' world over; and yo're a widow, and it behoves yo' to be careful. I think I'd just send him off as soon as he's a bit rested. Yo, say he's plenty o' money?'

'Nay! A never said that. A know nought about it. He pays me aforehand; an' he pays me down for whativer a've getten for him; but that's but little; he's noane up t' his vittle, though a've made him some broth as good as a could make 'em.'

'I wouldn't send him away till he was well again, if I were yo'; but I think yo'd be better rid on him,' said Sylvia. 'It would be different if yo'r brother were in Monkshaven.' As she spoke she rose to go.

Widow Dobson held her hand in hers for a minute, then the humble woman said,—

'Yo'll noane be vexed wi' me, missus, if a cannot find t' my heart t' turn him out till he wants to go hissel'? For a wouldn't like to vex yo', for Christopher's sake; but a know what it is for t' feel for friendless folk, an' choose what may come on it, I cannot send him away.'

'No!' said Sylvia. 'Why should I be vexed? It's no business o' mine. Only I should send him away if I was yo'. He might go lodge wheere there was men-folk, who know t' way o' tramps, and are up to them.'

Into the sunshine went Sylvia. In the cold shadow the miserable tramp lay sighing. She did not know that she had been so near to him towards whom her heart was softening, day by day.

CHAPTER XLIV.

First Words.

It was the spring of 1800. Old people yet can tell of the hard famine of that year. The harvest of the autumn before had failed; the war and the corn laws had brought the price of corn up to a famine rate; and much of what came into the market was unsound, and consequently unfit for food, yet hungry creatures bought it eagerly, and tried to cheat disease by mixing the damp, sweet, clammy flour with rice or potato meal. Rich families denied themselves pastry and all unnecessary and luxurious uses of wheat in any shape; the duty on hair-powder was increased; and all these palliatives were but as drops in the ocean of the great want of the people.

Philip, in spite of himself, recovered and grew stronger; and as he grew stronger hunger took the place of loathing dislike to food.

His money was all spent; and what was his poor pension of sixpence a day in that terrible year of famine? Many a summer's night he walked for hours and hours round the house which once was his, which might be his now, with all its homely, blessed comforts, could he but go and assert his right to it. But to go with authority, and in his poor, maimed guise assert that right, he had need be other than Philip Hepburn.

So he stood in the old shelter of the steep, crooked lane opening on to the hill out of the market-place, and watched the soft fading of the summer's eve into night; the closing of the once familiar shop; the exit of good, comfortable William Coulson, going to his own home, his own wife, his comfortable, plentiful supper.

Then Philip—there were no police in those days, and scarcely an old watchman in that primitive little town —would go round on the shady sides of streets, and, quickly glancing about him, cross the bridge, looking on the quiet, rippling stream, the grey shimmer foretelling the coming dawn over the sea, the black masts and rigging of the still vessels against the sky; he could see with his wistful, eager eyes the shape of the windows—the window of the very room in which his wife and child slept, unheeding of him, the hungry, broken-hearted outcast.

He would go back to his lodging, and softly lift the latch of the door, still more softly, but never without an unspoken, grateful prayer, pass by the poor sleeping woman who had given him a shelter and her share of God's blessing—she who, like him, knew not the feeling of satisfied hunger; and then he laid him down on the narrow pallet in the lean-to, and again gave Sylvia happy lessons in the kitchen at Haytersbank, and the dead were alive; and Charley Kinraid, the speckssioneer, had never come to trouble the hopeful, gentle peace.

For widow Dobson had never taken Sylvia's advice. The tramp known to her by the name of Freeman—that in which he received his pension—lodged with her still, and paid his meagre shilling in advance, weekly. A shilling was meagre in those hard days of scarcity. A hungry man might easily eat the produce of a shilling in a day.

Widow Dobson pleaded this to Sylvia as an excuse for keeping her lodger on; to a more calculating head it might have seemed a reason for sending him away.

'Yo' see, missus,' said she, apologetically, to Sylvia, one evening, as the latter called upon the poor widow before going to fetch little Bella (it was now too hot for the child to cross the bridge in the full heat of the summer sun, and Jeremiah would take her up to her supper instead)—'Yo' see, missus, there's not a many as 'ud take him in for a shillin' when it goes so little way; or if they did, they'd take it out on him some other way, an' he's not getten much else, a reckon. He ca's me granny, but a'm vast mista'ken if he's ten year younger nor me; but he's getten a fine appetite of his own, choose how young he may be; an' a can see as he could eat a deal more nor he's getten money to buy, an' it's few as can mak' victual go farther nor me. Eh, missus, but yo' may trust me a'll send him off when times is better; but just now it would be sendin' him to his death; for a ha' plenty and to spare, thanks be to God an' your bonny face.'

So Sylvia had to be content with the knowledge that the money she gladly gave to Kester's sister went partly to feed the lodger who was neither laborer nor neighbor, but only just a tramp, who, she feared, was preying on the good old woman.

Still the cruel famine cut sharp enough to penetrate all hearts; and Sylvia, an hour after the conversation recorded above, was much touched, on her return from Jeremiah Foster's with the little merrry, chattering Bella, at seeing the feeble steps of one, whom she knew by description must be widow Dobson's lodger, turn up from the newly-cut road which was to lead to the terrace walk round the North Cliff, a road which led to no dwelling, but widow Dobson's.

Tramp, and vagrant, he might be in the eyes of the law; but whatever his character, Sylvia could see him before her in the soft dusk, creeping along, over the bridge, often stopping to rest and hold by some support, and then going on again towards the town, to which she and happy little Bella were wending.

A thought came over her: she had always fancied that this unknown man was some fierce vagabond, and had dreaded lest in the lonely bit of road between widow Dobson's cottage and the peopled highway, he should fall upon her and rob her if he learnt that she had money with her; and several times she had gone away without leaving the little gift she had intended, because she imagined that she had seen the door of the small chamber in the 'lean-to' open softly while she was there, as if the occupant(whom widow Dobson spoke of as never leaving the house before dusk, excepting once a week) were listening for the chink of the coin in her little leathern purse.

Now that she saw him walking before her with heavy languid steps, this fear gave place to pity; she remembered her mother's gentle superstition which had prevented her from ever sending the hungry empty away, for fear lest she herself should come to need bread.

'Lassie,' said she to litle Bella, who held a cake which Jeremiah's housekeeper had given her tight in her hand, 'yon poor man theere is hungry; will Bella give him her cake, and mother will make her another to-morrowtwice as big?'

For this consideration, and with the feeling of satisfaction which a good supper not an hour ago gives even to the hungry stomach of a child of three years old, Bella, after some thought, graciously assented to the sacrifice.

Sylvia stopped, the cake in her hand, and turned her back to the town, and to the slow wayfarerer in front. Under the cover of her shawl she slipped a half-crown deep into the crumb of the cake, and then restoring it to little Bella, she gave her her directions.

'Mammy will carry Bella; and when Bella goes past the poor man, she shall give him the cake over mammy's shoulder. Poor man is so hungry; and Bella and mammy have plenty to eat, and to spare.'

The child's heart was touched by the idea of hunger, and her little arm was outstretched ready for the moment her mother's hurried steps took her brushing past the startled, trembling Philip.

'Poor man, eat this; Bella not hungry.'

They were the first words he had ever heard his child utter. The echoes of them rang in his ears as he stood endeavoring to hide his disfigured face by looking over the parapet of the bridge down upon the stream running away towards the ocean, into which his hot tears slowly fell, unheeded by the weeper. Then he changed the intention with which he had set out upon his nightly walk, and turned back to his lodging.

Of course the case was different with Sylvia; she would have forgotten the whole affair very speedily, if it had not been for little Bella's frequent recurrence to the story of the hungry man, which had touched her small sympathies with the sense of an intelligible misfortune. She liked to act the dropping of the bun into the poor man's hand as she went past him, and would take up any article near her in order to illustrate the gesture she had used.

One day she got hold of Hester's watch for this purpose, as being of the same round shape as the cake; and though Hester, for whose benefit the child was repeating the story in her broken language for the third or fourth time, tried to catch the watch as it was intended that she should (she being the representative of the 'hungry man' for the time being), it went to the ground with a smash that frightened the little girl, and she began to cry at the mischief she had done.

'Don't cry, Bella,' said Hester. 'Niver play with watches again. I didn't see thee at mine, or I'd ha' stopped thee in time. But I'll take it to old Darley's on th' quay-side, and maybe he'll soon set it to rights again. Only Bella must niver play with watches again.'

'Niver no more!' promised the little sobbing child. And that evening Hester took her watch down to old Darley's.

This William Darley was the brother of the gardener at the rectory; the uncle to the sailor who had been shot by the press-gang years before, and to his bed-ridden sister.

He was a clever mechanician, and his skill as a repairer of watches and chronometers was great among the sailors, with whom he did a very irregular sort of traffic, conducted often without much use of money, but rather on the principle of barter, they bringing him foreign coins and odd curiosities picked up on their travels in exchange for his services to their nautical instruments or their watches.

If he had ever had capital to extend his business, he might have been a rich man; but it is to be doubted whether he would have been as happy as he was now in his queer little habitation of two rooms, the front one being both shop and workshop, the other serving the double purpose of bedroom and museum.

The skill of this odd-tempered, shabby old man was sometimes sought by the jeweller who kept the more ostentatious shop in the High street; but before Darley would undertake any 'tickle' piece of delicate workmanship for the other, he sneered at his ignorance, and taunted and abused him well.

Yet he had soft places in his heart, and Hester Rose had found her way to one by her patient, enduring kindness to his bed-ridden niece. He never snarled at her as he did at too many; and on the few occasions when she had asked him to do anything for her, he had seemed as if she were conferring the favor on him, not he on her, and only made the smallest possible charge.

She found him now sitting where he could catch the most light for his work, spectacles on nose, and microscope in hand.

He took her watch, and examined it carefully without a word in reply to her. Then he began to open it and take it to pieces, in order to ascertain the nature of the mischief.

Suddenly he heard her catch her breath with a checked sound of surprise. He looked at her from above his spectacles; she was holding a watch in her hand which she had just taken up off the counter.

'What's amiss wi' thee now?' said Darley. 'Hast ta niver seen a watch o' that mak' afore? or is it them letters on t' back, as is so wonderful?'

Yes, it was those letters—that interlaced, old-fashioned cipher. That Z. H. that she knew of old stood for Zachary Hepburn, Philip's father. She knew how Philip valued this watch. She remembered having seen it in his hands the very day before his disappearance, when he was looking at the time in his annoyance at Sylvia's detention in her walk with baby.

Hester had no doubt that he had taken this watch as a matter of course away with him. She felt sure that he would not part with this relic of his dead father on any slight necessity. Where, then, was Philip?—by what chance of life or death had this, his valued property, found its way once more to Monkshaven?

'Where did yo' get this?' she asked, in as quiet a manner as she could assume, sick with eagerness as she was.

To no one else would Darley have answered such a question. He made a mystery of most of his dealings; not that he had anything to conceal, but simply because he delighted in concealment. He took it out of her hands, looked at the number marked inside, and the maker's name—'Natteau Gent, York'—and then replied,—

'A man brought it me yesterday, at nightfall, for t' sell it. It's a matter o' forty years old. Natteau Gent has been dead and in his grave pretty nigh as long as that. But he did his work well when he were alive; and so I gave him as brought it for t' sell about as much as it were worth, i' good coin. A tried him first i' t' bartering line, but he wouldn't bite; like enough he wanted food,—many a one does now-a-days.'

'Who was he?' gasped Hester.

'Bless t' woman! how should I know?'

'What was he like?—how old?—tell me.'

'My lass, a've summut else to do wi' my eyes than go peering into men's faces i' t' dusk light.'

'But yo' must have had light for t' judge about the watch.'

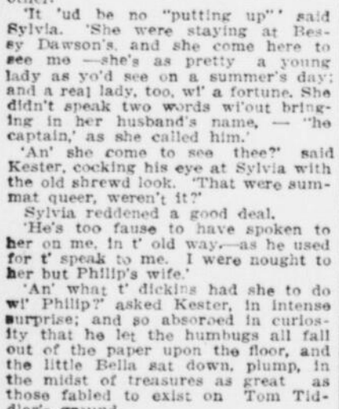
'Eh! how sharp we are! A'd a candle close to my nose. But a didn't tak' it up for to gave int' his face. That wouldn't be manners, to my thinking.'

Hester was silent. Then Darley's heart relented.

(To be continued.)

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There are some 44,000 miles of railway in Russia, and not one-third that figure of metalled roads! The roads are, even more markedly than the railways, which of late have begun to consider economic and commercial needs, strategic roads from the centre to the confines of the empire. It is the intention of the Council of Ministers to set about remedying this defect, and it is hoped to remove it within the next decade. A beginning is to be made with European Russia only, leaving all Siberia, Central Asia, etc., for later. The proportion of lineal miles of road to square miles of territory, according to the proposals before the Council of Ministers, is to be as one to ten. In France the proportion is one to one, and in the worst provided European country it is not less than one to eight. Therefore Russia is aiming at much less than other countries already have, and for the most part have had for many centuries.

To make in ten years the 165,000 miles of roads required is one of those gigantic measures of reform comparable only to the agrarian settlement scheme on which the present Government of Russia is steadily engaged. The money cost of constructing for European Russia alone sufficient roads to provide one lineal mile to ten square miles of country is estimated at little under two hundred millions sterling, a sum far beyond the capacity of Russia to provide for this purpose in money. But if Russia has not the money she undoubtedly has the men, and these have nowadays plenty of spare time, holidays, etc., so that the eminently practical plan of the Council of Ministers is to get these roads made in the course of the next decade by requiring local labor and resources to give up so much otherwise wasted time to the task, materials being supplied where not found on the spot.

It is roughly estimated that not more than half a week a year from every man and horse in rural Russia would provide sufficient labor to complete the scheme without unduly burdening any individual or class.

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A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price, $3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth $300.00.

W. W. CORY,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

A FUNNY THANK YOU.

(By Effie Stevens.)

Gordon was a bright little boy, and he had a very good memory about many times. When asked to do so he could speak a piece as much as seven verses long without faltering, even though he might not have spoken or thought of that particular piece before for a long time. Then, too, he always remembered when Christmas or his birthday was at hand, and he never forgot and went to school on Saturday by mistake.

But there was one thing—a very simple little thing, too—that he could not seem to be able to remember, and that was to say Thank you' at the proper time without being reminded to do so.

When Aunt Helen gave him the new red cart he had wanted so much, though he jumped up and down in sheer delight he never so much as thought to say 'Thank you, Aunt Helen.' And when he was out riding with papa one day and the wind blew his cap off, and a nice, big boy picked it up and returned it to him, papa was obliged to say the 'Thank you' for him. Even when mamma passed him things at the table Gordon would forget to say 'Thank you,' though he knew perfectly well that a man ought to be polite to ladies.

One day when grandma came on a visit she brought with her a large, covered basket, tied with stout cord.

'Here's something for you, Gordon,' she said with a smile.

Gordon wondered what grandma could have brought him this time. She was always giving him such splendid surprises. His fingers trembled with excitement as he unfastened the cord —especially after he had felt something alive moving about inside the basket.

'Oh! oh! oh!' he cried when he raised the cover of the basket and a dear little black and white kitten with a wide red ribbon fastened about her her neck, jumped out. Then he started to run across the room after the kitten.

'What do you say to grandma for bringing you such a nice present?' asked mamma meaningly.

Gordon stood still. There are times when a small boy does not find it pleasant to be reminded to do things.

'Thank you,' hinted mamma.

'Thank you, grandma,' cried Gordon, an expression of relief passing over his trouble little face.

That same evening mamma said to papa with a little sigh: 'I am worried about Gordon. His memory seems to be growing poorer and poorer. Why, to-day he even forgot to thank grandma for his new kitten. I had to tell him what to say, just as if he had been a little baby boy.'

Gordon hung his yellow head. He was just as ashamed of himself as he could be. He really meant to remember, but there were so many things for a small boy to think of, that it was hard to be expected to remember them all.

Papa looked at Gordon over the top of his newspaper. Then he asked unexpectedly: 'What are you going to name your kitten, son?'

'I've been thinkin',' Gordon said slowly. 'I want her to have just the nicest name, but I haven't found it yet.'

'Suppose you call her Thank You,' papa suggested.

'That's a funny name for a cat,' laughed Gordon.

'It might help a certain small boy to remember two small words,' said mamma.

So Thank You the new kitten became, and she soon learned to come in answer to her name when Gordon called her.

She had many funny little ways of her own, too. One was to go to sleep in the strangest places, sometimes in mamma's work basket, sometimes in an open bureau drawer, and once in the oven of the cook stove, when fortunately there was no fire.

When Gordon came in from school he would call Thank You! Thank You!' and out she would bob from some queer hiding place where she had been taking a nap.

After Thank You came to live at Gordon's home it wasn't easy for him to forget those two polite little words, for of course he couldn't forget his kitten's name. Besides, often when he did so, papa would say: 'Why, where can Gordon's funny kitten be?' and then everybody would laugh.

And so Gordon acquired the habit of saying Thank you,' and it was not long before he came to wonder why he had ever found it so hard to remember to say those two very simple little words when it was so polite to say them.—'The Interior.'

ROADLESS RUSSIA.

Government Scheme for a System of Highways.

(From the London 'Standard.')

Russia is a roadless land. It is inconceivable to the foreign visitor who has ever left the beaten track of the railways in Russia how a great empire can have subsisted so long and so successfully amid the competition of the rival States beyond its borders without even a pretence at roads.

The secret, of course, lies in the fact that for five or six months in

WORLD'S WELFARE

CHILD LIFE IN LABRADOR.

(By Dr. Wakefield, in 'Toilers of the Deep.')

Concluded.

When the children come home for dinner, they will sit down to nothing more than 'loaf,' molasses, and tea, unless the father or brother has been lucky enough to snare a rabbit, or shoot a ptarmigan (locally known as 'white partridge') or wild duck. Occasionally a few rock cod may have been caught through a hole in the ice, or perhaps even a caribou shot, but whatever the latter may have been in past years, they are certainly now becoming rare. Except for such trophies of the hunt, fresh meat or fish is unobtainable. A little dried salt fish may have been kept over from the summer's catch, but this is usually all bartered with a trader in the autumn in order to obtain the necessary flour, molasses, tea, and 'grease' (oleo, or, as a great treat, salt pork) for the winter.

How it is possible for the natives to accomplish the work they do on this diet I cannot explain, but it is particularly hard on the small children. A child, as soon as it is weaned, has to accommodate itself as best it can to 'whatever we has, sir,' or die in the attempt. Imagine, you mothers, bringing up your children with never a drop of milk obtainable, the nearest cow several hundred miles away or more, and 'tinned cow' selling at twenty or twenty-five cents a tin at the nearest store, perhaps fifty or a hundred miles away, and no money to pay for it, even if it were nearer! The possibility of obtaining milk is one of the chief of the benefits which, it is hoped, that the reindeer will confer on this coast.

After dinner more 'schooling,' or trapping, or wood-cutting, then tea, consisting for a change of tea, molasses, and loaf, instead of loaf, molasses and tea, and then an hour or two sitting around in the dim glimmer of a single paraffin lamp, turned low for economy's sake, before bed. Sometimes even the lamp is unobtainable, and I have spent more than one evening examining patients, or doing any other work that had to be done by the sputtering, smoking, odoriferous light of a piece of tow laid on a lump of seal fat in a saucer.

To-morrow will be as to-day has been, and so will next week and next month, and the month after. Except that very probably molasses will have run out, and flour will be getting low by that.

Now is the time to mend the family boots and clothes, for changes are short ,and mending can best be done at night when the boots can be taken off, and the child, if necessary, put to bed. My first lesson in the mending of the universal sealskin boot interested me intensely, though I soon became accustomed to the proceeding. In the course of a long, hard day's journey I had worn a hole in the bottom of my boot. There had been a heavy thaw, and all day long the icy water had been running freely in and out of my boot. In the evening my kind and hospitable hostess offered to mend this for me, and I most gratefully accepted the offer. A small piece of sealskin was cut out to act as a patch, and this was handed over to Charlotte, a girl about twelve years of age. Charlotte knew her work well. She ensconsed herself at her mother's feet, and solemnly set to work to chew, and chew, and chew the skin till it became soft enough for her mother to sew!

Such is the humdrum round of winter life, with scarcely a change of any kind to break the monotony. Some traveller, the doctor, or mail man, or fur buyer, may occasionally call in, or stay over night, but this is the only form of excitement known to most of these children. In Spring, about the end of April or the beginning of May, the livyer (i.e., settler), moves out to his summer house to get ready for the fishery, which begins in June. Once the fish have 'struck in,' all is excitement and bustle and work — that is, if there is a good catch. From four, or three, or even two o'clock in the morning till dusk, the men are hard at work catching, splitting, and cleaning the fish. And the women and children, down to the smallest tots, help in the cleaning or the drying. No children who are old enough to be of much assistance can be spared to go to school now, even if there is a teacher within reach.

This, then, is the routine of a child's life in the northern, more isolated and poorer parts of Labrador, and such only are the parts which I am now attempting to describe. Other parts are very different, and offer many advantages in the way of better food, better schooling, and more social intercourse. Now what prospects, what ambitions, what higher ideals is it possible for a child brought up under such conditions to develop? It knows nothing of life in the outside world. Its highest ambition can be nothing higher than to become a good hunter and fisherman, or, if a girl, to marry one. And knowing nothing of wider opportunities in these northern wilds of ice, and snow, and rocks, and water, the child does not even appreciate the lack of stimulus to climb higher, and grows up, as his father did before him, and his grandfather before that, a fisherman and a hunter, and nothing more.

That many of these children possess latent abilities capable of high cultivation, is proved by the successful careers of a number of the natives of Labrador, who, as boys and girls, migrated south, and received the education which enabled them to make their mark even amongst those who had all their lives enjoyed every intellectual advantage.

In this direction lies the best hope of progress. And it is with this object in view that the R.N.M.D.S.F. has established an orphanage, to take the children at an early age, and give them a thorough education, which, it is hoped, will stimulate them to still further advance in years to come. A special effort is also being made to obtain more teachers, so that the smaller settlements where there have up till now, been no teachers, or teachers who themselves were scarcely able to read and write, should be provided with teachers competent not only to instruct their charges in reading, writing and arithmetic, but able also to instil into their young heads the elements of healthy living, hygiene, and sanitation.

Conditions such as I have described tend to breed in the children habits of dirtiness, laziness, and immorality. And these are the chief vices on the coast.

The above description, as already stated, applies primarily to the livyers, or white settlers, on the out-of-the-way parts of the coast. As a rule the whites further north become more and more tinged with Eskimo and Indian blood, till in the far north we find the full-blooded Eskimo only.

LABRADOR OPENING UP.

Dr. Grenfell on the Future Near and Distant.

SS. 'Strathcona,' Aug. 4, 1911.

Dear Mr. Editor,—The winter having been extraordinarily cold, the ice jam on the coast held far later than usual, and navigation was also held up a month longer than usual, both in the Straits of Belle Isle and on the east coast. Our hospital vessel 'Strathcona' had been sent to assist in carrying the government supplies to the needy on the East Labrador coast. She was blocked in Battle Harbor by impassable ice floes, and was actually unable to get out for three weeks, so that she was not available when I reached St. John's. An unavoidable serious accident at my home in England made it imperative for me to go over at once. Six days from St. John's landed me in Liverpool. After a week's stay, the Allan line of steamers having offered to drop me from their vessel, the 'Corsican,' as she passed through the Straits of Belle Isle on her way to Montreal, I left for Labrador. After five and a half days of a perfectly calm voyage, we lay off Belle Isle in fog, but next evening in clear weather one of our small motor launches came alongside, and I was easily transferred. Six days from England to Labrador is probably for a passenger a record in history. The launch was in charge of a crew of volunteer students from Yale University, who were taking her from Harrington Hospital to Cape Wolstenholme, in Hudson Straits, to be sold to the Hudsons Bay Company. The huge crowd of passengers and emigrants on the 'Corsican,' from the rails and rigging, loudly cheered the little boat as she came manoeuvred alongside. Through the kindness of Lord Strathcona, who interceded in the matter with the Canadian Pacific Company steamer agency in London, the 'lake' boats of this company undertook also to land a party for Labrador off Forteau. This is rendered easily and always possible by the following conditions. There is a wireless station on Belle Isle, sixty miles from Forteau, that also has a wireless. Thus Forteau can be kept constantly in touch for twenty-four hours by a party coming from England, and for forty-eight hours by land lines from Montreal. The Straits are now narrow and sheltered, and a boat can easily come out to take off passengers under the shelter of the vessel herself, as a rule, without her turning into the bay. But if it is too rough outside, the bay is wide and deep and has nothing in the way. It is a regular haven for men-of-war patrolling the coast, and as the transatlantic liners have anyhow to pass within five miles—usually three—it would take them many minutes to turn into the mouth of the bay and drop passengers without coming to anchor. What Labrador needs is opening up. In the 'Outlook' for July 22, ex-President Roosevelt has a powerful article entitled, 'Alaska must be developed,' which is well worthy of study to those who really have at heart the development of Labrador.

Labrador has plenty of assets available for exploitation, but at present the time occupied in getting there, and getting away, keep people from enjoying its almost virgin salmon rivers. During these past years many personal friends have started to come and had to turn back owing to inability to give time enough to proceed. If it were known that the Canadian Pacific Railway and Allan line boats would arrange to drop and pick up passengers in Forteau Bay as they passed, I am sure that a large passenger traffic might be opened up —enormously to the advantage of Labrador and Newfoundland. In the case of my own landing it had been foggy and blowing hard outside the Straits, but there wasn't the least trouble in landing myself and baggage. At present there is no way to get to Labrador except via Sydney or St. John's. The importance of making this arrangement permanent for the benefit of Canadians and Americans, who would then come by Montreal, or for Englishmen coming direct from Liverpool, is my apology for dwelling so long on this matter.

This year over fifty personal friends from America and Canada have come down to help in our summer work and to enjoy the bracing atmosphere and wild scenery of our coast. It is strange for me to note that newspapers in Newfoundland constantly state that I prevent people from coming to visit us by describing this country as if it was the North Pole, while, as a matter of fact, the exact reverse is the case. The cool climate of Labrador in summer is its greatest attraction, and to escape from the heat of North America, will bring large numbers annually to Labrador when summer hotels, with means of transport to the salmon rivers are available, and when there is improved accommodation for tourist transport to Northern Labrador. I note that a recent issue of a local paper in Bay of Islands criticised me severely on the sole authority of some newspaper in America, which has described a personal friend who is our guest for a few weeks in St. Anthony, while she helps in the summer kindergarten, as 'a multi-millionnairess, who as a result of my lectures, has decided to devote her life to the work in Labrador.' It continues by blaming me for luring people to come and help us by false descriptions of this polar country and its conditions, which, to say the least, would not be even a worldly wise proceeding, as they would then certainly learn the truth for themselves.

On the contrary, if any one will undertake to build a summer hotel at St. Anthony, I can almost guarantee it will be filled with visitors all summer long, provided the Labrador steamer, as well as the 'Prosper' called in, to make the service weekly, and provided there were good launches to take the visitors to the salmon rivers in the bays. Of the hundreds of visitors that have come down in the last twenty years to see our country and our work, I have only known one disgruntled with his visit, and he did not go north of Cartwright, although he had a large steam yacht, and his sole complaint was the abundance of flies. The only complaints this summer have been the persistent and unusual fog in early July, and the extreme heat of early August. The peculiarity of the northern end of Newfoundland and of the Labrador coast, is not its northern situation, but its southern situation, and yet its subarctic climate. The winter climate at St. Anthony and that at St. Johns is totally different, and is due no doubt to the polar current flowing down along both sides of this narrow strip of land. As I have repeatedly pointed out, this is not only no detriment to us, but a great attraction. When winter comes you have all the pleasures of the high altitudes of Switzerland and the high latitudes of Alaska, so well described in this very month's issue of 'Everybody's Magazine.' Where else in Newfoundland can you get the same opportunities for sleighing, skiing, and winter sports, almost uninterrupted, and as late as April and May, when the intensity of the sun compares with that of England? Consumptives, neurotics, weakly infants do exceedingly well here. The new tuberculosis shacks provided by the anti-tuberculosis society are here occupied to the full capacity. The frequency of light-blindness and the healthy tanned skins of our own people testify to the sunshine efficacy here, and the whole winter long we have had patients on the hospital piazza. Our many tubercular patients do as well here as anywhere in the world that I know of.

The best sign of all this summer, Mr. Editor, is the excellent prospect of a good fishery. The St. Anthony section of the coast has come to itself again, and the happy looks of the fishermen at the turn events have taken, is a splendid augury of a happy winter. We hear also the same is likely to be true of the East Labrador coast, and that the poverty of last winter will not be repeated, or the Government called upon to meet the expenses for relief that last year were incumbent upon it. Moreover, the furring last winter was exceptionally good, and from friends all along the coast I have had jubilant letters, describing the results of their winter hunt. The general explanation given for it is that there were few or no mice as food to be obtained by the animals last winter, so in every region they were forced to pay more attention to baited traps.

From the people here I learn that one of the chief achievements of this winter has been the establishment, under the leadership of Dr. Wakefield, of a Loyal Legion of Frontiersmen. It has been a splendid venture, in which every one can join, and the energy, progress, and perseverance, calling for much self-sacrifice and no little expense on the part of the more remote members, has been a surprise to not a few. The drilling and arming with rifles, and the weekly shooting competitions have been so successful it has been decided, if possible, to put the corps in uniform the following winter, and they are looking to the good fishery to help not a little to so desirable an end.

The eye specialist, Dr. Andrews, and the dental surgeon, have both been as busy as they could be, while the new pathological laboratory, under Dr. Coker, and the enlargement of the hospital to a capacity of forty-four beds, have not yet exceeded the demands of the work.

The kindergarten, under Miss Leslie, and the summer domestic science school, under Miss Mather, in the new school house at St. Anthony would, I am sure, be a surprise to even those who have visited this busy little outpost last year.

The hope expressed that the Centennial Bowring Memorial take the form of a technical school for Newfoundland, we all here most heartily endorse. Again this winter we are obliged to send to New York for two years, one of our Labrador boys, whose technical education must be completed if he and we are to get the best out of his capacities. There can be no question of the ability of our people, as soon as they get the opportunity, and the capacity shown by our young men that have gone to the Pratt Institute and there competed in past years with Americans who have had infinitely better early advantages, has been a theme of comment from every one who was familiar with the facts.

The weaving of homespun is likely to get a real lift this year by the introduction of some new hand looms, which have a capacity of fifteen to twenty yards a day, secured through the kindness of the Governor of Massachusetts. Last winter one mother, besides doing all the work of her family, made seventy-five yards of the best homespun, of which she was able to sell every bit, and some trappers from Hamilton Inlet and Sandwich Bay are this summer paying the expenses of one of our teachers, who has gone down with her loom to start them going in Northern Labrador. The only pity of it is that the raising of sheep and the growing of our own wool here is impossible until we can do away with dogs. Out of 20 Herdwicks we imported, dogs have destroyed more than half already. Here we could feed with ease, by clearing land, some hundreds of sheep if there were no dogs, but alas, we have to buy most of our wool now in Nova Scotia. The Utopia for this coast would be some public roads, a telegraph, no dogs, winter industry, and ability to burn coal and permit the foreshore to reforest—all of which I believe we shall come to.

WILFRED GRENFELL.

The heartfelt enthusiasm of this letter will be echoed in the hearts of the many sympathisers with Dr. Grenfell's work throughout Canada. Nor will it, we trust, tend at all to lessen their bounty towards a work which is so abundantly justifying its existence. The interest of our King in this work, testified by His Majesty in the opening of the new Seamen's Institute at St. John as his first official act after the Coronation, and on several other occasions, should encourage his subjects in their generosity towards this, so manifestly a work of true patriotism from a national standpoint merely. As Christians there is a double call to duty in the support of the great and growing work under Dr. Grenfell's superintendence in Labrador.—Ed.]

MEETING THE ATHEIST.

(By the Rev. Bruce Taylor, M.A., London, minister-elect of St. Paul's Church, Montreal.)

What to do with the militant atheist is no small problem. We are being always assured that the unbelief of the Huxley type has passed away; and Romanes, and Lord Kelvin, and Sir Oliver Lodge are adduced to show the distance we have moved since the days of the classic fights at the British Association.

This may be very true of a certain form of unbelief; but every city has its open spaces where the unbeliever gathers his crowd, and declares his negation to the very kind of people that we should most like to see within our churches.

Young men in the North West of London gravitate on a Sunday afternoon to Parliament Hill Fields, and to the Regent's Park, and to Hyde Park in the neighborhood of the Marble Arch; they think, because no reply is being made, from the Christian standpoint, to the arguments of the atheist, that therefore no reply can be made, or at all events, that if it can be made, the authorized exponents of the faith are singularly unwilling to set it forward.

It may very well be that conversions are not brought about by debating with the infidel, but, at all events, a testimony is given and the crowd are shown how strong a case can be made out for Christianity from one particular standpoint.

Three summers ago a blasphemous fellow was gathering great crowds on Hampstead Heath, and challenged the 'beetles,' as he called ministers, as representing the 'beetles,' and tackled the atheist Sunday after Sunday. The result may be imagined. The unbeliever found himself beaten at every point, completely overweighted in knowledge and argument.

This started a movement that has been organized as the North London Christian Evidence League. At the head of it is the Rev. C. L. Drawbridge, an Anglican clergyman who is without a charge and devotes his time and means and remarkable abilities to the carrying on of a Christian propaganda in the parks.

In carrying on this work he will accept help wherever he can get it, and no movement was ever more genuinely undenominational. No atheist now speaks on the Parliament Hill Fields on Sunday without finding as his antagonist some well-read and fearless Christian.

The League has two stands in the Fields; and there every Sunday in summer from half-past two till seven the truth is declared by one speaker after another, each man occupying the rostrum, or the box-seat of a brake, or whatever else the platform may happen to be, for half an hour. The audiences are immense, and as keen as possible; quick to notice a point, ready to welcome each man who rings true, whether they agree with him or not.

In winter time the League takes the Stanley Hall at Tufnell Park. Each Sunday evening at eight o'clock there is a concert for half an hour. Then the speaker occupies the next half-hour.

After the declaration of the message, questions are invited, either handed in or shouted out in the audience. It is then that one requires a cool head and a saving sense of humor. Anything may turn up, and it is a mistake to shelter oneself behind the Chairman's ruling as to irrelevancies. Every serious question ought to be fairly and squarely answered, in language that every one can understand, and in short and pointed sentences.

I remember one evening, when the atmosphere was electric, in which the questions ranged from Karl Marx's Theory of Value, to the Aramaisms in the 139th Psalm. The man who started the 'Value' question only knew Marx at second hand and was easily disposed of; but the 'Aramaisms' man was a Jew who really knew what he was talking about. When the questions have exhausted themselves, five-minute speeches are invited from members of the audience, the lecturer replies, and the meeting closes with prayer.

One never speaks at this meeting without being struck with the fact that the audience, gathered to debate, are yet far more interested in the things of the heart than in the struggles of the mind. The real problem that every man is concerned with is the moral problem; it is a harder thing to live straight than to think straight. No more responsive audience could be found for any word dealing reverently and sympathetically with the temptations that are common to our humanity.

The work of combating atheism is well worth doing, the wonder is that the infidel is allowed so clear a field. To leave him alone is, for thousands of inquiring and not unintelligent young people, to allow judgment to go by default.

The true evangelist is, of course, doing far the nobler, and more powerful work. It is a vitally important thing that a man should know Christ as his Saviour; it is a relatively unimportant thing that he should believe in the miraculous element in the Gospels.

But it takes all kinds of people to make a world, and in the world of our public parks there are multitudes who are not yet concerned with their sins, but are deeply interested in the question of the divinity of our Lord. We ought to be able to give a reason for the faith that is in us.

It is true that spiritual things are spiritually discerned; but it does not help the young fellow who has been trying to stand up for Jesus in some tailor's cutting shop, where men are debating these things day by day, to throw that text at his head and leave him. We should give that man lines of thought that will nerve his own faith and arm him for the battle with others.

Some of the atheist lecturers are fortified only by their ignorance, but many are well read and require competent handling. In one of the London parks one of the most constant speakers is a Scotchman who was once superintendent of a Sunday-school. What lies behind his bitterness against religion one would like much to know. But intellectually he is a product of Mill's 'Logic.' If a museum could capture him he would stand for a specimen of the 'Philosophic Radical' in the popular phase. But before tackling him, study him, and make yourself acquainted with the school to which he belongs. Without some preparation,to enter the lists against this skilled debater is to be speedily unhorsed.

Why do men who have the equipment for dealing with the infidel leave him alone? To say that the answering of him only advertises him, is no answer at all. He has his crowd already, without any advertisement.

Why then do we let the unbeliever and the blasphemer have their way? It cannot be lack of knowledge on our part. No ministry has such a training as ours. Is it lack of interest in these aggressive and robust types of human nature? Or the paralysis of routine? Oh the unwillingness to enter into the rough-and-tumble of a contest in which dignity gets badly handled, where the opponent puts into operation the lock that the Christian will not allow himself to use—the argumentum ad hominem?

The question really is, Which way does duty lie? It is not possible to over-estimate the damage that is being done by superficial rationalism. We can meet it in several ways. But what about this obvious way, of going to the superficial rationalist—and going for him?—'The Presbyterian Messenger.'

LIFE IN A CHINESE HOSPITAL.

('The Continent.')

That missionaries and medical missionaries particularly, do not lead lives of flowery ease is readily apparent when one of them takes the time to give an account of his day's work. Dr. Charles K. Roys, of Weihsien, China, says that the mission hospital at that place is packed to the doors. 'People save up their diseases all winter long, and some of them for several years, and then come crowding into the hospital during the warm spring months. We are supposed to have thirty beds of one kind or another in the hospital, but we have about forty patients all the time during the spring rush, and as every patient has at least one friend with him, the total number is about eighty. Few patients can sleep alone, and there are two people on all of the 'kanka,' of brick beds; many of the patients' friends are sleeping on the floor or on benches. Some of the rooms, ten by twelve feet are lodging four, and last week we kept two in the bathroom. One of these was a fearfully neglected case of erysipelas, with large patches of gangrene on both legs, who spent most of his time in the bathtub, which we kept half full of a warm antiseptic solution.

'We average about three operations a day, many of these of the most serious kind. Of course the out-patients increase as well as the in-patients. I have three clinics a day, one at 9, one at 12 and one at 3 o'clock. The first two are at the hospital, just before and after operations, and the third is in the city and is usually followed by a number of visits to various patients in their homes, made in a sedan chair. I would much prefer to ride around on my bicycle, but the chair "gives face" to the patient, so I go in that, though it is a tedious process. The patient provides the chair and bearers, and would be much hurt if I refused to ride. I have made about a hundred calls of this kind in eight months. This increase has been largely due to the recovery of a young man from heart trouble, which recovery happened to coincide with my visits to treat him. He and his relatives, to the 'nth ' degree,' have been sending chairs to the city dispensary for me almost daily. Into these chairs I have mounted in great state and been carried to various huge, rambling, intricate courtyards to see a variety of diseases, usually of many years' standing.

'Finally their gratitude took the form of a large complimentary tablet of wood, most appropriately painted in orange and black. They did not know what memories of Princeton would be awakened by this combination. This was carried to the hospital in a red sedan chair, with flags on long bamboo poles, a band of music and presented with elaborate ceremonies, including a feast of some fifteen courses provided by the sender. It was a costly present for the giver, but as it came all across the city with the band, we considered that it was worth its cost as legitimate advertising for the medical work. Several cases came in soon after from streets along the line of march of that brass band.'

ONLY ONE POLICEMAN.

Iceland has no jail, no penitentiary, there is no court, and only one policeman. Not a drop of alcoholic liquor is made on the island, and its seventy-eight thousand people are total abstainers, since they will not permit any liquor to be imported. There is not an illiterate person on the island, not a child ten years old unable to read, the school system being perfect. —'Christian Herald.'

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SUGGESTIVE QUESTIONS ON THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR THE INTERNATIONAL PRESS BIBLE QUESTION CLUB.

(Copyright, 1910, by the Rev. T. S. Linscott, D.D.)

Sept. 17th, 1911.

Daniel's Companions In the Fiery Furnace. Dan. iii.

Golden Text— The Lord is my helper, and I will not fear what man shall do unto me. Heb. xiii:6.

(1) Verses 1-2 —What right have we, if any, to compel those over whom we have authority to worship as we desire

(2) Should the state control, as to the religious belief and practice of its citizens? Why or why not?

(3) If we should attend the services in a heathen or a Mohammedan temple, how should we conform ourselves to their methods of worship?

(4) Verses 13-15—What rights have we, if any ,to be angry, or annoyed, at the method others take to worship God?

(5) When one shows anger with another at the expression of an opinion contrary to his own, what does that indicate?

(6) What should be our relative valuation of correct creed and correct deeds?

(7) If a man gives way to 'rage and fury' what are the chances for the correctness of his creed?

(8) What was really the matter with Nebuchadnezzar, and with all others who have been intolerant of the religion of others?

(9) Verses 16-18— Who were Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego?

(10) What would have been the harm if these three men, out of deference to the king, who had been a good friend to them, had fallen down to the golden image like the rest of them?

(11) What is the religious significance to us, of the faith which animated these three men?

(12) Suppose you had to lose your life, or sacrifice a religious principle, which should you do?

(13) Verses 19-23.—How do you account for the cruel spirit that has been manifested through the centuries, and which has resulted in the martyrdom of thousands, for their religious belief?

(14) Does God in these days ever interfeer miraculously, to prevent the physical suffering or the death of a good man who may be in the hands of those who are determined to wreak their vengeance upon him?

(15) What does God do in these days, for one who may be in similar peril to these three men?

(16) Verses 24-27 —Who was the fourth man in the furnace with the three Hebrews?

(17). What, if any, evidence is there, that faithful Christians in these days, get delivered from the fiery furnace of trial, more than other men?

(18) Verses 29-30 —What happens in these days, to good people in trouble, in any way analogous to this story?

(19) Was the king any better man after this event than before?

(20) What is the moral difference between a man who is cruel on behalf of a good cause and one who is cruel on behalf of a bad cause? (This is one of the questions that may be answered in writing by members of the club.)

Lesson for Sunday, Sept. 24th, 1911. Daniel in the Lion's Den. Dan. vi.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Sept. 17, 1911.

DANIEL'S COMPANIONS IN THE FIERY FURNACE.

(Daniel iii., 13-28.)

Golden Text.—The Lord is my helper, and I will not fear what man shall do unto me.—Heb. xiii., 6.

(Davis W. Clark.)

Nebuchadnezzar had completed his conquest of the world, and wished to celebrate the event with triumphal festivities which should be observed and participated in by representatives of every conquered nation. Naturally the religious element predominated, and praise was offered to Bel, the tuterpary god of Babylon, whose towering golden image had just been set up. There were reasons of state also. Nebuchadnezzar would further strengthen his heterogeneous empire with the band of a common faith and uniform worship. He would make Babylon the seat of a state religion, a Rome on the Euphrates. . . . But the whole expensive and toilsome affair was brought to naught by three stubborn non-conforming youths. The king, so unused to defeat, was unexpectedly thwarted in the supreme moment and in presence of the populace by the very parties whom he might have expected to be his obsequious assistants, in view of his marked preferment of them. . . . The young men had passed through the real ordeal before they ever entered the furnace—a fiery conflict in their minds. 'How dear life was! How indispensable they were to their fellow-countrymen! Under what personal obligations they were to the king! Then, too, they were in the clutch of an irresistible power. They would be doing no worse than their ancestors had done at the foot of Sinai—and it was for once only.' Out on casuistry! They had not studied the Decalogue in vain in the far-away home of their childhood. 'Thou shalt not bow down thyself.' The invincible might of Babylon is not sufficient to bend their knees. . . . . Their martyrdom was real. They had no positive assurance of deliverence. God could rescue; but would He? Their sacrifice was as complete as Abraham's of Isaac. . . . The long-buried clay-tablets of forgotten libraries attest the historic veracity of Daniel's statements. Burning by fire was a mode of capital punishment in vogue in Babylon at this very time. A tablet bearing the date of eight years before this event has the following inscription: 'Saul-migina, my rebellious brother, who made war upon me, into the fierce burning fire they threw him and destroyed his life.' . . . Executions in the East are hasty to this day. The penalty is usually paid by sundown of the day of condemnation. In this case there was uncommon haste in view of the king's excessive rage, and to retrieve, if possible, the ground lost by the unexpected revolt of the Hebrews. The consuming of these recalcitrants in full view of the concourse, by that sacred element, fire, might even more than recover the lost ground.

THE TEACHER'S LANTERN.

The bearing of the Hebrew youths in presence of the enraged monarch was incomparably noble. They scorned a second chance to obey the decree. Their case being prejudged, they declined to argue it. Even if no supernatural deliverance came, they were ready to die, but not to worship the image. . . . The consuming of the executioners revealed at once the wicked injustice of the king's decree and the genuine deadliness of the flames. That the linen clothes of the victims were not consumed, but the iron chains melted, was further attestation of the miraculous character of the deliverance. . . . This stirring and tragic scene is typical of the experience the Hebrew people were then undergoing. The nation itself in the providence of God was in the fiery furnace of exile to be refined from the dross of idolatry. Had these young men, high in office, and consequently widely influential, failed in the ordeal, the Divine purpose of the captivity would have, at least for the time, been thwarted. But they endured. They gave a conspicuous and admirable example of steadfastness. Cajolery and coercion were alike ineffectual. Their horror of idolatry and their heroic resistance to it infected their fellow-countrymen and hastened deliverance from the furnace of Babylonian captivity. . . . The influence of their example and their subsequent public and miraculous deliverance powerfully affected the king, court, and populace. The God of the Hebrews was thenceforth revered, and the Hebrews themselves treated with greater leniency. . . . If these young men had followed the dictates of policy, and saved their lives, they would have lost them. Life would not have been worth living, such would have been their remorse and loss of prestige. They lost their lives in the abandon of martyrdom, but they gained life and everything.

HOME READINGS.

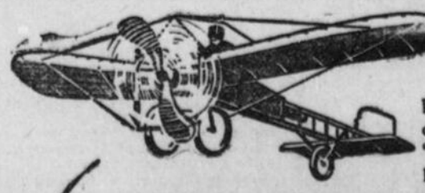
Monday, Sept. 11.—Dan. iii., 1-30.
Tuesday, Sept. 12.—Job v., 17-27.
Wednesday, Sept. 13.—Psa. xxxii., 1-14.
Thursday, Sept. 14.—Isa. xxvi., 1-10.
Friday, Sept. 15.—Jer. i., 1-19.
Saturday, Sept. 16.—Jer. xv., 11-21.
Sunday, Sept. 17.—Psa. ix., 1-14.

ECZEMA IS CAUSED BY IMPURE BLOOD

Cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, Because They Make Pure Blood

Ask any doctor and he will tell you that eczema is caused by impurities in the blood; that nothing can cure it that does not reach the blood—that salves and outward applications are worthless and a waste of money. The reason why Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have always been so successful in curing this most annoying trouble is because they act directly on the blood, reaching the root of the trouble and driving out all impurities. They banish eczema, salt rheum, and unsightly pimples and eruptions, relieve the irritation and itching and give perfect health. Mrs. A. Pulling, of Milestone, Sask., says: "I was afflicted with a blood and skin disease which the doctor called eczema, but which did not yield in the least to his treatment. I was covered with sores and in very bad shape. A friend advised me to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and after using eight or nine boxes I was completely cured. I can strongly recommend the Pills to anyone suffering from that trouble."

A medicine that can make new, red blood will cure not only skin troubles, but also anaemia, rheumatism, neuralgia, indigestion and a host of other troubles simply because these troubles are the result of bad blood. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills make new blood, and under their use blood and nerve troubles disappear. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.



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'CAMP' COFFEE

When you think of its delicious flavour, when you know how quickly it can be prepared, when you've noted that it never, never wastes, can you wonder 'Camp's' as popular as it is.

Fly to your Grocer for a bottle to-day

Sole Proprietors—R. Paterson & Sons, Ltd., Coffee Specialists, Glasgow.

CANADIAN MOUNTAIN CLIMBING

The Rockies and Selkirks Now Very Popular With Canadians and Their American Cousins.

Reports received from the local headquarters of the Canadian Pacific Railway announce that this year's traffic to the Canadian Rockies and Selkirk Mountains has so far nearly doubled that of 1910. There was a time when people were wont to go abroad for their mountain scenery, moutain climbing, and glacier exploring, but now this state of affairs has changed. Both Canadians, and their American cousins are coming to a realization of the fact that the Rockies and Selkirks are the wonder mountains of hte world, and where formerly vacation were spent in Switzerland, holidays are now being spent at the many resorts of the Canadian Rockies and Selkirks. Every train that 'puff-puffs' its way across the continent these days takes with it new tourists seeking the cool breezes of the mountains.

Many famous men have visited the mountains this year, and they are as one in their praises of their beauties. William Rockefeller, the Standard Oil magnate, travelled from St. Paul to Vancouver and back via the C. P. R., in a special train, and Thomas W. Lawson, of 'frenzied finance' fame, was also one of the converts to Canadian scenery. After his trip west Mr. Lawson said that the 'Canadian Rockies and Selkirks were the scenic mountains of the world,' and he further said that 'any young man who did not go west at his earliest opportunity ought to be locked up in jail at hard labor for three months.' The Canadian Alpine Club, which has many Montrealers enrolled in its ranks, has just completed a most successful camp in the vicinity of Hector, on the main line of the C. P. R., and the Duke of Sutherland, accompanied by a number of his friends, will shortly leave this city for a tour through the west. The Duke will go as far as Vancouver, and intends to stop over at each of the principal mountain resorts, en route, in order to visit all the points of interest. Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, president of the C. P. R., left on Thursday for the same trip.

This is the time of year when the mountains are at their best. No matter what the heat in the plains or in the cities, away up there in the higher atmospheres, it is always cool and comfortable. The gay life of the mountain chalets is at its height. Drives, tennis and golf, and other youthful recreations are the order of the day, and exploring parties are everywhere, climbing the mountains or clambering over the glaciers.

These latter are a never-failing source of interest to the tourist. There is something mysterious in these huge moving bodies of ice that appeals to everybody, and jaunts to immense ice fields are among the most popular side trips in the mountains.

Probably the glacier which is most frequently visited is the Great or Illecillewaet Glacier, near the C. P. R. Hotel, at Glacier, in the Selkirk range. This glacier is especially interesting owing to the number of experiments that have been conducted to determine its rate of flow. In July, 1909, a station was selected far up on the side of the ice and a surveyor's transit was set up. A number of steel plates painted red, for ease in identification, were laid out on the ice in a straight line across the glacier, and of course, as the glacier moved downward the plates travelled with it. In 1900, 1902 and again in 1903, with the aid of the transit, the extent of the movement of the plates was computed, and the first year showed a daily advance of about six inches near the centre of the flow. This is one of the largest glaciers in the mountains, and is easily reached from Glacier House, B.C.

Another popular trip wth tourists is that to Victoria Glacier, from the Chateau Lake Louise, at Laggan (Lakes in the Clouds), the summit of the Rockies. Rising on the great summit of Mount Victoria, it avalanches over the rocky cliffs to the lower levels. The glacier is perhaps two miles from the Chateau Lake Louise ,and the trail leads along the edge of the lake and over the shingly flats of old moraine to the foot of Mount Victoria. At some points the surface of the glacier may be reached without difficulty, and the lower portions are flat and free from crevasses. However, in higher atmospheres these crevasses are sometimes spanned by treacherous snow-bridges where too much care cannot be exercised in crossing. On a fine summer afternoon a succession of fine avalanches are not infrequently seen from the Chateau, sometimes as many as thirty or forty in an hour.

Paradise Valley, lying east of Lake Louise, has at its head another famous glacier. It is about ten miles from the hotel, but can be reached by a good trail. The surroundings are most imposing and no visitor will miss seeing the great canyon which has been worn in the ice in this glacier. A visit should also be paid to the Valley of the Ten Peaks, eleven miles from the Chateau Lake Louise.

From Field also there are numerous glaciers. The Yoho glacier, at the head of the Yoho Valley, is a favorite haunt of the tourist. This glacier ends in a beautiful ice arch from which a stream gushes forth with white fury.

Apart from the natural beauty of the ice itself, these glaciers are of interest to the public owing to the many phenomena that are encountered in connection with them. Glaciers are originally formed by the precipitation of moisture on the tops of high mountains. The moisture falls for the most part in the form of fine granular snow and while a part of this evaporates into the air the greater portion is compressed into hard solid ice. As the ice flows towards the valleys, it is subjected to different pressures and tensions. At times owing to an uneven bed, change in course or from some other cause, great crevasses are formed, and at times these may be hundreds of feet in length and fifty or sixty feet across. The meltings from the ice flow along the top of the glacier until they reach these crevasses and then down they plunge, forming beautiful foaming waterfalls.

The power to transport rocks and other material over great distances is another interesting characteristic of glaciers. The rocks which fall from the cliffs are soon buried under a bed of snow. The snow turns to ice and as the glacier moves towards the valleys its upper surface melts and the rocks again appear. Here they ride until deposited at the sides of foot of the glacier. In this way regular heaps of moraines are formed from which it is often easy to trace the many changes in the glacier. Occasionally the stones rise from the top surface of the glacier as though resting on pedestals. The small stones sink slightly into the ice because they absorb the heat from the sun and melt the ice, but the larger stones are so thick that they do not become heated through in an entire day, and so protect the ice. The effect of this is to cause the stones to rise on small pinnacles of ice, which gradually become higher until undermined by the heat entering from the sides the stones fall only to begin operations again.



GLACIER HOUSE, HEADQUARTERS FOR MOUNTAIN AND GLACIER CLIMBING IN THE CANADIAN ROCKIES.



CLIMBING THE ASULKAN GLACIER IN THE CANADIAN ROCKIES.

Forged in Strong Fires

By JOHN IRONSIDE

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SUMMARY OF THE PRECEDING CHAPTERS.

The story opens at the break up of a picnic in North Transvaal, the time being just before the outbreak of the Boer war. In this district there had always been the friendliest relations between the better class of Boers and their compatriots of British descent, the Granville girls being the centre of social life to Boer and Briton alike. The second daughter, Mamie, had just become engaged to Chris Andre, while Jan Van Reenan, his chum, was deeply in love with Joyce, the eldest. The two young men were shortly returning to Oxford, to which both had gone on the advice of Joyce, but her heart had long been given to Chris. The visit of the witch doctor to the camp had caused a general excitement, but he had given a special message to Joyce who had great influence with the natives owing to her birth and early life among them, her foster-mother being the witch doctor's sister. She was greatly disturbed by it, and, with the added sorrow of Mamie's engagement to Chris, returned home to Fairfontein in much distress. She told no one that the witch dictor had warned her war was near at hand, but her father had partially guessed the message, and sends the family off to England, Joyce electing to stay behind. When war breaks out Jan Van Reenan rides over and endeavors by threats and taunts as to her love for Chris, to make her leave with him for safety. He fails, and leaves in anger, while Joyce, deserted by the eblacks, and learning from a party of Boers who strip the farm, that Mr. Granville, a determined neutral, will not be well treated if met,sets out in the storm to meet him, and finds him and his attendant shot to death on the veldt. After the night spent guarding her father's body from the vultures, Chris finds and takes her home, only to have her lose her reason almost immediately. The tribe among whom she was born send and carry her off, while Chris is warned that interference will be less than useless. The rest of the Granville family in England are rather miserable, arriving as strangers, and with no word from Joyce, while the first 'caller' they have comes as a parish visitor, and is most disagreeable.

CHAPTER XIII.

A CHAPTER OF SURPRISES.

If it had been to save her life Mamie could not have explained to any one why she wept, even to her scared and sympathetic little sisters.

Somehow the encounter with Mrs. Haddon seemed the climax to all the worries and disappointments of the last few weeks, and that lady herself the epitome of all that was most forbidding and unpleasant in English characteristics. Mr. Stanley and the 'permanencies' had been sufficiently unsympathetic, but compared with this insolent woman they might be reckoned almost friendly. Even the 'permanencies' had been downright rude only under provocation; but in this instance there had been no provocation, innocent or deliberate.

Though Mamie was not what is conventionally known as an idealist, she had quite unconsciously cherished certain ideals, as we all do more or less in the days of our youth, chiefly with respect to England. She was proud of her English birth, and she had looked forward all her life, as did her sisters, to the time when she would visit 'home'—the motherland. The thought that they were coming to England had been the one element of comfort during their distressful journeyings, and therefore the series of disillusions they experienced were all the more bitter.

Although Mamie felt all this acutely, she was unable to express it in so many words. Only for the future she would consider herself 'an Afrikander'; she would not acknowledge herself of the same nationality as the English people she had encountered so far.

She was already recovering her self-possession when Babs crept downstairs, huddled in her little dressing-gown and a shawl, bringing a message from her mother, asking what was the matter. She had heard Mrs. Haddon's angry voice, though she could not distinguish the words.

Mamie dried her tears, hurried upstairs, and gave her mother a spirited account of the interview.

Poor Mrs. Granville listened sadly. She felt far too ill to be indignant, so ill that the dreadful idea came to her mind that she might die and leave her children alone in this unfriendly place. As she lay in her bed this morning, before the advent of Mamie's astonishing visitor, she had made up her mind that she ought to consult a doctor. She had not thought of doing so before, because a doctor had for many long years been an unattainable luxury; moreover, except for a slight attack of fever now and then, she had not had a serious illness for twenty years—that which befell her after Joyce was born—and then she had no advice or attendance beyond that of the 'wise women' of the kraal, Lalele's grandmother and mother.

She tried to pull herself together now and to comfort Mamie, who finished up her recital with a vehement outburst against England and its inhabitants.

'I'll never call myself English again as long as I live!' she declared. 'I hope Chris is fighting against them—and father too—yes, I do—'

'Oh, hush, hush, dear, you don't know what you are saying,' the poor mother remonstrated feebly. 'All the English aren't like those we've met since we came back, and your father could never fight against his own country—'

'Africa is his country and we're Afrikanders,' cried Mamie passionately. 'I told that abominable woman so just now. I hope she'll think that means a Boer! We've lots of friends among the Boers and not one—no, not one—in this hateful place among the British, who are supposed to be our own people! Oh, mother, let's go back home to father! Let's get that Stanley man to give us the money—after all, it's father's money!—and we'll go to Beira and send word to father, and he'll bring the waggon up country to fetch us and we'll all trek for home.'

Mrs. Granville started up among her pillows.

'I wish we could—I wish we could, my child!' she cried wildly. 'But it's impossible! God knows what has happened to your father and Joyce! Something has happened to them, I am sure, but it's hidden from me! Mamie! Night after night in my dreams I hear Joyce—only Joyce, never your father—calling to me, and I call to her again, and go stumbling along in the dark—for it is always so dark I can never see her, never feel her, only hear her calling—calling—'

She sank back breathless, half fainting, and Mamie, instantly forgetting her grievances and filled with remorse for having poured them out unguardedly, endeavored to soothe her.

'Darling, why did n't you tell me? Why did you try to bear it alone?' she cried with loving reproach.

'You have enough on your young shoulders already, my child, my dear brave daughter. I ought n't to have told you now, but—but when you spoke of going home I could not keep silence any longer. I don't believe we shall ever go home again—that we have any home to go to. I—I don't know what I fear—but there has been a fear upon me these many weeks—almost from the moment we parted from your father. It was the first time we had ever been parted for more than a day or two since we were married, Mamie, and I feel lost, as if my world had suddenly come to an end. And now—oh, my child, my child, I don't expect you to understand, I can't understand it myself, but I know I shall never see him again in this life. I tried to comfort myself when I got his letter, but it was no use; and now the weeks have gone on and on, and there comes no word from him. He is dead, Mamie. He must be dead, or he would come to me, he would call to me, as Joyce calls—'

Lorna and Toodles and little Babs came running up at the sound of Mamie's cry, and found their mother in a dead faint, and Mamie distractedly chafing her thin cold hands.

For a few horrible minutes they all thought she was really dead; but presently she stirred and moaned. Then she opened her dark eyes and looked at them with a smile that made the children shrink back, more scared than ever, for it was uncanny and her glance was strange, as if she did not see them at all, as indeed she did not.

She began to speak rapidly but incoherently, as the color crept back to her wan cheeks. They heard their father's name 'John' often repeated, but could make out little else.

Mamie turned her white scared face towards her sisters.

'Lorna, run for a doctor! There must be one near at hand. Ask some one—any one.'

'I'll go to the dairy.'

'Yes, quick, dear. Toodles, take Babs to your room and dress her; go at once, Babs!'

For once Babs was obedient, being far too frightened to offer any opposition; and Lorna flew on her errand, putting on her hat as she ran down the road under the railway arches to the High Street. It was natural that she should make for the dairy. The milkman had already proved himself most civil and obliging; it was he who had found them a charwoman, not on duty to-day, however, for she had, earlier on that eventful morning, sent a small boy with the message:

'Please m'm your char lady's ill and can't come!'

The proprietor of the dairy and his daughter who kept the books were also very nice and polite when Mamie called to pay the weekly account, or the children to buy chocolates.

It was to the daughter that Lorna, bursting into the little shop, poured out a breathless story of her mother's illness, finishing up with a request for the doctor's address. The child was far too agitated even to notice that she had interrupted another customer, a tall, pleasant-looking lady, with a mass of gray hair, that contrasted effectively with her bright eyes and fresh-complexioned face.

She stood aside at once and listened with sympathetic interest to Lorna's rapid recital.

'Oh, I am sorry your mother's so ill, Miss Granville,' said Miss Watts, the dairyman's daughter. 'Dr. Cameron of Park Road is the best doctor, as well as the nearest, but you won't find him in now; he'll be out on his round. Shall I send one of our boys round—there'll be one in directly—and ask him to call as soon as possible? Number 19 Charlton Road, is n't it?'

She wrote the address on a slip of paper.

'Dr. Alec's no at home,' interposed the gray-haired lady, speaking with a quaint Scotch accent. 'But I hear that his locum is a very nice young man, and he'll be in at the Armitages' about this time; maybe I'll be able to intercept him there. I'll go at once. Give me the paper, Miss Watts; and you run away home, lassie, for ye'll take cold on such a morn with nothing on your shoulders. I'll send the doctor as soon as possible!'

Her voice and manner were so kind that Lorna looked and stammered her gratitude, adding a hasty apology for having pushed past and interrupted the lady with such seeming rudeness, which she now suddenly remembered.

But the Scotchwoman, smiling kindly, cut short the apologies and walked briskly away on her self-imposed errand.

Lorna tore back home and whispered her report to Mamie, who was too much distressed at the moment to heed anything save that the doctor had been sent for and would come as soon as possible. Her mother was still in the same excited, half-delirious state, but presently she grew calmer and slipped into an uneasy doze.

Mamie stole downstairs then to question Lorna further. It seemed incredible that a stranger should have volunteered to perform a kind offce, here in England, where she had begun to believe that every one was of the Stanley or Haddon stamp.

'She did offer to go; I did n't ask her, really, Mamie!' asseverated Lorna. 'I never even noticed that there was any one in the shop till she spoke. And she was so nice and kind, and said she knew where the doctor would be and would catch him and send him on. Look, there she is herself; she's coming here.'

She ran to open the front door and Mamie followed reluctantly, frowning a little. Her resentment against her earlier visitor was still hot, all the more because she attributed her mother's sudden alarming attack to Mrs. Haddon's conduct, indirectly of course.

But at the first glance she saw that this stranger was of a very different type from Mrs. Haddon. She was a distinctly handsome woman, well dressed, with an indefinable air of good breeding about her, and a cheeriness that was somehow infectious.

She spoke in rather broad Scotch. Mamie discovered later that when Mrs. Jameson was shy or excited she showed it chiefly by her speech; ordinarily that resolved itself into a musical inflection rather than a distinct accent.

'I'm hoping ye won't think I'm intruding, Miss Gr-ranville,' she began, with an ingratiating smile. 'I felt I must come round and enquire hoo the puir mither is and tell ye that the doctor will not be long. He hadna come to Mrs. Armitage—she's our minister's wife—but he was expected every minute, and she'll send him roond the minute he comes.'

'It's most kind of you. I don't know how to thank you, Mrs.—' faltered Mamie, utterly taken aback.

'I'm Mrs. Jameson, of Hillside, just roond the corner in Park Road, and there's no need of thanks. An' hoo's the puir leddy? What's wrang wi' her?'

'I don't know. She seems very ill; she hasn't been well since we came to England.'

'Eh, that's bad! And is there anything I can do for ye—in a neighborly way, Miss Gr-ranville?'

There was no resisting her! Mamie had held her own gallantly against the egregious Mrs. Haddon, had resented equally her impudence and her condescension, but here was neither imprudence nor condescension, only simple kindliness—'neighborliness' as Mrs. Jameson herself would have said.

How it came about she could never clearly remember afterwards. She certainly must have invited Mrs. Jameson into the dining-room, for at the end of ten minutes there she was, sitting in the very chair Mrs. Haddon had occupied earlier in the morning, and Mamie was confiding her troubles and difficulties to her as if to an old friend.

'Ye're from the Transvaal,' cried Mrs. Jameson. 'Then maybe ye know the Stewarts—Alec Stewart—he took a farm there some years gone? He was the minister's son at Glenmarnock, and I knew him well when I was a lassie!'

Here was a bit of home indeed! Though Mamie could not furnish her new acquaintance with any recent information about the Stewarts beyond her father's assertion that they had treked for Rhodesia when war was declared, it was pleasant to meet some one who knew them.

Mrs. Jameson was not indiscreet enough to prolong her very informal visit, but when she rose to go, promising to return in the afternoon to hear the doctor's verdict, Mamie felt as if she might have known her all her life.

Moreover she insisted on carrying off Babs and Toodles with her to lunch, bribing the former with the promise of a ride on a rocking-horse.

'They'll be no trouble, and I'll be gey pleased to have them,' she declared, in response to Mamie's half-hearted protest. 'I've two boys at the colledge and a girlie at the High School, though it's holidays with them now, and they'll like fine to have some new playfellows. Come away, bairns, we will not hinder and haver any longer. Where's the hood for the wee bit lassie?'

She hustled them off, chatting merrily, on the best of good terms with them both.

'Isn't she a dear!' exclaimed Lorna enthusiastically. 'Not a bit like that Haddon woman.'

'Not a bit!' assented Mamie. 'But then she isn't English, you know; and that makes all the difference.'

'But we're English,' objected Lorna.

'So is Mrs. Haddon,' retorted her sister, with a shrug and a smile. This second visitor had certainly astonished her even more than the first; but she had also cheered her immensely. A few minutes before she had been almost in despair, but now she was fast recovering her customery fortitude and good temper; though her anxiety on her mother's account was keen as ever.

Soon afterwards the doctor arrived. Mamie was with her mother when he came, and before she could go downstairs she heard Lorna give a positively rapturous cry of welcome, and a man's voice that sounded strangely familiar answered:

'Hallo, Lorna! This is luck! I never thought of its being you "Granvilles." How are you all, and what's wrong with the little mother?'

Mr. Grey,' exclaimed Mamie, feeling that her capacity for being surprised at anything was quite exhausted, for Dr. Cameron's locum, of whom Mrs. Jameson had spoken, turned out to be none other than the young doctor who had been so kind on board ship, whose card Babs had 'postied' in the railway carriage window.

Hastly explanations ensued. It appeared that on reaching his home, a village near Denemouth in South Devon, where his father had been in practice for many years, he found Dr. Grey very ill, and the old man died the day after his son's return.

'So I had to throw up my berth and take on the practice, though I had sent my name in as a volunteer for the A.M.S. But, after all, duty begins at home, and I couldn't leave my mother and Eve to fight for themselves; so I'm settled at Ringdon for the term of my natural life, I suppose,' said Edward Grey. 'The other day Alec Cameron—he's an old chum, we were at Guy's together years ago—wrote that he wanted a holiday, so we've changed practices for a week or two, and here I am. I say, I can't tell you how awfully glad I am to see you again, Miss Mamie,' he continued, beaming down at her. 'I've been hoping to hear from you as you promised, and I feared you had forgotten all about me.'

Forgotten him! Mamie was so relieved and overjoyed at finding a friend where she expected a stranger that she could have embraced him on the spot!

He dropped his eager boyish manner, and became what Lorna called 'a.p., strictly professional,' when he entered the room where poor Mrs. Granville lay.

Although her mind was still wandering a little, she recognized him at once and seemed to fancy she was back on board ship again.

He pronounced her to be suffering from influenza, wrote out a couple of prescriptions, despatched Lorna with them to the chemist, and gave Mamie minute directions for treatment.

'She is very ill, isn't she?' Mamie asked anxiously. 'Oh, Mr. Grey, she—she is going to get better?'

'Of course she is; we'll pull her through all right,' he asserted cheerily, with more confidence than he felt at the moment, for he knew the case was as serious as it could be. 'I'll see about a nurse at once; if there's not one available in the neighborhood I'll telegraph to Guy's. Cheer up, Miss Mamie, we'll soon have the mother up and about again. Where's my little sweetheart, Babs, and Toodles the terrible?'

She told him of Mrs. Jameson's visit and of their previous loneliness.

'Not a soul to speak to, you poor little woman!' he said in a tone that for some inexplicable reason brought a sudden flush to Mamie's cheeks, that were much thinner and paler than they had been six weeks before. 'What a shame! But that's all over now. If I had only known you were here I'd have sent word to the Camerons and they'd have welcomed you with open arms. There's a regular Scottish colony hereabouts, awfully nice folks most of them. Mrs. Jameson is a real good sort, isn't she? And you'll like Mrs. Cameron too. She will be round to see you soon, I'll be bound. Well, I must be off now, but I'll come in again this evening. Take care of yourselves; don't worry, and don't let your mother worry.'

'I shan't worry so much now,' Mamie said, with a ghost of a smile. 'You can't think what a comfort it is to have you at hand. But I can't help mother's worrying; you see we've no news from father or my sister Joyce. Not one word!'

(To be continued.)

Be Sagacious

PROMPTITUDE

is what is required when you become troubled with

DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, STOMACH CRAMPS, CHOLERA MORBUS, SUMMER COMPLAINT, OR ANY LOOSENESS OF THE BOWELS

COMPREHEND

that for over 65 years

DR. FOWLER'S Extract of Wild Strawberry

has been used in thousands of families for all these complaints, and we have yet to hear of a case it has not cured.

When you go to your druggist or dealer and they try to give you one of the cheap substitutes, insist on having "Dr. Fowler's" given you.

Price 35c.

See that the name, The T. Milburn Co., Limited, appears on the wrapper, as we are the sole manufacturers.

Constipation is the root of many forms of sickness and of an endless amount of human misery.

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills,

thoroughly tested by over fifty years of use, have been proved a safe and certain cure for constipation and all kindred troubles. Try them.

25c. a box.

A NOVEL FLAG RAISING.

The little village of Radway, situated on the historic battlefield of Edgehill, claims distinction in having hoisted its coronation flag in a unique manner. In fact, Radway's flag is probably the only one in the Empire that was run up by means of a bow and arrow deftly handled.

After erecting the large tent on the green for the village festivities, it was found that provision for flying a flag on its forty-foot pole had been overlooked, while a bad fracture in the latter rendered attempts to remedy the oversight highly risky. At this crisis it happened that Mr. Prescott Davies, the artist-author, was rehearsing a pastoral play that formed part of Radway's coronation programme. Archery was a feature of this Robin Hood play, and the author promptly came to the aid of the perplexed tent committee by offering to shoot a line through a hook at the top of the pole.

Attaching a thin string to an arrow and taking a trial shot to test the allowance needed for a strong wind, Mr. Prescott Davies drove his shaft and line neatly through the hook. A stronger cord was then drawn up and the Union Jack hoisted amid the cheers of the astonished villagers.—'Tit-Bits.'

THEIR BREECHES ON WRONG.

Edwin Douglas reports in London's 'Truth' that in looking over the illustrated periodicals depicting the coronation he noticed that in the photographs from life only one peer 'knew how to put his breeches on,' namely, with 'the buttons under the knee, in the proper place, at the front, not at the side.'

'This,' adds Mr. Douglas, 'may seem a small matters, but the late King did not think so. I was staying with the late Frank Holl, R.A., when King Edward, then Prince of Wales, called to see a full length portrait just completed of his Royal Highness in court dress. The Prince at once said on looking at the picture:

'Mr. Holl, it is all wrong; you have not got my breeches on right!' the fact being that the dress was sent to Mr. Holl and put on his manservant to be painted.

'Mr. Holl said to me, 'Did you know this'

'I replied, 'Yes,' and told him the story of Sir Tatton Skyes, who on seeing a young man with his buttons at the side of his legs said, 'Young man, can you feel a hollow under your kneecap Then what do you think nature made that hollow for if not to put your top button in it?' It is not the breeches maker's fault; the things are made to put on properly.'

PRE-HISTORIC TEETH.

Five gigantic teeth, which in some prehistoric period probably graced the mouth of a mastodon, predecessor of the mammoth and one of the most colossal creatures that ever lived on this earth, have been unearthed in the old Doggett mine on the banks of the Klamath River, near Walker, Siskiyou County, California. The three largest of these molars contain four cuspids each, each tooth measuring seven inches across from the first to the last cuspid and a little over six inches from the top of the root, or that part of it which remains, to the top of the centre cuspid. The teeth are four and a half inches in width.

In a remarkable state of preservation, they were found in a pocket of sand and gravel eighteen feet under the surface of the earth.

A better idea of the size of the teeth may be gathered from the fact that they are about fifteen times the size of the tooth of the modern horse, and about eight times the size of the molar of the lion or tiger. The size of the jaw of this giant creature may be imagined, therefore, to have been eight to ten times the size of that of the lion or tiger, and about fifteen times the size of a horse's mouth.

NATIONALITY OF EGGS.

(From the 'Pall Mall Gazette.)

Is it possible to tell the nationality of an egg by inspection? The question is raised in acute form by an evidence given recently in the prosecution of a Lancashire firm for selling Russian eggs as Irish, which resulted in acquittal. The experts varied, as even experts will. One confidently pronounced the eggs in question Russians nearly five weeks old; another said they were second-class Russians; a third specified the south of Russia. On the other hand, experts for the defence were equally positive that nobody could tell the birthplace of an egg from external examination. We are most impressed by the witness who said that when eggs were bad their nationality was indeterminable. On the whole, one is bound to come to the conclusion that the average purchaser of eggs must take their nationality upon trust. He may have his suspicions, no doubt, based upon the eggs' apparent antiquity. But the ordinary consumer cannot get beyond Dan Leno's division of the genus into 'new laid eggs,' 'fresh eggs' and 'eggs.'

THE PRINCE AND THE WELSH.

For some months past the Prince of Wales has been hard at work endeavoring to master the Welsh tongue, and a special Welsh tutor was appointed several months ago.

That the Prince proved an apt student is shown by the remarkable clearness and accuracy with which he pronounced the several Welsh words of which he made use during the Investiture celebrations.

In his reply to an adddress of welcome from the Corporation of Carnarvon the Prince said: 'Mor o gan yw Cymru i gyd' ('All Wales is a sea of song'). His Royal Highness went on to say:

'When I think of the many links which bind me to our beautiful country, the title I bear seems more real to me than ever. You greet me on behalf of all in your ancient mother tongue with "Croesau"—("Welcome")—and so let me end by saying, "Diolch o waelod fy nghalon i hen wlad fy nhadau"—("thanks from the botttom of my heart to the old land of my fathers".)'

A familiar Welsh saying was also used by the Prince in his reply to the address from the Welsh people read by the distinguished Celtic scholar, Principal Rhys of Jesus College, Oxford. 'And so,' concluded the young Heir-Apparent, 'bearing in mind our ancient and beautiful saying: "Heb Dduw, heb duim; Duw a digon"—("without God, without anything; God is enough")—I hope to do my duty to my King, to Wales, and to you all."—London 'Chronicle.'



The Original and Only Genuine

Beware of Imitations Sold on the Merits of Minard's Liniment

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

UNIMPRESSED.

The home folks called him 'Old Man Bings,'
Before he started doing things.
He met with many a lucky chance
And helped to earn a great advance
From his old state of simple life.
Where he ate pastry with his knife
And wore a beard to hide the fact
That he both tie and collar lacked.

Both gold and wisdom he has gained
And titles fine on him have rained,
And he has trod in solemn state
The marble halls where dwell the great,
But while the magic of his word
The centres of finance has stirred.
And he has been the friend of kings,
The home folks call him 'Old Man Bings.'
—Washington 'Star.'

A Remedy for Bilious Headache.—To those subject to bilious headache, Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are recommended as the way to speedy relief. Taken according to directions they will subdue irregularities of the stomach and so act upon the nerves and blood vessels that the pains in the head will cease. There are few who are not at sometime subject to biliousness and familiar with its attendant evils. Yet none need suffer with these pills at hand.

THE MODERN PHARMACY.

'We have a very fine course in pharmacy,' says the president of the college to the father of the student who is entering.

'I'm glad to hear that. My boy expects to become a druggist.'

'Well, we give special lectures on soap, stamps, cigars, perfumery, soda water, candy, city directories, telephone books and stationery.'—'Life.'

BETTER WAIT THAN NEVER.

His Better Half—'I think it's time we got Lizzie married and settled down, Alfred. She will be twenty-eight next week, you know.

Her Lesser Half—'Oh, don't hurry, my dear. Better wait till the right sort of man comes along.'

His Better Half—'But why wait? I didn't!'—'Throne and Country.'

To Men Who Live Inactive Lives.—Exercise in the open air is the best tonic for the stomach and system generally; but there are those who are compelled to follow sedentary occupations and the inactivity tends to restrict the healthy action of the digestive organs and sickness follows. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills regulate the stomach and liver and restore healthy action. It is wise to have a packet of the pills always on hand.

'How do you account for th epopularity of some of these best sellers?' asked the severely literary lady.

'I think,' replied Miss Cayenne, 'that a lot of us are trying to catch up with the dime novels our parents prevented us from reading when we were young.'—Washington 'Star.'

Judge—'You saw the prisoner steal the sheet of music. What happened next?'

Witness—'Then he walked out of the store with an abstracted air, your honor.'—Boston 'Transcript.'

Socially-ambitious wife—'My dear, all the people in our set are going away for the summer.'

Saving Husband—'Good! Then they won't know we're at home.' — Boston 'Transcript.'

Complete in itself, Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator does not require the assistance of any other medicine to make it effective. It does not fail to do its work.

A NOVEL SENTENCE.

Five thousand dollars was embezzled from a Los Angeles theatre and dissipated in high living by a man twenty-one years old. He confessed and received this sentence from the judge:

'You shall stay at home nights. You shall remain within the limits of this county. You shall not play billiards or pool, frequent cafes or drink intoxicating liquor, and you shall go immediately to work, and keep at it until you have paid back every dollar you stole. Violate these terms and you go to prison.'—'Atlantic Magazine.'

Warts will render the prettiest hands unsightly. Clear the excrescences away by using Holloway's Corn Cure, which acts thoroughly and painlessly.

ILLUMINATIONS.

'Yes,' proudly observed Mr. Newrich, to his actor friend, 'your profession may be a very lofty one in an artistic sense, but that of a successful city merchant is much better. Look at me. At the early age of 45 I retired on my fortune, and was presented by my fellow merchants with an illuminated address. Can you boast of anything like that? Have you ever had an illuminated address?'

'I have,' replied the actor; 'once.'

'When?' asked Mr. Newrich.

'Why,' replied the actor, 'when my lodgings caught fire.'

A Remedy for Earache.—To have the earache is to endure torture. The ear is a delicate organ and few care to deal with it, considering it work for a doctor. Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil offers a simple remedy. A few drops upon a piece of lint or medicated cotton and placed in the ear will work wonders in relieving pain.

A TRIFLE WITHERED.

(From the 'Youth's Companion.')

In his native tongue no one could have made more graceful speeches than M. Blanc, but when he essayed compliments in English he was not quite so successful.

'Have I changed in the five years since we met in Paris?' asked an elderly woman who desired above all things to be thought younger, much younger, than she was.

'Madame,' said the courtier, his hand on his heart, 'you look like a rose of twenty years!'

Very many persons die annually from cholera and kindred summer complaints, who might have been saved if proper remedies had been used. If attacked do not delay in getting a bottle of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial, the medicine that never fails to effect a cure. Those who have used it say it acts promptly, and thoroughly subdues the pain and disease.

'Mister,' said the villager, 'I see you play "Macbeth" to-night. Is it a tragedy?' 'How much in the box office, Bill?, shouted Yorick Hamm. 'Seven dollars.' 'Yes, my friend; it's a tragedy, all right.—Washington 'Herald.'

That a man may know how to argue is no proof that he knows what he is arguing about.—'Life.'

Bilton—'Say, old man, will you lend me a tenner?' Tilton—'Sure. Here 'tis.' Bilton (enthusiastically grateful) 'My dear boy, I can never repay you for this kindness.'—'Judge.'

AT LAST, A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM

Fruit-a-tives Cured Me' Says Mrs. Baxter.

"I was a helpless cripple from Rheumatism for nearly a year. All down the right side, the pain was dreadful and I could not move for the agony. I was treated by two physicians without help.

"I saw 'Fruit-a-tives' advertised in 'The Telegram' and decided to try them. After I had taken one box I was much better.

"When I had taken three boxes I could use my arm and the pain was almost gone.

"After taking five boxes I was entirely well again. The cure of my case by 'Fruit-a-tives' was indeed splendid because all the doctors failed to even relieve me. 'Fruit-a-tives' cured me."

MRS. LIZZIE BAXTER.

4 Home Place, Toronto, Dec. 15, '09.



In hundreds of other cases, "Fruit-a-tives" has given exactly the same satisfactory results because "Fruit-a-tives" is the greatest blood purifying medicine in the world. "Fruit-a-tives" the famous fruit medicine regulates kidneys, liver, bowels and skin, and prevents the accumulation of uric acid, which is the prime cause of Rheumatism.

"Fruit-a-tives" will positively cure every case of Rheumatism, when taken according to directions. 50c a box, 6 for $2.50, or trial size 25c. At all dealers or from Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

FROM THE OLD COUNTRY

ENGLISH NEWS NOTES.

The Crystal Palace is to be offered for sale by auction on November 18.

The King, in commemoration of his recent visit to Norwich, has ordered Coronation medals to be presented to every police officer of over ten years' service in the city force.

Lord Midleton and his brother, Major Arthur Brodrick, helped to fight an extensive common fire near Godalming, which destroyed miles of heath and threatened two country houses.

A Grantham doctor, summoned for riding a bicycle without a light, said that he had a lighted cigarette in his hand, and contended that was a sufficient light. A fine of 2s. 6d. and costs was imposed.

Marylebone Borough Council has proposed a bylaw prohibiting for use as sleeping apartments basement rooms the floor of which is more than three feet below the surface of the road.

A dog named Rough, which has collected a considerable sum for the lifeboat among the visitors at Gorleston, in a box which it carries in its mouth, was presented on Aug. 12, at an entertainment, with a medal by the lifeboat men.

King Alfonso has left the Isle of Wight for Spain. The Queen of Spain will stay for a short time longer at Osborne Cottage. The King and Queen were members of a large house party at Eaton Hall, and King Alfonso took a prominent part in a polo gymkhana.

Levi Almond, a Batley milk seller, was recently fined £1 and costs for selling milk containig 5.4 percent of water. For the defence, it was contended that the presence of the water was caused by the cows drinking freely during the hot weather from a pure stream which runs through their pastures.

A vicar in Wilts, supported by his bishop, refused to marry a couple as the bridegroom was not a parishioner, had not been baptised, and was not a member of the Church of England. Thereupon Mr. Churchill remarked in the House: 'I can only say that I much regret that any such reason should have been advanced by a bishop of the Church of England.

Judge Parry said to a debtor at the Lambeth County Court, who explained that he helped his wife and that he received a shilling sometimes: 'Well, I should not think that nowadays that was good enough. I don't want to preach rebellion, but it would seem that your wife is not treating you well at all. I should think you could get better wages outside.'

Sixteen thousand people attended the Eisteddfod at Carmarthen. There was immense disappointment at the absence of Mr. Lloyd George, who was detained in the House of Commons. His place was taken by his daughter, Miss Olwen Lloyd George. Mr. William George, of Criccieth, brother of the Chancellor, was one of the prize-winners.

For the first time for five years Mitcham Fair has opened without a riot. The Rev. T. Horne, the chaplain of the Showmen's Guild, conducted an opening ceremony based on one anciently used. The charter granted by Queen Elizabeth was read, and the members of the Guild perambulated the show grounds carrying an enormous gilt key tied with ribbons.

The funeral took place at Mill Hill of Drummer Dudley Stagpoole, V.C., who died last week at Ware, Herts. Drummer Stagpoole, who was late of the Middlesex Regiment, was awarded his V.C. for great gallantry shown in rescuing a wounded comrade under a heavy fire at Pontoko, during the New Zealand War, on October 2nd, 1863. In addition to the V. C., Stagpoole had a medal for distinguished conduct in the field for similar actions.

In the minutes of the House of Lords a free pardon has been recorded to Earl Russell in respect of the conviction for felony recorded against him in 1901, when he was tried by his peers for bigamy, having married again while his marriage with his first wife, whom he had divorced in Nevada, was still valid according to the laws of England.

Five poor women were charged at Grays, Essex, with gleaning in an onion field which had already been gone over twice. Two of them collected about eleven pounds of onions, valued at 8d. or 1s. The magistrates sentenced each of them to a month's hard labor, but later reduced this to fourteen days' hard labor, a sentence which is locally regarded as far too severe. The matter is to be brought before the Home Secretary.

A test case was brought by the Great Central Railway Company, before the magistrates at Barton, against nine employees at New Holland whose truck work. The company claimed five pounds damages from each in lieu of notice, and contended that the men were parties to an agreement which stipulated the giving or receiving of fourteen days' notice. The magistrates convicted in each case, but only awarded amounts proved to be extra expense to the company above the wages which would have been paid to the defendants. The highest of the amounts awarded was £2 13s. 6d.

Mr. Alexander Ure, K.C., speaking at the opening of a new public school at Armadale, said that the spread of education and the desire for better conditions and a higher standard of living lay at the root of such measures as the Shops Bill, the Mines Bill, the Landholders Bill, and the National Insurance Bill. He mentioned these in a non-political gathering because the principle behind them was joyously accepted by all parties in the State, and because it was a truism to say that no Government ever gained votes by such measures as these.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, M.P., speaking at a mass meeting held in Trafalgar Square to extend a welcome to a party of French workmen, trade unionists and co-operators, who are visiting England to study its co-operative work, said they had come to the last stage of the capitalist domination of foreign policy, by which two or three gentlemen in London, Paris or Berlin could compel the nations of Europe to draw the sword. The workmen of Great Britain, France, and Germany must show that they were determined to put every possible obstacle in the way of those who were scheming and plotting for war.

A diet which consists principally of bread is always unsatisfactory, says Dr. J. M. Hamill, in a Local Government Board report, and variety in diet, which does not always mean great cost, should be aimed at. That is more important, he thinks, than the use of any special flour. Wholemeal bread is not proved to be greatly superior to good 'households,' and it is as much a mistake to regard high-grade patent flour that is naturally white as devoid of protein and nitrogenous constituents as it is to regard 'households' flour or bread as physiologically inferior to higher priced articles. As for 'germ' flours and 'standard' bread, the difference is usually in their cost rather than in their nutritive value.

SCOTTISH BRIEFS.

Constable W. Buist, Glasgow, a native of Leven, has twice recently distinguished himself by saving life in Glasgow.

For the year ending April 30 last, the receipts of the Caledonian canal, compared with 1909-10, exhibit increases under every head with one exception—that of anchorage.

Weather helped the attendance at the Scottish exhibition and Kelvin Grove is thriving accordingly. Holidaymakers from no less than forty different Scotch towns are making it their rendezvous.

The anniversary of the birthday of Sir Walter Scott was celebrated at the Waverley Hydropathic, Melrose. An 'at home' was held on the lawn in front of the Scott statue and an address given by Mr. A. I. Brown, Galashiels.

The man who writes the majority of Harry Lauder's songs—Mr. James H. Milligan—followed the sea ere taking to the primrose paths of pantomime song-writing. He is specially retained by the famous Scotch comedian as his own particular bard.

Peter McNaught, 404 South Wellington street, Glasgow, machineman, was badly injured while at work in Collins's Printing Works. He was engaged at a guillotine when both his hands were caught in the machine, and four fingers of each hand were cut off. He was removed in a St. Andrew's ambulance waggon to the Royal Infirmary where he was detained for treatment.

In the Justice of Peace Court at Pollokshaws—before Mr. William Nicol and Mr. William McGregor Adam—five tramwaymen were cited on charges of assault arising out of the recent strike. Two of the accused forfeited pledges of two pounds each, and the cases of the others were continued for a fortnight, some of the principal witnesses being on holiday.

At the eighteenth annual conference of the Scottish Miners' Federation at Edinburgh about a hundred delegates were in attendance and Mr. Joseph Sullivan, of Lanarkshire, moved a resolution requesting the Miners' Federation of Great Britain to authorize the Scottish Federation to demand that the minimum standard wage should be raised by one shilling a day in Scotland.

At Erith George Stokes, a timekeeper, employed at Erith Oil Works, was returning from the local bank, whither he had been sent to cash a cheque for £250, when two men suddenly seized him, and after rendering him partially unconscious, snatched the money from him, and took to their heels. When assistance was forthcoming, Stokes was found to have received serious injuries, which necessitated his immediate removal home, where he was attended by a doctor.

One of the most extraordinary accidents which has ever occurred at a railway station in Glasgow took place at Queen street station on a recent Saturday afternoon. A North British express from Edinburgh, failing to stop in time, overran the platform at the south end of the station, and running across it, broke into the refreshment room. Fortunately, although seven passengers—three men and four women—complained of injuries and had to be removed to the Royal Infirmary, none of them is in a very serious condition. Colonel D. Smith, of the Board of Trade, immediately conducted an investigation as, though the actual damage was not great the possibilities of the accident were

The Day of Miracles Not Past.

A Toronto "Star" reporter investigated the case of Mr. Geo. Warner, and found that after thirteen years of almost total deafness, he had been cured by inhaling Catarrhozone.

This proves that where Catarrhozone treatment is employed, impaired hearing and deafness can be cured. Catarrhozone always brings quick relief, and is warranted to give lasting satisfaction. All sufferers from Impaired Hearing, Deafness, Head Noises and Ringing in the Ears are advised to inhale Catarrhozone and derive the great benefit it is capable of affording. Price $1.00, small size 25c, at Druggists.

Dr. Hamilton's Pills Cure Constipation.

Baby's Terrible Eczema

Hands Tied to Prevent Scratching

Doctors Failed to Relieve, but Zam-Buk Worked a Cure

Mrs. Chas. Levere, of Prescott, North Channel, Ont., tells how Zam-Buk cured her baby. She says: "My baby's head and face was one complete mass of sores. The itching and irritation were fearful, and the little one's plight was so serious that at one time we feared her ears would be eaten off by the disease.

"We had to keep her hands tied for days to prevent her rubbing and scratching the sores. Doctor after doctor treated her in vain, until we had had five doctors. They all agreed it was a frightful case of eczema, but none of them did any permanent good.

"As a last resource we were advised to try Zam-Buk. The first box did so much good that we felt sure we were at last working in the right direction. We persevered with the treatment until we had used thirteen boxes, and at the end of that time I am glad to say Zam-Buk had effected a complete cure."

For eczema, eruptions, rashes, tetter, itch, ringworm and similar skin diseases, Zam-Buk is without equal. It also cures cuts, burns, scalds, piles, abscesses, chronic sores, blood poisoning, etc. All druggists and stores at 50 cents a box, or post free for price from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto. Refuse imitations.

Local wholesale depot, 144 Craig St. West, Montreal.

Alexander Hunter, temporary letter carrier, Melville Muir, Ladybank, was judicially examiner at Cupar on Saturday on a charge of having on Aug. 9, within the grounds of the reservoir at Clatto Water Works, Kettle parish, secreted in a hayrick seven postal packets in the course of transmission by post—namely, two letters, one postcard, and four circulars addressed to Clatto Barns, two of the letters containing cheques. It was also alleged that the accused formed a fraudulent scheme for obtaining money, and thereby got three shillings and threepence from ten different persons by representing that the letters were unstamped. He was committed to prison pending further inquiries. Bail was fixed at ten pounds.

The London Scottish set out from Oban on a recent Sunday on their march to Glasgow. The first day's march brought them to Achnacloich, some seven miles out, and on Monday night they camped at Dalmally after a toilsome tramp through the Pass of Brander. The London Scotttish are marching in regulation fashion, doing their own cooking, providing and driving their own horses, and otherwise learning how to act as an independent unit. Since breaking camp at Achnacloich a march orf eighteen miles was done to a camping ground about a mile and a half beyond Loch Awe. When the men came in they were so fit that the colonel ordered an inspection of arms after the doctor had made his usual careful inspection of the feet of men complaining of blisters.

Excellent progress is being made by the promoters of the scheme for establishing in Edinburgh a new type of nursing home. The new home is to be an institution for patients of limited means, equipped and staffed so as to provide the most effective treatment for medical and surgical patients, who unable to meet the high charges of private homes, have to remain in their own residences, or accept the charity of the free institutions. The home will be strictly undenominational. When the first appeal was issued ten thousand pounds was the sum aimed at, and of that amount over nine thousand pounds is in hand, but expenses have slightly increased, and in order to open the home completely free of debt the promoters desire to raise an additional thousand pounds—about eleven thousand pounds in all.

The annual meeting of the Ploughman's Society of Scotland was held in Arbroath under the presidency of Mr. William Fyffe, Frockheim, there being thirty-eight delegates present from the various branches. Communications were received from various friendly societies suggesting that the Ploughmen's Society should become affiliated to them in view of the state insurance scheme. Mr. James Anderson, of the Dundee branch, moved that the Ploughmen's Society disapprove of the National Insurance Bill in its entirety. He remarked that, like all legislation pretending to be for the benefit of the working classes, the insurance bill had been heralded by a great blast of trumpets, but many who had been loudest in its favor were now beginning to think that they were being hoaxed. The bill would affect friendly societies most unjustly. A voluntary state insurance scheme would be all right for those concerned, but if the proposed compulsory scheme was passed it would be the death warrant of all the older members of friendly societies. The motion was agreed to unanimously. Mr. David Crighton, Carmyllie, was appointed president of the society for the current year.

IRISH ITEMS.

At a monthly meeting of the Dublin Municipal Council, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor presiding, the first business was the presentation of an award and certificate from the Society for the Protection of Life from Fire to Henry Blake, for saving the life of an old woman by carrying her from the top back room of her burning house.

The trade between Liverpool and Dublin has been somewhat dislocated owing to the strike in Liverpool. If by some means or other goods are brought into Liverpool, there, with few exceptions, they are rigidly held up. The outlying districts are however, reached by devious routes. Communication by sea between Dublin and Liverpool is completely at a standstill. The City of Dublin Steam Packet Company have suspended their service from the North Wall to that port.

The Countess of Aberdeen has been elected the first woman president of the annual Congress of the Royal Institute of Public Health, now meeting at Dublin. In her presidential address, Lady Aberdeen said that doctors have done their best to preach the gospel of hygiene, but they can accomplish little unless they secure the confidence and co-operation of the housewives, for public opinion is manufactured in the homes of the people. She referred to the good work done in Ireland by the Women's National Health Association, and said Irishwomen had responded splendidly, and in the short space of three years had given Ireland the proud distinction of being a land of open windows.

ARE YOUR CORNS TENDER?

Why keep them—why suffer when cure can be had in twenty-four hours by using Putnam's Painless Corn and Wart Extractor? Its healing balms and soothing qualities relieve the pain in a few hours, the hard kernel of the corn is dissolved away. Absolute satisfaction in a 25c bottle of Putnam's Painless Corn and Wart Extractor.

A collision occurred between two motor cars at Milltown, as a result of which both automobiles were so much injured that they had to be conveyed home. It would appear that as a motor car numbered RI 111 was proceeding towards Rathfarnham Bridge, along the River Dodder, a second motor car, in which were seated Mr. and Mrs. Cooke, Rathmines, and the chauffeur, named Reynolds, crossed the bridge, and came down the straight at a fair speed. The two cars came into collision at a bend in the road, but Mr. Richards, the owner and driver of car 111, which was flung against the bank, managed to jump clear, and was uninjured. Mrs. Cooke managed to escape from the other car, but Mr. Cooke and the chauffeur were pinned underneath the vehicle, which was overturned, and fell some feet from an embankment on the side of the road. Fortunately no one was seriously injured.

PHEASANT NEST IN A TREE.

(From the 'Scotsman.')

While walking through a thick wood in the beginning of last week, I noticed what I thought was a hawk in its nest on a tall fir tree about twenty-five feet from the ground. On climbing up to the nest I was much surprised to see a hen pheasant pop out onto the branch, and on looking into the nest I saw that the bird was setting on nine eggs.

I have carefully watched the nest since, and every egg has been hatched out. It is the first time in my experience that I have known a pheasant nesting at such a height from the ground.

GILLETT'S PERFUMED LYE



FOR MAKING SOAP, SOFTENING WATER, REMOVING PAINT, DISINFECTING SINKS, CLOSETS, DRAINS, ETC.

SOLD EVERYWHERE
REFUSE SUBSTITUTES

The 'Witness' Pattern Service.

To obtain these patterns fill in coupon given at foot of this department, send it to us with ten cents in stamps for each pattern wanted, and they will be sent to your address. Allow one week margin beyond time necessary for return of mail, as orders are handled in rotation.

The home dressmaker should keep a little catalogue scrap book of the daily pattern cuts. These will be found very useful to refer to from time to time.



9017—FROCK FOR MISSES AND SMALL WOMEN.

Blue linen with collar embroidered in white dots, and with bands of white and white shield for trimming was used for this model. The waist has a pretty sailor collar that extends to the waist line; the closing of waist and skirt is made in the centre front. The pattern is cut in five sizes: 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 years. It requires 4½ yards of 44-inch material for the 17-year size.



PRINCESS DRESS IN ONE.

This design is an exceedingly simple little garment with back, front and sleeves all in one piece. It may be worn either with or without guimpe. Pique would make up satisfactorily after this design, as would linen, lawn, batiste, gingham, chambray cloth and challis. The pattern is cut in 6 sizes: 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. It requires 3½ yards of 36 inch material for the 10 year size.



9028.—A SIMPLE, COMFORTABLE MODEL.

Red and white dotted percale was used for this model, with trimming of red percale. The design has the peasant sleeve, cut in one with the dress. The fulness is confined at the waist under a belt. The pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. It requires 5 yards of 27 inch material for the 10 year size.



9010.—A POPULAR UP-TO-DATE MODEL.

This model is made with body and sleeve combined, a feature that promises to hold its popularity for some time to come. It may be worn with any guimpe or tucker and is simple and readily made and adjusted. Net, lace, chiffon, silk, cashmere or lingerie fabrics are all suitable for its development. The pattern is cut in 6 sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure and requires 1 3-8 yard of 36 inch material for the 36 inch size.



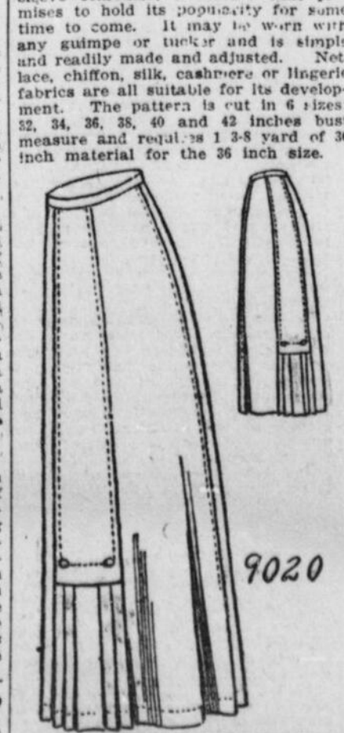
8999—A LITTLE GIRL'S FRENCH DRESS.

This desirable model is suitable for lawn, gingham, chambray, challis, or other wash fabrics, and also for cloth. As here shown flouncing was used, with tucking for the yoke. The pattern is cut in 3 sizes: 2, 4, and 6 years. It requires 3 1-8 yards of 36 inch material for the 6 year size.



8769—A PRACTICAL WORK APRON

For the studio, or kitchen for all household or other duties under which one requires protection for the dress, this model will be found convenient and effective will be found convenient over the back, to the belt, and the skirt portion is full. Gingham, chambray, lawn or alpaca may be used for this model. The pattern is cut in three sizes: small, medium and large. It requires 3 3-4 yards of 36-inch material for the medium size.



9020—A NEW SKIRT MODEL.

Suitable for broadcloth, cheviot, serge, velvet, silk or satin. This model is a six-gore skirt lengthened by plaited sections at front and back. The pattern is cut in five sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. It requires 3 3-4 yards of 44-inch material for the 24-inch size.



8869.—GIRL'S ONE-PIECE DRESS.

The little dress shown here is dainty enough for a 'party' or 'best' dress if made of soft pretty material, and will also prove a serviceable model for general wear if developed in gingham, galatea, cashmere, serge or flannel. With a trimming of embroidery or braid put on as illustrated, the effect of a front closing may be simulated. The design may be finished with the tucker or in low neck style. The pattern is cut in four sizes: 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. It requires 3 1-4 yards of 36-inch material for the 6-year size.

Weekly Witness Patter Coupon.

Please send me

Pattern.	Size.
No.....	.....
No.....	.....
No.....	.....
No.....	.....

for which I enclose.....cents.

Name .....

Street and No.....

P.O. .....

Prov.....

For blouses, etc., give bust measure in inches.
For Skirts, etc., give waist measure in inches.
For Misses and Children, give age only in years.

N.B.—Be sure to cut out the illustration and send with the coupon, carefully filled out. Price 10 cents, in postal note or stamps for each pattern, unless otherwise specified. Costumes usually consist of two separate patterns, and hence call for twenty cents.

Address: Pattern Department, 'Weekly Witness and Canadian Homestead,' 'Witness' Block, Montreal.

VIOLENT PUBLIC DEMONSTRATION AGAINST BRITAIN IN BERLIN

Terms Offered Germany by France Spoken of as 'Ultimatum.'

OPTIMISM IN PARIS.

Mining Guarantees in Morocco Constitute Handicap to Settlement —Belgium Active.

London, Sept. 1.—A Morocco mass meeting was held in Berlin last night, and all accounts indicate that the gathering resolved itself into a violent demonstration against Great Britain. There has been no similar public outburst of Anglophobia in Germany since the days of the Boer war. References to France were couched in terms of friendship, and were greeted with something approaching enthusiasm.

There is a disposition here to consider the Teutonic attacks upon Great Britain as a red herring drawn across the trail. 'The octopus when alarmed tries to hide itself by discharging an inky cloud,' says the 'Daily Mail.' Germany has adopted this ruse, and the reopening of the negotiations with France have been the occasion of another outburst against Great Britain.

'These assaults may be a good omen. If they are contrived to cover a retreat we shall not resent their injustice. Our conscience is clear and void of offence, for we know, and German statesmen know, that Mr. Asquith spoke the whole truth when he said that any statements that we have interpreted to prejudice the negotiations between France and Germany are mischievous inventions, without the faintest foundation in fact.'

THOUGHT BRITAIN WAS TOO BUSY.

It may be added that in London circles where Germanphobia is not rampant, it is generally believed that the German action at Agadir was taken in the belief that Great Britain was so much occupied with domestic affairs that she could pay little or no attention to foreign matters, and that the decisive position taken up by the Liberal Government was a complete surprise to the German Foreign Office.

Whether the 'Wilhelmstrasse' can disprove this accusation remains to be seen. An effort was made to do so yesterday by the publication in the 'Lokal Anzeiger,' of the statement that the acquisition of territory in Morocco was never contemplated. 'With this,' said the 'Lokal Anzeiger,' the fable of a German retreat before Great Britain falls to the ground.'

This obviously inspired statement is regarded as one of the most hopeful signs of the situation, and the Berlin correspondent of the 'Standard' refers to it as a plain indication that the Kaiser's government is preparing the way for at any rate a partial retreat.

For France as well as for Great Britain, Morocco is the vital issue, and Germany claims to a permanent foothold in that country, involving the occupation of Agadir and a sphere of influence amounting to domination in the Sus country, could have been accepted by neither nation.

With this agreed to by Germany, as the 'Lokal Anzeiger's' article intimates, the negotiations which M. Cambon will resume in Berlin to-day are apparently destined to lead, even in case of their failure, to nothing more serious than the summoning of another Algeciras conference— step which, however little desirable from an international point of view, is not war.

A fair amount of war insurance was offered yesterday, and with the market becoming restricted the rates advanced further on the risk of war breaking out between certain European powers within two months. Some risks were accepted at 8 percent, and in some cases 10 percent was quoted.

'ULTIMATUM' USED IN LONDON.

New York, Sept. 1.— A London cable to the 'Times' this morning says: 'Ultimatum,' is the term used in London to describe the character of the written instructions which the French Ambassador at Berlin, Jules Cambon, carried from Paris on his return to his post yesterday to resume the negotiations on the Morocco question.

The word has an ugly sound, and its use is avoided by the newspapers this morning, but throughout yesterday, ever since 'The Echo de Paris' published an article summarizing the draft instructions for M. Cambon, drawn up by the French cabinet, no hesitation was shown here in so interpreting them. One paper, indeed, goes the length of speaking of 'the ultimate concessions that France can offer to Germany in exchange for definite guarantees with regard to Morocco.'

There is confident expectation here that Germany will swallow the pill just as there exists a certain amount of satisfaction at the thought that she will not find it to her liking. Articles were published here yesterday showing the immense superiority of the British navy over that of Germany at the present moment, and among English military men the opinion prevails that Germany would be unwilling to try issues with France just now because of the superiority of the French field artillery and the alleged greater ability of the French general staff.

In the event of war, which is considered to be extremely unlikely, it is held that France's defensive positions are so strong that the German military operations would be rendered ineffective for at least such a period as would insure the destruction of the German fleet and naval operations that would more than counterbalance any eventual German successes on land.

For these reasons the British view of the present critical situation is somewhat rose-colored.

German resentment at the part which Great Britain, rightly or wrongly, is supposed to be playing is growing apace, and the persistent enmity of Great Britain toward Germany is the keynote of many Berlin newspaper articles. The 'Vossische-Zeitung' in a leading article, after declaring that there is no virtue in concealing the fact that Germany is now full of bitter Anglophobia, asserts that Great Britain cannot wonder at this state of affairs in thre face of such a visit as General Sir John French and other British officers are now paying to the French fortresses on the German frontier Such a tour of inspection at the present critical juncture, the paper says, can hardly be looked upon either as unintentional or innocent, especially in view of the fact that General French was once named as the future commander-in-chief of the allied Anglo-French armies, which are to operate against Germany.

MINING GUARANTEES PROVE HANDICAP.

Paris, Sept. 1. —The French Foreign Office, it is understood, has not received any sure indication that Germany will accept the French proposals for a settlement of the Moroccan question, yet a measure of confidence is felt in an early agreement because of the extent of the compensations which are to be offered by France. Since these are Central African areas it is not supposed that Germany would proceed to extreme lengths over a few thousand square miles, more or less.

The real difficulty in the way of an early settlement, it is believed at the Foreign Office lies in the special commercial and mining guarantees which Germany may seek in Morocco, as nothinfi can be given Germany in Morocco which Great Britain does not possess. Besides, anything like special privileges would afford endless occasions for the re-opening of the controversy on questions of interpretation.

The French and British governments have reached the fullest mutual agreement upon every phase of the Franco-German dispute.

SPAIN ADDS TO COMPLICATIONS.

The nervousness of the upper business world over the unsettled Franco-German negotiations relative to Morocco was reflected to-day on the Bourse. Transactions were limited, nearly the whole list being weak. French three percent rentes, however, held firm.

Much irritation has been caused in official and public circles here by the action of the Spanish Government in choosing the present time to occupy Sainte Croix la Mineure, on the Moroccan coast, 58 miles south of Agadir, under the terms of the treaty of 1860 with Morocco. The Madrid Government sent a force of 500 soldiers from the garrison at Las Palmas, Canary Islands, to occupy the Moroccan seaport.

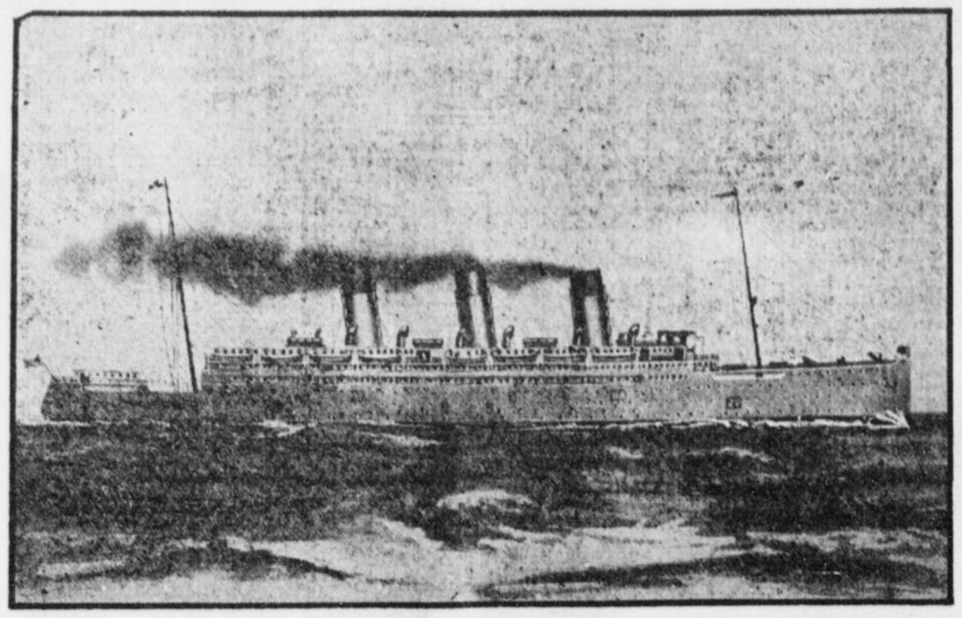
BELGIUM STILL PREPARES DEFENCES.

Brussels, Sept. 1. — The Belgian Government continues actively engaged in completing the armament of all the garrisons on the German and French borders. Several trains have been despatched with ammunition and guns from the Liege arsenal to Namur, Liege and Verviers. All the forts are being inspected.

At Antwerp the engineer corps are transporting all campaign material from Tete de Flandre to the Antwerp side of the Scheldt.

The Belgian newspapers explain the activity by the statement that the talk of European hostilities has awakened the Belgian War Ministry to the unprepared condition of the Belgian army and defences.

C.P.R.'S NEW LINERS FOR PACIFIC COAST



The Canadian Pacific Railway steamship service have made arrangements for the building of two large and up-to-date vessels for their Pacific service.

These ships, which will sail between Vancouver and Victoria, to Yokohama and Hong Kong, will have a length over all of 595 feet and a displacement of 15,000 tons. Their engines will have a capacity of from sixteen to seventeen thousand horse power, and an average speed of eighteen knots an hour is contracted for. The total passenger accommodation will be in the neighborhood of 1,300.

The vessels, which will be the finest on the Pacific passenger service, will cost $2,500,000 each, and an idea of their dimensions and general appearance may be had from the accompanying illustration.

WILL NOW GROW APPLES

Enthusiastic Convention Endorses Fruit-growing in Megantic.

Inverness, Que., Sept. 1.—That there are excellent prospects for the introduction of the apple-growing industry on a commercial scale in Megantic County was the encouraging message brought by the Pomological and Fruit Growing Society of the Province of Quebec, which was held here on Tuesday and Wednesday. It was stated by a number of expert fruit men who addressed the meeting that there was no reason why the farmers of Megantic County should not greatly increase the value of their lands by planting orchards, so long as they were careful to select suitable varieties and plant them in the proper way.

These statements were received with much interest by audiences which taxed the capacity of the Town Hall at every session, and so keen was the anxiety of the people of the district to learn about apple-growing that several of the regular addresses were turned from their trend by questioners and became special talks on pomiculture for the benefit of future orchardists.

With the holding of the present convention the farmers have found that the apple-growing industry is one in which there may be good profit for them. In proof of this the annual exhibition of the Megantic Horticultural Society was held at the same time as the Pomological meeting and it contained samples of hardy apples which were described by such experts as Professor Straight, of Macdonald College; R. W. Shepherd, of Como; Robt. Brodie, of Montreal, and Prof. Macoun, of Ottawa, as amongst the finest exhibition samples of apples they had ever seen.

WELL ADAPTED FOR ORCHARDS.

This led Mayor Mooney, of Inverness, to institute a series of questions to the experts with a view of finding out what could be done in Megantic, what sort of apples should be grown, and how the trees should be cared for. In response to this Mr. Shepherd, the well-known apple expert of Como, gave an impromptu address in which he declared that from his observations in driving a dozen miles to Inverness he considered it excellently well adapted to orcharding, with plenty of hilly slopes with exposures perfectly suited for producing fine apples. This was backed up by Prof. Crow, of the Ontario Agricultural College, and the latter's address became a series of answers to questions as to what varieties of apples were best suited to severe climates such as that of Megantic, and how the young trees should be planted and cared for until they reached the bearing stage.

Although Inverness is not a very accessible place, being nearly twelve miles from a railway, the convention proved one of the largest and most successful the society has yet held, largely owing to the indefatigable efforts of the president, the Rev. H. A. Dickson, of Rectory Hill.

The opening meeting was held on Tuesday, when orchards at Lyster and Mr. Dickson's orchard at Rectory Hill were visited, and brief talks were given by several of the members under the trees, which were used as living illustrations.

In his opening address Mr. Dickson, the president, showed the uphill fight that had been waged by himself and others to interest people in fruit-growing, owing to the climate, and the unfortunate experiences of the original settlers with unscrupulous tree sellers. But a start had been made, he said, as was evinced by the fine samples of apples on exhibition, and he hoped that the present meeting would give a stimulus to the apple-growing industry, which would in years to come mean a great accretion to the wealth and productiveness of the county.

Practical addresses were also given by Professors Lochead, Blair and Straight on various difficulties which beset the apple men, and how best to overcome them.

HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

On Wednesday morning the annual exhibition of fruits, flowers and vegetables by the Megantic Horticultural Association was held, and the displays in every line gave ample evidence that both soil and climate were adapted to these lines of enterprise.

The judging in vegetables was done by Mr. E. C. Edwards, of Covey Hill, and Mr. J. C. Chapais, of St. Denis-en-bas. In fruits by Messrs. J. M. Fisher, Prof. J. W. Crow, and Mr. Binding, while the flowers were judged by Messrs. R. Brodie, of Montreal, and Prof. W. T. Macoun, Dominion horticulturist.

Mr J. M. Fisk, of Abbotsford, then gave and address in which he outlined the climatic difficulties which had been encountered owing to the severe winter last year, and also a tremendous hail storm, which had devevbgkq fw hail storm, which had devastated orchards in his district last year, causing injuries which had killed many trees.

This led to a discussion, in which it was shown that in general the apple crop this year will be a light one, fair in some of the more hardy varieties, but poor in many others.

Prof. W. T. Macoun also gave an address on various fruits.

At the evening session Prof. Crow, of the Ontario Agricultural College, had his address turned into a running series of questions and answers as to the needs of the district, in which he was joined by Mr. Brodie, of Montreal.

Mr. J. C. Chapais, of St. Denis-en-bas, gave an address on wind-breaks and quick-set hedges, with practical information as to how to grow these, and the speeches concluded with an address by the Hon. G. A. Gigault, provincial deputy minister of agriculture, on various forms of co-operation amongst fruit growers and other special lines of agricultural work.

The Rev. H. A. Dickson presided over the meetings, and amongst other delegates present were Messrs. R. W. Shepherd, Como; Robt. Brodie, Montreal; Prof. W. T. Macoun, Ottawa; P. Reid, Chateauguay Basin; W. Bunting, St. Catharines; J. M. Fisk and E. A. Buzzell, Abbotsford; Prof. J. W. Crow, Guelph, Ont.; G. B. Edwards, Covey Hill; J. C. Chapais, St. Denis-en-bas; J. W. Watt, Megantic; Prof. E. M. Straight, Macdonald Agricultural College; B. McCammon, Inverness, and many others.

SCHOLARSHIPS AS BRIBE

Sir Wm. Ramsay Condemns System — Urges National Resources Conservation

London, August 31.—Sir William Ramsay, K.C.B., in the presidential address at the opening of the 81st annual meeting of the British Association for the advancement of Science, dealt mainly with the atomic theory and the existing supply of stored-up energy.

With reference to the latter, he said that the stored-up energy in a ton of radium, if utilizable for thirty years, would propel a 15,000-ton ship at the rate of 15 knots. The thirty-year prospect, however, was dimmed by the apparent fact that the production of radium would never exceed half an ounce a year.

He speculated most interestingly on the possible sources of energy to be deduced from the disintegration of various substances through the action of radium, nitron and helium. He gave instances of experiments whereby he had decomposed water, ammonia and other fluids by the energy of nitron. He intimated the probability of the so-called permanent elements being changeable with evolution, energy in which case the whole future of the human race would be changed. Leaving the fertile field of speculation, he dwelt upon the known stores of energy, namely, the coal fields. He earnestly repeated the warnings given by the scientists from time to time against the present reckless waste. Figured from the rapid increase in the output of coal, the British store would be exhausted in 175 years—a mere span of a nation's life.

It was to the more economical use of coal that the nation must look for the prolongation of its life.

He urged the initiation of conservation commissions like those of the United States and Canada, and legislation to control. Another part of the address condemned university scholarships as bribes. He advocated compelling the winners to refund the amount as soon as the circumstances of later life permitted, and calculated that £6,000,000 sterling would in that manner be made available for education. He also decried examinations, on the ground that they did not gauge the originality of the character of the one examined. Honors ought to be awarded upon the teacher's estimate of the ability of the pupil.

CRY OF "FIRE" CAUSED PANIC AND LOSS OF LIFE.



LOOKING DOWN STAIRWAY IN THEATRE AT CANONSBURG PA. WHERE 26 WERE CRUSHED TO DEATH IN PANIC

The above picture shows the stairway of the Canonsburg (Pa.) Opera House, where, during a panic at a moving picture show, twenty-six died from suffocation. The panic which resulted in the awful toll of human life was caused by a small boy's cry of "Fire!"

LUMBER FRAUDS ARE CHARGED

Dressed Material Shipped into Canada as a Rough Stock.

Vancouver, B.C., Sept. 1.—A sensation was caused yesterday at a joint session of the Coast and Mountain Sawmill men in British Columbia, when it was alleged that American competitors have taken advantage of the absence of duty on rough lumber to sell thousands of carloads of dressed lumber in the prairie markets without paying duty, as required by the Canadian customs tariff.

Customs officers, it was alleged, overlook proper classification of importer dressed lumber and continue to wink at the devious methods declared to be in vogue. A strong protest will be sent to Ottawa.

The meeting devoted nearly all day to a consideration of the situation created by competition of Puget Sound and Idaho rivals in Western Canada. The depression in the lumber trade south of the international boundary has resulted in an invasion of the markets of the prairie provinces and British Columbia at prices estimated to be lower than actual manufacturing costs. A strong committee, entrusted with the task of devising ways and means to meet the extraordinary conditions which now prevail, was appointed. It will report to a special meeting to be held next month.

Figures prepared by experts were submitted. They showed that American sawmill men have not only invaded the Vancouver and Victoria markets, but are actually underselling British Columbia competitors in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. During June and July exports from the United States to the four provinces totalled forty million and thirty million feet respectively. A good deal of feeling was displayed over the inroads made by Puget Sound mill men in the coast cities.

It was decided not to increase the prices, in the hope that the Dominion authorities would find means of giving some relief to the situation. The lumber schedules in the tariffs of Canada and the United States are not affected by the proposed reciprocity agreement. They have not been changed.

Despite competition of American mill men, the demand from the prairies for rough lumber shows no signs of decreasing. Competition this year will show, it was reported, an increase of 20 percent over 1910. Stocks are about normal, those of the coast and Mountain mills being 150,000,000 and 220,000,000 respectively.

A special committee charged with the task of interviewing George J. Bury, general manager of Western lines of the C. P. R., in regard to car shortage, was appointed.

The meeting warmly applauded the announcement of a recognized authority that next year's lumber requirements of the prairies will likely show an increase of 75 percent, owing to the large influx of settlers.

MR. GEORGE SMITH.

Grimsby, Aug. 29. — Mr. George Smith, one of the oldest and most prominent fruit growers in the Niagara district, is dead at the age of 72 years. He is survived by one son and two daughters.

C.P.R. & O NAV. CO.

NEW SERVICE

"THE CROWN-JEWEL OF SUMMER TRIPS."

In addition to the daily service to Quebec, Murray Bay, Tadousac and Chicoutimi, the **New STEAMER SAGUENAY will leave Montreal at 7.30 p.m on Tuesdays and Fridays**, for Ha Ha Bay, on the Saguenay River, and the principal intermediate ports, making Montreal on the return passage at 10 a.m. Fridays and Mondays.

MONTREAL - TORONTO Line (Via Thousand Islands and Rochester, N.Y.)—Steamers leaving every week day at 12.30 noon. Direct connections for all points west.

TICKET OFFICE, NEW RICHELIEU BUILDING, 9-11 Victoria Square.

Jos. F. Dolan, General Agent

SEPTEMBER SUBSCRIBERS

Subscribers whose address labels are marked **SEPT.** are asked to kindly attend to their renewal AT ONCE. Nothing is ever lost by renewing a little in advance, as extension invariably dates from the expiry of present subscription On the other hand, an overdue subscription will mean interruption in the service and vexatious delay in replacing the name on the mailing list. A word to the wise is sufficient. Read our Clubbing Offers elsewhere in this issue, or write for particulars.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
'Witness' Block, Montreal.

MONTREAL & PROVINCE LINE RAILWAY COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the Montreal & Province Line Railway Company, will be held at the head office of the Company, No. 130 St. James Street, in the City of Montreal, on WEDNESDAY, Thirteenth day of September next, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the election of directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. A. C. STONEGRAVE, Secretary.

Montreal, 15th August, 1911.

CONVENTION OPENS

Meeting of Canadian Municipalities at Quebec.

Quebec, Aug. 29.—The eleventh annual convention of the Union of Canadian Municipalities opened here to-day. The City Hall, in which the sittings will be held, has been brilliantly illuminated and decorated for the occasion, while in the corrodors and in the council chamber flowers are profusely distributed. The formal opening of the convention was made by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, Sir Francois Langelier, this afternoon, and the address of welcome was presented by Mayor Drouin, of Quebec. A feature this evening of the convention will be an address which will be made by Mr. Elmer Black, president of he 'Editorial Review,' New York, who will speak on old world observations and on town planning.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.

Ottawa, Aug. 29.—Word of a third outbreak of the dreaded foot and mouth disease in England reached the Department of Agriculture. The disease has been found in Derbyshire, a long way from the first and second outbreaks in Middlesex and Sussex. The results, so far as Canada is concerned, will be the maintenance for a considerable time of the restrictions imposed at the time of the first outbreak, affecting cattle, sheep and swine.

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 Annual subscribers may have announcements of births, marriages and deaths (without extended obituary or verses) occurring in their immediate families, free of charge, in which case name and address of subscribers should be given.

BIRTHS

FRASER — On Aug. 25, 1911, to Mr. and Mrs. James M. Fraser, a son.

McGEE — On Sept. 1, 1911, to Mr. and Mrs. D'Arcy McGee, 7 Rideau Apartments, Ottawa, a son.

MERCER — At Cornwall, on Aug. 28, 1911, to Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Mercer, of Fitchburg, Mass., a son.

NEWTON — At the Methodist parsonage, Elma, Ont., on Aug. 31, 1911, to the Rev. and Mrs. S. F. Newton, a daughter.

NICHOLSON—On August 21st, 1911, at 2177 St. Urbain street, Montreal, to Mr. and Mrs. Norman Nicholson, a son.

MARRIED.

CARRIER—GILLESPIE—At Burlington, Vt., on Aug. 28, 1911, Mrs. Florence Gillespie, daughter of J. W. Anderson, Toronto, to Leon A. Carrier, son of the late Leon M. Carrier, of Quebec.

GRANTHAM—WEDD—At Deer Park, Toronto, on August 29, 1911, by the Rev. Thomas Eakin, M.A., Ph.D., Marguerite, eldest daughter of John C. Wedd, to Arthur M. Grantham, of Toronto.

HILL—MacMILLON—At Quebec, on the 28th August, 1911, at the residence of Mr. T. R. Ferguson, by the Rev. C. E. Amaron, D.D., James Henry Hill, of Charlottetown, P.E.I., and Annie Gladys MacMillon, of Wood Island, P.E.I.

LITTLE—JEMMETT—On Aug. 30, 1911, in St. Matthias' Church, Ottawa, by the Rev. E. A. Anderson, Rector, Dulcibel Gertrude Jemmett, youngest daughter of the late Rev. George Jemmett, M.A., to Marcus C. H. Little, of Cobalt, youngest son of the late Robert Little, of Brisbane, Australia.

ROGER — BASKERVILLE — On Aug. 30, 1911, in Ottawa South Methodist Church, by the Rev. Mr. Deeprose, Jane Baskerville, daughter of Mrs. M. J. Baskerville, to Blair C. Roger, Ph.B., second son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred. Roger, both of Ottawa.

TAYLOR — FITZSIMMONS — On Aug. 16, 1911, by the Rev. W. H. Raney, of Rosemount Avenue Methodist Church, Edythe M. Fitzsimmons, youngest daughter of the late James Fitzsimmons and Mrs. Fitzsimmons, to John C. Taylor, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Taylor, both of Ottawa.

DIED.

BELL — On Aug. 26, 1911, John Huntington Bell, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Bell.

DENISON — On Aug. 31, 1911, at the Montreal General Hospital, Margaret Isabella, youngest daughter of the late William and Lydia Denison.

DEVLIN — At his late residence, 42 Turner street, Ottawa, on Aug. 28, 1911, Charles James Devlin, aged 60 years.

JOYCE— At 'Beaver Lodge,' Outremont, on Sept. 1, 1911, Caroline Mumford, beloved wife of Alfred Joyce.

KANE—At Quebec, on August 31, 1911, Peter Kane, aged 78 years.

LANGFORD—At 32 Dupont Street, Toronto, on August 27, 1911, George N. Langford, teacher at Jesse Ketchum School, passed into rest.

LAPHAM — At Brown's Gore, Argenteuil, Que., on Aug. 25, 1911, William Lapham, aged 83 years.

MACINTOSH—On August 30th, Margaret Nimms Brown, widow of James J. Macintosh.

ORR — At Chateauguay Basin, Que., on Aug. 28, 1911, in her 89th year, Jean Kerr Clark, a native of Beith, Ayrshire, Scotland, widow of the late Andrew Orr.

Ayrshire, Scotland, papers please copy.

WESTOVER—At Montreal West, on Sept. 1, 1911, Robert Bruce, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. O. D. Westover.

WILSON—At Wheeling, W. Va., on Aug. 27, 1911, Ethel Fredrica Heinrichs, wife of Dr. Andrew Wilson, daughter of P. F. Heinrichs, of Ottawa.

IN MEMORIAM.

GRAY—In affectionate remembrance of Captain Frank Gray, who departed this life the 2nd September, 1905. 'Gone, but not forgotten.'

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MR. ROSS CAUGHT A TUNA

Had Big Fish on Hook 4½ Hours Before Landing it.

Sydney, N.S., Aug. 29.—Mr. J. K. L. Ross, of Montreal, yesterday got the first tuna ever caught with hook and line on the coast here, although he had been after them for years, but without success. Mr. Ross has had several stirring battles with this enormous fish, including one in which he kept a tuna on his hook for nineteen hours. Mr. Ross has been at it all summer at Englishtown, C.B., and Munro's Cove, opposite Englishtown. He has his yacht there, but fishes entirly from a rowboat. To-day's capture was eight feet in lengtth, and weighed five hundred pounds. Mr. Ross had it on four and a half hours before he landed his prize.

Many world-famous fishermen have tried to land a Cape Breton tuna. During last summer F. G. Alfialo, of England, and Colonel Conn, of California, were here, but did not get one of the big ones. Each is a holder of the famous blue button of the Tuna Club of California, and each has written books and extensive articles upon tuna fishing and other branches of deep sea sport. Colonel Conn is the manufacturer of the well-known band instruments of his name.

A Cape Breton tuna has never been captured otherwise than by harpoon. Mr. Ross had almost given up hopes of landing one by hook and line, and tried a harpoon this summer for the first time. By this method he got a four-hundred-pounder. His achievement is one of the biggest sporting events of the year.

CIVIC CABINET

Suggestion for Portfolio Made at Municipal Convention.

Toronto, Sept. 1.—At the meeting of the Ontario Municipal Association there was a lively discussion on the question of whether public utilities, when operated by the municipality, should be run at a profit for the benefit of the ratepayers or whether any profits should be applied so as to reduce the charges to the consumers. There was a sharp difference of opinion, and the debaters were going far afield for arguments when Mayor Beattie, of London, who was presiding, decided that the subject had better be changed. Mr. J. W. Sharp, provincial municipal auditor, delivered a paper on his work, and in the discussion that followed City Treasurer Bunnell, of Brantford, argued strongly for the creation of a municipal portfolio with a Cabinet Minister at its head, who should be able to fixe equitable rates for public utilities.

Former Mayor Ellis, of Ottawa, contended that public utilities should not be operated for the purpose of creating a surplus, but there should be reasonable allowance for depreciaton of plant. He pointed out that while most of the debentures were for a period of thirty years, the life of an electric plant was much nearer fifteen years. In Ottawa they were providing an annual reserve as well as the ordinary sinking fund, so that when necessary a new plant could be constructed out of the revenue account.

Ald. Richter, of London, strongly endorsed this stand, and went further. He thought it only reasonable that such utilities should be operated so as to return a far interest to the ratepayers, whose property was pledged. He thought at least five percent should be returned to ratepayers.

Mr. Charles Gordon, city clerk of Owen Sound, strongly combatted this theory, and contended that it only benefitted the large property owners, and that the men who had created the surplus were the consumers.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Controller F. S. Spence, Toronto; vice-presidents, Mayor Beattie, of London; Mr. Fred Guest, Mayor of St. Thomas; W. A. Clark, clerk of York County; W. Law, county clerk of Huron; W. H. Schmalz, mayor of Berlin. Executive committee, the mayors of Toronto, Hamilton, Owen Sound, City Solicitor Doherty, of St. Thomas; City Solicitor Johnson, of Toronto; Clerk Kent, of Hamilton; Reeve S. F. Glass, of London Township; City Treasurer Bunnell, of Brantford; Alderman Richter, of London; E. A. Hugell, secretary of the rural section, and Alderman Stroud, of London.

SHERBROOKE EXHIBITION.

Town Getting Into Line for Fair Week.

Sherbrooke, Aug. 30.—With Canada's Great Eastern Exhibition but a few days away, some idea can be gathered as to how the work is progressing. There is no exaggeration in saying that the twenty-seventh annual exhibition this year will be better and larger than any previous one. Given favorable weather, the result of careful and energetic management will show a record-breaker.

Mr. H. E. Channell, the secretary, stated on Wednesday that in comparing the statistics of previous years at this time, it goes to show a wonderful advance along all lines.

The reports from the advertising men sent out by the exhibition to cover all the New England cities and towns, as well as those in the Province of Quebec and Eastern Canada are very encouraging.

The fact that the railway companies will run excursions on three days of fair week, instead of two, as in former years, in addition to the cheap rates during the period of the fair, will be taken advantage of by many who wish to make it the occasion of a reunion with friends and relatives.

The directors have invited the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province to be their guest on Wednesday, Sept. 6. The members of the provincial cabinet and the representatives in the legislature for the Townships have also been invited, as well as the Hon. S. A. Fisher, Dominion Minister of Agriculture. The passenger agents of Eastern Canada have also been invited to be present on the same day.

In addition to the high-class attractions that have been secured, the management has engaged Nevers' Regimental Band, of Concord, N.H., for the six days of the exhibition. This musical organization is recognized to be one of the best in the New England States. This band will furnish music each forenoon and afternoon. In the forenoon they will render concert music on the bandstand near the main building. Four other bands will also furnish music during the week, so that this part of the programme will be in keeping with the other items.

Labor Day falls on Monday of Exhibition week, and it has been decided to give the full programme of attractions that day. Two extra races have been added to the race programme. They are a three-minute class for a purse of $1000 and a named race for a like amount. This means that there will be an extra day's racing.

Large numbers of exhibitors at the Quebec Exhibition have decided to show at Sherbrooke also. Arrangements have been made whereby all stock coming to Sherbrooke will be allowed to leave Quebec on Saturday, Sept. 2, in time to arrive in Sherbrooke Sunday morning. Further arrangements have been made with the different railways as to the time they are to have the exhibits delivered to them. They will have to be at the C. P. R. station at 12 noon, Sunday; G. T. R., 2 p.m. Saturday, and Q. C. R., at 2 p.m.

The auto parades promise to be a leading feature of the exhibition and the entry list will be a large one.

Enquiries are already being made for reserved seat tickets. They will again be on sale at the store of J. A. Wiggett & Co., Strathcona square.